

CSSCR Archive Compendium 2005

Title	1980 Census and 1978 - 1985 King County Election Data
Year	
Codename	KCELEC
Owner	CSSCR, University of Washington
Source	David Hodge, Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Washington
Status	A
Description	This data file consists of an SPSS system file by the 285 census tracts in King County. Socio demographic data were extracted from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Election data were obtained from the King County Election Department. Precinct level voting data was geocoded and aggregated to the tract level. This file contains data on U.S., state and county elections.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 Public Law 94-171 Data
Year	1990
Codename	PL94171
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>The files contain a count of all persons and all housing units in the geographic area. They also provide a race count (5 race categories) and a count of all persons of Hispanic origin and persons 18 years old and over of Hispanic origin. In addition, data are provided for all persons not of Hispanic origin and persons 18 years old and over not of Hispanic origin by race (5 categories).</p> <p>PL 94-171 files provide data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequences down to the block level. The hierarchy is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voting district <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Subdivision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place (or place part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census tract/block numbering area (or census tract/block numbering area part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block group (or block group part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block <p>The PL 94-171 files also have inventories (complete summaries) for the following geographic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County subdivision Place Consolidated city State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area <p>In addition to geographic codes, the file also includes area characteristics information such as land area, water area, latitude and longitude.</p>
Media	FTP or CDROM
Ncases	

Title	1990 Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS): 1-percent or B Samples
Year	1990
Codename	PUMSB90
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) contain records representing 5% or 1% samples of the housing units in the U.S. and the persons in them. Selected group quarters persons are also included. The file contains individual weights for each person and housing unit which, when applied to the individual records, expand the sample to the total population. Most population and housing items are listed below. Please see the Data Dictionary for a complete listing of variables and recodes. Both the 5% and 1% samples have the same subject content and vary only in geographic composition of the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA).</p> <p>Items on the housing record include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation Flags for Housing Items Bedrooms Condominium Status Contract Rent Cost of Utilities Family Income in 1989 Family Subfamily and Relationship Recodes Farm Status and Value Fire, Hazard, Flood Insurance Fuels Used Gross Rent House Heating Fuel Household Income in 1989 Household Type Housing Unit Weight Kitchen Facilities Linguistic Isolation Meals Included in Rent Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs Plumbing Facilities Presence and Age of Own Children Presence of Subfamilies in Household Property Value Real Estate Taxes Rooms Sewage Disposal Source of Water State (Residence) Telephone in Housing Unit Tenure Units in Structure Vacancy Status Vehicles Available Year Householder Moved into Unit Year Structure Built <p>Items on the person record include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to Speak English Age Allocation Flags for Population Items Ancestry Children Ever Born Citizenship

<p> Class of Worker Disability Status Educational Attainment Hispanic Origin Hours Worked Income in 1989 by Type Industry Language Spoken at Home Marital Status Means of Transportation Migration PUMA Migration State Military Status, Periods of Active Duty Military Service, Veteran Period of Service Mobility Status Occupation Person's Weight Personal Care Limitation Place of Birth Place of Work PUMA Place of Work State Poverty Status in 1989 Race Relationship School Enrollment and Type of School Weeks Worked in 1989 Work Status in 1989 Time of Departure for Work Work Limitation Status Travel Time to Work Year of Entry Vehicle Occupancy </p> <p> GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE Each PUMS file provides records for States and many of their geographic levels. The 1% sample was based primarily on ropolitan/non-metropolitan areas, and contains PUMAs which were made from whole central cities, whole MSAs or PMSAs, MSA or PMSAs outside the central city, groups of MSAs or PMSAs, and groups of areas outside MSAs or PMSAs. When the areas have more than 200,000 persons, 1% PUMAs can represent parts of central cities, MSA/PMSAs, and so forth. 1% PUMAs may cross State lines and in that case State codes are not shown. </p> <p> The 1% Sample identifies MAs of 100,000 or more inhabitants. The remaining MAs are paired together so that metropolitan and non-metropolitan territory can be separately analyzed. Many large cities, groups of cities, and counties are identified within large MAs. Outside MAs, counties are grouped according to State planning districts or into other reasonable analytic units with populations of 100,000 or more. On the 1% sample, when PUMAs cross state boundaries, states are not separately identified. All of these records appear on a separate file where the state is identified as "99". </p> <p> Public-use microdata samples are computer accessible files which contain records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it. We exclude information which would identify a household or an individual in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Within the limits of the sample size and geographic detail, these files allow users to prepare virtually any tabulations they require. </p>

Media

Ncases

Title	1990 Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS): 5-percent or A Samples
Year	1990
Codename	PUMSA90
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) contain records representing 5% or 1% samples of the housing units in the U.S. and the persons in them. Selected group quarters persons are also included. The file contains individual weights for each person and housing unit which, when applied to the individual records, expand the sample to the total population. Most population and housing items are listed below. Please see the Data Dictionary for a complete listing of variables and recodes. Both the 5% and 1% samples have the same subject content and vary only in geographic composition of the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA).</p> <p>Items on the housing record include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation Flags for Housing Items Bedrooms Condominium Status Contract Rent Cost of Utilities Family Income in 1989 Family Subfamily and Relationship Recodes Farm Status and Value Fire, Hazard, Flood Insurance Fuels Used Gross Rent House Heating Fuel Household Income in 1989 Household Type Housing Unit Weight Kitchen Facilities Linguistic Isolation Meals Included in Rent Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs Plumbing Facilities Presence and Age of Own Children Presence of Subfamilies in Household Property Value Real Estate Taxes Rooms Sewage Disposal Source of Water State (Residence) Telephone in Housing Unit Tenure Units in Structure Vacancy Status Vehicles Available Year Householder Moved into Unit Year Structure Built <p>Items on the person record include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to Speak English Age Allocation Flags for Population Items Ancestry Children Ever Born Citizenship

Class of Worker
Disability Status
Educational Attainment
Hispanic Origin
Hours Worked
Income in 1989 by Type
Industry
Language Spoken at Home
Marital Status
Means of Transportation
Migration PUMA
Migration State
Military Status, Periods of Active Duty Military Service, Veteran
Period of Service
Mobility Status
Occupation
Person's Weight
Personal Care Limitation
Place of Birth
Place of Work PUMA
Place of Work State
Poverty Status in 1989
Race
Relationship
School Enrollment and Type of School
Weeks Worked in 1989
Work Status in 1989
Time of Departure for Work
Work Limitation Status
Travel Time to Work
Year of Entry
Vehicle Occupancy
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
Each PUMS file provides records for States and many of their geographic levels. The 5% sample identifies every State and various subdivisions of States called "Public Use Microdata Areas", each with at least 100,000 persons. These PUMAs were primarily based on counties, and may be whole counties, groups of counties, and places. When these entities have more than 200,000 persons, PUMAs can represent parts of counties, places, etc. None of these PUMAs on the 5% sample crosses state lines. Areas with populations under 100,000 have been grouped into reasonable analytic units often equivalent to State planning district boundaries. In New England, areas are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties.
Public-use microdata samples are computer accessible files which contain records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it. We exclude information which would identify a household or an individual in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Within the limits of the sample size and geographic detail, these files allow users to prepare virtually any tabulations they require.

Media

CDROM or FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 TIGER/Line
Year	1990
Codename	1990TGR
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>TIGER, an automated geographic data base, stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System. It allows the production of various geographic products to support the 1990 census. It provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.</p> <p>The TIGER System will significantly improve 1990 census maps and geographic reference products and will permit users to generate, by computer, maps at different scales for any geographic area of the country.</p> <p>The Census Bureau expects that extracts from the TIGER System will be released in several formats. One extract of selected geographic and cartographic information is called the TIGER/Line files. TIGER/Line files contain basic data for the segments of each boundary or feature (e.g., roads, railroads, and rivers), including adjacent census geographic area codes, latitude, longitude coordinates of segment end points, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments for areas approximating the urbanized areas. The TIGER/Line files are organized by county and are available to the public now in a precensus version and later in a final 1990 census version. The files are released on computer tape and CD-ROM.</p> <p>1990 Census TIGER/Line Files Selected geographic and cartographic information from the TIGER data base has been released in the form of the TIGER/Line(TM) files available by county. These files cover the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau, as well as two Pacific territories over which the United States had jurisdiction at the time of the 1980 census the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. Each 1990 Census TIGER/Line(TM) file contains digital information for all 1990 census map features as well as the 1990 census geographic area codes, including census tracts/BNA's, block numbers, and governmental unit boundaries as of January 1, 1990. The files contain the same geographic area codes as the 10 census data products, including census designated places, voting districts, and the 101st Congressional districts.</p> <p>The TIGER/Line(TM) files are separated into 12 record types that contain latitude and longitude coordinates for the end points of each Line segment; coordinate points that describe the shape of each Line segment that is not a straight Line; Census Bureau and, where available, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes for AI/ANA, State, county, county subdivision, place, census tract/BNA, block, voting district, and congressional district; a feature names list; an index to alternate feature names; and, where available, address ranges and their ZIP Codes for the right and left sides of each street segment. Additional record types include landmark names, coordinates, and polygon identifiers. The geographic and cartographic information in the TIGER/Line(TM) files can be combined with statistical information, such as 1990 census data about population, housing, or income, or any other type of data, using mainframe or personal computers. With the proper software, the TIGER/Line(TM) files enable users to create a map of any area they need and</p>

to analyze information about that area. Computer mapping is an invaluable tool for interpreting data. Its uses include legislative redistricting, thematic mapping, and geographic information systems applications. State and local governments have used the TIGER/Line(TM) files to generate maps for resource allocations, site analysis, and emergency vehicle routing. Businesses such as utility companies, banks, insurance companies, oil companies, and delivery companies have used such maps to analyze markets and draw new service area boundaries. Network analysis allows users to determine the ideal route between two points<whether it be the fastest (directing emergency vehicles) or the safest (movement of hazardous materials). Geocoding allows users with local address files to relate addresses to particular geographic areas. By adding a geographic code, such as a census tract number, to data records with addresses, the data can be tabulated or displayed on a map and compared to other information, such as census data, reported for the same geographic level.

For the 1990 Census TIGER/Line files, two new record types are added:

A: Additional Polygon Geographic Area Codes

R: Record Number Range

Four record types are added to the Initial Voting District Codes

TIGER/Line Files:

7: Landmark Features

8: Area Landmarks

I: Area Boundaries

P: Polygon Location

Media

FTP

Neases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF1A
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF1A
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Description:</p> <p>Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices). Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 1A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:</p> <p>State County County subdivision Place (or place part) Census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (or census tract/BNA part) Block group (or block group part) State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands) County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area</p> <p>File 1A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:</p> <p>Place Census tract/BNA Block group Congressional District (101st Congress) Consolidated cities</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF1B
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF1B
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Description:</p> <p>Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices). Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 1B provides data for the lowest level of census geography, census blocks. The hierarchy for the file is shown below:</p> <p>State County County subdivision Place (or place part) Census tract/BNA (or census tract/BNA part) Block group (or block group part) Block State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands) County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area</p> <p>File 1B also has inventory or complete summaries for the following geographic areas:</p> <p>Place Census tract/BNA Block group Consolidated city Alaska Native Regional Corporation State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA /CMSA) State portion of Urbanized Area (UA)</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF1B
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF1B
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices). Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 1B provides data for the lowest level of census geography, census blocks. The hierarchy for the file is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County subdivision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place (or place part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census tract/BNA (or census tract/BNA part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block group (or block group part) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands) County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area <p>File 1B also has inventory or complete summaries for the following geographic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census tract/BNA Block group Consolidated city Alaska Native Regional Corporation State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA /CMSA) State portion of Urbanized Area (UA)
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF1C
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF1C
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices). Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 1C provides summaries for the entire United States. The file structure is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County subdivision (12 States, population restricted) Places of 100,000 or more persons Consolidated city Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Urbanized Area (UA) Total, State and county portion of American Indian reservations (with trust lands and with no trust lands) and Alaska Native Areas <p>Inventory summaries are provided for the geographic area listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska Native Regional Corporation
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF1D
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF1D
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices). Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists most frequently accessed geographic levels. File 1D is the first STF released that provides data for the Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress. The hierarchy for STF 1D is shown below:</p> <p>State Congressional District (103rd Congress) County (or county part) County subdivision (or county subdivision part) (with 10,000 or more persons) (12 States only) Place (or place part) (10,000 or more persons) Consolidated city (or consolidated city part) (10,000 or more persons) American Indian Reservation (with trust lands and with no trust lands)/Alaska Native Area and Alaska Native Regional Corporation (or American Indian Reservation /Alaska Native Area and Alaska Native Regional Corporation part)</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF2A
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF2A
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 2 (STF 2) contains 100-percent There are both A and B records.</p> <p>A records, which contain all tables (matrices) with a table (matrix) number beginning with PA or HA, are provided for each summary level in a geographic area, then repeated for each geographic component.</p> <p>B records, which have a table (matrix) number beginning with PB or HB, are repeated for each geographic component as well as each characteristic iteration. Population items in the A record include counts of persons by race (37 categories), American Indian tribes (29 categories), Hispanic origin (5 categories along with a separate table with two categories cross tabulated by race), and group quarters (45 categories along with a separate table with 13 categories cross tabulated by age).</p> <p>Record A housing counts include race of householder (37 categories with a separate table of all 37 categories tabulated by Hispanic origin); tenure by persons in unit, household type, and age of householder (49 categories); tenure by number of non-relatives and by number of persons in unit; vacancy status by boarded-up status and duration of vacancy; and price or rent asked for vacant-for-sale-only or vacant-for-rent units. Population counts in the B record include persons; families; households; sex; sex by age (103 categories); sex by marital status by age; sex by group quarters (32 categories); household size and relationship; household size and household type; and household type and relationship tabulated for all persons, persons under 6 years, under 18 years, and 60 years and over as well as tabulated by sex and age. Housing unit counts in the B record include counts of occupied housing units by tenure and tenure tabulated by persons in unit, rooms, persons per room, units in structure, and age of householder. Value is provided for specified owner-occupied housing units and owner-occupied mobile homes. Contract rent is shown for specified renter-occupied housing units.</p> <p>The A record in STF 2A, 2B, and 2C files provides a single record for each summary level/geographic component combination within a unit of geography.</p> <p>The B record in STF 2A repeats the tables for each summary level/geographic component combination for ten categories of race and Hispanic origin: all persons; White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; other race; Hispanic origin (of any race); White, not of Hispanic origin; Black, not of Hispanic origin; and other races, not of Hispanic origin.</p> <p>The B record in STF 2B and 2C repeats tables for each summary level/geographic component combination for 34 categories of race and Hispanic origin: each of the categories listed above as well as more detailed categories for American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; Hispanic original and not of Hispanic origin.</p> <p>Summary Tape File 2 is released in three files: 2A, 2B, and 2C. The record layout is identical for all three files, but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists the most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 2A provides data for each State; the State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA) or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and the non-metropolitan remainder of the State; counties; places with 10,000 or more persons; consolidated cities;</p>

and census tract/block numbering areas.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF2B
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF2B
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 2 (STF 2) contains 100-percent There are both A and B records.</p> <p>A records, which contain all tables (matrices) with a table (matrix) number beginning with PA or HA, are provided for each summary level in a geographic area, then repeated for each geographic component. B records, which have a table (matrix) number beginning with PB or HB, are repeated for each geographic component as well as each characteristic iteration. Population items in the A record include counts of persons by race (37 categories), American Indian tribes (29 categories), Hispanic origin (5 categories along with a separate table with two categories cross tabulated by race), and group quarters (45 categories along with a separate table with 13 categories cross tabulated by age).</p> <p>Record A housing counts include race of householder (37 categories with a separate table of all 37 categories tabulated by Hispanic origin); tenure by persons in unit, household type, and age of householder (49 categories); tenure by number of nonrelatives and by number of persons in unit; vacancy status by boarded-up status and duration of vacancy; and price or rent asked for vacant-for-sale-only or vacant-for-rent units. Population counts in the B record include persons; families; households; sex; sex by age (103 categories); sex by marital status by age; sex by group quarters (32 categories); household size and relationship; household size and household type; and household type and relationship tabulated for all persons, persons under 6 years, under 18 years, and 60 years and over as well as tabulated by sex and age. Housing unit counts in the B record include counts of occupied housing units by tenure and tenure tabulated by persons in unit, rooms, persons per room, units in structure, and age of householder. Value is provided for specified owner-occupied housing units and owner-occupied mobile homes. Contract rent is shown for specified renter-occupied housing units.</p> <p>The A record in STF 2A, 2B, and 2C files provides a single record for each summary level/geographic component combination within a unit of geography. The B record in STF 2A repeats the tables for each summary level/geographic component combination for ten categories of race and Hispanic origin: all persons; White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; other race; Hispanic origin (of any race); White, not of Hispanic origin; Black, not of Hispanic origin; and other races, not of Hispanic origin. The B record in STF 2B and 2C repeats tables for each summary el/geographic component combination for 34 categories of race and Hispanic origin: each of the categories listed above as well as more detailed categories for American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; Hispanic original and not of Hispanic origin.</p> <p>Summary Tape File 2 is released in three files<2A, 2B, and 2C. The record layout is identical for all three files, but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists the most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 2B provides data for each State, counties, county subdivisions, county subdivisions with 1,000 or more persons (in 12 States), county subdivisions with fewer than 1,000 persons and in an MSA/CMSA (New England States only), places with 1,000 or more persons, State and county portion of American Indian reservations with and without trust lands, and Alaska Native Regional</p>

Corporations.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF3A
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF3A
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) contains 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.</p> <p>Population items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Ancestry Citizenship Class of worker Educational attainment Employment status Family type Farm and nonfarm population Foreign-born status Group quarters Hispanic origin Household type and relationship Income in 1989 Industry Language spoken at home Marital status Means of transportation to work Mobility limitation status Occupation Place of birth Place of work Poverty status in 1989 Private vehicle occupancy Race Residence in 1985 School enrollment Self-care limitation status Sex Travel time to work Urban and rural population Veteran/military status Work disability status Work status in 1989 Workers in family in 1989 <p>Housing items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of householder Bedrooms Condominium status Farm and nonfarm housing Heating fuel Hispanic origin of householder Housing units Kitchen facilities Meals included in rent

Mortgage status
 Occupancy status
 Plumbing facilities
 Race of householder
 Rent
 Rooms
 Selected monthly owner costs
 Sewage disposal
 Telephone availability
 Tenure
 Units in structure
 Urban and rural housing
 Utilities in rent
 Value of housing unit
 Vehicles available
 Water source
 Year householder moved into unit
 Year structure built

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 178 population tables (matrices) and 99 housing tables (matrices).

Summary Tape File 3 is released as file 3A, file 3B file 3C, and file 3D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists only the most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 3A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

- State
 - County
 - County subdivision
 - Place (or place part)
 - Census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (or part)
 - Block group (or part)
- State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
- County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area
- Alaska Native Regional Corporation
- State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) /Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)Stale portion of urbanized areas (UA)

File 3A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

- Census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
- Block group
- Place
- Consolidated city

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF3A
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF3A
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) contains 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.</p> <p>Population items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Ancestry Citizenship Class of worker Educational attainment Employment status Family type Farm and nonfarm population Foreign-born status Group quarters Hispanic origin Household type and relationship Income in 1989 Industry Language spoken at home Marital status Means of transportation to work Mobility limitation status Occupation Place of birth Place of work Poverty status in 1989 Private vehicle occupancy Race Residence in 1985 School enrollment Self-care limitation status Sex Travel time to work Urban and rural population Veteran/military status Work disability status Work status in 1989 Workers in family in 1989 <p>Housing items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of householder Bedrooms Condominium status Farm and nonfarm housing Heating fuel Hispanic origin of householder Housing units Kitchen facilities Meals included in rent

Mortgage status
 Occupancy status
 Plumbing facilities
 Race of householder
 Rent
 Rooms
 Selected monthly owner costs
 Sewage disposal
 Telephone availability
 Tenure
 Units in structure
 Urban and rural housing
 Utilities in rent
 Value of housing unit
 Vehicles available
 Water source
 Year householder moved into unit
 Year structure built

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 178 population tables (matrices) and 99 housing tables (matrices).

Summary Tape File 3 is released as file 3A, file 3B file 3C, and file 3D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists only the most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 3A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or place part)
 Census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 State portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
 County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area
 Alaska Native Regional Corporation
 State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
 /Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)State portion of urbanized areas (UA)

File 3A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

 Census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
 Block group
 Place
 Consolidated city

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF3B
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF3B
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) contains 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.</p> <p>Population items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Ancestry Citizenship Class of worker Educational attainment Employment status Family type Farm and nonfarm population Foreign-born status Group quarters Hispanic origin Household type and relationship Income in 1989 Industry Language spoken at home Marital status Means of transportation to work Mobility limitation status Occupation Place of birth Place of work Poverty status in 1989 Private vehicle occupancy Race Residence in 1985 School enrollment Self-care limitation status Sex Travel time to work Urban and rural population Veteran/military status Work disability status Work status in 1989 Workers in family in 1989 <p>Housing items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of householder Bedrooms Condominium status Farm and nonfarm housing Heating fuel Hispanic origin of householder Housing units Kitchen facilities Meals included in rent

Mortgage status
 Occupancy status
 Plumbing facilities
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 Rent
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 Tenure
 Units in structure
 Urban and rural housing
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 /Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)State portion of urbanized areas (UA)

File 3A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

 Census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
 Block group
 Place
 Consolidated city

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1990 US Census of Population and Housing, STF3C
Year	1990
Codename	1990STF3C
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3) contains 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.</p> <p>Population items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Ancestry Citizenship Class of worker Educational attainment Employment status Family type Farm and nonfarm population Foreign-born status Group quarters Hispanic origin Household type and relationship Income in 1989 Industry Language spoken at home Marital status Means of transportation to work Mobility limitation status Occupation Place of birth Place of work Poverty status in 1989 Private vehicle occupancy Race Residence in 1985 School enrollment Self-care limitation status Sex Travel time to work Urban and rural population Veteran/military status Work disability status Work status in 1989 Workers in family in 1989 <p>Housing items include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of householder Bedrooms Condominium status Farm and nonfarm housing Heating fuel Hispanic origin of householder Housing units Kitchen facilities Meals included in rent

Mortgage status
 Occupancy status
 Plumbing facilities
 Race of householder
 Rent
 Rooms
 Selected monthly owner costs
 Sewage disposal
 Telephone availability
 Tenure
 Units in structure
 Urban and rural housing
 Utilities in rent
 Value of housing unit
 Vehicles available
 Water source
 Year householder moved into unit
 Year structure built

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 178 population tables (matrices) and 99 housing tables (matrices).

Summary Tape File 3 is released as file 3A, file 3B file 3C, and file 3D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs. This abstract lists only the most frequently accessed geographic levels. STF 3A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

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 Alaska Native Regional Corporation
 State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
 /Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)State portion of urbanized areas (UA)

File 3A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

 Census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
 Block group
 Place
 Consolidated city

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	1998 Washington State Population Survey (SPS)
Year	1998
Codename	WSPS98
Owner	Washington State Office of Financial Man
Source	The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State Universi
Status	A
Description	The SPS was designed to provide a profile of Washington residents between decennial censuses. It collected data on topics such as employment, work experience, income, education, in-migration, health, health insurance, commute pattern, computer ownership, and internet usage, in addition to basic demographics. The population for this survey consists of all households located within the geographic boundaries of Washington State. Because this was a telephone survey, only the households with telephones were potential subjects. However, the 1990 census shows that less than 4 percent of Washington households did not have telephones. Households on military compounds and other group quarters (such as student dormitories, prisons, and nursing homes) were also excluded from this survey. Since there is no universal list of all the households as defined above from which a random sample can be obtained, SESRC used the random digit dialing (RDD) approach to obtain the required sample. The RDD approach is most commonly used to ensure equal probability of selection for each household with an activated telephone line, listed or not. The RDD sampling frame SESRC used was prepared by the Genesys Sampling Company.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	2000 Washington State Population Survey
Year	2000
Codename	WSPS2000
Owner	CSSCR
Source	Washington State Data Center, Office of Financial Management
Status	
Description	<p>The 2000 Washington State Population Survey (SPS) is the second in a series of surveys designed to provide, biennially, a detailed profile of Washington State residents. The survey provides information on topics such as employment, income, education, immigration, health, and health insurance, and borrows its structure and many of its questions from the national Current Population Survey (CPS). The original survey was constructed in 1998, and minor changes were made for the 2000 survey.</p> <p>The SPS is a valuable component to other reports and data resources addressing Washington's population. For example, although the federal Census was also conducted in 2000, the SPS provides a consistent source of information at more frequent intervals than the decennial Census. Also, the March CPS measures income statewide on a year-to-year basis, but has a much smaller sample size and does not provide the regional income data found in the SPS.</p> <p>Results for both surveys are available for Washington State and, for some items, for eight regions within Washington. The regions, all either single counties or groups of counties, are shown below. The sample design supports the regional data. No data are available for smaller/other areas. More detailed information is available at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/sps/2000/index.htm. DATE ADDED: 09-08-2001.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News Bradley/Bush/Gore Express Poll, June 1999
Year	1999
Codename	ABC99_jun
Owner	ICPSR 2776
Source	ABC News
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll, fielded June 9-13, 1999, sought respondents' views on the upcoming 2000 presidential election. Those queried were asked for whom they would vote given the choice between Democratic candidate Vice President Al Gore and Republican candidate Texas Governor George W. Bush, and how strongly they felt about their current choice. Respondents were also asked whether they believed that Gore understood the problems of people like them, was boring, or was a strong leader. An additional question concerned the Democratic primary or caucus for president in 2000. Given a choice between Gore and former New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley, respondents were asked for their vote choice. Background information on respondents includes age, race, sex, political party, education, marital status, employment status, age of members of household, and income.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	1,045

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Afghanistan Attack Poll #1, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCAAPIOCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3298
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted October 7, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the United States military action in Afghanistan. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the way President Bush was handling the response to terrorist attacks in the United States, and whether they supported United States air strikes on Afghanistan and sending a significant number of United States ground troops into that country. Those polled also gave their opinions on whether capturing or killing Osama bin Laden and his associates was a higher priority than overthrowing the Taliban government and how concerned they were about the possibility of further terrorist attacks in America. Respondents also tried to predict whether it would be a quick military action or a long war, and whether the military action in Afghanistan would make further terrorist attacks against the United States more or less likely. Opinions were elicited on whether the United States should have done more to find a diplomatic solution before attacking Afghanistan, whether the United States should mount a broader war against terrorism, whether the United States government was doing enough in its anti-terrorism campaign to win the support of Muslim people, and whether respondents supported the humanitarian aid for Afghans. Background information on respondents includes gender and political party affiliation. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Afghanistan Attack Poll #2, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCAAP2OCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3299
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted October 8, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the United States military action in Afghanistan. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the way President Bush was handling the response to terrorist attacks in the United States, and whether they supported United States air strikes on Afghanistan and sending a significant number of United States ground troops into that country. Respondents were asked whether they believed that the United States government was doing all it reasonably could do to try to prevent further terrorist attacks and whether they supported United States military action against other countries supporting terrorism. Those polled expressed their level of concern about the possibility of further terrorist attacks (specifically biological and chemical) in America, and how confident they were in the abilities of the federal and local governments, police, and health agencies to respond effectively to a biological or chemical attack in the United States. A battery of questions focused on the Muslim religion and its believers, including whether respondents had a good basic understanding of Islam, how they viewed this religion, whether Arabs and Muslims had positive or negative opinions about the United States and reasons for these opinions, whether they thought the terrorists who attacked the United States in September were close in their views to the mainstream teachings of Islam, and whether they knew anyone who was a Muslim. Respondents also gave their opinions on whether the United States was doing enough to improve its image among Arabs and Muslims. Another subject of this survey was the Middle East. Those polled commented on whether they had more sympathy for Israel or for the Palestinian Authority, whether the United States should increase support for Israel or decrease support for Israel and recognize Palestine as an independent nation, and what was more important at this time--United States relations with Israel or with the Arab nations. Additional questions focused on the possibility of a broader war between the United States and its allies on one side and Arabs and Muslims on the other side, the efforts of the United States to avoid a broader war, and racial profiling and social consent for racial profiling as a tool against terrorism. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, religion, political party affiliation, political orientation, education, and objective size of community. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Anthrax Poll, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCAPOCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3300
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post.
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted October 15, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, DC, the United States' war on terrorism, and the recent letters contaminated with anthrax bacteria being distributed through the mail. Respondents were asked how they viewed President George W. Bush and his handling of the United States' campaign against terrorism, whether they believed that the United States government was doing all it could to prevent further terrorist attacks against America, and whether they were concerned about the possibility that there would be more major terrorist attacks in the United States. A series of questions focusing on the anthrax attacks queried respondents on whether they were concerned that they or someone close to them would be a victim of an anthrax attack, how confident they were in the ability of the United States government to respond effectively to a large-scale biological or chemical attack in the United States, and how accurate they thought news media reports on the anthrax situation were. In addition, respondents were asked whether they had purchased or intended to purchase a supply of antibiotics in case of a biological attack, and, if they had purchased antibiotics, what brand they bought. Those queried were asked to assess their level of concern that the United States war on terrorism would grow into a broader war between the United States and its allies and the Arab and Muslim world, and whether the United States was doing all it reasonably could to avoid civilian casualties as a result of the military action in Afghanistan. Background information on respondents includes gender and political party. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Bush War Speech Poll, March 2003
Year	2003
Codename	ABC-WPBWSP-MAR03
Owner	ICPSR 3781
Source	ABC News, The Washington Post
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll was undertaken to assess public opinion on President George W. Bush's March 17, 2003, speech that threatened military action against Iraq. Respondents were asked whether they had watched or listened to any of the speech that evening, whether they supported or opposed the United States going to war with Iraq and the 48 hour deadline given for Saddam Hussein to leave his country, and how confident they were that President Bush's policy on Iraq was the right one for the United States. Several questions addressed the Bush Administration's decision not to have the United Nations Security Council vote on war with Iraq, whether the administration did enough to try to win support from other countries for taking military action against Iraq, whether the United States should offer Saddam Hussein and his sons amnesty in exchange for leaving Iraq, and whether Iraq could be disarmed and Saddam Hussein removed from power without going to war. Additional questions addressed whether the United States should show less cooperation and support for France and the United Nations in the future or continue its usual relationship, and whether the war with Iraq would increase or decrease the risk of further terrorism in the United States. Background variables include sex and political party affiliation. DATE ADDED: 06-04-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Gays in the Military Poll, January 1993
Year	1993
Codename	ABC93_JAN
Owner	ICPSR 6178
Source	ABC News. THE WASHINGTON POST.
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll focused on the issue of homosexuals in the military. Respondents were asked if gays should be allowed to serve in the military, if they felt strongly about this matter, and, if opposed to gays serving in the military, the main reason they opposed it. Those surveyed were also asked if people who joined the military should be asked if they were gay, whether they approved of President Bill Clinton's handling of the issue of gays in the military, and whether Clinton had spent too much time on the issue. Additional questions concerned Clinton's appointment of his wife Hillary as head of a task force on health care reform, and her role in the Clinton Administration. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, sex, presence of a veteran of the United States armed forces in the household, and whether any close friends or relatives were homosexual.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	549

Title	ABC News/Washington Post Poll, December 1987
Year	
Codename	ABCD87
Owner	ICPSR 8925
Source	ABC News/Washington Post
Status	
Description	<p>This study is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the fall in stock prices, the Democratic and Republican candidates for president, Gary Hart's decision to re-enter the race, the economy and its impact on major purchases and other spending by the respondent, and the respondent's optimism regarding the economy and quality of life as compared to one year ago. Demographic characteristics also were recorded.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Terrorist Attack Poll #1, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCTAP1SEP01
Owner	ICPSR 3289
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted September 11, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the terrorist attacks that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City, damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and resulted in a plane crash in Pennsylvania, earlier that day. Respondents were asked whether they believed that the United States government did all it reasonably could do to try to prevent the attacks, whether they were confident in the ability of the United States government to prevent further terrorist attacks against America, and whether they were concerned that someone they knew or their community might be a victim of future acts of terrorism. Assuming that the United States is able to identify the groups and/or nations responsible for the attacks, those queried were asked whether they would support taking military action in response, whether they would support such action if it meant war, and whether military action should be taken against countries that assist or shelter known terrorists. The poll gauged respondents' level of confidence in the ability of the United States government to find and punish those responsible and assessed whether respondents were willing to give up some liberties to crack down on terrorism. In addition, those surveyed were asked whether they did any of the following on that day: contacted family and friends, stayed home or left work early, watched or listened to broadcast news, prayed for the victims and their families, and/or changed their daily routines. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, employment status, Hispanic origin, and size of community in which they resided. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Terrorist Attack Poll #2, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCTAP2SEP01
Owner	ICPSR 3290
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted September 13, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the terrorist attacks that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City, damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and resulted in a plane crash in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency and the terrorist attacks. Respondents were asked whether they believed that the United States government did all it reasonably could do to try to prevent the attacks, and whether they were confident in the ability of the United States government to prevent future terrorist attacks against America. Assuming that the United States is able to identify the groups and/or nations responsible for the attacks, those queried were asked whether they would support taking military action in response. Respondents were asked whether they would feel the same way if military action meant that innocent civilians in other countries might be injured or killed and if military action resulted in a long war with large numbers of troops injured or killed. Those queried were asked whether they believed that the United States would go to war as a result of Tuesday's attacks. Respondents' opinions were elicited on Osama bin Laden, a suspect in the recent attacks, who reportedly lived in Afghanistan and was indicted for directing previous terrorist attacks. They were asked whether they would support attacking Afghanistan militarily if Afghanistan did not turn bin Laden over to the United States. Respondents were also asked whether they would support new laws that would make it easier for the FBI and other authorities to investigate suspected terrorists, giving up some of their personal liberties and privacy as a result of such laws, and whether they would support new airport security measures that might cause long delays in air travel. Those surveyed were asked about their personal safety concerns regarding upcoming air travel and whether they had cancelled or were planning to cancel future travel plans. Additional topics covered whether the attacks had made respondents more suspicious of people of Arab descent, how their children were reacting to the acts of terrorism, and whether the economy was heading into a recession. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, political party, children in household, and frequency of air travel. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Terrorist Attack Poll #3, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCTAP3SEP01
Owner	ICPSR 3294
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted September 20, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the terrorist attacks that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City, damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and caused a plane crash in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001. Respondents were asked whether they approved of President George W. Bush's response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks as well as his proposed remedies, what the consequences were of various levels of military action that could be taken in response to the terrorist threat, and how they viewed the state of the nation's economy. Respondents were also asked whether they watched or listened to any of Bush's address to Congress on September 20, 2001, how much Bush's proposed measures such as stricter airport security, stronger law enforcement efforts, and the creation of a new White House office for domestic security would reduce the risk of another major terrorist attack in this country, and whether Bush's speech made respondents more or less confident in the ability of the United States to deal with the crisis. Assuming that the groups and nations responsible for the terrorist attacks were identified, respondents were asked whether they would support military action against these groups, and whether they would support military action even if it meant getting into a war. Opinions were elicited on whether the United States should limit its military action to the terrorist groups and nations responsible for the September 11, 2001, attacks or broaden its actions to include all terrorist groups and nations, whether taking or not taking military action would result in a greater risk of further terrorism in this country, whether large numbers of troops would be killed and wounded, and whether military action would last for a few weeks, a few months, a year or so, or several years. Concerning the nation's economy, respondents were asked to describe the current state of the economy as excellent, good, not so good, or poor, and to comment on whether the economy was heading into a recession. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, race, and gender. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Terrorist Attack Poll #4, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	ABCTAP4SEP01
Owner	ICPSR 3295
Source	ABC News/The Washington Post
Status	
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted September 25-27, 2001, was undertaken to assess respondents' reactions to and feelings about the terrorist attacks that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City, damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and caused a plane crash in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of the way President George W. Bush was handling the presidency and the terrorist attacks. Respondents were also asked whether they would support taking military action in response, and whether they believed that the United States government would go to war as a result of the attacks. They were further asked whether they would feel the same way if military action caused the death of or injured innocent civilians in other countries and large numbers of American troops due to a long war. Respondents were queried on whether they would support mounting a broader war against terrorist groups and the nations that support them, whether they believed there would be more major terrorist attacks in this country, what the United States must do in its war on international terrorism, and, supposing that the United States accomplished all of its objectives, whether it would still have won the war on terrorism if there were to be another major terrorist attack. Respondents' opinions were elicited on Osama bin Laden, the main suspect in the attack, who was reportedly living in Afghanistan. They were asked whether they believed that the United States would capture or kill bin Laden, and would be able to significantly reduce terrorist attacks against the United States. Respondents were also asked whether action on education reform and prescription drugs for seniors should be postponed for at least a year because of the war on terrorism. Additional topics covered how much the respondents trusted the government to do the right thing, how patriotic they were, whether they appreciated more the privileges they had in this country, and whether they were more willing to make personal sacrifices for the good of the country. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, political party, education, residency, marital status, children in household, race, and household income. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	African Coup Events Data, 1986-1990
Year	1986-1990
Codename	aced86-90
Owner	ICPSR 6869
Source	Wang, T.Y.
Status	A
Description	This survey focuses on coup events in African countries where a state's military, security, or police force was involved. Annual data were collected for coup events between 1986 and 1990 in 45 sub-Saharan African countries. This study replicates McGowan's coding scheme and method of collecting African coup data (see the Related Publication section). Variables include number of successful, attempted, and plotted military coups, as well as year and country name. Date added: 2/4/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Afrobarometer: Round I Survey of South Africa, July-August 2000
Year	2001
Codename	AFROBR1SOSA2001
Owner	ICPSR 3934
Source	Mattes, Robert, Yul Derek Davids, and Cherrel Africa
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey is part of a series of studies designed to assess attitudes about democracy, markets, and civil society in African nations, and to track the evolution of such attitudes in those nations over time. This particular survey was concerned with the attitudes and opinions of the citizens of South Africa. Respondents were asked to rate South African President Mbeki and his administrations' overall performance and to state the most important issue facing the nation. Opinions were gathered on the role of the government in improving the economy, whether corruption existed in local and national government, whether government officials were responsive to problems of the general population, and whether local government officials, the police, the courts, the overall criminal justice system, the South African Defense Force, the media, the Independent Electoral Commission, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation could be trusted. Respondents were polled on their knowledge of government officials, their level of personal involvement in political, governmental, and community affairs, the inclusiveness of the government, and what their reactions would be to executive branch-sponsored government-imposed restrictions or prohibitions on the media, the judicial system, and parliament. Economic questions addressed the past, present, and future of the country's and the respondent's economic condition, whether great income disparities are fair, and whether encouraging people to start small businesses would create more jobs. Societal questions addressed how much trust could be placed in others, whether it is wise to plan ahead, whether everyone should be responsible for themselves and their own success or failure, what characteristics respondents used to identify themselves, whether it was easy to obtain assistance with securing food, water, schooling, and medical services, and by what methods respondents secured food, water, news, information, and medical services. Respondents were also asked whether they had checked with other adults in their household to answer questions. Background variables include age, language spoken most at home, education, current employment status, employment status over the last 12 months, employment history, family financial situation over the last 12 months, monetary support system, whether a close friend or relative had died from AIDS, language used in interview, sex, ethnicity, type of physical disability, if any, type of housing, location of interview (inside, outside, or both), and respondent's attitude during interview. DATE ADDED: 06-02-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Aggregate Data Bank and Indices of Brazil: 1940-1960
Year	
Codename	ADBIB4060
Owner	ICPSR 0058
Source	Brazil, Schitter, Philippe
Status	A
Description	Data for the aggregate data bank were obtained from several Brazilian and Recenseamento General de Brasil. The data bank cover three times periods-- 1940, 1050, 1960-- for 22 states of Brazil. For each of the three time periods, data give total population, rural employment and industrial and commercial employment. Literate population, eligible electorate, and actual voting electorate are also available in the dataset. The data ascertain numbers of industrial and commercial establishments as well as membership in various unions, in art and literary associations, in sports organizations, and in Roman Catholic religious organizations. The data were gathered by Philippe Shmitter and were obtained by the ICPSR from the International Data Library and Reference Service, Survey Research Center, the University of California at Berkeley. There are 22 cases, 10 cards of data per case, and approximately 85 variable in this file.
Media	CSSCR_CD0003
Ncases	

Title	American Citizen Participation Study, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	ACPS90
Owner	ICPSR 6635
Source	Verba, Sidney, Kay Lehman Schlozman, Henry E. Brady, and Norman Nie
Status	A
Description	This study was designed to examine political and nonpolitical civic participation in the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics, including their interest in politics and their party identification, voting status, and activity in community politics. In addition, respondents were asked about their campaign activities, including the kind of work they had done, and how much money and time they had contributed to campaigns for various elections. Respondents also provided information about their own personal experiences with government programs, as well as their opinions on national and social problems in the United States and why people in the United States aren't more active in politics. Demographic variables measured in this study include respondent's educational background, occupation, church activity and religious affiliation, race and ethnicity, age, gender, and union membership.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American Housing Survey, 1987: MSA File
Year	1987
Codename	AHS87_MSA
Owner	ICPSR 9380
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Data are also provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Questions are also asked about neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads, and presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke, as well as about the adequacy of such services as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protection, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American Housing Survey, 1987: National File
Year	1987
Codename	AHS87_NF
Owner	ICPSR 9690
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance, and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by recent movers. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are also supplied. For housing quality, indicators include variables such as privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, indicators include exterminator service, boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are provided on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American Housing Survey, 1995: National File
Year	1995
Codename	AHS95NF
Owner	ICPSR 2188
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	<p>This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air-conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance, and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by respondents who had recently moved. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are supplied. Housing quality variables include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, variables include use of exterminator services, existence of boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data provided on the householder include years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	55,000

Title	American Housing Survey, 1996: MSA Core and Supplement File
Year	1996
Codename	ahs96msa
Owner	ICPSR 2369
Source	US Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection provides information on the characteristics of the housing inventory in nine selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air conditioning equipment. Data concerned with housing quality describe the condition of the walls and floors, adequacy of heat in the winter, information on heating equipment breakdowns, availability of room electrical outlets, concealed wiring, and basement and roof water leakage. Data relating to housing expenses include mortgage or monthly rent payments, utility costs, and fuel and garbage collection fees. Information solicited from respondents who moved recently included the characteristics of the previous unit and reasons for moving. Other data indicate the presence of and objection to neighborhood conditions such as street noise, crime, litter, commercial activity, and institutional industrial activity, as well as the availability of public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police, and hospitals. Information on condominiums covers amount and frequency of mortgage payment, amount of property insurance, real estate tax, utility costs, and condominium fees. In addition to housing characteristics, data for each household member are available on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data on years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and tenure are provided for the householder. Income sources identified in the data include wages, rent, dividends, Social Security, unemployment and workmen's compensation, government and private pensions, and alimony and child support. 5/9/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Studies Cumulative Data File, 1948-2002
Year	1948-2002
Codename	ANES1948-2002
Owner	ICPSR 8475
Source	Sapiro, Virginia, Rosenstone, Steven J., National Election Studies
Status	A
Description	This collection pools common variables from each of the biennial National Election Studies conducted since 1948. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. The data provided in this cumulative file include a series of demographic variables and measures of social structure, partisanship, candidate evaluation, retrospective and incumbent presidential evaluation, public opinion, ideological support for the political system, mass media usage, and equalitarianism and post-materialism. Additional items provide measures of political activity, participation, and involvement, and voting behavior and registration (including results of vote validation efforts). In 2001, corrections were made to variables VCF0902, VCF0904, and VCF0905. Added 4/20/05.

Media

Ncases

Title	American National Election Study, 1974
Year	1974
Codename	anes74
Owner	ICPSR 7355
Source	Miller, Warren, Arthur Miller, et al.
Status	A
Description	This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. Content areas covered include TV and newspaper use patterns, respondents' perceptions of issues raised in the media, and the importance of current political issues and personalities, including Watergate and the Nixon resignation and pardon. Date added: 4/25/2002

Media

Ncases

Title	American National Election Study, 1984
Year	1984
Codename	NES84
Owner	ICPSR 8298
Source	Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies, Center for Political Studie
Status	A
Description	<p>This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. Part 1 of this collection contains the traditional Pre- and Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version). Interviews were conducted in-person prior to the 1984 election, and in the post-election wave, half of the respondents were randomly assigned to be reinterviewed in person, and the other half to be reinterviewed by telephone using a shortened version of the questionnaire. In addition to the standard core questions, new topic areas (most of which had been piloted in 1983) included economic individualism and egalitarian items, and group identification items. Vote validation data also are provided. Continuous Monitoring, January 11, 1984 through December 31, 1984 (Part 3) was designed to examine the impact of the election campaign on voters' perceptions, beliefs, and preferences. Respondents were questioned about their knowledge of the candidates' stand on the issues, about their own stand on the issues, and about their opinions and evaluations of the candidates. Interviews were conducted by telephone throughout the year, with a total of 46 separate cross-section samples selected by a random digit dialing design, and an average of 76 respondents interviewed in each of the 46 sample weeks. Although the survey instrument was very much the same from one sample week to the next, some questions were deleted and others added during the course of the campaign, as issues became more or less relevant. Thirteen versions of the questionnaire were incorporated into this data file. Each telephone number selected in the Continuous Monitoring Study generated a labeled coversheet with an administrative history: number of calls, household composition, final disposition, and so forth. Information from every coversheet generated during the course of the study, including non-interviews, is provided in the Field Administration Data File for Continuous Monitoring (Part 22). The file contains zip codes for working residential telephone numbers (where the selected respondent agreed to give that information), but does not contain respondent interview numbers, so it cannot be merged with the Continuous Monitoring File (Part 3).</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	anes86
Owner	ICPSR 8678
Source	Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies
Status	A
Description	This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. In addition to core items, new content includes questions on values, political knowledge, and attitudes on racial policy, as well as more general attitudes conceptualized as antecedent to these opinions on racial issues. The file also contains vote validation data that were expanded to include information from the appropriate election office and were attached to the records of each of the respondents in the post-election survey. The expanded data consist of the respondent's post case ID, vote validation ID, and two variables to clarify the distinction between the office of registration and the office associated with the respondent's sample address. Date added: 1/25/2002.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post- Election Study
Year	1992
Codename	ANES92
Owner	ICPSR 8713
Source	Miller, Warren E., and the National Election Studies
Status	A
Description	This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The content of the 1992 Election Study reflects its double duty, both as the traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a panel study. The substantive themes represented in the 1992 questionnaires include: interest in the 1992 campaigns, information about politics, evaluation of the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issues, political participation, vote choice for president, personal and national economic well-being, positions of social welfare, racial and ethnic stereotypes, political predispositions, detailed demographic information and religiosity.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study, 1996: Pre- And Post-Election Survey;
Year	1996
Codename	NES96
Owner	ICPSR 6896
Source	Rosenstone, Steven J., Donald R. Kinder, Warren E. Miller, and the National E
Status	A
Description	<p>This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. The 1996 National Election Study contains both pre- and post-election components. The Pre-Election Survey includes interviews in which approximately 77 percent of the cases are comprised of empaneled respondents first interviewed in either AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1992: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY [ENHANCED WITH 1990 AND 1991 DATA] (ICPSR 6067) or in AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1994: POST-ELECTION SURVEY [ENHANCED WITH 1992 AND 1993 DATA] (ICPSR 6507). The other 23 percent of the pre-election cases are a freshly drawn cross-section sample. Of the 1,714 citizens who were interviewed during the pre-election stage, 1,534 (89.5 percent) also participated in the Post-Election Survey (1,197 of these were panel cases and 337 were cross-section). The content of the 1996 Election Study reflects its dual function, both as the traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a panel study. Substantive themes presented in the 1996 questionnaires include interest in the political campaigns, concern about the outcome, attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign, information about politics, evaluation of the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issue dimensions, partisanship and evaluations of the political parties, knowledge of and evaluation of House candidates, political participation (including turnout in the presidential primaries and in the November general election and other forms of electoral campaign activity), and vote choice for president, the United States House, and the United States Senate, including second choice for president. Additional items focused on perceptions of personal and national economic well-being, positions on social welfare issues (including government health insurance, federal budget priorities, and the role of government in the provision of jobs and a good standard of living), positions on social issues (including abortion, women's roles, prayer in the schools, the rights of homosexuals, and the death penalty), racial and ethnic stereotypes, opinions on affirmative action, attitudes toward immigrants, opinions about the nation's most important problem, political predispositions (including moral traditionalism, political efficacy, egalitarianism, humanitarianism, individualism, and trust in government), social altruism, social connectedness, feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups, affinity with various social groups, and detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity. Several new content areas were also added to this survey, including a core battery of campaign-related items in the pre-election wave to better understand the dynamics of congressional campaigns, several questions related to issue importance and uncertainty both in relation to respondents and to candidates, an eight-minute module of questions developed by a consortium of electoral scholars from 52 polities to facilitate comparative analysis of political attitudes and voting behavior, new issue items in the areas of crime, gun control, and income inequality, new items tapping perceptions of environmental conditions (air quality and the safety of drinking water in the nation and in the respondent's own community), environmental priorities (ranging from global warming to cleaning up lakes and parks), self-placements and placements of candidates and parties on environmental issues (trading off environmental protection against jobs and</p>

living standards, and supporting or opposing government environmental regulations on businesses), and the relative effectiveness of national, state, and local governments in dealing with environmental problems. Other new items included several measures of social connectedness and a battery of items on membership and activity in a wide variety of social, political, religious, and civic organizations. New media exposure, reception, and attention items were also introduced, including questions on talk radio, network and television news, and items asking respondents to match news anchors with the networks they work for. Also added was a battery of exposure items for entertainment television programs as an indirect measure of exposure to campaign advertisements, as well as a new open-ended item on recollection of campaign ads and questions on respondent attention to the campaign in various media.

Media	<input type="text" value="FTP"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	American National Election Study, 1998: Post-Election Survey
Year	<input type="text" value="1998"/>
Codename	<input type="text" value="NES98"/>
Owner	ICPSR 2684
Source	Sapiro, Virginia, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies.
Status	<input type="text" value="A"/>
Description	This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. Substantive themes of the 1998 election study include, among others, knowledge and evaluation of the House candidates and placement of the candidates on various issue dimensions, interest in the political campaigns, attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign, media use, evaluation of the mass media, vote choice, partisanship, and evaluations of the political parties and the party system. Additional items focused on political participation, political mobilization, evaluations of the president and Congress, the "Lewinsky affair," egalitarianism, moral traditionalism, political trust, political efficacy, ideology, cultural pluralism, and political knowledge. Respondents were also asked about their attitudes toward a wide range of issues, including social policy, race policy, military and foreign policy, immigration, foreign imports, prayer in schools, school vouchers, the environment, the death penalty, women's rights, abortion, and religion and politics, including new measures of explicitly political and religious orientations. Demographic items such as age, sex, nationality, marital status, employment status, occupation, and education were also included.
Media	<input type="text" value="FTP"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	American National Election Study, 2000: Pre- and Post-Election Sur
Year	2001
Codename	ANES2000
Owner	ICPSR 3131
Source	Burns, Nancy, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, Virginia Sapiro, and th
Status	
Description	<p>This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. The 2000 National Election Study (NES) entailed both a pre-election interview and a post-election reinterview. A freshly drawn cross-section of the electorate was taken to yield 1,807 cases. Because the study includes a carefully designed mode experiment, the data represent two presidential studies in 2000, side by side. The core study preserves the past commitment to probability area sampling and face-to-face interviewing: 1,000 respondents were interviewed prior to the election and 694 were reinterviewed face-to-face after the election. Supporting the core study, random-digit dial sampling and telephone interviewing were used: 803 respondents were interviewed by phone prior to the election and 862 respondents were interviewed by phone after the election. As such, the experiment examines the differences between the two modes and provides a preview of what shifting to telephone interviewing will mean for the NES time-series. The content of the 2000 election study reflects its dual purpose as a traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a mode study. Many of the substantive themes included in the 2000 questionnaires are a continuation of past topics. Interest in politics and the election was examined through questions regarding interest in the political campaigns, concern about the outcome, attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign, and information about politics. Respondents' knowledge of candidates and the political parties was ascertained through questions evaluating the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issue dimensions, knowledge of the religious background of the major presidential and vice-presidential candidates, partisanship and evaluations of the political parties, and knowledge of and evaluation of United States House and United States Senate candidates. Respondents were also asked about their political participation (in the November general election and in other forms of electoral campaign activity), and their choice for president, the United States House, and the United States Senate, as well as second choice for president. Respondents were also asked about the Clinton legacy and knowledge of George Bush Sr. and his administration. Additional items focused on respondents' perceptions of personal and national economic well-being, their positions on social welfare issues (including government health insurance, federal budget priorities, and the role of government in the provision of jobs and a good standard of living), campaign finance and preference for divided government, social issues (including gun control, abortion, women's roles, the rights of homosexuals, the death penalty, school vouchers, environmental policy), racial and ethnic stereotypes, affirmative action, attitudes toward immigrants, and views on the nation's most important problem. Respondents' values and political predispositions (including moral traditionalism, political efficacy, egalitarianism, humanitarianism, individualism, and trust in government), views on fairness in elections, satisfaction with democracy, and the value of voting were also assessed. Other questions addressed social altruism, social connectedness, feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups, affinity with various social groups, and detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity. Several new concepts were also addressed in the 2000 study and include measures of social trust derived from perceptions of the</p>

trustworthiness of neighbors and coworkers. Voter turnout was also investigated with expanded response categories to help respondents be more accurate in determining whether they did in fact vote in November 2000. The concept of political knowledge was also addressed with new instructions encouraging respondents to take their best guesses when answering the political knowledge questions. The 2000 study also incorporated a social network battery, based entirely on the perceptions of survey respondents regarding the characteristics of their identified discussants. Two brief but reliable measures of cognitive style, the need for cognition and the need to evaluate, were also included in this study. Another important feature of the 2000 NES is the mode experiment, which supplies the ability to compare interviews taken in person with interviews taken over the phone. This carefully designed mode experiment, driven by theoretical and practical interest, allows scholars to test the consequences of survey mode on data quality and reliability. The 2000 study incorporates numerous experiments that examine the effects of mode: 7 point scales and branching, response order, "don't know" filters, and social desirability. Demographic variables include gender, race, employment status, and length of residency in the community. DATE ADDED: 11-01-2001

Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	American National Election Study. 1992: Pre-and Post-Election Survey
Year	1992
Codename	ANES92_EN
Owner	ICPSR 6067
Source	Millerm Warren E., Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National
Status	A
Description	This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predisposition, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. In addition to the standard or core content items, respondents were asked their positions on social issues such as altruism, abortion, the death penalty, prayer in the schools, the rights of homosexuals, sexual harassment, women's rights, and feminist consciousness. Other substantive themes included racial and ethnic stereotypes, opinions on school integration and affirmative action, attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians), opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education, assessments of United States foreign policy goals, and United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study: 1998 Pilot Study
Year	1998
Codename	NES98PS
Owner	ICPSR 2963
Source	Sapiro, Virginia, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies.
Status	
Description	<p>The 1998 Pilot Study focused on examining and improving the methodology used for future studies in the American National Election Studies series. The study provided an opportunity to test new instrumentation, fine-tune measurement of core concepts, and try out some innovative survey methods. The 1998 Pilot Study, conducted September 8 through November 3, 1998, marked the first time a study was conducted during an election season. Three high-profile gubernatorial contests in California, Illinois, and Georgia were used as a basis for testing instrumentation that can only be analyzed in the context of an electoral campaign and for investigating how to improve the election study's capacity to illuminate the impact of campaigns. Among the concepts covered in the study are political interest, knowledge, ideology, efficacy, trust, mobilization, issue attitudes/awareness keyed to actual campaigns, campaign interest, participation in a campaign, media use, candidate awareness, partisanship, vote intention, certainty of vote, and social context and communication. Several additional measures were piloted, including what part of the day the respondent tends to watch television, new social context and communication variables, need for evaluation, group mobilization, public mood, a new affirmative action variable, perceived tone of the campaign, awareness of campaign issues, and whether the respondent owns stock.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study: 2000 Pilot Study
Year	2000
Codename	NES2000PS
Owner	ICPSR 2936
Source	Sapiro, Virginia, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies
Status	
Description	<p>This brief special-topic pilot study focused on a single general topic, trust. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the honesty, respectfulness, courteousness, and general trustworthiness of the neighbors in their communities, their colleagues at work, and politicians. Questions included items on respondents' membership in community organizations and attendance at meetings, whether the respondents worked cooperatively with others on community issues, and whether they had ever contacted government officials regarding community concerns. Politicians were evaluated as to their respect for the citizenry and for their opponents, whether they made campaign promises that they did not intend to keep, and whether politicians would pay more attention to people like the respondent if elections were held more often. One section of the questionnaire asked respondents to gauge how participating in certain activities (attending religious services, following public affairs, voting) and having certain opinions (in favor of further integrating public schools, increasing Social Security spending, instituting term limits for Congress) would shape other people's impressions of them. Demographic variables include gender, race, employment status, and length of residency in the community.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American National Election Study: Pooled Senate Election,1988, 1990, 1992
Year	
Codename	ANES8892
Owner	ICPSR 9580
Source	Miller, Warren E., Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National El
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection, focusing on Senate elections, combines data from three-part series (1988, 1990, 1992) of Senate studies. Over the course of the three elections, voters in each of the 50 states will be interviewed, and data will be gathered on citizen evaluations of all senators at each stage of their six-year election cycles. Both survey data and contextual data for all 50 states are included. The survey data facilitate the comparison of House of Representatives and Senate races through the use of questions that generally parallel those questions used in election studies since 1978 concerning respondents' interaction with and evaluation of candidates for the House of Representatives. The 50-state survey design also allows for the comparison of respondents' perceptions and evaluation of senators who are up for re-election with those in the second or fourth years of their terms. Topics covered include respondent's recall and like/dislike of House and Senate candidates, issues discussed in the campaigns, contact with House and Senate candidates/incumbents, respondent's opinion of the proper roles for senators and representatives, a limited set of issue questions, liberal/conservative self-placement, party identification, media exposure, and demographic information. Contextual data presented include election returns for the Senate primary and general elections, voting indices for the years 1983-1990, information about the Senate campaign such as election outcome predictions, campaign pollster used, spending patterns, and demographic, geographic, and economic data for the state. Also included are derived measures that reorganize the House of Representatives and Senate variables by party of candidate and incumbency/challenger status of candidate and, for Senate variables only, by proximity to next election. Additionally, a number of analytic variables intended to make analyses more convenient (e.g., Senate class number and whether the respondent voted for the incumbent) are presented. (See data archivist for the information of 1992 survey).</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	APO94
Owner	ICPSR 6561
Source	Chicago Council On Foreign Relations
Status	A
Description	<p>This study is part of a quadrennial series designed to investigate the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of opinion leaders (or elites) on matters relating to foreign policy and to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision-makers must operate. Both general public and elite respondents were questioned regarding the biggest problems facing the United States today, spending levels for various federal government programs, the role of Congress in determining foreign policy, the impact of foreign policy on things such as prices and unemployment, and the Clinton Administration's handling of various problems, such as overall foreign policy, overall trade policy, immigration, and relations with Latin America, Japan, Russia, Cuba, Vietnam, and the Middle East. Other topics include government reactions to situations in Bosnia, North Korea, Haiti, Cuba, Rwanda, and the Middle East, the importance of various countries to America's vital interests, possible threats/adversaries to the United States in coming years, NATO and keeping troops in Western Europe, the military role of Japan and Germany, the economic unification of western Europe, the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the illegal drug problem. In addition, the elites were asked several questions about their political party affiliation and the strength of that affiliation. Demographic characteristics such as religious preference, marital status, employment status, household composition, education, age, Hispanic origin, race, sex, and income were gathered for the general population respondents only.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1998
Year	1998
Codename	APOUSFP98
Owner	ICPSR 2747
Source	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.
Status	A
Description	<p>This study is part of a quadrennial series designed to investigate the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of opinion leaders on matters relating to foreign policy, and to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision-makers must operate. Through telephone surveys, general public respondents (Part 2) were interviewed October 15-November 10, 1998, and opinion leaders (Part 1) were interviewed November 2-December 21, 1998. Respondents were asked to assess their level of interest in the news and specifically in foreign policy. Respondents were also asked whether concern for foreign policy is important in a presidential candidate, and their views were sought on the foreign policy records of President Bill Clinton and former presidents George Bush, Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford, Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Dwight Eisenhower, and Harry Truman. Those queried were asked for their opinions on economic aid to foreign nations, including Egypt, Poland, Russia, Israel, and African nations. In addition, respondents were asked to rate the Clinton administration on foreign policy, trade policy, immigration policy, United States relations with China, Japan, and Russia, international terrorism, the situation in the former Yugoslavia, the Arab-Israeli peace process, the situation in Iraq, nuclear proliferation, the situation in Northern Ireland, and the Asian financial crisis. Views were also sought on whether United States' vital interests were present in Egypt, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Israel, Canada, Brazil, Russia, Haiti, Bosnia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Great Britain, Saudi Arabia, China, France, the Baltic nations, South Korea, Poland, South Africa, Taiwan, Cuba, India, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan. A series of questions addressed potential threats to those vital interests. Additional topics covered the foreign policy goals of the United States, bloodshed in the 21st century, measures to combat international terrorism, the United States' commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United States' contributions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United States involvement in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Respondents were asked to rate their feelings toward Great Britain, Saudi Arabia, China, France, Taiwan, South Korea, Cuba, Argentina, Pakistan, Nigeria, Turkey, Italy, Russia, North Korea, Germany, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Israel, Iraq, India, Canada, and Brazil. Respondents were also asked for their opinions of President Bill Clinton, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Pope John Paul II, former President George Bush, former President Jimmy Carter, German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, South African President Nelson Mandela, European Union President Jacques Santer, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Chinese President Jiang Zemin, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat, French President Jacques Chirac, and Serbian President Slobodan Milosovic. Further queries focused on whether United States troops should be used if North Korea invaded South Korea, if Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia, if Arab forces invaded Israel, if Russia invaded Poland, if the Cuban people attempted to overthrow the Castro regime, if China invaded Taiwan, or if Serbian forces killed large numbers of ethnic Albanians. Respondents were asked whether they supported the use of economic sanctions against Cuba, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and China. Additional topics covered the elimination of tariffs, globalization, the establishment of a Palestinian state, the United States' role as a world leader, United States federal government program spending, and whether the United States should pay the \$1.6 billion owed to the United Nations. Opinion leaders were asked an additional question about</p>

the possible threat of the "euro" (the unified monetary system to be implemented in January 1999 by the European Union) to the United States dollar's supremacy as a reserve currency. Background information on general public respondents includes age, race, sex, political party, political orientation, religion, marital status, spouse's employment status, age of children in household, amount of time spent at home, employment status, occupation, position in household, education, home ownership status, and household income. Background information on opinion leaders includes age, sex, education, political party, and political orientation. DATE ADDED: 04-29-2003.

Media	<input type="text" value="FTP"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	American's Changing Lives: Wave I, 1986
Year	<input type="text" value="1986"/>
Codename	<input type="text" value="ACL86_WI"/>
Owner	<input type="text" value="ICPSR 9267"/>
Source	<input type="text" value="James S. House"/>
Status	<input type="text" value="A"/>
Description	<p>This study is part of a larger research program designed to investigate 1) the ways in which a wide range of activities and social relationships that people engage in are broadly 'productive', 2) how individuals adapt to acute life events and chronic stresses that threaten the maintenance of health, effective functioning, and productive activity, and 3) sociocultural variations in the nature, meaning, determinants, and consequences of productive activities and relationships. Focusing especially on differences between black and white Americans in middle and late life, these data constitute the first wave in a national longitudinal panel survey covering a wide range of sociological, psychological, mental, and physical health items. Among the topics covered are interpersonal relationships (spouse/partner, children, parents, friends), sources and levels of satisfaction, social interactions and leisure activities, traumatic life events (physical assault, serious illness, divorce, death of a loved one, financial or legal problems), perceptions of retirement, health behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overweight, rest), and utilization of health care (doctor visits, hospitalization, nursing home institutionalization, bed days). Also included are measures of physical health, psychological well-being, and indices referring to cognitive functioning. Background information provided for individuals includes household composition, number of children and grandchildren, employment status, occupation and work history, income, family financial situation, religious beliefs and practices, ethnicity, race, education, sex, and region of residence. Class III.</p>
Media	<input type="text" value="FTP"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	Americans' Changing Lives: Waves I And II, 1986 And 1989.
Year	
Codename	ACL86_89
Owner	ICPSR 6438
Source	House, James S.
Status	A
Description	<p>This study is part of a larger research program designed to investigate (1) the ways in which a wide range of activities and social relations hips that people engage in are broadly 'productive,' (2) how individuals adapt to acute life events and chronic stresses that threaten the maintenance of health, effective functioning, and productive activity, and (3) sociocultural variations in the nature, meaning, determinants, and consequences of productive activity and relationships. Focusing especially on differences between Black and white Americans in middle and late life, these data constitute both the first and second waves in a national longitudinal panel survey covering a wide range of sociological, psychological, mental, and physical health items. Among the topics covered are interpersonal relationships (spouse/partner, children, parents, friends), sources and levels of satisfaction, social interactions and leisure activities, traumatic life events (physical assault, serious illness, divorce, death of a loved one, financial or legal problems), perceptions of retirement, health behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overweight, rest), and utilization of health care (doctor visits, hospitalization, nursing home institutionalization, bed days). Also included are measures of physical health, psychological well-being, and indices referring to cognitive functioning. Background information provided for individuals includes household composition, number of children and grandchildren, employment status, occupation and work history, income, family financial situation, religious beliefs and practices, ethnicity, race, education, sex, and region of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Annual Survey of Governments 1982: Employment Statistics
Year	1982
Codename	ASG82E
Owner	ICPSR 8286
Source	Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Included in the universe of this study are all local governments in the 1982 Census of Governments. This represents approximately 20,000 local governments (including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, And special districts), plus the governments of all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Data were collected during October of 1982 on full- And part-time employment, full-time equivalent employment, and payroll statistics by type of government and by function. The study is comprised of one file maintaining a logical record length of 3,600 characters. ThereAre 20,725 records and approximately 225 variables. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Annual Survey of Governments, 1986 Employment Statistics
Year	1986
Codename	ASG86E
Owner	ICPSR 8977
Source	US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	State and local government employment data are provided in this file. DataAre supplied by type of government and by function and include full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalency, and payroll statistics. Governmental functions include education (elementary, secondary, and higher education), police and fire protection, financial and centralAdministration, judicial and legal, utilities, public welfare, parks and recreation, health care, transit, and natural resources. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Annual Time Series Statistics For The United States, 1929-1968
Year	
Codename	USATS29-68
Owner	ICPSR 0027
Source	Douglas A. Norwood, University Of Wisconsin
Status	A
Description	Data contains 280 variables which apply to the entire forty-year period; 127 others apply only to the period 1947 to 1968. The study is a compilation of social, economic, and political time-series indicators. The variables include data on expenditures from the federal budget by various departments, agencies and commissions; measures of the political characteristics of the U.S. Congress; business and consumer expenditures; and various attributes of the population.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Anti-Semitism in The United States, 1964
Year	1964
Codename	RANSA
Owner	Rod Stark, Dept. of Sociology, Universit
Source	Charles Glock, Et Al., Survey Research Center, U of Cal, Berkeley
Status	A
Description	Data consists of an adult sample of 1914 respondents; 336 variables. The study explores respondents' opinions on current affairs and attitudes toward the constitution and individual rights. The respondents' feelings toward minority groups, such as John Birch Society members, communists, And negroes are probed; special emphasis is placed on the Jewish minority. Respondents are asked to state their beliefs about Jews as a group, their contact with Jews and their views about political and social rights of Jews in the U.S. Respondents are also asked to compare Jews with other groups in the U.S. On the basis of ambition, wealth, intelligence and power. Derived measures include an index of Anti-Semitic belief.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Attitudinal Distance in Southeast Asia, 1970-1971
Year	
Codename	ADSA7071
Owner	ICPSR 5012
Source	Howell, Llewellyn
Status	A
Description	This saidy contains data for 2,238 randomly selected university students interviewed in 1970-1971. Students were interviewed in their native language in Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. There are a total of seventy-two variables including sixteen biographical, twenty-nine social distance attitudes towards certain nationals and ethnic groups. and twenty-seven international distance responses to national and ethnic groups. (CLASS II)
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Balance Of Payments Statistics
Year	
Codename	BPS96
Owner	ICPSR 8623
Source	International Monetary Fund.
Status	A
Description	These time series data provide information on the balance of payments among countries and geographical areas of the world. Detailed tabulations included in this collection describe (1) transactions in goods, services, and income between an economy and the rest of the world, (2) changes of ownership and other changes in that country's monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), and claims and liabilities to the rest of the world, and (3) unrequited transfers and counterpart entries that are needed to balance, in the accounting sense, any entries for previous transactions and changes which are not mutually offsetting. Aggregated and detailed presentations show data for items such as investments, short- and long-term capital, reserves, and changes in reserves.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	British Social Attitudes Survey, 1999
Year	1999
Codename	bsas1999
Owner	ICPSR 3898
Source	National Centre for Social Research
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey is part of a continuing series designed to monitor trends in a wide range of social attitudes in Great Britain. The British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) is similar in purpose to the General Social Survey carried out by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in the United States. The BSA questionnaire has two parts, one administered by an interviewer and the other completed by the respondent. As in the past, the 1999 interview questionnaire contained a number of "core" questions covering the major topic areas of defense, the economy, labor market participation, and the welfare state. The 1999 self-enumerated questionnaire was devoted to a series of questions on a range of social, economic, political, and moral issues. Topics covered (by section) are: (1) newspaper readership, (2) party identification, (3) housing, (4) public spending and social welfare, (5) health, (6) economic activity and labor market, (7) English nationalism, (8) constitutional issues, (9) begging, (10) religion, (11) administration, (12) countryside, (13) transport, (14) education, and (15) taste and decency. An international initiative funded by the Nuffield Foundation, the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), also contributed a module to the BSA. The topic of the ISSP module in this collection was social inequality. Additional demographic data gathered included age, gender, education, occupation, household income, marital status, social class, and religious and political affiliations. Date added: 10-13-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File, 1940- 1987:[United States]
Year	1987
Codename	BHPARF4087
Owner	ICPSR 9075
Source	US. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Admi
Status	A
Description	The Area Resource File (ARF) is a county data from a wide variety of sources that are useful to health analysts and other researchers investigating the nation's health care delivery system. This file contains over 6,000 data elements for all counties in the United States except Alaska. Data elements include county descriptor codes, health professions data including number of professionals working in different fields, health facility and training data, population and economy data, and limited data on vital statistics, industry, housing expenditure, and environmental factors.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File, 1940-1995: [United States]
Year	1996
Codename	BHPARF4095
Owner	ICPSR 6897
Source	US. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Admi
Status	A
Description	The Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File is a county-based data file summarizing secondary data from a wide variety of sources to facilitate health analysis. This 1996 release of the Area Resource File contains over 6,000 data elements for all counties in the United States with the exception of Alaska, for which there is a state total, and certain independent cities that have been combined into their appropriate counties. The data elements include: (1) County descriptor codes (name, FIPS, HSA, PSRO, SMSA, SEA, BEA, city size, Census Contiguous County, shortage area designation, 1994 Primary/Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and 1995 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes, etc.), (2) Health professions data (number of professionals registered as M.D., D.O., D.D.S., R.N., L.P.N., veterinarian, pharmacist, optometrist, podiatrist, and dental hygienist, along with critical shortage codes, 1994 physicians by specialty, and major professional activity), (3) Health facility data (hospital size, type, utilization, staffing and services, nursing home data, and HMO enrollment for 1976 through 1994), (4) Utilization data (rate, inpatient days, outpatient visits, and surgical operations), (5) Population data (size, composition, employment, education, housing, morbidity, natality, and mortality by cause, sex, race, and age), (6) Economic data (total income, per capita income, median income, income distribution, and AFDC recipients), (7) Health professions training data (training programs, enrollments, and graduates by type), (8) Expenditure data (hospital expenditures, Medicare enrollments and reimbursements, and Medicare prevailing charge data), and (9) Environment data (land area, large animal population, elevation, latitude and longitude of population centroid, water hardness index, and climate data).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development [Great Britain], 1961-1981
Year	
Codename	CSDD
Owner	ICPSR 8488
Source	Farrington, David P.
Status	A
Description	This data collection effort, initiated by Dr. Donald J. West and continued by Dr. David Farrington, was undertaken to test several hypotheses about delinquency. The investigators examined socioeconomic conditions, schooling, friendship, parent-child relationships, extracurricular activities, school records, and criminal records. They also performed psychological tests to determine the causes of crime and delinquency. Information in the survey includes reports from peers, family size, child-rearing behavior, job histories, leisure habits, truancy, popularity, physical attributes, tendencies toward violence, sexual activity, and self-reported delinquency.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Canadian Federal Election Study, 1968
Year	1968
Codename	CFES68
Owner	ICPSR 7009
Source	Meisel, John
Status	A
Description	Data for this study were obtained from a probability cross-section sample of adults interviewed following the June 1968 federal election. Besides basic background information, questions were asked about reactions to the election outcome, evaluations of the parties and candidates, regional conflicts within Canada, and a wide variety of issues that were salient during the campaign. 2,767 respondents, 11 cards of data per respondent, and 530 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Canadian National Election Study, 1965
Year	1965
Codename	CNES65
Owner	ICPSR 7225
Source	Richard Johnston, et al.
Status	A
Description	The respondents were administered a post-election questionnaire during the winter (January-March) of 1966 and form a stratified probability cross-section sample of the Canadian population eligible to vote. Open-ended questions measured the respondents' attitudes toward the problems confronting Canada, campaign issues, and also their political efficacy and trust in government. The respondents were questioned about their political party attachments, voting behavior, campaign activities, and attitudes toward campaign financing. 2,118 respondents, weighted to 8,193 (integer weight) or 2,719.04 (decimal weight), 7 cards of data per respondent, and 337 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Canadian National Election Study, 1972
Year	1972
Codename	CNES72
Owner	ICPSR 7410
Source	Richard Johnston, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>Three studies are included in this set of national Canadian election surveys of 1972. All three were conducted by telephone, two were administered prior to the national election, and one following the October 31st election date. The first study, conducted between June and July 1972, focused on the respondents' opinions of the political parties, and of issues and personalities in Federal politics. The issues that were assessed included inflation, constitutional reform, campaign spending, marijuana legislation, and the right of federal employees to strike. The respondents were also asked to assess the performance of the Prime Minister and also the qualifications of the main opposition candidates. Finally, the respondents were asked about their partisan affiliation and their voting behavior over the past few elections. The dataset included information on 1,000 respondents (two cards of data per respondent). The only demographic information in this study is the sex of the respondent. The second study was conducted in September 1972 and assessed the respondents' opinions on political issues such as unemployment, Canadian/United States relations, environment, taxes, price controls, and certain federal programs. In addition, the respondents were questioned about their candidate preference, partisan identification, and party preference for the upcoming election. Basic demographic data were also included for the 1,255 respondents (three cards of data per respondent). The third study in this series was administered in early November. The respondents were asked to evaluate the federal election campaign, the candidates, parties, and political issues. The respondents were also questioned about their voting behavior in both the federal and local elections. Two forms of questionnaires were used, one for voters and the other for non-voters. Demographic information was obtained for all respondents. The dataset contains information on approximately 1,298 respondents (four cards of data per respondent).</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Canadian National Election Study, 1974
Year	1974
Codename	CNES74
Owner	ICPSR 7379
Source	Richard Johnston, et al.
Status	A
Description	This post-election survey covers a wide range of areas involving citizen participation in politics. Respondents were asked about their interest in politics, their images of party leaders, the 1974 election campaign, their opinions on political and social issues, and their party identification. A detailed family history is also included in this study. Information on father's, grandfather's, and son's occupation, party identification, and education provides an elaborate mapping of the paternal linkage pattern. The survey also includes standard demographic information for each respondent. The study contains 2,562 respondents and approximately 480 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Canadian National Election Study, 1984
Year	1984
Codename	CNES84
Owner	ICPSR 8544
Source	Richard Johnston, et al.
Status	A
Description	Topics covered in this survey include the respondent's interest in politics in general and in the 1984 Federal Election in particular, political trust, respondent assessment of the most important issues in the 1984 election, party identification at both the federal and provincial level, exposure to the campaign including the television debates, respondent's vote and reasons for that decision, attitudes towards the parties and their leaders, feeling thermometer ratings of party leaders and various groups, attitudes toward social class, and various other social and political attitudes. Background information such as education, occupation, religion, language, and group memberships was also obtained from respondents. In addition, the interview data were augmented with information about the socio-demographic and political characteristics of the constituency in which each respondent resided.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Canadian National Election Study, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	CNES88
Owner	ICPSR 9386
Source	Richard Johnston, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection, containing information on the voting behaviour and political attitudes of Canadians, consists of three waves of data gathered before and after the 1988 Canadian national election. The first wave, conducted by telephone in October and November 1988 before the November 21st election, focused on respondents' interest in the election, perceptions of the media, voting intentions, attitudes toward policy and campaign issues, assessments of government performance, and ratings of leaders, parties, and candidates. Other items included the respondents' sociodemographic and economic characteristics, as well as party, candidate, and constituency identification. The second wave, conducted by telephone, after the election from November 1988 through January 1989, contained some of the same items covered in the first wave but also included questions on voting behavior, campaign activities, and groups in Canadian society, along with a special battery on free trade. The third wave, conducted by mail from December 1988 through March 1989, explored fiscal priorities, the economy, policy issues, changes to Canadian society, political efficacy, societal goals, capitalist values, rights and liberties, and conception of community. Class IV</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Candidate and Constituency Statistics of Elections in the United States, 1788-1
Year	1788-1990
Codename	CCSEUS90
Owner	ICPSR 7757
Source	ICPSR
Status	
Description	<p>These data are derived from CANDIDATE NAME AND CONSTITUENCY TOTALS, 1788-1990 (ICPSR 0002). They consist of returns for two-thirds of all elections from 1788 to 1823 to the offices of president, governor, and United States representative, and over 90 percent of all elections to those offices since 1824. They also include information on United States Senate elections since 1912. Returns for one additional statewide office are included beginning with the 1968 election. This file provides a set of derived measures describing the vote totals for candidates and the pattern of contest in each constituency. These measures include the total number of votes cast for all candidates in the election, each candidate's percentage of the vote received, and several measures of the relative performance of each candidate. They are appended to the individual candidate records and permit extensive analysis of electoral contests over time. This dataset contains returns for all parties and candidates (as well as scattering vote) for general elections and special elections, including information on elections for which returns were available only at the constituency level. Included in this edition are data from the District of Columbia election for United States senator and United States representative. The offices of two senators and one representative were created by the "District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative," which was approved by District voters in 1980. Elections for these offices were postponed until the 1990 general election. The three offices are currently local District positions, which will turn into federal offices if the District becomes a state. DATE ADDED: 08-07-2001.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Candidate and Constituency Statistics of Elections in the United States, 1788-1
Year	1788-1990
Codename	CNC SOEUS
Owner	ICPSR 7757
Source	ICPSR
Status	A
Description	<p>These data are derived from CANDIDATE NAME AND CONSTITUENCY TOTALS, 1788-1990 (ICPSR 0002). They consist of returns for two-thirds of all elections from 1788 to 1823 to the offices of president, governor, and United States representative, and over 90 percent of all elections to those offices since 1824. They also include information on United States Senate elections since 1912. Returns for one additional statewide office are included beginning with the 1968 election. This file provides a set of derived measures describing the vote totals for candidates and the pattern of contest in each constituency. These measures include the total number of votes cast for all candidates in the election, each candidate's percentage of the vote received, and several measures of the relative performance of each candidate. They are appended to the individual candidate records and permit extensive analysis of electoral contests over time. This dataset contains returns for all parties and candidates (as well as scattering vote) for general elections and special elections, including information on elections for which returns were available only at the constituency level. Included in this edition are data from the District of Columbia election for United States senator and United States representative. The offices of two senators and one representative were created by the "District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative," which was approved by District voters in 1980. Elections for these offices were postponed until the 1990 general election. The three offices are currently local District positions, which will turn into federal offices if the District becomes a state.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1997
Year	1973-1997
Codename	CPUS73-97
Owner	ICPSR 2737
Source	United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Status	
Description	This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and prisoners whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the period 1973-1997. Information is supplied for basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is available for inmates removed from death row by yearend 1997 and for inmates who were executed.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Career Values in Brazil, 1960
Year	1960
Codename	CVB60
Owner	ICPSR 7042
Source	Kal, Joseph
Status	A
Description	This study was conducted in 1960 in the Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul. The Study thoroughly describes the respondents' current occupation, length of employment, what they like most and least about their jobs, and their incomes. Variables further explore past occupations, the highest level of education attained, and the extent to which lack of education has handicapped the respondents' career. A major portion of the study probes the respondents' feelings about the nature of jobs and people: the importance of ambition and determination in one's job, individual versus group interests, how best to "get ahead," importance of family ties, tendency to trust others, and corruption in the urban centers. 627 respondents, 3 cards of data per respondent, and approximately 205 variables. The data contain blanks. A number of recodes and derived measures are included in the study. The data were received from the International Data Library and Reference Service, Survey Research Center, University of California at Berkeley.
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	

Title	Carnegie Commission National Surveys of Higher Education: Undergraduate St
Year	
Codename	CCNSHE_UND
Owner	ICPSR 7079
Source	Everett Ladd And S. M. Lipset
Status	A
Description	The data consist of a random fifth sample subsetted from a total of 70,694 mail questionnaires returned by a national sample of college and university undergraduates (Carnegie Commission National Survey of Higher Education: Undergraduate Study, 1969-1970--ICPSR 7503). The data were collected by the Survey Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley, and supplied to the ICPSR by the Social Science Data Center at the University of Connecticut. The full population of respondents, as well as this subset, is also available in the Ladd and Lipset collection. 13,139 respondents, weighted to 1,312,178, 10 cards of data per respondent, and 634 variables are included in this dataset.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News California State Poll, July 2001
Year	2001
Codename	cbs_csp701
Owner	ICPSR 3347
Source	CBS News.
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll, conducted on July 16-17, 2001, assessed California residents' opinions on a variety of issues, including George W. Bush's performance as president, energy shortages and conservation, and the investigation into congressional intern Chandra Levy's disappearance. Respondents gave approval ratings of George W. Bush as president, Gray Davis as governor of California, and Gary Condit as United States Representative. Regarding recent energy shortages, respondents stated whether the government should give priority to increasing production of fuels or to encouraging energy conservation. They were asked to assign blame for the California energy shortages and to indicate whether they thought there was a real energy shortage or whether it was a ploy. Respondents gave their opinion on how President Bush and Governor Davis were handling the California energy shortage and commented on when they thought the energy problems would be over, whether they had cut back on their use of electricity, and if so, how. Respondents stated whether they believed public officials should be held to a higher standard in their personal lives, how closely they had been following the news about the disappearance of Chandra Levy, and whether they thought the situation had interfered with Representative Condit's job performance. They were asked whether they were registered to vote, whether they voted for Gary Condit in 2000, and whether they would vote to re-elect Condit. Respondents gave their opinions on whether Condit should resign from office, how much his moral values mattered to respondents in evaluating his job performance, whether Condit had hurt the investigation into Levy's disappearance, whether he had told the police everything, and whether respondents minded that Condit had misled the public about his relationship with Levy. In addition, respondents expressed their views on whether Condit asked Anne Marie Smith to lie about their relationship, whether Condit had anything to do with Levy's disappearance, whether the news media had acted responsibly in coverage of Levy's disappearance, and what proportion of Congress respondents believed had extramarital affairs. Background information on respondents includes gender, age, race, income, political leanings, religion, marital status, and education. Date Added: 07/25/2002</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News Federal Government Poll, February 1989
Year	1989
Codename	CBS89_FEB
Owner	ICPSR 9231
Source	CBS News. THE NEW YORK TIMES
Status	A
Description	This data collection focuses on the responsibilities of the United States federal government and various governmental assistance programs. Survey respondents were asked if the government should retrain those who have lost their jobs due to industry shutdowns, if government programs in the 1960s improved conditions for the poor, and if the respondent had needed government assistance in the form of a business loan, Social Security, or housing. Respondents also were asked if the federal government should be responsible for such things as helping people pay for college tuition and day care, requiring employers to provide health care for their employees, and helping people pay for nursing homes or other long-term care. Additional topics covered were the respondent's financial situation, college enrollment, home ownership, and mortgages. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, sex, education, race, and income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News Monthly Poll #1, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	CBSMP1OCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3376
Source	CBS News.
Status	
Description	<p>This poll, conducted on October 8, 2001, 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. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, the national economy, and the attacks of September 11th on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as their views and feelings on the military attacks by the United States against targets in Afghanistan. Respondents also expressed their confidence in the ability of the United States government to capture Osama Bin Laden, to maintain the international alliance of the countries supporting United States military efforts, to achieve its military goals without significant civilian casualties among the Afghan people and without significant United States military casualties, and to protect its citizens from future terrorist attacks. Those queried also presented their views on the likelihood of another terrorist attack in the United States within the next few months, the expected length of time a war against countries that harbor terrorists would last, and any feelings they might have toward Arab people due to the attacks. Additional questions polled respondents on whether the United States was in an economic recession or was near an economic recession, whether there were any unemployed adults in their household, and their concerns about future unemployment in the household. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, race, political affiliation, religion, current and past military service, and marital status. DATE ADDED: 04-25-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News Monthly Poll #1, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	cbsmp1sep01
Owner	ICPSR 3351
Source	CBS News.
Status	A
Description	<p>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. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, as well as their views on the September 11 terrorist attacks targeting the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. Respondents were asked to express their opinions on President Bush's handling of the attacks, their personal feelings about the attacks, their confidence in the United States government's ability to catch the people who planned the attacks, and whether the United States should take military action. In addition, respondents were asked questions regarding whether the United States was in or near a recession. Questions were also posed regarding air travel in the United States and whether respondents might, in the wake of the terrorist attacks, surrender certain personal freedoms, such as having the government monitor the telephone calls and e-mail of ordinary Americans. Questions were also asked regarding immigration and the treatment of Arab Americans. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, political party affiliation, military service, marital status, education, race, and income. Date added: 07/25/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News Monthly Poll #2, March 2004
Year	2004
Codename	CBSMP2MAR04
Owner	ICPSR 4016
Source	CBS News
Status	A
Description	<p>This poll, fielded March 30-April 1, 2004, is part of a series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on political and social issues. Views were sought on the war with Iraq, the 2004 presidential campaign, and President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, the economy, and foreign affairs. Questions were posed regarding the condition of the national economy, whether the country was moving in the right or wrong direction, and whether the respondent or a household member had lost his or her job in the past year. Respondents were asked whether the result of the war with Iraq and the removal of Saddam Hussein from power was worth the human and economic costs, whether the United States made the right decision in taking military action against Iraq, how long troops would remain in Iraq, the success of the war on terrorism, and whether Saddam Hussein was personally involved in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. A series of questions asked whether the policies of the Bush administration made the United States safer or less safe from terrorism, whether the administration focused too much on the Iraq war and not enough on al Qaeda terrorists, and whether the Clinton and Bush administrations and United States intelligence agencies did all they could to prevent the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Respondents were asked how closely they followed the news about the hearings investigating the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, whether the White House cooperated with the hearings, and whether members of the Bush administration told the entire truth about what they knew prior to the terrorist attacks. Respondents were also polled on how much attention they were paying to the 2004 presidential campaign, the likelihood that they would vote, whether they would vote for President George W. Bush or Democratic candidate John Kerry, whether their minds were made up, whether they had seen or heard any of the presidential campaign commercials in the last month, and the effect of each candidate's election on the economy and terrorism. Other topics addressed privacy issues associated with the use of supermarket customer loyalty cards, the controversy surrounding the death of Princess Diana of Wales, life on Mars, and outer space travel. Background information includes sex, age, religion, religiosity, marital status, education, ethnicity, household income, political party affiliation, political orientation, number of telephone lines in household, whether the respondent or a family member served in the United States armed forces, and voter registration and participation history. Date Added: 10-14-2004</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News Monthly Poll, November 2001
Year	2001
Codename	CBSMPNOV01
Owner	ICPSR 3377
Source	CBS News
Status	A
Description	<p>This poll is part of a continuing series of surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. The survey examined respondents' views about the war against terrorism and anthrax attacks, as well as respondents' feelings about flying. Those polled gave their opinions on the United States military campaign in Afghanistan, President George W. Bush's war against terrorism, and whether they thought life would be the same, better, or worse for the people of Afghanistan with the Northern Alliance in control of the capital. Respondents also expressed their views on the United States government's ability to capture Osama Bin Laden, to protect American citizens from future terrorist attacks, and to catch people who had been sending anthrax through the mail. The survey also queried respondents on eventual biological attacks and the differences between the way anthrax findings were handled in the Capitol building and in post offices. Other questions concentrated on respondents' feelings about flying and airport security. Respondents were asked whether they had traveled since September 11, whether they had cancelled any trips because of the terrorist attacks, whether they had plans to travel during Thanksgiving and Christmas, who should be responsible for airport security personnel, and the reason for the crash of American Airlines Flight 587 in New York City on November 12, 2001. Other questions examined respondents' opinions on the work of the United Nations, the national economy, and United States relations with Russia. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, education, race, religion, Hispanic descent, political party affiliation, political orientation, marital status, number of children in the household, and household income. DATE ADDED: 04-24-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Neases	

Title	CBS News State of the Union Poll, September 1990
Year	1990
Codename	CBS90_SEP
Owner	ICSPR 9620
Source	CBS NEWS.
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey focuses on specific issues related to the United States' involvement in the Persian Gulf War, along with general topics such as the Bush presidency, whether the United States was heading in the right direction, foreign policy, Congress, and the economy. Respondents were asked about President Bush's handling of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, if the United States did the right thing by starting military actions against Iraq rather than waiting to see if economic sanctions worked, if there was personal concern over a possible terrorist attack in the United States, whether the war was a mistake, and whether the war was likely to be worth the cost in human life and resources. Respondents also offered opinions regarding their pride or lack of pride in the United States' actions in the Persian Gulf, the expected length of the war and number of casualties, and how the war was going for the United States. In addition, the survey posed a series of questions dealing with media coverage of the war and the possible holding back of information by the military, the involvement of women in ground combat, personal effects of the war on respondents, Israel's response to Iraqi missile attacks, effects of the war on the United States' economy and on the Bush administration's ability to deal with domestic problems, support for Gorbachev vs. support for Lithuania's breaking away from the Soviet Union, Bush's first two years in office compared to Reagan's, Dan Quayle, and the probability of voting for Bush or the Democratic candidate in 1992. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, religion, age, race, sex, employment, perspectives on homemaking, family members serving in the Persian Gulf or elsewhere, choice for president in 1988, voter registration status, marital status, and state/region of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Neases	

Title	CBS News/ New York Times/ Soviet Institute for Sociological Research Survey
Year	1988
Codename	USSOV88
Owner	ICPSR 9111
Source	CBS News/ New York Times/ Soviet Institute/A. Hagen, CSSCR
Status	A
Description	In this survey Muscovites were questioned on national and international issues. Opinions were sought on Soviet-American arms negotiations and security issues, Soviet foreign policy, and quality of life in the US and the Soviet Union, perestroika, glasnost, and other issues. In addition, respondents were asked for their opinions on Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Brezhnev, Krushchev, Stalin, Trotsky, and Bukharin. Age, sex, and education of the respondent were also recorded. Class IV (SPSSx Control Cards and Save File generously created by Ms. Andrea Hagan of CSSCR).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll #1, March 2004
Year	2004
Codename	CBS-NYTMPMAR04
Owner	ICPSR 4015
Source	CBS News, New York Times
Status	A
Description	<p>This poll, conducted March 10-13, 2004, is part of a series of monthly polls that solicit public opinion on political and social issues. Views were sought on the 2004 presidential campaign, as well as President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, the economy, the situation with Iraq, and the campaign against terrorism. Respondents were asked whether the country was going in the right or wrong direction, whether the result of the war with Iraq was worth the human and economic costs, whether Iraq was a threat to the United States prior to the war, and whether the United States made the right decision in taking military action against Iraq. Several questions asked whether the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, had a negative or positive impact on the economy, whether the economy and the respondent's own financial situation was better or worse than when President Bush first took office four years ago, and the effect of the Bush administration's policies on jobs, taxes, the country's level of safety from terrorism, and the cost of prescription drugs for the elderly. Opinions were solicited on the seriousness of the current budget deficit, how serious of a problem it would be in the future, and whether the tax cuts enacted in 2001 should be made permanent, even if they increased the budget deficit in the future. Respondents were also polled on how much attention they paid to the 2004 presidential campaign, the likelihood that they would vote, whether they planned to vote for President George W. Bush, Democratic candidate John Kerry, or Independent candidate Ralph Nader, whether they had made their mind up yet, who they expected to win, the issue they most wanted candidates to discuss, and whether it was acceptable to use images of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in political campaigns. A series of questions addressed respondents' level of confidence in the ability of President Bush and John Kerry to correctly handle an international crisis and make decisions about the national economy, and whether each candidate's election would increase jobs, improve the economy, protect the country from terrorism, and ensure the future of Social Security benefits. Those polled also gave their opinions of the Democratic and Republican parties, and Vice President Dick Cheney. Additional topics addressed whether homosexuality was a choice, whether respondents favored or opposed a constitutional amendment banning same-sex marriage, whether laws regarding marriage and civil unions should be determined by state or federal governments, and whether the issue of gay marriage should be a part of the election campaign. Background variables include sex, age, education, ethnicity, household income, religion, marital status, number of other telephone lines in household, political party affiliation, political orientation, and voter participation and registration history. Date Added: 10-13-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll #2, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	CBS-NYTMP2OCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3378
Source	CBS News/The New York Times
Status	
Description	<p>This poll, conducted October 25-28, 2001, 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. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, the economy, the war on terrorism, the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and the anthrax outbreaks, as well as their views on Congress and its handling of the anthrax outbreaks. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the direction the nation was headed, the state of the economy, the size of the federal government, whether the government wasted money, and whether they felt they could trust the federal government. A series of questions addressed the ongoing war on terrorism. Topics covered the goal of the war, whether the Bush administration had adequately explained the United States mission, and what the main goal should be, as well as whether respondents approved of the military attacks on Afghanistan. Those queried were asked whether they were confident that the United States government could capture/kill Osama bin Laden while maintaining the international alliance currently supporting their military efforts, how long they expected the attacks to last, whether this war was worth losing several thousand American troops, whether the United States should provide food and humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan, whether the military action would become more widespread, and whether those who opposed the operation should be permitted to hold protest marches and rallies. Respondent views were also sought on the political situation in the Middle East. Opinions were elicited on Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the reasons for the United States' problems in the region, whether respondents supported the establishment of a Palestinian homeland, whether their sympathies lay with Israel or the Arab nations, whether the United States had explained the war on terrorism to the Arab world, and whether Saudi Arabia was considered an ally of the United States. Regarding the anthrax attacks, respondents were asked how closely they had followed the news about the anthrax outbreaks, whether the government would be able to catch the people responsible, whether the government was sharing the right amount of information with the public, whether public health officials were right to discourage doctors from prescribing the drug Cipro unnecessarily, whether respondents were concerned about a biological/chemical attack where they lived, and whether they were confident in the government's ability to protect its citizens from such attacks. Respondents also described their reactions to the recent terrorist attacks, including whether they had experienced nervousness and/or sleeplessness, lost a substantial portion of their income and/or their job, canceled any scheduled trips, and whether they were now spending more time with family and friends. Additional questions addressed the topic of airline safety. Survey items focused on whether the federal government and the airline industry had done enough to improve airline safety and exactly who should be responsible for airport security personnel. In addition, respondents indicated whether they were rooting for the New York Yankees or the Arizona Diamondbacks to win the World Series. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, marital status, political party, religion, employment status, children in household, education, race, Hispanic descent, and household income. DATE ADDED: 04-25-2003.</p>
Media	FTP

Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll #2, September 2001
Year	2001
Codename	cbsmp2sep01
Owner	ICPSR 3352
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	<p>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. Respondents were asked to give their opinions of President George W. Bush and his handling of the presidency, his ability to handle a crisis, and whether he had good judgment. Respondents were also asked to give their views on the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. Questions focused on the condition of the nation's economy, federal spending on intelligence agencies, whether the United States should take military action in the wake of the terrorist attacks, and what the scope of any action should be, including use of ground troops, cruise missiles, and assassination attempts. Respondents were also asked about the likelihood that the terrorists would be caught, the possibility of another attack on the United States, and who was to blame for the attacks. Other questions focused on whether the United States should return to business as usual, whether the government had done enough to make the country more secure, and how willing respondents were to make sacrifices of time when flying. Respondents were asked additional questions regarding air travel in the United States and whether they might, in the wake of the terrorist attacks, surrender certain personal freedoms, such as having the government monitor the telephone calls and e-mail of ordinary Americans. Questions were also posed regarding immigration and the treatment of Arab Americans. Other topics included respondents' personal willingness to fly in an airplane, what the government should do to help the airline industry, personal opinions of New York City, opinions of the United States economy, whether the United States was in a recession, spending habits since the terrorist attacks, personal investments, and the effect the terrorist attacks had on personal investment. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, political party affiliation, military service, marital status, education, race, and income. Date Added: 07/25/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll, August 1988
Year	1988
Codename	CBS88_AUG
Owner	ICPSR 9108
Source	CBS News. THE NEW YORK TIMES
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include nuclear arms treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, the constitutional amendment requiring the federal government to balance its budget, the law requiring companies to give workers 60 days notice of plant closings, attention paid to the Democratic National Convention, the Equal Rights Amendment, organized prayer in public schools, and federal money spent on AIDS education. In addition, respondents were queried about their views on the candidates and campaigns for the 1988 presidential election. Questions asked of respondents include whether they had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, whether Bush or Dukakis would be more competent at managing the federal government and whether the respondent had any worries about electing either as president, whether Jesse Jackson should have a major role in the Democratic presidential campaign, and whether George Bush was hiding something the public should know concerning the Iran-Contra affair. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, union membership, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll, January 1990
Year	1990
Codename	CBS90_JAN
Owner	ICPSR 9497
Source	CBS NEWS.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include Bush's political orientation, comparison of Bush and Reagan, Bush's greatest accomplishment/biggest failure in his first year, Bush's concern for the needs and problems of Blacks and of people like the respondent, whether Bush is in charge of what goes on in his administration, whether Bush has made the United States a kinder, gentler nation, and whether Bush will continue sending American troops into other countries to overthrow dictators. Additionally, respondents were questioned regarding foreign policy, the national economy, the drug problem, abortion, the environment, taxes, the homeless, Social Security, the Iran-Contra affair, corruption in Congress, federal spending on defense, how a potential peace dividend should be used, nuclear war, the cold war, women in combat, the invasion of Panama, Noriega's trial, and relations with China. They were also asked for their opinions of the Republican and Democratic parties, congressional representatives, and Dan Quayle. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll, March-April 1990
Year	1990
Codename	CBS90_MAR_
Owner	ICPSR 9498
Source	CBS NEWS.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include foreign policy, the drug problem, the environment, the federal budget deficit, term limits for members of the House of Representatives, the political party most likely to promote prosperity, the political party that cares most about the needs and problems of Blacks, Bush's concern for the needs and problems of Blacks, the peace dividend, capital punishment, relations with the Soviet Union and Lithuania, financial assistance to Lithuania and to countries in Latin America that have turned toward democracy, the Cold War, German reunification, and troop levels in Western Europe. Additionally, respondents were questioned regarding government funding of day care services and long-term medical care, national health insurance, abortion, their party preferences in the 1990 election for House of Representatives and in the 1992 presidential election, and their opinions of George Bush, Dan Quayle, Ronald Reagan, Jesse Jackson, Louis Farrakhan, the Republican and Democratic parties, and Mikhail Gorbachev. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, voting behavior, recycling habits, day care enrollment, parental status, health insurance status, and labor union membership.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Monthly Poll, May 1994
Year	1994
Codename	CBS_MAY94
Owner	ICPSR 6596
Source	CBS News/The New York Times
Status	A
Description	<p>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. Besides the standard questions on President Bill Clinton's performance, a series of questions was included focusing on the theme of taking responsibility, in terms of both people in the United States government and the general population. Respondents were asked if they thought that most people in government positions were willing to take responsibility when things go wrong and, if they say they are taking responsibility, whether they say so to avoid fixing the problem. Additional questions asked whether people today were willing to take responsibility when they had done something wrong, whether it's wrong to make excuses to get out of personal and civic responsibilities, whether the respondent had ever invented excuses to avoid responsibility, and what the best excuse was that they had ever given. Respondents' opinions on crime, criminal trials, and criminal defenses were addressed in detail, and opinions on specific cases, including the Lorena Bobbitt and Eric and Lyle Menendez criminal trials, were solicited. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES National Surveys, 1981
Year	1981
Codename	CBS81
Owner	ICPSR 7991
Source	CBS News. THE NEW YORK TIMES
Status	A
Description	<p>The datasets described below are part of an ongoing data collection effort in which The New York Times and CBS News are equal partners. The common substantive denominator in the surveys is a continuing evaluation of the Reagan presidency, but each data collection has other questions of topical relevance or pertaining to broader social issues, such as childrearing or victimization. These national surveys are administered by telephone to a respondent selected from eligible household members. All of the files are available in OSIRIS and card -image format, with three cards per case. Part 1: January 1981. 1,512 respondents were asked for their views on Reagan's likely performance as President in economic and foreign affairs, about the release from Iran of the hostages, and for their views on the federal budget, including for which programs funding should be decreased or increased. Questions about busing for school integration were also included. Part 2: April 1981. 1,439 respondents were asked how Reagan has been performing and is likely to perform in economic and foreign affairs. There were questions about the tax cut, the federal budget, and on women's rights, El Salvador, Poland, handguns, and Japanese cars. Part 3: June 1981. 1,433 respondents were asked to evaluate Reagan's performance as President, also about their general life satisfaction, their confidence in government institutions, their views on crime, about their vote (turnout) in 1980, about social security revisions, and also about various topical issues in foreign affairs, e.g., military rule in Poland. Part 4: June 1981, Social Security. 1,467 respondents gave their views on the social security system and how proposed changes affected them. Respondents were also queried for their views on childrearing, how juvenile crime should be punished, and who should have custody of children in divorce situations. Part 5: September 1981. 1,479 respondents evaluated Reagan's performance in economic and foreign affairs, and also gave their views on environment issues and on various economic proposals, including the tax cut.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES National Surveys, 1982
Year	1982
Codename	CBS82
Owner	ICPSR 9053
Source	CBS News. THE NEW YORK TIMES
Status	A
Description	<p>These seven datasets are part of an ongoing data collection effort in which CBS News and The New York Times are equal partners. A common denominator of the surveys is a continuing evaluation of the Reagan administration's handling of economics and foreign affairs. In addition, each of the surveys has a special focus on a topical issue or event such as the Israeli-Lebanese conflict, El Salvador, or ERA. These national surveys were administered by telephone, one respondent was selected from eligible household members for the interview. The sampling technique is a variation of random digit dialing techniques and is more fully described in "Sampling Methods for Random-Digit Dialing," Journal of the American Statistical Association (73) March 1978, pp. 40-46. Weights are given in each file which must be used for any analysis. There are two sets of weights in the September and October surveys. The first is the standard demographic weight and the second was created by adjusting for probability of voting. These data and accompanying documentation are distributed by ICPSR in the same form as received from the principal investigators. For reasons of confidentiality, the telephone exchange has been converted to missing data by ICPSR. The datasets are in card-image format. A brief description of each of the seven parts follows. 1. The January Survey. Conducted Jan. 11-Jan. 15, 1982. N=1,540. There are 55 questions, comprising an evaluation of the Reagan presidency and standard CBS demographic or background variables. 2. The March Survey. Conducted March 11-March 15, 1982. N=1,545. The 61 questions asked in this survey include a number on El Salvador, as well as the usual background questions and those asking the respondent to evaluate the policies of the Reagan administration. 3. The May Survey. Conducted May 19-May 23, 1982. N=1,470. The 55 questions include a strong emphasis on the nuclear freeze movement. 4. The June Survey: Part 1. Conducted June 26-June 27, 1982. N=985. This survey contains only a small set of background variables, and several questions about the Israeli-Lebanese conflict and Alexander Haig's resignation as Secretary of State. For this part of the collection, CBS News was the sole principal investigator. 5. June Survey: ALL. Conducted June 26-June 28, 1982. N=1,174. This survey has approximately 30 items. Most of the non-background items are about the ERA and women's movement. Although this part of the survey includes the respondents from the June Survey: Part 1, CBS News recommends that the two surveys NOT be combined. For this part of the collection, CBS was the sole principal investigator. 6. September Survey. Conducted Sept. 13, 1982-Sept. 18, 1982. N=1,664. This survey and the October Surveys are pre-election surveys and include a number of questions relating to the forthcoming Congressional elections, evaluation of Reagan administration policies, the political parties, and the impact of various issues on the elections. There are about 70 items in the questionnaire, including the standard background items. The dataset includes a weight adjusted for probability of voting. 7. October Survey. Conducted Oct. 23-Oct. 28, 1982. N=2,111. This survey, like the September survey, focuses on the upcoming Congressional elections. It includes a weight adjusted for probability of voting. Past voting behavior as well as current voting intention are elicited.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #1, July 1994
Year	1994
Codename	OJ0794
Owner	ICPSR 6601
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll focused on the American criminal justice system in general and specifically on the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked how closely they followed recent news about O.J. Simpson and the murders he was charged with. Respondents were also asked whether the criminal justice system was biased toward persons accused or against them, how much confidence they had that the American criminal justice system generally makes the right decisions about guilt and innocence, and, when wrong decisions are made by criminal justice system, who they thought was most responsible: prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or juries. The role of the media and whether they had been too harsh or too easy in coverage of the O.J.Simpson trial were additional topics covered. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #2, July 1994
Year	1994
Codename	OJ07942
Owner	ICPSR 6602
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll focused on the American criminal justice system in general and specifically on the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked whether the criminal justice system and the media were biased toward O.J. Simpson and other Blacks or against them, and whether the trial affected the way white people view Black men. Additional race-related questions asked respondents whether they thought there would be more media coverage or less if a white celebrity had been accused of the same crimes as O.J. Simpson or if O.J. Simpson had been accused of murdering two Black people. The role of the news media and whether they had been too harsh or too easy in their coverage of the O.J. Simpson trial was also explored. The respondents' feelings about Simpson were probed in questions that asked how much sympathy they had for him because of everything that had happened, and if, before the murders, they had personally thought of him as a role model. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll, June 1994
Year	1994
Codename	OJ0694
Owner	ICPSR 6600
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll focused on the O.J. Simpson murder trial, including the role of the news media. Respondents were asked whether the media had done a good or bad job covering the case, whether they had spent too much or too little time on stories about O.J. Simpson and the two victims in the case, whether the stories the news media had reported about the case were mostly accurate, and whether the news media had been too harsh or too easy in their treatment of Simpson. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times Teenage Problem Poll, May 1994
Year	1994
Codename	TEEN0594
Owner	ICPSR 6597
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll queried American teenagers on the problems they face. Specific topics included drugs, crime, guns, teen pregnancy, alcohol, AIDS, and racism. Respondents were asked about problems with school, peer pressure, their opinions on the future of American teenagers, and whether they personally knew anyone who had been shot in the past five years. Other questions asked teens whether their parents were divorced, separated, or together, how likely it was that they themselves would be divorced in the future, and whether they would consider becoming a single parent. Background information on respondents includes household composition, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, and religious preference.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times Tonya Harding Hearing Poll, February 1994
Year	1994
Codename	HARDING029
Owner	ICPSR 6220
Source	CBS News/The New York Times.
Status	A
Description	This special topic poll focused on figure skater Tonya Harding's disciplinary hearing by the United States Figure Skating Association. Questions covered the sport of figure skating in general, and the actions of the United States Figure Skating Association and the United States Olympic Committee in particular. Respondents were also asked to give their personal opinions of Tonya Harding, injured figure skater Nancy Kerrigan, and Harding's boyfriend, Jeff Gillooly. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System Collaborative National
Year	1986
Codename	USJ86
Owner	ICPSR 8880
Source	CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System
Status	A
Description	In these surveys respondents in both the United States and Japan offered opinions on national and international issues. Respondents in the United States were asked to evaluate Reagan's performance as president, United States naval actions off the coast of Libya, and the situation in Latin America with special emphasis on Nicaragua. They were also asked to compare the Democratic and Republican parties. In addition, American respondents were asked a series of questions relating to United States- Japanese relations, restrictions on imports, the trade imbalance, the upcoming economic summit in Tokyo, United States relations with its allies and its position international trade. Japanese respondents were asked to respond to this last series of questions with a few variations. They were also queried regarding their political orientation and their support or nonsupport for the Nakasone cabinet. Both surveys contain demographic information on respondents. CLASS IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CBS News-Tokyo Broadcasting System Collaborative National Surveys of the
Year	1988
Codename	USJ88
Owner	ICPSR 9105
Source	CBS News-Tokyo Broadcasting System
Status	A
Description	This poll, conducted jointly by CBS News and the Tokyo Broadcasting System, posed similar sets of questions to respondents in both Japan and the US. In both countries, opinions were sought on Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Japanese-American amity, the economic performance of the US, Japanese military strength, Japanese-American trade relations, the relative quality of goods produced by the US and Japan, the relative quality of high technology produced by the US and Japan, and Japanese and other foreign investment in the US. Japanese and American respondents were also questioned about their political preferences and support of political parties in their respective countries. Japanese respondents only were asked for their opinions of Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis, and the Takeshita government. American respondents were asked to recall the most important day of their lives, and were asked to answer a series of questions concerning marriage and weddings. Both surveys obtained demographic and socioeconomic information on the respondents.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Governments, 1987: Finance Statistics
Year	1987
Codename	COG87FS
Owner	ICPSR 9484
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	
Description	In this data collection finance data on revenues, expenditures, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings are provided for state and local governments. Revenue data are provided by source. Expenditures are shown by function such as education, highways, and public welfare, as well as by type, including intergovernmental, current operation, and capital outlay. Indebtedness data show outstanding debt by type of debt, and debt transactions. Asset data are shown by purpose and type of financial asset. Financial statistics of employee retirement systems and of utilities operations by state and local governments are included within the data record of the performing or parent government. Data are provided for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. File A provides data for governmental units, including the federal government and state, county, municipal, township, special district, and independent school district governments, as well as regional education service districts. File B includes data on counties. File C provides national and state area summations. File D contains educational finance data pertaining to all public elementary-secondary school systems and selected higher education institutions.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Extract Data
Year	1980
Codename	cph80extract
Owner	ICPSR 9693
Source	Adams, Terry K
Status	
Description	This extraction of data from 1980 decennial Census files (Census of Population and Housing, 1980: STF 3A and 3B) was designed to provide a set of contextual variables to be matched to any survey dataset that has been coded for the geographic location of respondents, such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 7439). These geographic area data can also be analyzed independently with neighborhoods, labor market areas, etc., as the units of analysis. Over 120 variables were selected from the original Census sources, and more than 100 variables were derived from those component variables. The variables characterize geographic areas in terms of population counts, ethnicity family structure, income and poverty, education, residential mobility, labor force activity, and housing. The geographic areas range from neighborhoods, through intermediate levels of geography, through large economic areas, and beyond to large regions. These variables were selected from the Census data for their relevance to problems associated with poverty and income determination, and 80 per cent were present in comparable form in both the 1970 and 1980 Census datasets.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: County Migration by
Year	1975-1980
Codename	CM1975-80
Owner	ICPSR 8471
Source	United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	Gross in- and out-migration statistics are provided in this file for each county (or county equivalent) in the United States. Migrant data are stratified by age, race, and sex. Included for each race/sex/age group are data on college attendance, military status, group quarters status, residence abroad in 1975, and total population. Data on country of birth are listed for race/sex strata. Date added: 10-14-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: County Population by
Year	1980
Codename	CPH80_ASRS
Owner	ICPSR 8108
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	This data collection contains summary statistics from the 1980 Census recorded for all counties and all independent cities in the United States. The file includes counts of persons by single years of age (up to 75+ years) by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Twenty-one Hispanic/racial groups are reported for each geographic area. These groups are total population, Hispanic (plus subgroups of white, Black, American Indian, Asian Indian, other specified, and other nonspecified Hispanic), non-Hispanic (including subgroups of white, Black, American Indian, Asian Indian, other specified, and other nonspecified non-Hispanic), white, Black, American Indian, Asian Indian, other specified, and other nonspecified. The file is sorted by county within each state. DATE ADDED: 10-30-2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: County Population by
Year	1980
Codename	CPH80_ASRS
Owner	ICPSR 8108
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	This data collection from the Census Bureau contains summary statistics from the 1980 Census recorded for all counties and all independent cities in the United States. The file includes counts of persons by single years of age (up to 75 and over) by sex, race, and Spanish origin. Twenty-one Hispanic/racial groups are reported for each geographic area. These groups are Total Population; Spanish (plus sub-groups of White, Black, American Indian, Asian, Indian, Other Specified, and Other Nonspecified Spanish); NonSpanish (including sub-groups of White, Black, American Indian, Asian Indian, Other Specified, and Other Nonspecified Non-Spanish); White; Black; American Indian; Asian Indian; Other Specified; and Other Nonspecified. Data for the entire country are contained in one file of 65,877 logical records. Each logical record has a length of 2,088 characters. CLASS IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MA
Year	1980
Codename	cph80marf2
Owner	ICPSR 8258
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	MARF is the 1980 census counterpart of the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) prepared for the 1970 census. It links State or State equivalent, county or county equivalent, minor civil division (MCD)/census county division (CCD), and place names with their respective geographic codes. It is also an abbreviated summary file containing selected population and housing unit counts. MARF 2 has the same geographic coverage as the first MARF and includes the following additional information: FIPS place codes, latitude and longitude coordinates for geographic areas down to the BG/ED level, land area in square miles for geographic areas down to the level of places or minor civil divisions (for 11 selected states) with a population of 2,500 or more, total population and housing count estimates based on sample returns, and per capita income for all geographic areas included in the file. There are 51 files: one for each state and the District of Columbia. The files each have a logical record length of 390 characters. The number of records varies with each file.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Public-Use Microdata
Year	1980
Codename	pumsb80_1p1000
Owner	ICPSR 8211
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1980 Census contain person- and household-level information from the "long-form" questionnaires distributed to a sample of the population enumerated in the 1980 Census. The B Sample contains information for each state, and for households and persons residing in metropolitan areas that are too small to be separately identified and/or that cross state boundaries. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and county groups are defined differently here than in the A Sample [CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8101)]. Most states cannot be identified in their entirety. As a percentage of the 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (B Sample) [CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8170)], this file constitutes a 1-in-1000 sample, and contains all household- and person-level variables from the original B Sample. Household-level variables include housing tenure, year structure was built, number and types of rooms in dwelling, plumbing facilities, heating equipment, taxes and mortgage costs, number of children, and household and family income. Person-level variables include sex, age, marital status, race, Spanish origin, income, occupation, transportation to work, and education.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Public-Use Microdata
Year	1980
Codename	PUMS80
Owner	ICPSR 8101
Source	Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This file contains 5 percent sample data for Oregon State. This dataset contains income, employment, migration, etc., data for households and persons.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3
Year	1980
Codename	STF3A80
Owner	ICPSR 08071
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 3 consists of four sets of computer-readable data file containing detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 census. The files contain sample data inflated to represent the total United States population. The files also contain 100% counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. This series is comprised of STF3A, STF3B, STF3C, and STF3D. All four files have identical tables and format except for the omission of 100% counts for population and housing in STF3B. STF3A, STF3B, AND STF3D have 51 separate files, one for each state, and the District of Columbia. STF3C consists of one nation-wide datafile containing information about all states. All files in the STF3 series are identical, containing 321 substantive data variables organized in the form of 150 "tables," as well as standard geographic identification variables. Population items tabulated for each person include demographic data and information on schooling, ethnicity, labor force status, children, and details about occupation and income. Housing items include data on size and condition of the housing unit as well as information on value, age, water, sewage and heating, vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Each file provides different geographic coverage. STF3A provides summaries for the States or state equivalents, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCDs) or census county divisions (CCDs), places or place segments within MCD/CCDs and remainders of MCD/CCDs, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNAs) and block groups (BGs) or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (EDs), places, and Congressional districts. Each file has a logical record length of 12,096 characters with six physical record segments of 2,016 characters each. The number of data records in each file varies by state. An additional STF3A file for Puerto Rico is also available from ICPSR. The information in this file is similar to but not identical with the data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This file is documented in a separate codebook. NOTE TO USERS: ICPSR has all of the revised data for STF3A and STF3C files from the Census Bureau. In the event of any further corrections by the Census Bureau, ICPSR will announce the availability of corrected files in the ICPSR Bulletin. The Census Bureau's machine-readable data dictionary for STF3 is also available on the same tape as CENSPAC 3.2 (ICPSR #7789), the software package designed specifically by the Census Bureau for use with the 1980 Census data files. A description of CENSPAC is located in the Instructional Packages section of the Guide.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3
Year	1980
Codename	stf3b1980
Owner	ICPSR 8318
Source	US Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is a component of Summary Tape File (STF) 3, which consists of four sets of data files containing detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 Census. The STF 3 files contain sample data inflated to represent the total United States population. The files also contain 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. All files in the STF 3 series are identical, containing 321 substantive data variables organized in the form of 150 "tables," as well as standard geographic identification variables. Population items tabulated for each person include demographic data and information on schooling, ethnicity, labor force status, and children, and details on occupation and income. Housing items include size and condition of the housing unit as well as information on value, age, water, sewage and heating, vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Each dataset provides different geographic coverage. Summary Tape File 3B provides summaries for each 5-digit ZIP-code area within a state, and for 5-digit ZIP-code areas within states which are contained within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), portions of SMSAs, or within counties, county portions, or county equivalents. All persons and housing units in the United States were sampled. Population and housing items include household relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Hispanic origin, number of units at address, complete plumbing facilities, number of rooms, whether owned or rented, vacancy status, and value for noncondominiums. Each file has a conceptual logical record length of 12,096 characters with six physical record segments of 2,016 characters each. The number of records varies by state. The Census Bureau's machine-readable data dictionary for STF 3 is also available through CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: CENSUS SOFTWARE PACKAGE (CENSPAC) VERSION 3.2 WITH STF4 DATA DICTIONARIES (ICPSR 7789), the software package designed specifically by the Census Bureau for use with the 1980 Census data files. Date added: 3/28/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4
Year	1980
Codename	STF4A80
Owner	ICPSR 8282
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Summary Tape File 4 consists of three sets of computer-readable data files containing highly detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 census. The files contain sample data inflated to represent the total United States population. The files also contain 100 percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. This series is comprised of STF 4A, STF 4B, and STF 4C. All series have identical tables and format but differ in geographic coverage. Population items tabulated for each area include demographic data and information on schooling, ethnicity, labor force status, children, and details about occupation and income. Housing items include data on size and condition of the housing unit as well as information on value, age, water, sewage, heating, vehicles, and monthly owner costs.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment O
Year	1990
Codename	CPH90EEO
Owner	ICPSR 9929
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This file, the 1990 counterpart to the CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SPECIAL FILE (ICPSR 9026), is based on civilian labor force data from the 1990 Decennial Census and provides occupational and educational attainment data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file consists of two sets of crosstabulations for the United States civilian labor force. The first set of tables provides data for 512 occupational categories by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The second set presents educational attainment data for seven age groups by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Both sets of tables are summarized geographically for the United States, all states and the District of Columbia, all counties and statistically equivalent entities, all Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, all places with populations of 50,000 or more, and all minor civil divisions with populations of 50,000 or more in 12 states.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata
Year	1990
Codename	pums90_1p1000
Owner	ICPSR 6497
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>This dataset, prepared by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, comprises 2 percent of the cases in the second release of CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9952). As 2 percent of the 5-percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), it constitutes a 1-in-1,000 sample, and contains all housing and population variables in the original 5-percent PUMS. Housing variables include area type, state and area of residence, farm/nonfarm status, type of structure, year structure was built, vacancy and boarded-up status, number of rooms and bedrooms, presence or absence of a telephone, presence or absence of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of sewage, water source, and heating fuel used, property value, tenure, year moved into housing unit, type of household/family, type of group quarters, household language, number of persons, related children, own/adopted children, and stepchildren in the household, number of persons and workers in the family, status of mortgage, second mortgage, and home equity loan, number of vehicles available, household income, sales of agricultural products, payments for rent, mortgage, and property tax, condominium fees, mobile home costs, and cost of electricity, water, heating fuel, and flood/fire/hazard insurance. Person variables cover age, sex, relationship to householder, educational attainment, school enrollment, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language spoken at home, citizenship, place of birth, year of immigration, place of residence in 1985, marital status, number of children ever born, presence and age of own children, military service, mobility and personal care limitation, work limitation status, employment status, employment status of parents, occupation, industry, class of worker, hours worked last week, weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week, temporary absence from work, place of work, time of departure for work, travel time to work, means of transportation to work, number of occupants in vehicle during ride to work, total earnings, total income, wages and salary income, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, Social Security income, public assistance income, retirement income, and rent, dividends, and net rental income.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata
Year	1990
Codename	CPH90PUMSC
Owner	ICPSR 6150
Source	Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This dataset, prepared by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, comprises 1 percent of the cases in the second release of CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9951). As 1 percent of the 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), the file constitutes a 1-in-10,000 sample, and contains all housing and population variables in the original 1-Percent PUMS. Housing variables include area type, state and area of residence, farm/nonfarm status, type of structure, year structure was built, vacancy and boarded-up status, number of rooms and bedrooms, presence or absence of a telephone, presence or absence of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of sewage, water source and heating fuel used, property value, tenure, year moved into house/apartment, type of household/family, type of group quarters, language spoken in household, number of persons, related children, own/adopted children, and stepchildren in the household, number of persons and workers in the family, status of mortgage, second mortgage, and home equity loan, number of vehicles available, household income, sales of agricultural products, payments for rent, mortgage, and property tax, condominium fees, mobile home costs, and costs for electricity, water, heating fuel, and flood/fire/hazard insurance. Person variables cover age, sex, and relationship to householder, educational attainment, school enrollment, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language spoken at home, citizenship, place of birth, year of immigration, place of residence in 1985, marital status, number of children ever born, presence and age of own children, military service, mobility and personal care limitations, work limitation status, employment status, employment status of parents, occupation, industry, and class of worker, hours worked last week, weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week, temporary absences from work, place of work, time of departure for work, travel time to work, means of transportation to work, number of occupants in vehicle during ride to work, total earnings, total income, wages, and salary income, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, Social Security income, public assistance income, retirement income, and rent, dividend, and net rental income.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4
Year	1990
Codename	CPH90STF4A
Owner	ICPSR 6117
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 4A contains sample data weighted to represent the total population. The collection also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include items such as age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, hours worked, rent, persons in household, acreage of property, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Data are provided for states and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Within STF 4A, data for each state are represented in one "A" record file and ten "B" record files. The "A" records have 123 population tables and 80 housing tables. These include five population tables and one housing table showing 37 categories of race, and five population tables and one housing table with 26 categories of Hispanic origin. Data are included for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. More detailed data are presented in 178 population and 85 housing tables in the "B" records. The "B" records include a separate file for all persons and up to nine separate race and Hispanic-origin files.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4
Year	1990
Codename	cph90stf4b
Owner	ICPSR 6271
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>Summary Tape File 4B contains sample data weighted to represent the total United States population. The collection also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include items such as age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, hours worked, rent, persons in household, acreage of property, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Data are provided for states (and the District of Columbia) and their county subareas. Within STF 4B, data for each state are represented in one "A" record file and up to 49 "B" record files. The "A" records contain 123 population tables and 80 housing tables. These include five population tables and one housing table showing 37 categories of race and five population tables and one housing table with 26 categories of Hispanic origin. Data are included for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. More detailed data are presented in 178 population and 85 housing tables in the "B" records. The "B" records include a separate file for all persons and up to 48 separate race and Hispanic-origin files.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [US]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, & His
Year	1990
Codename	CPH90_MARS
Owner	ICPSR 9878
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>The MARS file contains modified race and age data based on the 1990 Census. Both race and age are tabulated by sex and Hispanic origin for several layers of geography. The race data were modified to make reporting categories comparable to those used by state and local agencies. The 1990 Census included 9,804,847 persons who checked the "other race" category and were therefore not included in one of the 15 racial categories listed on the Census form. "Other race" is usually not an acceptable reporting category for state and local agencies. Therefore, the Census Bureau assigned each "other race" person to the specified race reported by another person geographically close with an identical response to the Hispanic origin question. Hispanic origin was taken into account because over 95 percent of the "other race" persons were of Hispanic origin. (Hispanic origin persons may be of any race.) The assignment of race to Hispanic-origin persons did not affect the Hispanic-origin category that they checked (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, etc.). Age data were modified because respondents tended to report age as of the date they completed the 1990 questionnaire, instead of age as of the April 1, 1990 Census date. In addition there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. Age data for individuals in households were modified by adjusting the reported birth-year data by race and sex for each of the 1990 Census's 449 district of offices to correspond with the national level quarterly distribution of births available from the National Center for Health Statistics. The data for persons in group quarters were adjusted similarly, but on a state basis. The age adjustment affects approximately 100 million people. In this file their adjusted age is one year different from that reported in the 1990 Census.</p>
Media	FTP
Notes	

Title	Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [US]: Subject Summary Tape File (SS)
Year	1990
Codename	cph90sstf1
Owner	ICPSR 6211
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	<p>SSTF 1 contains 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 in the 1990 Census. Population variables include citizenship, ability to speak English, age, number of children ever born, class of worker, disability status, earnings in 1989, educational attainment, employment status, household size, industry, labor force status, language spoken at home, occupation, poverty status in 1989, school enrollment, and year of entry into the United States. Housing variables include gross rent, housing units, kitchen facilities, mortgage status, plumbing facilities, tenure, units in structure, and year householder moved into unit. The data are also crosstabulated and presented in a variety of tables. Crosstabulations include citizenship and year of entry by all other variables, age (groups) by sex by school enrollment or college enrollment or educational attainment and employment status, age by poverty status by sex, relationship by family type by subfamily type, and employment status by hours worked last week and year last worked. The dataset includes both "A" and "B" records. "A" records have three population (PA) and three housing (HA) tables. The "B" records present more detail in 66 population (PB) and 10 housing (HB) tables, and are divided into 22 segments of 8,142 characters each.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Census Tract Data, 1940: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File
Year	1940
Codename	ctd1940embf
Owner	ICPSR 2930
Source	Bogue, Donald.
Status	A
Description	<p>The 1940 Census Tract files were originally created by keypunching the data from the printed publications prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Donald Bogue, whose wife, Elizabeth Mullen Bogue, completed much of the data work. Subsequently, the punchcards were converted to data files and transferred to the National Archive and Records Administration (NARA). ICPSR received copies of these files from NARA and converted the binary block length records to ASCII format. Date added: 4/3/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census Tract Data, 1950: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File
Year	1950
Codename	ctd1950embf
Owner	ICPSR 2931
Source	Bogue, Donald
Status	A
Description	The 1950 Census Tract files were originally created by keypunching the data from the printed publications prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Donald Bogue, whose wife, Elizabeth Mullen Bogue, completed much of the data work. Subsequently, the punchcards were converted to data files and transferred to the National Archive and Records Administration (NARA). ICPSR received copies of these files from NARA and converted the binary block-length records to ASCII format. Date added: 4/3/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census Tract Data, 1960: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File
Year	1960
Codename	ctd1960embf
Owner	ICPSR 2932
Source	Bogue, Donald.
Status	A
Description	The 1960 Census Tract files were originally created by keypunching the data from the printed publications prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Donald Bogue, whose wife, Elizabeth Mullen Bogue, completed much of the data work. Subsequently, the punchcards were converted to data files and transferred to the National Archive and Records Administration (NARA). ICPSR received copies of these files from NARA and converted the binary block-length records to ASCII format. Date added: 4/3/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Census Tract Data, 1970: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File
Year	1970
Codename	ctd1970embf
Owner	ICPSR 2933
Source	Bogue, Donald.
Status	A
Description	The 1970 Census Tract files were originally created by keypunching the data from the printed publications prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Donald Bogue, whose wife, Elizabeth Mullen Bogue, completed much of the data work. Subsequently, the punchcards were converted to data files and transferred to the National Archive and Records Administration (NARA). ICPSR received copies of these files from NARA and converted the binary block-length records to ASCII format. Date added: 4/3/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Censuses of Religious Bodies, 1906-1936
Year	
Codename	USCEN_REL
Owner	ICPSR 0008
Source	US Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Selected county and state level data on church membership by denomination, obtained from the special Censuses of Religious Bodies of 1906, 1916, 1926, and 1936 are contained in this file. There are approximately 260,000 card image equivalents. Class II. See also USCEN card.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Central and Eastern Euro-barometer 1: Public Opinion in Central and Eastern E
Year	1990
Codename	CEEUROB1_90
Owner	ICPSR 6104
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and George Cunningham.
Status	A
Description	<p>This first round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer Surveys was undertaken during the reunification of Germany and after the announcement of independence by several Soviet states and the realignment of governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. In an atmosphere of changed relations among the nations of Eastern and Western Europe, this survey attempted to assess Central and Eastern Europeans' awareness of and attitudes toward the European Community, its programs and activities, and issues facing all European nations. It also explored citizens' reactions to the political and economic reforms occurring in their own countries. Surveys were carried out in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic, as well as in the former Soviet Union. The Soviet Union samples were obtained from the Greater Moscow area and from the republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, and Russia west of the Ural Mountains. In all surveys comprising Euro-Barometer 1, demographic data usually included the respondent's age, sex, level of education, family size, income, occupation, marital status, and religious denomination. In some places, mother tongue and self-described left-right political placement were also ascertained. In most countries, respondents were asked how they felt things were going in their country 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 rapidly or too slowly. Satisfaction with the development of democracy and with their own place in their political systems was assessed. In some countries, respondents were asked about their intention to vote in the next general election. Respondents in all countries were asked how frequently they thought of themselves as European, and about their level of trust toward citizens of other European countries. They expressed opinions for or against the reunification of Germany and the unification of Western Europe. 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. Several items concerned respondents' reliance on various types of information media, including foreign broadcasts. Participants were also asked about how the economy, government, and private citizens might be advantaged or disadvantaged by their country's increasing ties with the European Community. DATE ADDE: 04-28-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Central and Eastern Euro-barometer 4: Political and Economic Change, Novem
Year	1993
Codename	CEEB4-1993
Owner	ICPSR 6466
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and George Cunningham.
Status	A
Description	<p>The fourth round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer surveys was carried out in Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Romania, European Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. The surveys assessed public support for the European Union as well as for political and economic change by asking respondents to comment on conditions within their own countries, the financial situation of their households as compared to 12 months ago and their expectations for the next year, and their attitudes toward a market economy, general economic reforms, and the process of privatizing state enterprises. Respondents were also queried about their level of satisfaction with the way democracy was developing in their country, how much respect there was for human rights, and the nations or organizations they felt the future of their country was most closely tied to. Demographic data collected on participants varied from country to country and included information such as age of the household head, education, age when education finished, occupation, marital status, employment status, religion, mother tongue, ethnic background, vote intention, political party preference, union membership, left/right political placement, sex, household composition, region, and income.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	16,716

Title	Central and Eastern Euro-barometer 5: European Union, November 1994
Year	
Codename	CEEB5-1994
Owner	ICPSR 6656
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and George Cunningham
Status	A
Description	<p>The Central and Eastern Eurobarometer (CEEB) surveys were begun in 1990, when nationally representative surveys were undertaken in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union. The surveys, which explore individuals' attitudes toward democratic and economic reform, have been conducted in the autumn of each year since. An extension of the Eurobarometer series conducted semiannually in the member nations of the European Community (EC), the Central and Eastern Eurobarometers also focus on public support for the EC and on other issues facing Europe as a whole. After the first wave of research, the number of countries has been variably expanded to reflect then-current political alignments and realities of access for survey researchers. For the second wave of research (CEEB 2), the number of countries surveyed was 10, while CEEB 3 and 5 were conducted in 18 countries, CEEB 4 in 16, and CEEB 6 in 19. In each of the countries surveyed, approximately 1,000 persons aged 15 and over were interviewed in their own homes. Note that beginning with CEEB 6, the archival survey titles in this ICPSR series no longer contain a hyphen separating "Euro" and "Barometer," in keeping with current usage. Other archives may follow different naming practices for this survey series.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Chicago Lawyers Survey, 1975
Year	1975
Codename	CLS75
Owner	ICPSR 8218
Source	Heinz, John P., and Edward O. Laumann
Status	A
Description	The American Bar Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the National Science Foundation funded this study which contains information collected in 1975 on attorneys in Chicago. The purpose of this data collection is to describe and analyze the social organization of the legal profession in Chicago. Several major aspects of the legal profession are investigated here: the organization of lawyers' work, the social stratification within the local (Chicago) Bar Association, prestige within the profession, lawyers' personal values, career patterns and mobility, networks of association, and the 'elites' within the profession. The data were collected based upon a stratified sample with simple random selection of elements within strata using Sullivan's Law Directory as a primary source, and as a supplementary source, Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. The universe is all attorneys in the city of Chicago who are non-retired and not recent graduates from law school (one year) who had law offices. Interviews were completed by 777 attorneys, and the dataset contains approximately 870 variables. The logical record length of the data records is 1,221 characters.
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	

Title	China One-Per-Thousand Fertility Survey
Year	1982
Codename	COPTFS82
Owner	International Statistical Institute
Source	State Family Planning Commission (SFPC), China
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey was conducted in 28 provinces and municipalities in conjunction with the third national population census, 1 July 1982. The aim of the survey was to measure the fertility levels and trends and the impact of family planning programmes. By including women to an upper age limit of 67 it was possible to obtain some retrospective information on fertility levels before the founding of the People's Republic.</p> <p>A survey of the resident population, covering 1,017,574 persons, was conducted to select eligible women for the One-Per-Thousand Survey. However, the household and individual survey are not linked, and no matched file can be created.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	1,017,574

Title	Chinese Health and Family Life Survey
Year	1999-2000
Codename	CHFLS
Owner	University of Chicago/NORC
Source	William Parish and Edward O. Laumann
Status	
Description	Contemporary China is on the leading edge of a sexual revolution, with tremendous regional and generational differences that provide unparalleled natural experiments for analysis of the antecedents and outcomes of sexual behavior. This study provides a baseline from which to anticipate and track future changes, thus providing opportunity for a public health benefit as well as scholarly return. Specifically, this study produces a baseline set of results on sexual behavior and disease patterns, using a nationally representative probability sample. It is one of the first omnibus studies of sexual behavior in a developing country. Topical areas include childhood sexual contact, intimate partner violence, forced sex, sexual harassment, body image concerns, sexual well-being, and sexually transmitted diseases and risk behavior. More information is also available at http://www.src.uchicago.edu/prc/chfls.php .
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Chinese Household Income Project, 1988
Year	1999
Codename	CHIP88
Owner	ICPSR 9836
Source	Griffin, Keith and Zhao Renwei.
Status	A
Description	<p>The purpose of this project was to measure and estimate the distribution of income in both rural and urban areas of the People's Republic of China. The principal investigators based their definition of income on cash payments and on a broad range of additional components: payments in kind valued at market prices, agricultural output produced for self-consumption valued at market prices, the value of ration coupons and other direct subsidies, and the imputed value of housing. The rural component of this collection consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual rural respondents reported on their employment status, level of education, Communist Party membership, type of employer (e.g., public, private, or foreign), type of economic sector in which employed, occupation, whether they held a second job, retirement status, monthly pension, monthly wage, and other sources of income. Demographic variables include relationship to householder, gender, age, and student status. Rural households reported extensively on the character of the household and residence. Information was elicited on type of terrain surrounding the house, geographic position, type of house, and availability of electricity. Also reported were sources of household income (e.g., farming, industry, government, rents, and interest), taxes paid, value of farm, total amount and type of cultivated land, financial assets and debts, quantity and value of various crops (e.g., grains, cotton, flax, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, tea, seeds, nuts, lumber, livestock and poultry, eggs, fish and shrimp, wool, honey, and silkworm cocoons), amount of grain purchased or provided by a collective, use of chemical fertilizers, gasoline, and oil, quantity and value of agricultural machinery, and all household expenditures (e.g., food, fuel, medicine, education, transportation, and electricity). The urban component of this collection also consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual urban respondents reported on their economic status within the household, Communist Party membership, sex, age, nature of employment, and relationship to the household head. Information was collected on all types and sources of income from each member of the household whether working, nonworking, or retired, all revenue received by owners of private or individual enterprises, and all in-kind payments (e.g., food and durable and nondurable goods). Urban households reported total income (including salaries, interest on savings and bonds, dividends, rent, leases, alimony, gifts, and boarding fees), all types and values of food rations received, and total debt. Information was also gathered on household accommodations and living conditions, including number of rooms, total living area in square meters, availability and cost of running water, sanitary facilities, heating and air-conditioning equipment, kitchen availability, location of residence, ownership of home, and availability of electricity and telephone. Households reported on all of their expenditures including amounts spent on food items such as wheat, rice, edible oils, pork, beef and mutton, poultry, fish and seafood, sugar, and vegetables by means of both coupons in state-owned stores and at free market prices. Information was also collected on rents paid by the households, fuel available, type of transportation used, and availability and use of medical and child care.</p>
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	

Title	Chinese Household Income Project, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	CHIP88
Owner	ICPSR 9836
Source	Griffin, Keith, and Zhao Renwei
Status	
Description	<p>The purpose of this project was to measure and estimate the distribution of income in both rural and urban areas of the People's Republic of China. The principal investigators based their definition of income on cash payments and on a broad range of additional components: payments in kind valued at market prices, agricultural output produced for self-consumption valued at market prices, the value of ration coupons and other direct subsidies, and the imputed value of housing. The rural component of this collection consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual rural respondents reported on their employment status, level of education, Communist Party membership, type of employer (e.g., public, private, or foreign), type of economic sector in which employed, occupation, whether they held a second job, retirement status, monthly pension, monthly wage, and other sources of income. Demographic variables include relationship to householder, gender, age, and student status. Rural households reported extensively on the character of the household and residence. Information was elicited on type of terrain surrounding the house, geographic position, type of house, and availability of electricity. Also reported were sources of household income (e.g., farming, industry, government, rents, and interest), taxes paid, value of farm, total amount and type of cultivated land, financial assets and debts, quantity and value of various crops (e.g., grains, cotton, flax, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, tea, seeds, nuts, lumber, livestock and poultry, eggs, fish and shrimp, wool, honey, and silkworm cocoons), amount of grain purchased or provided by a collective, use of chemical fertilizers, gasoline, and oil, quantity and value of agricultural machinery, and all household expenditures (e.g., food, fuel, medicine, education, transportation, and electricity). The urban component of this collection also consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual urban respondents reported on their economic status within the household, Communist Party membership, sex, age, nature of employment, and relationship to the household head. Information was collected on all types and sources of income from each member of the household whether working, nonworking, or retired, all revenue received by owners of private or individual enterprises, and all in-kind payments (e.g., food and durable and nondurable goods). Urban households reported total income (including salaries, interest on savings and bonds, dividends, rent, leases, alimony, gifts, and boarding fees), all types and values of food rations received, and total debt. Information was also gathered on household accommodations and living conditions, including number of rooms, total living area in square meters, availability and cost of running water, sanitary facilities, heating and air-conditioning equipment, kitchen availability, location of residence, ownership of home, and availability of electricity and telephone. Households reported on all of their expenditures including amounts spent on food items such as wheat, rice, edible oils, pork, beef and mutton, poultry, fish and seafood, sugar, and vegetables by means of both coupons in state-owned stores and at free market prices. Information was also collected on rents paid by the households, fuel available, type of transportation used, and availability and use of medical and child care.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Chinese Household Income Project, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	CHIP95
Owner	ICPSR 3012
Source	Riskin, Carl, Zhao Renwei, and Li Shi.
Status	
Description	<p>The purpose of this project was to measure and estimate the distribution of personal income in both rural and urban areas of the People's Republic of China. The principal investigators based their definition of income on cash payments and on a broad range of additional components: payments in kind valued at market prices, agricultural output produced for self-consumption valued at market prices, the value of food and other direct subsidies, and the imputed value of housing services. The rural component of this collection consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis (Part 1) and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis (Part 2). Individual rural respondents reported on their employment status, level of education, Communist Party membership, type of employer (e.g., public, private, or foreign), type of economic sector in which they were employed, occupation, whether they held a second job, retirement status, monthly pension, monthly wage, and other sources of income. Demographic variables include relationship to householder, gender, age, and student status. Rural households reported extensively on the character of the household and residence. Information was elicited on type of terrain surrounding the house, geographic position, type of house, and availability of electricity. Also reported were sources of household income (e.g., farming, industry, government, rents, and interest), taxes paid, value of farm, total amount and type of cultivated land, financial assets and debts, quantity and value of various crops, amount of grain purchased or provided by a collective, use of chemical fertilizers, gasoline, and oil, quantity and value of agricultural machinery, and all household expenditures (e.g., food, fuel, medicine, education, transportation, and electricity). The urban component of this collection also consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis (Part 3) and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis (Part 4). Individual urban respondents reported on their economic status within the household, Communist Party membership, sex, age, nature of employment, and relationship to the household head. Information was collected on all types and sources of income from each member of the household whether working, nonworking, or retired, all revenue received by owners of private or individual enterprises, and all in-kind payments (e.g., food, durable goods, and nondurable goods). Urban households reported total income (including salaries, interest on savings and bonds, dividends, rent, leases, alimony, gifts, and boarding fees), all types and values of food subsidies received, and total debt. Information was also gathered on household accommodations and living conditions, including number of rooms, total living area in square meters, availability and cost of running water, sanitary facilities, heating and air-conditioning equipment, kitchen availability, location of residence, ownership of home, and availability of electricity and telephone. Households reported on all their expenditures including amounts spent on food items such as wheat, rice, edible oils, pork, beef and mutton, poultry, fish and seafood, sugar, and vegetables by means of coupons in state-owned stores and at free market prices. Information was also collected on rents paid by the households, fuel available, type of transportation used, and availability and use of medical and child care.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), 1998-2000
Year	1998-2000
Codename	CLHLS98-00
Owner	ICPSR 3891
Source	Yi, Zeng, Vaupel, James W., Zhenyu, Xiao, Yuzhi, Liu and Chunyuan, Zhang,
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection provides information on health status and quality of life of the elderly aged 65 and older in 22 provinces of China in the period 1998 to 2000. The study was conducted to shed light on the determinants of healthy human longevity and oldest-old mortality. To this end, data were collected on a larger percentage of the oldest population, including centenarian and nonagenarian, than had previously been studied. The CLHLS provides information on the health, socioeconomic characteristics, family, lifestyle, and demographic profile of this aged population. Data are provided on respondents' health conditions, daily functioning, self-perceptions of health status and quality of life, life satisfaction, mental attitude, and feelings about aging. Respondents were asked about their diet and nutrition, use of medical services, and drinking and smoking habits, including how long ago they quit either or both. They were also asked about their physical activities, reading habits, television viewing, and religious activities, and were tested for motor skills, memory, and visual functioning. In order to ascertain their current state of health, respondents were asked if they suffered from such health conditions as hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, cancer, emphysema, asthma, tuberculosis, cataracts, glaucoma, gastric or duodenal ulcer, arthritis, Parkinson's disease, bedsores, or other chronic diseases. They were also asked if they needed assistance with bathing, dressing, toileting, or feeding, and who provided help in times of illness. Other questions focused on siblings, parents, and children, the frequency of family visits, and the distance lived from each other. Demographic items specify age, sex, ethnicity, place of birth, marital history and status, history of childbirth, living arrangements, education, main occupation before age 60, and sources of financial support. Users are advised that the data in the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), 1998-2000 (ICPSR 3891) collection are restricted and available only by special arrangement with the staff in the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) at ICPSR. Users interested in obtaining the 1998 and 2000 Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey micro datasets need to download the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey data use agreement form from the ICPSR Web site:http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACDA/Pledge/03891.pdf. DATE ADDED: 02-27-2004.</p>
Media	NA
Ncases	

Title	Churches and Church Membership, U.S., 1980
Year	1980
Codename	CHCHP
Owner	The Roper Center
Source	National Council Of Churches
Status	A
Description	The 1980 church membership dataset has one record per county in the United States. For each of 111 denominations, there are four variables 1) denomination code, 2) number of churches, 3) number of communicants, and 4) number of adherents. There are a total of 3101 records with a logical record length of 2695 characters. The CSSCR staff has created an SMSA level file for this data. This new file contains 305 cases which include SMSA's (excluding those in New England) and Necma's. The record length is the same as the county level data but the format of the variables has been changed.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Citizen Attitude Survey: Urban Problems in Ten American Cities, 1970
Year	1970
Codename	CASUPTAC70
Owner	ICPSR 7340
Source	National League Of Cities, Urban Observatory Program
Status	A
Description	Citizen attitudes toward local government services and opinions about local problems in the areas of schooling, housing, public transportation, drugs, law and order, and taxes were asked in ten cities. Socio-economic status and household composition are included. Each of the cities (Atlanta, Albuquerque, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Kansas City, both Kansas and Missouri, Nashville, and San Diego) can be analyzed separately or may be treated as integral part of the comparative study. N=4266, >288 vars, class II.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 2001: [United States]
Year	2001
Codename	CJSSC2001
Owner	ICPSR 3957
Source	United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection examined general civil cases (torts, contracts, and real property) disposed of by bench or jury trial in the nation's 75 most populous counties in 2001. Information reported includes the type of case, types of plaintiffs and defendants, trial winners, amount of total damages awarded, amount of punitive damages awarded, and case processing time. This is the third in a series of data collections begun in 1992 [CIVIL JUSTICE SURVEY OF STATE COURTS, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6587) and CIVIL JUSTICE SURVEY OF STATE COURTS, 1996: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 2883)]. DATE ADDED: 06-02-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979
Year	
Codename	CLUS
Owner	ICPSR 7994
Source	Kritzer, Herbert, David Trubek, William Felstiner, Joel Grossman
Status	A
Description	The Civil Litigation Research Project, based at the University of Wisconsin Law School, was organized in 1979. The major goals of the project were the development of a large database on dispute processing and litigation and the collection of information on the costs of civil litigation. Data were gathered on such topics as negotiations proceedings, relationship between the lawyer and the client, and organizations' influence on the outcome of a dispute. Class IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Class Structure and Class Consciousness Study, 1980
Year	1980
Codename	CSCCUS
Owner	David Hachen, Department of Sociology, U
Source	Erik Olin Wright
Status	A
Description	Data collected in this survey measure how social concepts such as authority, autonomy, and hierarchy related to the social, economic, and occupational positions of individuals, thus providing a systematic means for analyzing social class structure. The survey is part of an eight-nation comparative project; most of the questions asked in the United States survey will be replicated in other countries. A systematic cluster sample of telephone numbers was used to gather data from 1,760 persons. The universe consisted of adults age 18 and over in the continental United States who either were working, were not working but wanted to work, or were housewives with working spouses. A battery of questions addressed work-related issues such as supervision, decision-making, autonomy, respondent's formal position in hierarchy, ownership, credentials, and income. Other work-related data describe the size of industrial sector, and government or corporate linkages of the individual's employer.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Class Structure and Class Consciousness: Merged Multi-Nation File
Year	1980
Codename	CSCCMG
Owner	ICPSR 8413
Source	Wright, Erik O. et al.
Status	A
Description	Data collected in these surveys measure how such social concepts as authority, autonomy, and hierarchy relate to the social, economic, and occupational positions of individuals, thus providing a systematic means for analyzing social class structure. A battery of questions addressed work-related issues such as supervision, decision making, autonomy, respondent's formal position in the hierarchy, ownership, credentials, and income. Other work related data describe the size, industrial sector, and government or corporate linkages of the individual's employer. Further information was gathered on the class origins of the respondent's family and of the families of the respondent's spouse and friends. Data on class related experiences such as unemployment and union participation were also collected, as well as data on the division of power and labor in the household. In addition, the survey contained a broad range of questions on the social and political attitudes and on the respondent's political participation. Class II.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Collaborative Research on a Micro Analysis of Union Wage Settlements in Man
Year	
Codename	MAUWS
Owner	ICPSR 8716
Source	The Urban Institute
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides data on the main provisions of a sample of collective bargaining agreements reached between 1957 and 1979. Information includes date and duration of contracts, cost of living adjustments, and profit sharing provisions. Economic indicators at the time of bargaining are also provided. Class IV.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Comparative Study of Community Decision-Making
Year	1984
Codename	CSCDM
Owner	ICPSR 0025
Source	Clark, Terry N.
Status	A

Description	Data on the community decision-making process in 51 American cities. Information regarding general political and public policy issues, as well as on specific municipal problems and their solution was obtained from interviews with eight prominent individuals in each city. The elite interviews were conducted with the Chamber of Commerce president, a labor leader, a newspaper editor, the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, the president of the largest bank, and the mayor. Data are also available on the characteristics of the cities, including composite indexes created from the interview data as well as data from sources including reports of the Census Bureau, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Municipal Yearbook, as well as scholarly publications. The data can be supplied either as separate files of individual and aggregate-level data, or with the data on the characteristics of each city merged with the relevant individual-level records. The data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center. There are approximately 13,000 card-image equivalents.
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Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Comparative Survey of Freedom, 1972-1976
Year	1972-1976
Codename	CSOF7276
Owner	ICPSR 7555
Source	Gastil, Raymond D
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains information gathered in five annual surveys that assessed the degree of freedom in 218 nations and dependencies from 1972-1976. The study was carried out under the auspices of Freedom House, New York City. The number of cases with data varies from year to year, due to annexation, amalgamation, or the addition of further territories to the roster. The data include assessments of the political and civil rights of the general population (using a seven-point scale, i.e., 1, most freedom, to 7, least freedom), an overall freedom rating for the country (using a three-point scale, i.e, free, partly free, and not free), and the direction in which this rating appeared to be moving. Surveys after 1972 have added variables that indicate whether a change in the evaluation since the previous survey was due to internal events in the country or to new information about existing conditions. Before 1973, only the presence or absence of change is noted. Thereafter, an increase in the number of coding categories enables the direction of the change to be recorded. The 1976 data include four additional variables applicable to 142 cases and provide information about the system of government and the economy of most of the nations studied. The rationale used in assigning the seven categories on the continuum of most to least freedom can be found in Appendix III of the codebook, including which civil and political rights were considered critical in order for a nation to garner each rating. DATE ADDED: 02-18-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Competitiveness, Technology and Firm Linkages in Manufacturing Sectors, 199
Year	1998-2000
Codename	CTFLMS1998-2000
Owner	Davidson Data Center and Network (DDCN)
Source	The World Bank, Shahid Yusuf, Kaoru Nabeshima, and Yifan Hu
Status	A
Description	<p>The dataset is created from a firm-level survey conducted by the World Bank in 2001 to be used as a background material for 'Innovative East Asia: The Future of Growth'. The survey covers 1,500 Chinese firms, which are evenly distributed across five big cities: Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjing. The sample firms are drawn within ten sectors, of which five are manufacturing sectors including apparel and leather goods, consumer goods, electronic components, electronic equipment and vehicles and vehicle parts and the other five are service sectors including accounting and related services, advertising and marketing, business logistics, communication services and information technology services. The chosen five manufacturing sectors reflect China's current or potential competitive strengths. The survey is based on a two-part questionnaire. The first part is to be completed by accountants to acquire the firm's basic profile such as the ownership, revenues, costs and labor force. The second part is designed for face-to-face interview with senior managers to obtain the firm's information on competition, innovation and external relationships with clients, supplies, government and research institutions. Most accounting data cover 3-year period of 1998-2000, while most interview data are only for the year of 2000.</p> <p>Variables: Information about innovations, market environment, relations with clients, relations with suppliers, location of manufacturing plant, relations with government, international trade, ownership and revenue, costs of production, labor force statistics and training programs.</p> <p>Article/Working Paper: Yusuf, Shahid, M. Anjum Altaf, Barry Eichengreen, Sudarshan Gooptu, Kaoru Nabeshima, Charles Kenny, Dwight H. Perkins, and Marc Shotten. "Innovative East Asia", Oxford University Press, New York 2003.</p> <p>Jefferson, Gary H. and Zhong Kaifeng. "R&D and Innovation Capabilities in East Asia". Working Paper. Washington DC: World Bank 2002.</p> <p>Steinfeld, Edward. "Chinese Enterprise Development and the Challenge of Global Integration." MIT IPC Working Paper 02-004. Industrial Performance Center, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 2002.</p> <p>Yusuf, Shahid, Yifan Hu, and Kaoru Nabeshima, "Productivity and Innovation in Chinese Firms, 1998-2000", Working Paper, Washington, DC: World Bank.</p> <p>Funding Agency: The World Bank</p> <p>Data Location: The William Davidson Institute</p> <p>Data Access: Downloadable from DDCN</p> <p>Date Added to CSSCR Archive: 10/12/2004</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	1,500

Title	Conflict Management by International Organizations, 1945 - 1970
Year	
Codename	CFMIO
Owner	ICPSR 5303
Source	Ernst Haas, Robert Butterworth, and Joseph Nye
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains 254 variables for 132 disputes in which the authors found evidence of some involvement by the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, or the Council of Europe. Variables measure aspects of the dispute including the world political conditions, intensity, spread, system era, power of parties, issues, and organizational response of the alignment which includes the leadership, consensus, forum and operations, and the degree of success or failure of the organization. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1997: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditu
Year	1997
Codename	CES97ISDEF
Owner	ICPSR 2838
Source	United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Status	A
Description	<p>The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview Survey. The Detailed Expenditure Files were created from all the major expenditure sections of the Interview Survey questionnaires and contain the most detailed expenditure data from the Interview Survey. Parts 69-72 contain processing files used by the program in Part 73. Part 73, Documentation File, includes a sample program and lists of the data file variables by start position. Parts 75 and 76 are SAS programs that generate means, variances, standard errors, and coefficients of variation. DATE ADDED: 07-03-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Content Analysis of Asian Newspapers: 1962, 1966, 1970, 1972
Year	
Codename	ASIAN
Owner	ICPSR 7489
Source	Nabuo Jo, Nabuo Sasaki, Sasumu Yamakage, and Hiroaki Yoshii
Status	A
Description	The data consist of content analysis of 3,674 news items taken from newspapers of four Asian countries published during the last three months of 1962, 1966, 1970, and 1972. Fourteen variables describe domestic events and foreign interactions involving Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore. General categories of data are domestic events in Japan; relations between Japan and the other three countries; relations between Japan and the rest of the world; domestic events in Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore; their relations among themselves, and their relations with the rest of the world. Further information were collected during 1970 concerning the relationship between each of the three nations (Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore) and the following nations: U.S., U.K., Australia, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Contentious Gatherings in Britain, 1758-1834
Year	1758-1834
Codename	CGB1758-1834
Owner	ICPSR 8872
Source	Horn, Nancy, and Charles Tilly
Status	
Description	This study records discontinuous, concerted, contentious forms of collective action occurring in the London region from 1758 to 1820 and in Britain as a whole from 1828 to 1834. These contentious gatherings are defined as occasions on which at least ten or more persons assembled in a publicly-accessible place and either by word or deed made claims that would, if realized, affect the interests of some person or group outside their own number. In the world of eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain such gatherings would include almost every event that an observer or historian would label disturbance, disorder, riot, or protest in addition to the numerous meetings, rallies, marches, processions, celebrations, and other sanctioned assemblies during which people made claims. One of the aims of the principal investigators was to study the structure of debate and political action among citizens in a major Western state during a period of transition to the more formal methods of modern popular collective action such as voting, petitioning, and participation in special-interest associations. Date added: 01-17-2003.
Media	
Ncases	

Title	Correlates of Crime: A Study of 52 Nations, 1960-1984
Year	
Codename	COC6084
Owner	ICPSR 9258
Source	Richard R. Bennett
Status	A
Description	This collection contains data on crime and on relevant social, economic, and political measures hypothesized to relate to crime for 52 nations over a 25-year period. These time series data are divided into five substantive areas: offense, offender, and national, social, political, and economic data. Nations included in the collection were drawn from seven major regions of the world. Class IV

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992
Year	1816-1992
Codename	COWP
Owner	ICPSR 9905
Source	Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small.
Status	

Description	This data collection describes international and civil wars for the years 1816-1992. Part 1, the International Wars file, describes the experience of each interstate member in each war. The unit of analysis is the participant in a particular conflict. When and where each interstate member fought is coded, along with battle and total deaths, pre-war population and armed forces, and whether the member in question initiated the conflict. Each war is characterized as interstate, colonial, or imperial, and major power status and/or central system membership of the warring parties is noted. Part 2, the Civil Wars file, describes when and where fighting took place, whether the war was fought within the boundaries of a major power or central system member, whether there was outside intervention and, if so, whether the intervening state was a major power, on what side they intervened, who won the war, number of battle deaths, total population, and total number of pre-war armed forces.;
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Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992
Year	1816-1992
Codename	cwp
Owner	ICPSR 9905
Source	Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small.
Status	A
Description	This data collection describes international and civil wars for the years 1816-1992. Part 1, the International Wars file, describes the experience of each interstate member in each war. The unit of analysis is the participant in a particular conflict. When and where each interstate member fought is coded, along with battle and total deaths, pre-war population and armed forces, and whether the member in question initiated the conflict. Each war is characterized as interstate, colonial, or imperial, and major power status and/or central system membership of the warring parties is noted. Part 2, the Civil Wars file, describes when and where fighting took place, whether the war was fought within the boundaries of a major power or central system member, whether there was outside intervention and, if so, whether the intervening state was a major power, on what side they intervened, who won the war, number of battle deaths, total population, and total number of pre-war armed forces. Date added: 2/20/2002.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Correlates Of War Project: International And Civil War Data, 1816-1992
Year	
Codename	COWP
Owner	ICPSR 9905
Source	Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small
Status	A
Description	This data collection describes international and civil wars for the years 1816-1992. Part 1, the International Wars file, describes the experience of each interstate member in each war. The unit of analysis is the participant in a particular conflict. When and where each interstate member fought is coded, along with battle and total deaths, pre-war population and armed forces, and whether the member in question initiated the conflict. Each war is characterized as interstate, colonial, or imperial, and major power status and/or central system membership of the warring parties is noted. Part 2, the Civil Wars file, describes when and where fighting took place, whether the war was fought within the boundaries of a major power or central system member, whether there was outside intervention and, if so, whether the intervening state was a major power, on what side they intervened, who won the war, number of battle deaths, total population, and total number of pre-war armed forces.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Cost of Living of Industrial Workers in the United States and Europe, 1888-189
Year	1888-1890
Codename	cliwuse1888-1890
Owner	ICPSR 7711
Source	United States Department of Labor.
Status	A
Description	These data were gathered in order to determine the cost of living as well as the cost of production in selected industries in the United States and several Western European countries. The study is comprised of nine industries (cotton and woolen textiles, glass, pig iron, bar iron, steel, bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore) and contains family-level information on the household composition, income and expenditures of workers in these industries. Additional topics covered include sources of income, ages and sexes of children, detailed occupation of the household head, detailed expenditures for food as well as nonfood items, and characteristics of the family's dwelling units. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Cost of Providing Transportation and In-home Services to the Elderly, 1982-19
Year	1982-1983
Codename	cptise8283
Owner	ICPSR 8309
Source	Institute for Economic and Social Measurements, Inc.
Status	A
Description	<p>With support from the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging under grant No. 90-A-1279, this study was undertaken to examine the costs of providing transportation and in-home services to the elderly. The study was divided into two distinct parts, transportation services provided to the elderly and in-home services provided to the elderly. Both parts of the study examined the costs of administrative, professional and clerical staff. Variables include wages paid, number of full vs. part-time staff and fringe benefits, as well as office expenses such as the cost of office machines, equipment, supplies, and furniture. Insurance and taxes paid were also investigated, as were accounting, advertising and legal counsel costs. The transportation services section of the study classified agencies providing the services studied by type: private for profit, private non-profit, public, and other. This portion of the study also determined vehicle descriptions, revenue by source, and hours that service was provided. The in-home services section of the study also classifies agencies providing these services by type: government based public health, government based social services, private non-profit, and private for profit. Several types of services offered were examined, such as nursing care, therapy, personal care, housekeeping, physician visits, nutrition and social service counseling, and companionship. This collection is stored as one physical file containing 120 data records, each data record has a logical record length of 3,600 characters. The transportation services portion includes approximately 180 variables, while the in-home services portion contains approximately 280 variables.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County and City Data Book [United States] Consolidated File: County Data, 19
Year	
Codename	CCDCF
Owner	ICPSR 7736
Source	Bureau of The Census
Status	A
Description	The County and City Data Book Consolidated File: County Data, 1947-1977, is a collection of data gathered from both governmental and private sources. The data cover such diverse areas as the following: population, employment, vital statistics, school enrollment, health, income, public assistance and social security, banking, housing, government employment and finance, elections, crime, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, selected services, mineral industries, farm population, agriculture, and weather. The data are drawn from the entire United States and are provided for individual states, the District of Columbia, and each county or county equivalent for which data were published in the County and City Data Books from 1947-1977. The data for this collection are contained in one file of 3,236 logical records. The logical records are 10,280 characters in length and are arranged in hierarchical order by county within state.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County and City Data Book [United States], 1988
Year	1988
Codename	ccdb88
Owner	ICPSR 9251
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This collection presents in computer-readable form the data items used to produce the corresponding printed volume of the COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. Included is a broad range of statistical information, made available by federal agencies and national associations, for counties, cities, and places. Information also is provided for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and for the United States as a whole. The dataset is comprised of seven files: a county file, a city file, and a place file, with footnote files and data dictionaries for both the county and the city files. The county data file contains information on areas such as age, agriculture, banking, construction, crime, education, federal expenditures, personal income, population, and vital statistics. The city data file includes variables such as city government, climate, crime, housing, labor force and employment, manufactures, retail trade, and service industries. Included in the place data file are items on population and money income. Date added: 05/07/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County and City Data Book Consolidated File: City Data, 1944-1977
Year	
Codename	CCDCF
Owner	ICPSR 7735
Source	Bureau of The Census
Status	A
Description	The County and City Data Book Consolidated File: City Data, 1944-1977, is a collection of data gathered from both governmental and private sources. The data cover such diverse areas as the following: population, employment, vital statistics, school enrollment, health, income, public assistance and social security, banking, housing, government employment and finance, elections, crime, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, selected services, mineral industries, farm population, agriculture, and weather. The data are drawn from County and City Data Books published from 1944-1977 for all United States cities (both incorporated and unincorporated) with a population greater than 25,000. No data are available, however, for individual cities in years when the city had a population of less than 25,000. The data for this collection are contained in one file of 1,014 logical records. The logical records are each 9,985 characters in length and are arranged in hierarchical order by city within state.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County and City Data Book, 1977
Year	1977
Codename	CCD77
Owner	ICPSR 7697
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Selected data on population, economic activity, vital statistics, and employment in the United States from 1970 to 1976 have been obtained from the Census Bureau. These data, also published as the County and City Data Book, 1977, are available for regions, census divisions, states, counties, cities, SMSAs, and standard federal administrative regions. Included in the files are some items from the 1970 decennial census as well as population estimates for subsequent years, statistics from the economic censuses of the 1970s, and data on elections, school enrollment, health, housing, and local government operations in the period 1971 to 1976. This collection extends the series of County and City Data Books already in residence in the archive. The data, received from the Census Bureau as five separate files, have been merged into one file.;

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1977 [United States]: US Summary, State, and Coun
Year	1977
Codename	CBP77
Owner	ICPSR 8464
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in these datasets at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1978 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and Cou
Year	1978
Codename	CBP78
Owner	ICPSR 08441
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1979 [United States]: US Summary, State, and Coun
Year	1979
Codename	CBP79
Owner	ICPSR 8442
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in these datasets at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1980 [United States]: State and County Data
Year	1980
Codename	CBP80
Owner	ICPSR 8142
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in these datasets at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1981 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State and Coun
Year	1981
Codename	CBP81
Owner	ICPSR 8348
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This collection consists of eleven data files and one reference file. The reference file contains the two, three, and four digit SIC titles and codes and contains 1,143 records with logical record lengths of 60 characters. United States Summary data are contained in one file with 1,140 records and approximately 54 variables. The logical record length of the United States Summary file is 330 characters. State data are contained in one file with 47,400 records and approximately 59 variables. The State file has a logical record length of 300 characters. The remaining nine files consist of County data. The number of records in the County files ranges from 32,460 to 166,980. Each of the nine files contains approximately 30 variables and has a logical record length of 150 characters.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1982 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and Cou
Year	1982
Codename	cbp82
Owner	ICPSR 8360
Source	US Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides summary information on business establishments with at least one paid employee. Information is presented on the number of employees for the mid-March pay period, first quarter total payroll, total annual payroll, number of establishments, and the number of establishments by employment-size classes. Part 12 is a reference file that contains two-, three-, and four-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) titles and codes. Date added: 4/16/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1982 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and Cou
Year	1982
Codename	CBP82
Owner	ICPSR 8360
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The data collection consists of eleven data files and one reference file. The reference file contains the two, three, and four digit SIC titles and codes and contains 1,143 records with logical record lengths of 60 characters. United States Summary data are contained in one file with 1,140 records and approximately 54 variables. The logical record length of the United States Summary file is 330 characters. State data are contained in one file with 47,880 records and a logical record length of 300 characters. There are approximately 59 variables in the State file. The remaining nine files consist of County data. The number of records in the County files ranges from 33,240 to 172,530. Each of the nine County files has a logical record length of 150 characters and contains approximately 30 variables.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1983 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and Cou
Year	1983
Codename	CBP83
Owner	ICPSR 8433
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1984 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State and Coun
Year	1984
Codename	CBP84
Owner	ICPSR 8665
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The County Business Pattern (CBP) files contain summary statistics extracted from the Bureau of Census Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL). These CBP files provide data on the total number of establishments, mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payroll, and the number of establishments by employment-size classes for all business establishments with one or more paid employees. Data are tabulated by detailed kinds of business based on the 1972 revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) designations. The data sets contain data broken down by State and County, as well as U.S. Summary data. SMSA Summary data are not available from the Census Bureau after 1979. Data are provided for most of the economic divisions of the economy including agricultural services, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and services. However, data are not included for agriculture production, railroad, government, or household employment.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Business Patterns, 1985 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State and Coun
Year	1985
Codename	CBP85
Owner	ICPSR 8883
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	County Statistics File, 1 (CO-STAT 1): [United States]
Year	1983
Codename	CSF1
Owner	ICPSR 8314
Source	US. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data gathered from a variety of federal agencies and private organizations are contained in this collection that provides county statistics. Included in CO-STAT 1 are all data for counties published in the 1983 County and City Data Book and the 1982 State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, as well as a number of statistics not previously published. There are several levels of data (e.g., persons, housing units, and local governments). The collection supplies information on the following general areas: agriculture, banking, crime, education, elections, government, households, health, housing, labor, land area, manufactures, money income, personal income, population, poverty, retail trade, service industries, social insurance and human services, saving and loan associations, veterans, vital statistics, wholesale trade, and journey to work. Records are included for each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia as well as 3,137 counties or county equivalents.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Crime State Rankings 1995
Year	1995
Codename	CSR95
Owner	
Source	Morgan Quitno Corp
Status	A
Description	Data contains crime rankings for 50 states in the US.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Cross-National Indicators of Liberal Democracy, 1950-1990
Year	1950-1990
Codename	CNIOLD5090
Owner	ICPSR 2532
Source	Bollen, Kenneth A.
Status	
Description	This study, a collection of crossnational measures of political democracy, contains over 800 variables for most of the world's independent countries. Political, social, and economic measures are available in the data file, and topics include adult suffrage, civil liberties, political rights, the openness, fairness, and competitiveness of the electoral process, executive and legislative selection and effectiveness, political party legitimacy, political participation, limitations on the executive branch of the government, level of democratization, economic openness, constitutional development, government legitimacy, and the outlook for freedom. A series of variables focuses on freedom and barriers to freedom, including freedom of peaceful assembly and association, mail censorship, women's rights, freedom of information and technology, freedom of political opposition, and freedom of the press. Compulsory membership in state organizations and political parties and compulsory religion in schools are addressed as well.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Cross-National Time Series, 1815-1973
Year	
Codename	BCNTS
Owner	ICPSR 7412
Source	Arthur S. Banks, Center For Political Research, SUNY-Binghamton
Status	A
Description	Longitudinal national data series for 167 nations. The present dataset represents an expansion both of temporal coverage and substantive variable categories from the earlier cross polity time series dataset (ICPSR 5002). Areas included among 169 variables now available are demographic, social, political and economic topics. Consists of 8985 cases representing nation- year observations. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Cross-National Time Series, 1815-1973.
Year	
Codename	CNTS1815-1973
Owner	ICPSR 7412
Source	Banks, Arthur S.
Status	A
Description	This study is a longitudinal national data series for 167 nations. The present dataset represents an expansion both of temporal coverage and of substantive variable categories from the earlier CROSS POLITY TIME SERIES (ICPSR 5002) by the Center for Comparative Political Research, State University of New York (Binghamton). General areas included among the variables now available are demographic, social, political, and economic topics. Cases in the data collection represent nation-year observations.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, 1998: Annual Demographic File
Year	1998
Codename	CPS98_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 2573
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1997. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, Annual Demographic File, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	CPS95_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 6692
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1,1994. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement
Year	1995
Codename	cps-apr1995-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3037
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and had the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	57,000

Title	Current Population Survey, April 1997: Food Security Supplement
Year	1997
Codename	cps-apr1997-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3042
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and had the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	57,000

Title	Current Population Survey, April 1999: Food Security Supplement
Year	1999
Codename	cps-apr1999-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3168
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and had the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	50,000

Title	Current Population Survey, April 2001: Food Security Supplement
Year	2001
Codename	cps-apr2001-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3909
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The Supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the Supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in the Supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	50,000

Title	Current Population Survey, August 1998: Food Security Supplement
Year	1998
Codename	cps-aug1998-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3044
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and had the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there was not enough food. The supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	57,000
Title	Current Population Survey, August 2000: Internet and Computer Use Suppleme
Year	2000
Codename	CPSAUG2000
Owner	ICPSR 3171
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. This file also contains information on Internet and computer usage for persons 3 years old and older, including whether there was a computer in the household, if anyone in the household used the Internet, and whether anyone in the household used the Internet for e-mail. DATE ADDED: 10-23-2001
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, December 2001: Food Security Supplement
Year	2001
Codename	cps-dec2001-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3911
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The Supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the Supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this Supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	56,000

Title	Current Population Survey, December 2002: Food Security Supplement
Year	2002
Codename	cps-dec2002-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3980
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The Supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the Supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this Supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/2005.
Media	FTP
Ncases	56,000

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1971
Year	1971
Codename	cpsjune1971
Owner	ICPSR 3330
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are also included in the file. Supplemental statistics are supplied on birth history and birth expectations for women 14-59 years of age. Data include total number of children ever born, date of birth of most recent child, and date of first marriage. Currently married women 14-39 years of age were asked about the number of additional children they expected to have within the next five years. Some demographic information is also provided on husbands of the women interviewed. Added on 4/19/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1973
Year	1973
Codename	cpsjune1973
Owner	ICPSR 9262
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included in the file. Supplemental statistics are shown on birth history and birth expectations for women 14-59 years of age. Data include total number of children ever born, date of birth of most recent child, and date of first marriage. Currently married women aged 14-40 years of age were asked the number of additional children they expect to have within the next five years. Some demographic information is also provided on husbands of the women interviewed. Added on 4/19/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1974
Year	1974
Codename	cpsjune1974
Owner	ICPSR 9281
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to fertility and birth expectations are included in this file. Data are presented for females ages 14 to 59 on marital status, date of first marriage, number of children ever born, and date of birth of the most recent child born. Currently married females ages 14 to 40 were also queried regarding the number of additional children they expect to have within the next five years. Added 4/19/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	55,000

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1975
Year	1975
Codename	cpsjune1975
Owner	ICPSR 8371
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income, and income components, and residence. For this supplement, a battery of questions was asked of all women to obtain information on their childbirth history. Data cover dates of first and most recent marriages, number of children born, and date of birth and sex of those children. Women 14-39 years old were asked about the number of additional children women they expected to have. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, martial status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. There are approximately 138 variables dealing with demographics, and approximately 109 variables dealing with fertility. Added 4/19/2005.
Media	FTP
Ncases	55,000

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1976
Year	1976
Codename	cpsjune1976
Owner	ICPSR 9282
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey gathered information on labor force activity, fertility, birth expectations, and other personal characteristics including age, sex, race, marital status, family income, type of dwelling unit, veteran status, relationship to the head of the household, education, and Spanish origin. The following labor force characteristics of employed persons are reported for the week immediately preceding the survey: occupation, industry, total number of hours worked, overtime hours worked, reasons for working less than 35 hours, reasons causing temporary absence from work, the number of work hours missed because of temporary absence, and whether or not wages or salary were received for the hours missed. Labor force characteristics of unemployed persons include the date, occupation, and industry of the job last held, methods used to search for a job during the last four weeks, reasons why a job was sought, the number of weeks spent looking for a job, and whether a full-time or a part-time job was sought. Work-related information on persons not in the labor force includes reasons for not looking for work, reasons for leaving the last job, length of time since a job was last sought, whether or not a job was desired at the time of the survey, and whether or not the individual intended to seek a job during the next 12 months. Questions on birth expectations asked married but not separated women 14 to 39 years old and widowed, divorced, separated, or never married women 18 to 34 years old how many more children they expected to have during their lifetime and within the next five years. The survey also collected the following information on never married females ages 18 to 59 and ever married females ages 14 to 59: year and month of first marriage, number of children ever born, month and year in which the most recent child was born, number of children ever born less than five years of age, and the number of own children living in the household. Added 4/19/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1977
Year	1977
Codename	cpsjune1977
Owner	ICPSR 9283
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to birth history, birth expectations, and child care arrangements are included in this file. Data on birth history were collected for unmarried women ages 18-49 and for married women ages 14-49 and include variables such as total number of children ever born, dates of birth of the first and most recent child, and date of first marriage. Questions on birth expectations, asked of unmarried women ages 18-44 and currently married women ages 14-44, included number of children they expect to have and ages of all children living in the household. Currently married women were asked the number of children they expect to have within the next five years and when they expected their first/next child to be born within the next five years. Questions on child care arrangements were asked of all currently employed women ages 18-44 with a child under the age of five living in the household. Data are provided on child care arrangements for the two youngest children and include items such as whether regular day care arrangements are made, location of day care facility, who provides and pays for care, and types of activities occupying the mother while day care is provided. Respondents were also asked whether they would work more hours or have more children if they could make additional child care arrangements at a reasonable cost. Added 4/19/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	66,000

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1979
Year	1979
Codename	cpsjune1979
Owner	ICPSR 8349
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. For this supplement, a battery of questions was asked of women 14-59 years old to obtain information on their childbearing history. Data include the total number of children born, date of birth of the first and the most recent child(ren), and date of first marriage. Women 18-34 years old were asked about the number of additional children they expected to have, and the number they expected to have within the next five years. Data for husbands include age, race, education, employment status, and occupation. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. Added 4/19/05.

Media

Ncases

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1984: Fertility and Birth Expectations
Year	1984
Codename	CPSJUNE1984
Owner	ICPSR 8403
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	Information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey is contained in this dataset, with comprehensive data provided on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons age 14 and over. Also included are individual characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Additional questions pertaining to childbearing were asked of women 18-44 years old. Data for this group include the total number of children born, date of birth of the most recent child, and the month and year of the woman's birth. The universe of this survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households, with a probability sample of approximately 71,000 households. The data are contained in one rectangular file consisting of 166,055 records with a logical record length of 600 characters.

Media

Ncases

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1985: Marital History and Fertility
Year	1985
Codename	CPSJUNE1985
Owner	ICPSR 8899
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also included are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, data pertaining to marital history and fertility are included in the file. Men who were ever married (currently widowed, divorced, separated, or married) aged 15 and over were asked the number of times married and if the first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce. Ever married women aged 15 and over were asked the number of times married, date of marriage, date of widowhood or divorce, and if divorced the date of separation of the household for as many as three marriages. Questions on fertility were asked of ever married women 15 years and over and never married women 18 years and over. These questions included number of liveborn children, and date of birth, sex, and current residence for as many as five children. In addition, women between the ages of 18 and 39 were asked how many children they expect to have during their remaining childbearing years.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1986: Immigration, Fertility and Birth Expect
Year	1986
Codename	CPSJUNE1986
Owner	ICPSR 8901
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to immigration, fertility, and birth expectations are included in this file. The immigration questions, which were asked of all respondents, specify country of birth for the sample person and his or her parents. For those not born within the United States or its outlying areas, questions regarding citizenship and year of immigration were asked. Data are also presented for females age 18 to 44 on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women age 18 to 34 were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1987: Fertility and Birth Expectations
Year	1987
Codename	CPSJUNE1987
Owner	ICPSR 9131
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This dataset provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, data pertaining to date of first marriage, fertility, and birth expectations are included in the file. Date of first marriage was asked of all women 18-44 years old who were ever married. Questions determining the number of live born children and date of birth of youngest and oldest children were asked of women 18-44 years old. Women 18-39 years old were also asked about their expectations of having children.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1988: Fertility, Birth Expectations, and Immig
Year	1988
Codename	CPSJUNE1988
Owner	ICPSR 9284
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to immigration, fertility, and birth expectations are included in this file. Data are presented for females ages 18 to 44 on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women age 18 to 34 were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years. The immigration questions, which were asked of all respondents, specify country of birth for the sample person and his or her parents. For those not born within the United States or its outlying areas, questions regarding citizenship and year of immigration were asked.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1990: Fertility, Birth Expectations, and Marita
Year	1990
Codename	CPSJUNE1990
Owner	ICPSR 9717
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to date of first marriage, fertility, birth expectations, and marital history are included in this file. Data are presented for females, aged 18 to 44, on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women aged 18 to 39 also were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1991: Immigration and Emigration
Year	1991
Codename	CPSJUNE1991
Owner	ICPSR 6056
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental questions pertaining to immigration were asked of all household members. Questions include country of birth, father's and mother's country of birth, and citizenship. In addition, emigration screening questions were asked to determine if any household member had relatives living abroad.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1992: Fertility and Birth Expectations
Year	1992
Codename	CPSJUNE1992
Owner	ICPSR 6186
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	<p>The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey conducted monthly by the Census Bureau to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, estimates of the population as a whole, and estimates of various subgroups in the population. The entire non-institutionalized population of the United States is sampled to obtain the respondents for this survey series. The June files contain the core questions included in every CPS as well as a special series of questions that investigate the issues of fertility and child-rearing. The files include data on birth history, birth expectations, and child care arrangements. Data for women 15-59 years of age include the total number of children ever born, date of birth of the first and most recent child, and date of first marriage. Women 18-44 years of age are asked the number of children they still expected to have. All currently employed women 18-44 years of age with a child under five in the household are asked about child care arrangements including location, hours when care is provided, if cash or noncash payment is made, and whether women would work more hours if satisfactory child care could be provided. In some years the June supplements have included questions on immigration, most often in addition to the fertility and child-rearing questions. Please note that some of the June files possess subtitles. This reflects a shift in Census Bureau policy toward the assignment of more explicit titles to the various CPS surveys. Also, starting with 1984, the survey universe has been expanded to include all male members of the armed forces living in civilian housing units.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1994: Fertility
Year	1994
Codename	CPSJUNE1994
Owner	ICPSR 6704
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to fertility are included in this file. Data are presented for females, aged 15 to 44, on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Data for the respondent's spouse include age, armed forces status, citizenship, labor force status, educational attainment, nativity, origin/descent, race, and year of arrival in the United States.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1995: Fertility and Marital History Supplemen
Year	1995
Codename	CPSJUNE1995
Owner	ICPSR 2281
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to fertility and marital history are included in the file. Data are presented for females aged 15 to 44 regarding date of first marriage, if ever married, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, June 1998: Fertility and Birth Expectations
Year	1998
Codename	CPSJUNE1998
Owner	ICPSR 2697
Source	US Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. In addition, data pertaining to fertility and birth expectations are included. Fertility supplement questions were asked of all female civilian household members 15-44 years old. Questions determining the number of live-born children and date of birth of the youngest child were asked of women 15-44 years old. Questions concerning birth expectations were asked of women 18-39 years old.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	134,996

Title	Current Population Survey, May 1993: Tobacco Use Supplement
Year	1993
Codename	CPSMAY1993
Owner	ICPSR 6407
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, this survey also contains a special supplement on tobacco use for all persons surveyed. This supplement includes information on cigarette smoking and other tobacco products and identifies current smokers, former smokers, and nonsmokers.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, May 2001: Work Schedules and Work at Home Sup
Year	2001
Codename	CPSMAY2001
Owner	ICPSR 3663
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	Data are provided on the labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons aged 15 and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Work Schedules and Work at Home Supplement questions were asked of all eligible persons aged 15 and older. The file contains information on temporary work done without expecting continuing employment from the employer. Also included is information about each worker's expectation of continuing employment, satisfaction with their current employment arrangement, current job history, transition into the current employment arrangement, search for other employment, employee benefits, and earnings. Date added: 10-14-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1981
Year	1981
Codename	CPS81O
Owner	ICPSR 8116
Source	Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	The October files contain the core questions included in every CPS as well as a supplemental series of questions on school enrollment. The entire non-institutionalized civilian population of the US is sampled to obtain respondents used for this survey. The core wuestions include data on employment, unemployment, and general labor force characteristics. The additional information on school enrollment includes: current grade if attending a public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two or four year institution, degree anticipated, year last attended a regular school, year graduated from high school, student mobility, and time spent on homework by elementary and high school students, and non-collegiate postsecondary enrollment. The probability sample selected for the 1981 survey includes approximately 77,000 households. The October 1981 Currewnt Population Survey data are contained in a rectangular file of 170,567 records, each with a logical record length of 600 characters.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1991: School Enrollment
Year	1991
Codename	CPSOCT91SE
Owner	ICPSR 6055
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1992: School Enrollment
Year	1992
Codename	CPSOCT92SE
Owner	ICPSR 6384
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1993: School Enrollment
Year	1993
Codename	CPSOCT93SE
Owner	ICPSR 6409
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years old or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FPT
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1994: School Enrollment
Year	1994
Codename	CPSOCT94SE
Owner	ICPSR 6738
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years old or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1995: School Enrollment
Year	1995
Codename	CPSOCT95SE
Owner	ICPSR 6984
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years old or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1996: School Enrollment
Year	1996
Codename	CPSOCT96SE
Owner	ICPSR 2364
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full-time or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1997: School Enrollment
Year	1997
Codename	CPSOCT97SE
Owner	ICPSR 2678
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years old and over. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1998: School Enrollment
Year	1998
Codename	CPSOCT98SE
Owner	ICPSR 2810
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years and older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey, October 1999: School Enrollment
Year	1999
Codename	CPSOCT99SE
Owner	ICPSR 3047
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years and older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school. DATE ADDED: 08-08-2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	48,000

Title	Current Population Survey, September 1996: Food Security Supplement
Year	1996
Codename	cps-sept1996-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3041
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and had the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there was not enough food. The supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in this supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	57,000

Title	Current Population Survey, September 2000: Food Security Supplement
Year	2000
Codename	cps-sep2000-fss
Owner	ICPSR 3908
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Data are provided in this collection on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. The Food Security Supplement was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Food and Consumer Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplement questions were asked of all interviewed households, as appropriate. Questions included expenditure for food, whether the household had enough food and the kinds of food they wanted, and whether the household was running short of money and trying to make their food or food money go further. Additional questions dealt with getting food from food pantries or soup kitchens, cutting the size of or skipping meals, and losing weight because there wasn't enough food. The Supplement was intended to research the full range of the severity of food insecurity and hunger as experienced in United States households and was used by the supplement sponsor to produce a scaled measure of food insecurity. Responses to individual items in the Supplement are not meaningful measures of food insufficiency and should not be used in such a manner. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	50,000

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1970
Year	1970
Codename	CPS70ADF
Owner	ICPSR 7561
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 5-21-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1979
Year	1979
Codename	CPS79ADF
Owner	ICPSR 7837
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1980
Year	1980
Codename	cps80_adf
Owner	ICPSR 7863
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	
Description	This is the original file as released by the Census Bureau using the 1970 Census as the basis for its weight variable. This file contains 332,131 records, each with a logical record length of 360 characters. Approximately 425 variables are presented for each record.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1981
Year	1981
Codename	CPS81ADF
Owner	ICPSR 7535
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available for persons 15 years old and older concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, Medicaid, Medicare, and CHAMPUS or military health care. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, educational attainment, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FPT
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1982
Year	1982
Codename	CPS82ADF
Owner	ICPSR 9037
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of person 14 years old and older. Additional data are available for persons 15 years old and older concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	CPS83ADF
Owner	ICPSR 8192
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. Supplemental statistics are also given in this survey for noncash income sources. The nine sources are: food stamps, school lunch program, group health insurance, pension plan, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS (military health), and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, marital status, educational level, and family structure, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1984
Year	1984
Codename	CPS84ADF
Owner	ICPSR 8300
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985
Year	1985
Codename	CPS85ADF
Owner	ICPSR 8432
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. (Occupation and industry were coded using the 1980 Census of Population and Housing occupation and industry classification scheme.) Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours worked per week, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, race, sex, household relationship, marital status, veteran status, educational background, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	CPS90ADF
Owner	ICPSR 9475
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1989. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1991
Year	1991
Codename	cps91_adf
Owner	ICPSR 9739
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1990. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated. Date added: 3/8/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1992
Year	1992
Codename	CPS92
Owner	ICPSR 9927
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1991. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	CPS93
Owner	ICPSR 6244
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	The 294,657 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person level records. There are approximately 130 variables for the household records, approximately 75 variables for the family records, and approximately 390 variables for the person records.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	CPS94
Owner	ICPSR 6461
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	NOTE: (1) The 287,984 cases in this hierarchical file include household level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 130 variables for the household records, approximately 75 variables for the family records, and approximately 340 variables for the person records. (2) Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey. (3) The technical documentation incorrectly lists the residence information as being for March 1, 1992-the correct year is 1993. (4) A major redesign of the Current Population Survey was implemented in January 1994. The primary aim of the redesign was to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey by introducing a new questionnaire and modernized data collection methods.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	CPS95_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 6692
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1994. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	CPS96_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 6907
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1995. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1997
Year	1997
Codename	CPS97_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 2154
Source	U.S. Bureau Of The Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1996. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1998
Year	1998
Codename	CPS98_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 2573
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1997. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1999
Year	1999
Codename	CPS99_ADF
Owner	ICPSR 2825
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1999. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2000
Year	
Codename	CPS2000ADF
Owner	ICPSR 3048
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 2000. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2001
Year	2001
Codename	CPS2001ADF
Owner	ICPSR 3301
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 2000. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 11-28-2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2002
Year	2002
Codename	CPS2002ADF
Owner	ICPSR 3664
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 2002. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Also included are data covering training and assistance received under welfare reform programs, such as job readiness training, child care services, and skill training. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated. DATE ADDED: 05-09-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Current Population Survey: Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Survey, 2003
Year	2003
Codename	CPS2003ASEC
Owner	ICPSR 3912
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive work experience information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data for persons 15 years and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 2003. Data on employment and income refer to the time of the survey. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Also included are data covering training and assistance received under welfare reform programs, such as job readiness training, child care services, or skill training. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.</p> <p>COLLECTION NOTES: (1) Prior to 2003 this survey was called the Annual Demographic File. (2) In this hierarchical dataset, there are three record types. The first is Household, with 142 variables for 99,986 records. The Family record type has 76 variables for 89,088 records. The Person record type has 468 variables for 216,424 records. There are a total of 405,498 records in the file. (2) The codebook is provided by the principal investigator as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.</p> <p>Date Added: 10-14-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	405,498

Title	Current Population Surveys: Uniform October Files, 1968-1990
Year	1968-1990
Codename	cpsuof68-90
Owner	ICPSR 6126
Source	Hauser, Robert M.
Status	
Description	This data collection consists of a "uniform" set of Current Population Surveys (CPS) October files. The October files contain the core questions included in every CPS as well as a supplemental series of questions on school enrollment. This extract makes data on school retention and enrollment accessible across all publicly available years. Records contain information for each individual between the ages of 3 and 34 years and for the head of household and the spouse of the head of household.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Demographic Characteristics of the Population of the United States, 1930-1950:
Year	
Codename	DEMUS
Owner	ICPSR 0020
Source	John Gardner And William Cohen
Status	A
Description	(approximately 180,000 card image equivalents). This dataset contains county-level data for total population and net migration by age, sex and color, supplied by John Gardner and William Cohen, Center for Urban Studies, The University of Chicago. The data are available for total population, Negroes, and other races. For 1930 and 1940, the population is tabulated in five year intervals until age thirty-four and in ten year intervals thereafter. For 1950, the numbers of whites and non-whites are given by sex and age in five year intervals. There are a total of 3,111 counties, including a few aggregated spatial units to accommodate mergers and divisions. Extensive error checks were performed on the data by the original researchers. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Department Stores Study, 1968
Year	1968
Codename	DSS68
Owner	ICPSR 7083
Source	Blau, Peter M.
Status	A
Description	The data were collected from 124 retail business organizations known as department stores and located in the northwestern United States. No chain stores, mail order houses, discount, or specialty stores were included in the sample. The department stores in this study have the following common characteristics: (1) located in cities of 25,000 or more, (2) organized floor space and selling activities into departments, (3) contain a full furniture department or full major appliance department or both, in addition to men's and women's fashions, dry goods, and small appliances departments. The department stores were selected from the 1968 Directory of Department Stores, a trade handbook. For the 90 stores selected which had branches, data were collected for the main office and a typical branch store. The 34 single location stores have 4 cards of data per case and 46 variables. The 90 main offices have 4 cards of data per case and 100 variables. For the 90 typical branch stores there are 4 cards of data per case and fifteen variables. The data contain blanks. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center and the Comparative Organization Research Program during the fall of 1968 with a senior executive and personnel officer in each store. Variables measure the centralization of power, the efficiency, complexity, and dispersion of the organization, and the structural differentiation within the organization.;
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	

Title	Detroit Area Study, 1968: Black Attitudes in Detroit
Year	1968
Codename	DAS68
Owner	ICPSR 7324
Source	Schuman, Howard
Status	A
Description	<p>This study sampled Black households within the city of Detroit in the spring and summer of 1968 and interviewed the head of household or spouse of the head of household. The study examined contact between Blacks and whites and the views of Blacks regarding Black militancy, community control, Black consciousness, and anti white sentiments. Questions included in the interview determined the number and type of contacts respondents had with whites, the respondents' attitudes toward child-rearing, and political activities at neighborhood churches. Perceptions of various local problems were probed, including the effects of the 1967 Detroit riots. Respondents were also asked about the best means for Blacks to gain their rights and reasons for the high unemployment rate in Detroit. Other topics covered respondents' experiences with and awareness of racial discrimination in the areas of housing, local police activities, business relations, and job opportunities. Background information on respondents includes age, sex, race, marital status, religious affiliation, and church activities. The respondent's residence up to age 10, length of residence in Detroit and in their current neighborhood, and the racial composition of the neighborhood were ascertained. Respondent's educational level, the racial composition of schools the respondent attended, and respondent's service in the military were also recorded. Other demographic information was gathered regarding the number of adults and children living in the household, as well as the number of rooms in the house, family income, and income sources. The respondent was also asked about the educational levels and occupations of other family members.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Detroit Area Study, 1992: Social Change in Detroit
Year	1992
Codename	das92
Owner	ICPSR 2880
Source	Farley, Reynolds
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey focused on factors that influence social change in the Michigan tri-county area of Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne counties and the changes that have occurred over time with respect to different ethnic groups and women. Respondents' opinions were sought on issues such as job discrimination, including pay and promotion on the basis of race, ethnicity, or gender, factors that influence employers in hiring decisions, such as experience in line of work, formal education, references, looks and appearance, age, race, and gender, possible reasons for Blacks' having worse jobs, income, and housing than whites, and factors that affect this situation, such as racial discrimination, perceived inferior ability, lack of educational opportunities, and lack of motivation on the part of Blacks. The survey also elicited respondents' views on factors influencing residential segregation, including the lack of affordable housing for African Americans and other ethnic minorities and the lack of whites' acceptance of these ethnic minority groups in white neighborhoods. Other variables probed respondents' attitudes toward interracial marriage, segregated and desegregated schools, all-Black male and all-Black female public schools, nonviolent and violent means of social change among Blacks, government legislative measures such as the cut in welfare cost, parental approval for under-age abortion, the amount of federal taxes paid, and affirmative action for women and African Americans in job training, education, hiring, and promotion. Also explored were respondents' feelings about the quality of city and neighborhood services, public schools, crime, and the desirability of living in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties and some of the suburbs around Detroit. Additional variables examined respondents' views on comparative wealth and intelligence among ethnic groups such as Asians, Blacks, Hispanics, Arab Americans, and whites, the degree of discrimination toward Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, and women, and the high degree of self-reliance among immigrant groups and nationalities in the United States as compared to United States minorities such as African Americans. Questions on the respondents' educational background covered the level of education and professional qualifications. Additional information gathered by the survey includes duration of residence in the tri-county area and at the current residence, place of previous residence, employment status, place of employment, mode of transportation to work, income, current debts and assets, job benefits, previous military service, information on family and household members, religious denomination, presidential candidate preference, age, race, ethnicity, skin tone if Black, marital status, and gender. Added 4/20/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)
Year	1971
Codename	DOT
Owner	ICPSR 7845
Source	National Academy of Sciences. Committee on Occupational Classification and
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains two separate data files, both of which are the results of the systematic evaluation of job worth performed by the Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis of the National Academy of Sciences. The Committee acquired a selection of variables from the April 1971 Current Population Survey (CPS) that were gathered from a sample of households which yielded 60,441 workers in the experienced civilian labor force. The CPS survey provided detailed information about the workers and their family backgrounds, education, and employment. Part 1 contains that data augmented with Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) characteristics, e.g., job classification and description, for each worker in the survey. Part 2 of this data collection is a file created by the Committee containing aggregate DOT characteristics (based on the DOT, Fourth Edition) for the 574 expanded occupation categories of the 1970 United States Census. The motivation for aggregating DOT characteristics (which exist as scores for each of 12,099 occupations) into 1970 United States Census codes was to allow researchers to relate the characteristics of occupations from the DOT to the characteristics of the individuals in those occupations gathered from the Census and survey data. The file's data -- the aggregated scores for all the workers in each of the 574 occupational categories -- are based on a variety of criteria, e.g., Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP), aptitudes, interest factors, preferences, physical demands, environmental conditions, and General Educational Development (GED). Added 4/20/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT): Revised Fourth Edition, 1991
Year	1991
Codename	DOTR4E91
Owner	ICPSR 6100
Source	US Dept of Labor. US Employ Service, N. Carolina Occup. Analysis Field Cen
Status	A
Description	First published in 1939, the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) groups jobs based on their similarities and defines the structure and content of all listed occupations. The Revised Fourth Edition is the result of ten years of research and verification by job analysts across the nation. Each occupational definition systematically presents the following seven basic parts: an occupational code number, a title, an industry designation, alternate titles, a body of text including a lead statement, task statements, glossary words, and reference titles, undefined related titles, and a definition trailer. The occupational code number and the definition trailer provide data about a particular job's skill requirements, specific vocational training requirements, and year last reviewed by an occupation analyst. Added 4/20/05
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Dictionary of Occupational Titles, 1970 Census, 1980 Census, 1990 Census an
Year	2000
Codename	crosswalks
Owner	CSSCR
Source	US Census Bureau, National Crosswalk Service Organization
Status	A
Description	A crosswalk links two or more different classification systems. These crosswalk files present relationships between the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), 1970 Census, 1980 Census, 1990 Census and Census 2000 occupational codes. Files include CEN7080.DBF - Crosswalk between 1970 and 1980 Census occupation through the DOT; CEN7080.DOC - Structure and notes on the file construction for CEN7080.DBF; DOTCEN90.DBF - Crosswalk between DOT and 1990 Census occupations; DOTCEN90.DBF - Crosswalk between DOT and 1990 Census occupations; DOTCEN90.DBF - Crosswalk between DOT and 1990 Census occupations; DOTCEN90.DBF - Crosswalk between DOT and 1990 Census occupations; DOTCEN90.DBF - Crosswalk between DOT and 1990 Census occupations; CEN9000.XLS - 1990 Census redistributed occupation data compared to Census 2000 occupation data using the Census 2000 occupational classifications. Date added: 02-18-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Dimensionality of Nations Project: Dyadic Foreign Conflict Variables 1950-19
Year	
Codename	DYFCL
Owner	ICPSR 5408
Source	Rudolph J. Rummel
Status	A
Description	(1557 card-images). This study contains data on 1,557 nation dyads, including any nation with conflict behavior in the years 1950, 1955, 1960, 1963 or 1965. There are 19 characteristic and conflict behavior variables. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Direction Of Trade
Year	
Codename	DT96
Owner	ICPSR 7628
Source	International Monetary Fund.
Status	A
Description	These time series data supply detailed information on imports and exports for various countries and geographical areas of the world. Countries are grouped into three main categories: (1) Industrial Countries, (2) Developing Countries, and (3) USSR, Eastern Europe, etc. Along with data from reporting countries, estimates are provided by partner countries for non-reporting countries or for those that are slow to report. A subset of these data (Part 4), containing annual data from 1948 to 1978, is available as well.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Disorder and Community Decline in Forty Neighborhoods of the United States,
Year	1983
Codename	DACD
Owner	ICPSR 8944
Source	Wesley G. Skogan
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection was designed to evaluate the effects of disorderly neighborhood conditions on community decline and residents' reactions toward crime. Data from five previously collected datasets were aggregated and merged to produce neighborhood-level data on disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factors in community decline. The 40 neighborhoods studied were located in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Variables in the data file include: (1) disorder characteristics such as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise, and gang activity, (2) demographic characteristics such as race, age, and unemployment rate, and (3) neighborhood crime problems such as burglary, robbery, assault, and rape. Information is also available on crime avoidance behaviors, fear of crime on an aggregated scale, neighborhood satisfaction on an aggregated scale, and cohesion and social interaction. CLASS IV</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	DPES94
Owner	ICPSR 6740
Source	Anker, H., and E.V. Oppenhuis
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey, the ninth in a series of election studies from the Netherlands, focuses on the May 3, 1994, elections for the Second Chamber of Parliament. This election occurred after the Lubbers-III Cabinet formed by the political parties CDA and PvdA had reached the end of its term. 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 crime, minorities, nuclear energy, and income differences, and a variety of personal and demographic characteristics. Many first-wave items were repeated in the second wave. During the second wave, respondents also 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 crime, unemployment, pollution, and 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 opinions on European unification. 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.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	1,812

Title	Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1998
Year	1998
Codename	DPES98
Owner	ICPSR 2836
Source	Aarts, Kees, Hank van der Kolk, and Marlies Kamp
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey focuses on the Netherlands Second Chamber parliamentary election of May 6, 1998. Part 1, Main Study, contains data from the first wave of interviews conducted before the election (March 30-May 5, 1998) and after the election (May 11-July 4, 1998), and a self-completion questionnaire given to respondents at the end of the second wave. Topics addressed during Wave 1 included: the respondent's interest in politics, the most important problems facing the nation, government policy satisfaction, attitudes toward voting, perception of public opinion poll results, political issues such as euthanasia, income differences, asylum seekers, European unification, ethnic minorities, and European Union (EU) membership, sympathy shown by political parties and politicians, political knowledge of leaders and coalitions, social and political goals, and the presence of a cultural community. Topics covered during Wave 2 included respondent's interest level in the campaign, electoral behavior, coalition preference, views on the importance of issues including nuclear plants, traffic, financial deficit, crime, health care, and the environment, satisfaction with democracy in the Netherlands, attention paid to regional differences, faith in prospective premiers, external and internal political efficacy, political cynicism, social isolation, acceptance of political decisions, civic competence and political participation, and social class images. Items in the self-completion questionnaire focused on trust in political institutions, including the police, parliament, and judges, media consumption, whether the respondent had been approached by a political party, whether he/she had tried to convince others to vote, and the demographic characteristics of those with whom the respondent discussed matters of importance. Background information on Part 1 respondents includes age, sex, political party, political orientation, electoral participation history, marital status, employment status, household income, religion, education, household composition, and demographic characteristics of parents and household members. Part 2, Nonresponse Study, Stimulus-Effect Study, and Corresponding Parts of Main Study, contains data from interviews conducted with respondents unwilling to participate in the Dutch Parliamentary Election Study (Nonresponse Study) and data from face-to-face or telephone interviews conducted with a random sample of respondents (Stimulus-Effect Study). Topics addressed in these studies concerned neighborhood characteristics, including degree of urbanization, income level, social class, and education, interest in politics, and voting intention. Background information on Part 2 respondents includes age, sex, electoral participation history, and household composition.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,101

Title	Early Childhood Longitudinal Study [United States]: Kindergarten Class of 199
Year	1998-1999
Codename	ECLS_KC9899
Owner	ICPSR 3676
Source	United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistic
Status	A
Description	The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS) program provides national data on children's status at birth and at various points thereafter, children's transition to nonparental care, early education programs, and school, and children's experiences and growth through the fifth grade. ECLS also provides data to test hypotheses about the effects of a wide range of family, school, community, and individual variables on children's development, early learning, and early performance in school. The Kindergarten Class of 1998-1999 addresses four key issues: (1) school readiness, (2) children's transitions to kindergarten, first grade, and beyond, (3) the relationship between children's kindergarten experience and their elementary school performance, and (4) children's growth in math, reading, and general knowledge (i.e., science and social studies), and their progress through elementary school. DATE ADDED: 04-28-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	22,000

Title	Early Head Start Research and Evaluation (EHSRE) Study, 1996-2001: [United
Year	1996-2001
Codename	EHSRE
Owner	ICPSR 3804
Source	US Department of Health & Human Services. Administration for Children & Fa
Status	A
Description	<p>Early Head Start (EHS) programs are comprehensive, two-generation programs that focus on enhancing children's development while strengthening families. Designed for low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers up to age 3, the programs provide a wide range of services through multiple strategies. Services include child development services delivered in home visits, child care, case management, parenting education, health care and referrals, and family support. Early Head Start programs try to meet families' and communities' needs through one or more official program options:</p> <p>Home-based Center-based Combination (in which families receive both home visits and center experiences) Locally-designed</p> <p>The Early Head Start findings are based on a mixture of direct child assessments, observations of children's behavior by in-person interviewers, ratings of videotaped parent-child interactions in standardized ways, ratings of children's behaviors by their parents, and parents' self-reports of their own behaviors, attitudes, and circumstances. Data in this collection were constructed by the Mathematica Policy Research (MPR) researchers for use in their analyses. Very few of the original source variables are present in this public-use file. The constructs came from four data sources:</p> <p>Baseline data, which were collected from the Head Start Family Information System (HSFIS) program application and enrollment forms and the MPR Tracking System. These data contain information on the program status of each case, characteristics of the applicant, mother, and focus child from the MPR Tracking System, summary variables pertaining to all family members, and information on the father, on family circumstances, on the mother's pregnancy, and on the focus child.</p> <p>Parent services follow-up interviews (PSI) targeted for 6, 15, and 26 months after random assignment. These data contain information on use of services both in and outside of Early Head Start, progress toward economic self-sufficiency, family health, and children's health.</p> <p>Parent interviews (BPI) targeted for completion when children were 14, 24, and 36 months old. These interviews obtained a large amount of information from the primary caregivers about their child's development and family functioning. Specific questions asked of parents in the parent interview included items about raising a baby, child's health, household composition, child care, mother figure, father figure, family routines, parents' and parent-child activities, child behavior, and stressful events.</p> <p>Child and family assessments targeted for administration when children were 14, 24, and 36 months old. Field interviewers recorded information from their observations of children's behavior and home environments. Direct child assessments included Bayley Assessments, Peabody Picture Vocabulary Tests (PPVTs), and videotaped semi-structured parent-child interactions.</p>
Media	FTP

Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	Elections to the United States House of Representatives, 1898-1992
Year	<input type="text"/>
Codename	EUSHR
Owner	ICPSR 6311
Source	King, Gary
Status	A
Description	This data collection, designed to facilitate analysis of voting behavior at the district level and the effect of party incumbency on election outcomes, contains election returns for elections to the United States House of Representatives from 1898 to 1992. Votes from each biennial election are tallied by Democratic and Republican candidate and are further grouped by state and congressional district. The party of the incumbent is also indicated. These data are arranged by election year in 48 separate files. An additional file, Part 49, Exceptions Data, contains data for unusual elections, such as when the winning candidate was from a minor party or there was no Democratic-Republican pairing. These data are grouped by state and district and include the year of the election, the party of the winning candidate, and the number of votes received by the winning candidate where available.
Media	FTP
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	Equality Of Educational Opportunity (Coleman) Study (EEOS), 1966
Year	1966
Codename	EEOS66
Owner	ICPSR 6389
Source	Coleman, James S.
Status	A
Description	<p>The Equality of Educational Opportunity Study (EEOS), also known as the "Coleman Study," was commissioned by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1964 to assess the availability of equal educational opportunities to children of different race, color, religion, and national origin. This study was conducted in response to provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and serves as an example of the use of a social survey as an instrument of national policy-making. EEOS consists of test scores and questionnaire responses obtained from first-, third-, sixth-, ninth-, and twelfth-grade students, and questionnaire responses from teachers and principals. These data were obtained from a national sample of schools in the United States. Data on students include age, gender, race and ethnic identity, socioeconomic background, attitudes toward learning, education and career goals, and racial attitudes. Scores on teacher-administered standardized academic tests are also included. These scores reflect performance on tests assessing ability and achievement in verbal skills, nonverbal associations, reading comprehension, and mathematics. Data on teachers and principals include academic discipline, assessment of verbal facility, salary, education and teaching experience, and attitudes toward race.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1981-1987: [
Year	
Codename	EPESE81_87
Owner	ICPSR 9915
Source	Taylor, James O., Robert B. Wallace, Adrian M. Ostfeld, and Dan G. Blazer.
Status	A
Description	The goals of the Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly (EPESE) project were to describe and to identify predictors of mortality, hospitalization, and placement in long-term care facilities and to investigate risk factors for chronic diseases and loss of functioning. The survey elicited information from persons 65 years of age and older in four geographic locations: East Boston, Massachusetts, New Haven, Connecticut, Iowa and Washington Counties, Iowa, and five counties in north central North Carolina. The public use baseline data cover demographic characteristics (age, sex, race, income, education, marital status, number of children, employment, and religion), height, weight, social and physical functioning, chronic conditions, related health problems, health habits, self-reported use of dental, hospital, and nursing home services, and depression. Data from three follow-up surveys conducted at the Iowa, Massachusetts, and Connecticut sites are also provided along with information from death certificates for deaths occurring in the first three years of follow-up.

Media

Ncases

Title	Euro-barometer 14: Trust in the European Community, October 1980
Year	1980
Codename	eurob14
Owner	ICPSR 7958
Source	Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart.
Status	A
Description	This study is part of an on-going program of public opinion research sponsored by the European Community. Respondents were interviewed in October 1980. In order to reflect the admission of Greece to the European Community in early 1980, the study includes a Greek sample for the first time. In addition to repeating questions on European integration, individual satisfaction and societal goals, this study contains a series of questions on attitudes towards citizens of European Community countries and attitudes towards political and military ties with the U.S., NATO, and Japan. It also includes a series of questions, asked only of Greek respondents, on the impact on Greece of entry into the European Community. The dataset includes 81 variables and 9,992 cases.

Media

Ncases

Title	Euro-Barometer 18: Ecological Issues, October 1982
Year	1982
Codename	EUROB18
Owner	ICPSR 9057
Source	Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart
Status	A
Description	This study is part of an on-going program of public opinion research sponsored by the European Community and carried out in its ten member-nations. Respondents were interviewed in October 1982. In addition to continuing to monitor attitudes on European integration, life satisfaction, and social goals, this study asked respondents about their concerns about various forms of pollution and about possibilities for a European television system. The codebook is machine-readable and the dataset is available in either card-image or OSIRIS format. The OSIRIS data file has a single logical record per respondent with a length of 124. The dataset contains 88 variables and 9,689 cases.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 21: Political Cleavages in the European Community, April 1984
Year	1984
Codename	eurob21
Owner	ICPSR 8263
Source	Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart.
Status	A
Description	This study explores public attitudes in the ten member nations of the European Economic Community. The monitoring of attitudes on European integration, life satisfaction, and social goals undertaken in previous Euro-Barometers was continued in this data collection. Respondents were asked questions regarding the European Community, specifically which nations they would prefer not be members of the Community. Respondents were also questioned concerning their consumer attitudes and buying habits, particularly concerning foreign products. German and British respondent attitudes toward present levels of government spending in a number of areas were also investigated. Additional questions, asked in Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Great Britain, measure respondent support for various political movements, such as ecology and anti-nuclear groups.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	eurob25
Owner	ICPSR 8616
Source	Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart
Status	A
Description	<p>This study focuses on European vacation practices and on an assortment of environmental issues. Respondents were asked to assess the state of the environment both nationally and in the world at large, to judge the severity of current environmental problems, and to respond to suggestions regarding future changes in conservation practices and policies. Individuals who went away on holiday in 1985 were asked a series of questions regarding the types of areas visited, holiday accommodations, methods of transportation, and level of satisfaction with their holidays. As in previous studies in this series, respondents continued to be monitored on attitudes toward the European Economic Community, life satisfaction, and social goals. All respondents were asked questions on such subjects as the trustworthiness of other nationalities and important problems that are debated in the European Parliament. In addition, the respondent's political orientation, outlook for the future, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were probed.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 35.0: Foreign Relations, The Common Agricultural Policy, and
Year	1991
Codename	EUROB35
Owner	ICPSR 9697
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich.
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated foreign policy attitudes and, in particular, the level of trust respondents felt toward the United States and the Soviet Union, their assessment of the abilities of both nations to deal responsibly with world problems, the importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the use of military force against Iraq. Respondents were also asked to evaluate the importance and influence of the European Community on their own lives, and to give their opinions on the value of a general European citizenship, the recent unification of Germany, whether aid should be given to the Soviet Union, current immigration policies, the importance of the European Parliament, the value of the proposed Single European Market, and prospective policies and composition of the European Community by the year 2000. Other queries focused on the effectiveness of the Common Agricultural Policy and the result of potential reforms of this policy on European farmers. Another set of questions probed attitudes toward energy and environmental issues. Respondents were asked about the availability and costs of energy products, whether energy prices should be uniform throughout Community countries, the importance of possible changes in the environment, future sources of energy, the value of nuclear power, and knowledge of sources of radiation and potential risks of contamination. 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 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, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement. DATE ADDED: 01-27-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 35.1: Public Transportation and Biotechnology, Spring, 1991
Year	1991
Codename	EUROB35_1
Owner	ICPSR 9698
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich.
Status	A
Description	<p>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 hardier 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, subject social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 38.0: European Court of Justice, Passive Smoking, and Consum
Year	1992
Codename	eurob38
Owner	ICPSR 6044
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, Melich, Anna
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Euro-Barometer surveys focused on the current status and continuing development of the European Community (EC). Respondents were asked to choose which countries they believed should become part of the EC by the year 2000, to give their opinions on the imminent establishment of the Single European Market and the effectiveness of the European Parliament, and to indicate their knowledge and attitudes about the Maastricht Treaty and the proposed European Monetary Union. Participants in this Euro-Barometer also provided a detailed assessment of the operation of the European Court of Justice situated in Luxembourg. Respondents were asked whether they had a favorable impression of the Court, how important a part it played in the EC, how familiar they were with its activities, what role the Court should take on issues such as abortion, and how they viewed the relative importance of EC law versus the national laws of member countries. Respondents also furnished information concerning their attitudes and behavior toward smoking. Questions focused on the type of tobacco products used, the number of cigarettes consumed daily, the desire of smokers to limit their consumption, the attitudes of both smokers and nonsmokers toward the use of tobacco products in public, the effects of being exposed to other people's smoke ("passive smoking"), opinions regarding regulations prohibiting smoking in some public places, feelings about smoke in the workplace, the advertising of tobacco products, and knowledge of the "European Code of Cancer" (a set of elementary rules, developed by a committee of cancer experts, for the possible prevention of cancer). An additional section of this survey focused on the safety of consumer products and services. Respondents were asked what was most important to them when purchasing a product, whether enough attention was being paid to consumer product safety, what concerns they had regarding product safety, and whether governments, private companies, or consumers themselves were mainly responsible for the safe use of certain products. Other areas of focus included safety expectations while traveling in other countries and the need to be told about potentially dangerous situations such as nuclear accidents, oil spills, or water contamination, the value of insurance to cover risks while traveling, worries regarding the safety of older adults and children, and the incidence of major domestic accidents among family members. 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 the next day. Additional information was gathered on 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, and left-right political self-placement. Added 4/20/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 39.0: European Community Policies and Family Life, March-A
Year	1993
Codename	EUROB39
Owner	ICPSR 6195
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Euro-Barometer surveys focused on the current status of the European Community (EC), assessing respondents' awareness of and attitudes toward (1) the EC's activities and institutions, (2) various aspects of the Maastricht Treaty and the European Union, (3) EC policies, and (4) the European Parliament's work. A special set of questions focused on issues facing European societies, including family values and attitudes toward immigrants and people in other countries. Respondents were asked to rank their level of interest in European politics, and to indicate their level of support for the unification of Western Europe, including: (a) the degree to which they found European unification personally important, (b) whether they thought membership in the EC was a good thing, (c) whether membership would benefit their country, and (d) how they would feel if the EC were eliminated. They also rated how well they thought democracy worked in the EC and in their own 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 of 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. A special focus of this Euro-Barometer was 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 people 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</p>

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.;

Media

Ncases

Title

Year

Codename

Owner

Source

Status

Description

Media

Ncases

Title	Euro-barometer 42.0: The First Year of the New European Union, November-D
Year	1994
Codename	eurob42
Owner	ICPSR 6518
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Eric Marlier
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the Common Market and the European Union (EU), and also focused on the image of politics in Italy, nutrition and the risk of getting cancer, and awareness of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). EU matters covered included the powers, importance, and representativeness of the European Parliament, the protection of personal interests by the European Parliament, and the relative importance of European political policy areas in future elections. Respondents were also questioned on their awareness of outcomes in recent referenda for joining the EU. Questions on the image of politics in Italy included the respondent's awareness of politics in Italy and ratings of the political and economic situations in Italy. Regarding cancer risks, respondents rated 13 food items as increasing, decreasing, or causing no change in their risk of getting cancer. Respondents were also asked about their awareness of the ECHO logo, knowledge of ECHO's humanitarian assistance to the EU as a whole, to Rwanda, and to Yugoslavia, whether ECHO should increase its humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries, whether the EU, the United States, or Japan gives the most money for humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries, the most effective way for EU countries to give humanitarian assistance, and the level of involvement by the EU in distributing money for humanitarian aid. In France only, respondents were queried on their awareness and consumption of cola drinks. Demographic and other background information was gathered on the number of people residing in the home, region of residence, and occupation of the head of household, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, religion, religiosity, subjective social class, and left-right political self-placement. Date added: 2/7/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 43.1BIS: Regional Development and Consumer and Environme
Year	1995
Codename	EUROB43_1b
Owner	ICPSR 6840
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Eric Marlier
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on cross-border purchases, environmental protection, regional policies, and agriculture. Respondents were queried about what the Single European Market should mean, what consumer products they purchased from member countries, their satisfaction with products purchased from member countries, obstacles to buying and selling products to other member countries, and areas in which the EU had introduced measures to protect consumers. Environmental questions concerned whether respondents would support various proposals designed to fund the costs of cleaning up pollution, whether they felt information sources about the environment were truthful, and whether they would support "eco-taxes" to slow down the damaging effects of human lifestyle on the environment. Regional questions concentrated on knowledge of the Committee of the Regions, sources of information about the EU, and what the European Commission should do for less developed regions of the EU. Agricultural questions focused on responsibilities of farmers, food prices, and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Demographic and other background information was gathered on the number of people residing in the home, size of locality, household income, and region of residence, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, age when completed education, occupation, previous occupation, and left-right political self-placement.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 44.2BIS Mega-Survey: Policies and Practices in Building Europ
Year	1998
Codename	EUROB44_2BIS
Owner	ICPSR 6748
Source	Reif, Karlheinz and Eric Marlier.
Status	
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on expectations and fears regarding the EU. Respondents were asked whether they feared economic crisis, loss of power for smaller member states, increased crime, more foreign workers, language acculturation, richer member countries paying for less rich countries, slower decisions due to bureaucracy, disappearance of small and mid-sized farms, businesses, and fisheries, loss of social benefits, transfer of jobs, massive imports, more taxes, decisions being imposed by the bigger member countries, and loss of national identity. Respondents were also asked to evaluate the likelihood of such situations occurring. Expectations of the EU were assessed through questions concerning whether areas such as defense, employment, culture, environment, consumerism, agriculture and fishing, immigration, border control, transportation, importation, social justice, equality, law, crime, and research should be considered key priorities for the EU. Opinions were sought on the necessity of various policies to further EU progress, which groups of people (such as students, retirees, the unemployed, large companies, farmers) were in favor of the EU, and which countries and groups benefited most from the EU. Respondents also provided information as to which areas of policy they believed should be decided by the EU and which decided by their national governments. With respect to further progress in building Europe, respondents not only described their reactions to this concept but also indicated whether they thought it was necessary to implement a single internal market, a common agricultural policy, a European social policy, a European environment policy, one European foreign policy, one army, a European currency, one tax system, an elected European government, and European citizenship in addition to national citizenship. Demographic and other background information was elicited on the number of people residing in the home, household income, and region of residence, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, occupation, and left-right political self-placement.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 45.1: European Union Rights, Sun Exposure, Work Safety, and
Year	1996
Codename	eurob45_1
Owner	ICPSR 6749
Source	Reif, Karlheinz, and Eric Marlier
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures, such as 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, and what the EU's goals should be for the next ten years. Additional questions focused on the respondents' knowledge of and opinions on the European Union (EU), including how well-informed they felt about the EU, what sources of information about the EU they used, whether their country had benefited from being an EU member, and the extent of their personal interest in EU matters. Another major focus of the surveys was the rights of EU citizens as well as issues of work safety, sun exposure, and personal interviews. Respondents were asked about their knowledge of and the importance of rights such as traveling, working, buying, investing, studying, voting, and receiving medical care anywhere in the EU. Respondents provided further interpretation as to the meaning of some rights by indicating whether the right to live anywhere includes the right to permanently relocate, work, vote, or retire, if the right to work anywhere includes the right to set up a business, receive unemployment, receive retirement pay, or work as a civil servant, if the right to study includes equal access to schools, universities, scholarships, or exchange programs, and if purchasing rights include the right to buy any amount of goods for personal or other use. Questions concerning work safety asked respondents about their satisfaction with steps taken to guarantee health and safety in the workplace and whether employers, government inspectors, worker representatives, company committees, or individual workers should contribute more or less in order to reduce work accidents or work-related illnesses. Responses were also elicited regarding whether health and safety in the workplace contribute to worker efficiency, benefits for the people, economic benefits, and costs that are difficult for the employer to cover. Issues surrounding interviewing and personal data were also investigated. Respondents were asked if interviewing is a proper scientific tool, whether the interview format allows people to express their opinions, and whether it enables decision-makers to take people's views into account. Respondents were also asked if interviewing represents a form of intrusion and whether people need legal protection against the misuse of data. Respondents also indicated whether they thought individuals should have the decision as to whether their personal information can be passed on to someone else. Respondents' attitudes and opinions about sun exposure were also probed. Questions included whether respondents thought sun exposure was good or bad for their health, how best to protect themselves from the sun, and what type of skin, eye color, and hair color they had. Questions also examined respondents' opinions on European currency. Demographic and other background information provided includes respondent's age, sex, marital status, and left-right political self-placement, as well as household income, the number of people residing in the home, and region of residence. Date added: 2/6/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 49: Food Product Safety, Child Sex Tourism, Health Care, and
Year	1998
Codename	eurob49
Owner	ICPSR 2559
Source	Melich, Anna
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on the safety of food products, sex tourism with children (people away on a holiday or business trip having sex with children), health care issues, and cancer awareness. Respondents were queried about food product safety issues, including which foods were considered safe, under which types of controls a food product was considered safe, the necessity for more frequent and stricter controls, factors that determined the safety of a food product, where the safest food products could be purchased, who told the truth about the safety of food products, reasons for using or not using label information, the type of information read and used, whether the respondent followed food use and storage instructions, and the types of information that should be on food product labels. Other topics covered in this survey included health care and cancer. Respondents reported on their general state of health, and whether they had recently visited a doctor or had been treated in a hospital. They provided information on their level of satisfaction with the health care system in their country, their opinions on health care options and treatments, how spending for health care should be financed, and their reactions to several examples about the use of health care resources. Questions on cancer focused on respondents' understanding of possible symptoms, their opinions on the prevention of cancer, and the importance of national screening programs for breast cancer. Women and men were asked separate sets of questions about breast cancer and prostate cancer. This survey also asked respondents about "child sex tourism," including awareness of and willingness to discuss sex tourism involving children, and opinions regarding how common this problem is, where it takes place, the kind of people who take part in it, the reasons why people would take part, and the moral and legal acceptability of child sex tourism. Date added: 2/6/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Euro-barometer 5: Revenues, Satisfaction, and Poverty, May 1976
Year	
Codename	EUROB5
Owner	ICPSR 7418
Source	Rabier, Jacques-Rene, and Ronald Inglehart
Status	
Description	The special focus of this study was on perceptions of poverty, the respondents' standard of living, and their subjective satisfaction. Respondents were asked whether poverty existed in their environments, what caused poverty, how it could be overcome, and what policies toward poverty the government did or should pursue. The interview probed the standard of living of the respondents and inquired about subjective estimates of resources necessary. In addition, satisfaction with various personal, social, and political life domains was ascertained. In a separate section, public attitudes toward multinational corporations are gauged. Besides probing the images of multinational corporations, the study inquires about advantages and problems of such corporations and elicits the public's views about methods for checking or reducing their power. In its barometer section the study repeats the series of items on feelings toward European integration as well as standard demographic questions. There are 8,627 respondents and approximately 250 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 51.1: Environmental Issues and Consumer Associations, April-
Year	
Codename	EUROB51_1
Owner	ICPSR 2865
Source	Melich, Anna
Status	
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on environmental issues and consumer associations. In terms of environmental issues, respondents were questioned regarding whether environmental protection and the fight against pollution were immediate and urgent problems or problems for the future. Those queried were asked about the degree of concern they had for issues such as the disappearance of certain types of plants and the tropical forests, depletion of natural resources, global warming, pollution, destruction of the ozone layer, urban problems, nuclear power stations and radioactive waste, and genetically modified organisms. Respondents identified the area where they lived and commented on whether they had reason to complain about the quality of tap water, noise, air pollution, waste disposal, lack of green spaces, landscape damage, traffic problems, quality of food products, and the organization of civil defense in the face of natural and technological disasters. Other questions covered the respondents' general awareness of some environmental issues, the sources they used when looking for information on the environment, which sources they would trust, and whether public bodies were acting effectively to protect the environment at the local, regional, and national levels. This survey also addressed consumer associations in detail. Questions were asked concerning what respondents thought should be a priority for consumer associations, problems facing consumer associations, and whether they were members of any consumer associations. Opinions were also elicited regarding whether consumer associations should distribute information, provide legal advice, publish magazines, lobby the government, or represent consumers' interests. Other questions included how consumer associations should be funded, whether the respondent would pay for the information provided by consumer associations, and how much they would pay. Demographic and other background information provided includes respondent's age, gender, education, and marital status, as well as household income, number of people residing in the home, occupation, religion, and region of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 52.0: European Parliament Elections, the Single European Curre
Year	1999
Codename	EUROB52
Owner	ICPSR 2892
Source	Melich, Anna
Status	
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on recent European Parliament elections, the single European currency (the euro), and respondents' experiences with financial services. Respondents were asked what television news programs they watched, which newspaper(s) they read, and how much attention they gave to politics, social issues, the European Union, the economy, sports, the environment, foreign policy, and culture. They were also asked whether they voted in the most recent European Parliament elections, what their reasons were for voting or not voting, and how they viewed the importance and power of the European Parliament in the European Union. A number of questions probed for respondents' knowledge and use of the euro, whether they worried about changing to the euro, and what they thought about the timing of the change to the euro and about legislation surrounding the euro. Another set of questions queried respondents about financial services and obstacles to using those services, means of payment for important purchases, bank accounts, post office accounts, loans, and mortgages. Standard demographic information was collected on left-right political self-placement, marital status, age at completion of education, current age, sex, number of people in the household, number of children in the household, current occupation, previous occupation, household income, size of locality, and region of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 53: Racism, Information Society, General Services, and Food La
Year	2000
Codename	EUROB53
Owner	ICPSR 3064
Source	Hartung, Harald
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer 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, and how they viewed the need for societal change. Additional questions focused on the respondents' knowledge of and opinions on the European Union (EU), including how well-informed they felt about the EU, what sources of information about the EU they used, whether their country had benefited from being an EU member, and the extent of their personal interest in EU matters. Respondents were asked how their present situation compared with five years ago, whether they thought it would improve over the next five years, and if in the last five years they themselves, a family member, or a close friend had been unemployed or if the company they worked for had "made people redundant," i.e., laid people off. Respondents were also asked about how much news they currently watched on TV, read about in newspapers, or listened to on the radio, how fair they felt the media coverage of the EU was, whether their image of the EU was positive or negative, and which groups or types of people (e.g., children, the elderly, politicians, teachers, lawyers, factory workers, farmers, etc.) had more and which had less advantages from their country's EU membership. Other questions focused on how satisfied respondents were with the way democracy worked in their country and in the EU, how important various European institutions were in the life of the EU and whether they trusted them, the amount of pride they had in their nationality, and if they were for or against EU features such as a single currency, an independent European Central Bank, a common foreign policy, a common defense and security policy, and a European Union that is responsible beyond national, regional, and local governments. Opinions were sought on possible EU social and political actions, which nonmember countries should become members, the role of the European Parliament, and whether the EU should have a constitution. Other topics of focus in the surveys included racism, general services, food labeling, and information and communication technologies. Several questions about people of different nationalities, religions, or cultures queried respondents as to whether they found these people disturbing, whether they themselves felt they were part of the majority or minority in their country, and if they had a parent or grandparent of a different nationality, race, religion, or culture. Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with a number of statements about issues involving minority groups and education, housing, social benefits, international sport, cultural life, religious practices, employment, and the economy. Additionally, respondent opinion was sought on the size of minority populations in their country, how relations with minorities could be improved, whether restrictions should be placed on minority workers from outside the EU, and the proper place in society for these minorities. A few questions also queried respondents about cultural and religious differences that immigrants (i.e., people who were not citizens of a member state of the EU) brought to the EU and how the EU should handle various situations involving this group of people. Questions regarding services of general interest, specifically mobile and fixed telephone services, electric, gas, and water supply services, postal services, transport services within towns/cities, and rail services between towns/cities, probed for respondent opinion on ease of access, price and contract fairness, quality of service, and clearness of service-provided information. For each service, respondents were asked whether in the last 12 months they had personally made a complaint</p>

about the service to any complaint-handling body and how they felt the situation was handled. Another section of the surveys queried respondents on how often they read food labels, if they thought there was too much or too little information on food labels, if they trusted and understood food labels, whether potential harm or benefit information should appear on the labels, who should be responsible for the information, and if food labels affected their inclination to purchase food products. A number of questions gauged respondent sentiment on genetically modified organisms in food by asking what, if any, information should be shown on labels, how clear, comprehensive, and reliable the information should be, and if the respondent would be more inclined to buy food products labeled as having no genetically modified organisms or less inclined to buy food products labeled as having genetically modified organisms. Questions about technology asked if respondents currently had at home a satellite dish, cable TV, a digital TV, a DVD player, a game console, a computer, a computer with a CD-ROM, an Internet connection, a fax without a computer, a mobile phone, or an ISDN line. They were asked which of these they used personally, which they were interested in but didn't use, which they planned to buy in the next six months, and, for those without an ISDN line, the reasons why. Those using the Internet were given a list of Internet activities and asked to identify which they had engaged in in the last three months, and if they had reduced time spent on non-Internet activities such as watching TV, reading, listening to the radio, interacting with family and friends, or playing sports. Internet users were also asked where else they had access, how satisfied they were with the speed of their Internet connection, if they had considered a faster Internet connection, if they felt a faster connection was affordable, which Internet services they would be interested in using, and which of those services they would be willing to pay for. Standard demographic information collected on respondents included left-right political self-placement, party they would vote for if an election were held tomorrow, marital status, age at completion of education, current age, sex, number of people in household, number of children in household, current occupation, previous occupation, household income, type of residence, size of locality, and region of residence. DATE ADDED: 01-09-2002.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	Eurobarometer 54.0: The Euro, Financial Services, and Information Communica
Year	2000
Codename	eurob54
Owner	ICPSR 3208
Source	Hartung, Harald
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys diverged from the standard Eurobarometer measures and queried respondents on the euro (the single European currency), financial services, and information communication technologies. Respondents were asked how informed and how interested they were in the euro, whether the euro's value had been irrevocably fixed against their national currencies, when the general public would be able to make cash-free payments in euros, and when it would no longer be possible to pay in national currencies. They were also asked whether they had already made payments or investments in euros and when they would change their bank accounts to be in euros only. A few questions asked about the euro logo, dual product pricing (prices listed in euros and in national currencies), whether respondents noticed dual prices in stores and, if so, which price they paid attention to, what certain items (e.g., cigarettes, eggs, shoes) would cost in euros, possible difficulties the changeover to the euro would cause for them and for the general public, and if they were worried about certain aspects of the changeover, such as coin and note recognition, being cheated, and making price comparisons. Questions regarding financial services probed for respondents' opinions on various financial institution functions, legislation surrounding financial services, consumer obstacles to using financial services in the European Union (EU), and the necessity of protecting consumers in the use of new technologies connected with financial services. The survey also collected information on respondents' payment preferences for major purchases, payments by telephone, computer, Internet, etc., savings accounts and loans, whether respondents had a checkbook, credit card, mortgage, or overdraft facility on a current account, and whether they were ready to use a pre-paid card to pay for minor purchases. Another set of questions, which focused on information communication technologies, asked whether respondents used a computer, e-mail, or the Internet, and if so, for what purpose, where, and if this changed the way they worked. Computer users were also asked where and why they learned how to use computers, what they used computers for, and what computer training qualifications they had. Currently employed respondents were asked about computer training for their jobs, how important it was to use a computer in their work, if they "teleworked" (i.e., worked away from their normal work place), and if so, in what ways telework affected them personally. Standard demographic information collected includes age, gender, occupation, age at completion of education, number of people in household, number of children under 15 in household, household income, size of locality, and region of residence. Date added: 07/25/2002</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Eurobarometer 54.1: Building Europe and the European Union, The European P
Year	2000
Codename	eurob54_1
Owner	ICPSR 3209
Source	Hartung, Harald
Status	A
Description	<p>This round of Eurobarometer surveys queried respondents on standard Eurobarometer 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, and how they viewed the need for societal change. Additional questions focused on the respondents' knowledge of and opinions on the European Union (EU), including how well-informed they felt about the EU, what sources of information about the EU they used, whether their country had benefited from being an EU member, and the extent of their personal interest in EU matters. The survey also elicited respondents' opinions about the European Parliament and other EU institutions. Those queried were asked how many European Parliament elections they voted in and if they were going to vote in the next one, how much impact the European Parliament had on their everyday lives, whether the European Parliament protected their interests, and which areas it should concentrate on in order to defend respondents' interests. Another set of questions, which focused on public safety, asked whether respondents felt safe in their neighborhoods, whether over the last year they had been attacked or seriously threatened and if so whether they reported it to the police, how often they personally encountered drug-related problems in their neighborhoods, whether somebody had ever broken into or tried to break into their homes, and if so, whether they subsequently took any protective measures. The survey also queried respondents about defense policy issues. Respondents were asked about the role of a European army, whether the EU should have a common defense and security policy, who should make decisions concerning defense in Europe, how this decision should be made within the EU, whether the European army should replace national armies, and what they thought about the EU swift intervention force of 60,000 men. Another focus of the survey was EU enlargement. Respondents were asked about measures that should be taken by the EU before enlargement, potential effects of this process, whether they were for or against enlargement, fears connected with building the EU, what countries they would be in favor of or against becoming new members, what criteria were important in deciding whether a country should join the EU, and whether after enlargement the EU decisions should be made unanimously or by majority. Additional questions queried respondents about the euro, the EU's budget spending, priorities for the EU initiatives, areas in which decisions should be made by national governments and jointly with the EU, a common foreign policy toward countries outside the EU, national versus pan-European pride, satisfaction with democracy, expectations for 2001, and level of trust in different institutions. Respondents were also asked how often they watched news on TV, read news in daily papers, and listened to the news on the radio. They also expressed their opinions on the amount and quality of coverage given to the EU on TV, in newspapers, and on the radio. Standard demographic information collected includes age, gender, occupation, nationality, marital status, political orientation, age at completion of education, number of people in household, number of children under 15 in household, household income, size of locality, and region of residence. Date added: 07/25/2002</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	European Communities Studies, 1970-1992: Cumulative File
Year	
Codename	ECS70_92
Owner	ICPSR 9361
Source	Inglehart, Ronald, Karlheinz Reif, and Anna Melich
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains 36 attitudinal, 21 demographic, and 10 analysis variables selected from the European Communities Studies, 1970-1973, and Euro-Barometers 3-38. Question items chosen from the individual surveys for inclusion in the cumulative file have appeared in at least four different surveys. Most items, however, were included in nearly all of the studies carried out during the 22-year period from 1970 to 1992. Attitudinal variables selected from the individual studies include respondent's overall life satisfaction, amount of social change desired, left/right political orientation, support of the Common Market, strength of religious attachment, and the political party for which the respondent would vote. Other variables record respondents' opinions on topics such as the unification of Europe, elections to the European Parliament, nuclear power, income equality, terrorism, military defense, public ownership vs. private industry, and pollution. Three indices constructed by the principal investigators--cognitive mobilization, materialist/post-materialist values, and left/center/right vote--also are included. Demographic information supplied includes age, sex, marital status, household composition, occupation, religion, family income, age at which the respondent left school, town size, region, union membership of household members, size and supervision of the workplace, subjective social class, work sector, and housing source.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Family Income Study, Washington State: 1988-1989
Year	
Codename	FIS
Owner	April Harrington, Dept of Sociology, Uni
Source	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
Status	A
Description	In 1987, the Washington State Legislature directed the Institute for Public Policy to conduct "a longitudinal study over time of a sample of public assistance recipients or persons at risk of becoming eligible for assistance, to determine the causes of public dependency and the impact of changes in the economy or of public programs on dependency, work, or other relevant behaviors of the sample population." The Family Income Study (FIS) is a sample of about 2,100 households. Approximately 1,400 of these households were receiving AFDC at the time the sample was drawn in April 1988. Another approximately 350 households meet some eligibility criteria for AFDC or FIP, and are thus at higher risk. All households in the sample will be followed through annual interviews as they move on or off assistance and into higher or lower risk categories over a five year period. The full sample will enable us to compare the assistance and at risk populations to the general state population. The sample was drawn from the ten sites being used in the Family Independence Program evaluation and eight other selected to allow us to represent the whole state. Topics covered in this survey include: family composition and demographics; employment and earnings; job search activities; household income and assets; program participation and durations; education and training; food expenditures; health insurance coverage; housing; child care; child health and school activities; measures of self-esteem and social support.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use (FISCT), 1998-1999
Year	1998-1999
Codename	fisct98-99
Owner	ICPSR 3191
Source	Robinson, John P., Suzanne M. Bianchi, and Stanley Presser
Status	A
Description	<p>For this project, data from 24-hour time diaries probing several indicators of social capital and life quality were gathered to update prior time series on how Americans spend time. Data were collected to be consistent with time-diary collections prepared in 1965, 1975, and 1985 (see ICPSR 7254, 7580, and 9875) to allow cross-time comparisons. The survey was conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland between March 1998 and December 1999 (effectively covering each season of the year and each day of the week) with a representative sample of 1,151 respondents aged 18 and older. Using established time-diary procedures with Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), respondents were asked to complete "yesterday" time diaries detailing their primary activities from midnight to midnight of the previous day, their secondary activities (e.g., activities that occurred simultaneously with the primary activities), and when, with whom, and where they engaged in the activities. The project focus included the following substantive and methodological areas: (1) time spent in social interaction, particularly parental time with children, (2) measurement problems in time estimates, (3) activity and social interaction patterns of elderly Americans, and (4) time spent on the Internet and effects on social isolation and other media usage. In addition to the estimates of time use obtained from the time diaries, the project elicited information on (1) marital and parental status, education and employment status of the respondent and spouse (if married), age, race/ethnicity, and family income, (2) weekly and previous-day recall estimates of time spent on paid employment, housework, religious activities, and television viewing, (3) feelings of time pressure, and (4) use of the Internet, e-mail, and home computers. Date added: 12/15/2001.</p>
Media	FTP
Neases	

Title	Female Labor Force Participation and Marital Instability, 1980 [US]
Year	1980
Codename	FLFP80
Owner	ICPSR 9199
Source	Alan Booth, et al.
Status	A
Description	This data collection was designed to provide information on the effects of wives' participation in the labor force on marriage and marital instability. Measures predicting marital instability and divorce and assessing marital quality were developed. Variables include background information on respondents (age, sex, race, and household size) as well as information on earnings, commitment to work, hours worked and occupational status. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Firearms, Violence, and Youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey
Year	1991
Codename	FVAY91
Owner	ICPSR 6484
Source	Sheley, Joseph F., James D. Wright, and M. Dwayne Smith
Status	A
Description	<p>Violence committed by and against juveniles was the focus of this study. Two groups were examined: incarcerated (criminally active) juveniles and students in inner-city high schools, since these youths are popularly considered to engage in and experience violence (especially gun-related violence), to belong to urban street gangs, and to participate in the drug trafficking thought to lead to excessive gun violence. Self-administered questionnaires were completed by 835 male inmates in six correctional facilities and 1,663 male and female students from ten inner-city high schools in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey. Data collection took place during January through April of 1991. To maximize response rates, inducements of five dollars were offered to the inmates, Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire were provided to inmates who preferred them, and personal interviews were conducted with inmates whose reading skills were less than sufficient to complete the questionnaire on their own. In four schools, principals permitted the inducements to be offered to students to participate in the study. As with the inmate survey, a Spanish-language version of the questionnaire was provided to students who preferred it. The questionnaires covered roughly the same core topics for both inmates and students. Items included questions on sociodemographic characteristics, school experiences, gun ownership, gun use for several types of firearms, gun acquisition patterns, gun-carrying habits, use of other weapons, gang membership and gang activities, self-reported criminal histories, victimization patterns, drug use, alcohol use, and attitudes concerning guns, crime, and violence. In both questionnaires, the majority of the items covered firearms knowledge, acquisition, and use. The remaining items in the inmate survey primarily covered criminal behavior and, secondarily, victimization histories. In the student survey, these priorities were reversed.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Four-County Study of Chinese Local Government and Political Economy, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	FCSCLGPE90
Owner	ICPSR 6805
Source	Eldersveld, Samuel J., et al.
Status	A
Description	This survey focuses on the views and behaviors of the mass public in China with respect to economic and governmental factors at the local countryside level in the post-Mao era. The data were collected approximately eight months after the June 1989 conflict in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. Major topics addressed include perceived seriousness of problems such as health care, pricing, public order, industrial development, economic well-being, consumer behavior, personal problems and how to overcome them, perceived local problems, views about leaders and important groups, political interest, media behavior, civic competence and political reform, and perceptions of injustice. Demographic data include age, ethnicity, gender, occupation, education, marital status, and income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	French National Election Study, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	fnes95
Owner	ICPSR 6806
Source	Lewis-Beck, Michael S., Nonna Mayer, and Daniel Boy, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>This national survey was conducted to study the attitudes and opinions of the French electorate during election year 1995. Information is provided on respondents' interest in politics, ideological leanings, voting behavior, party choice in the 1994 European elections, choice of presidential candidate in the first and second ballot of the 1995 French national elections, perceptions of the French presidential candidates' positions on the ideological spectrum and respondents' feelings about each of them, party preference and level of commitment, and the effect of television on respondents' choice of presidential candidates. Other data items cover respondents' opinions about Francois Mitterrand as president, the Socialists' last 14 years as the ruling party, women's role in society, state intervention in civil society, social change, democracy in France, and the relative importance of various problems facing France, such as France's international status, the building of the European Union, social welfare, unemployment, immigration, education, the environment, and AIDS. Additional variables examine respondents' attitudes with respect to equality, feminism, solidarity, nationalization, trade unions, authority, perceived anti-social behavior, Islam, the United States, Germany, Europe, and Catholicism. Other items probe respondents' opinions about the economy, their present and future personal financial situations, their identification with people from the same neighborhood, region, age, profession, social class, gender, religion, and political ideology, their opinions about immigrants in France, the ideological left and right, homosexuality, the death penalty, moslem mosques in France, and abortion. Demographic data collected on respondents include age, sex, marital status, educational level, assets, occupation, employment status, income level, social status, and religion. Date added: 1/25/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	French Presidential Election Survey, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	fpes88
Owner	ICPSR 6583
Source	Pierce, Roy
Status	A
Description	This survey, undertaken to facilitate the comparative study of French and United States electoral behavior, was conducted in conjunction with the French presidential election of 1988. A secondary objective of the study was to advance the analysis of historical trends relating to political behavior in France. Accordingly, the questionnaire closely matches the standard American National Election Study, and, where appropriate, the questions were posed in language and forms that maintained continuity with earlier studies conducted in France. The 132 variables include 7-point scales recording respondents' left-right positions on major issues (including government subsidies to religious schools, the size of the public sector, and government policy toward immigrants) as well as their perceptions of the positions of the five major parties and the four major presidential candidates on those same scales. Also included are thermometer scales relating to the parties and candidates and measures relating to party identification and strength of party identification, religion and frequency of church attendance, assessments of the performance of the incumbent, and perceptions of personal and national economic conditions. Data concerning subjective class perceptions, union membership, and other standard demographic characteristics, as well as data relating to electoral participation and candidate choice at each of the two ballots, are also included. In addition, the study contains a series of variables permitting direct comparisons of media attention in France with that in the United States. Date added: 1/25/2002.

Media

Ncases

Title	General Election Data for the United States, 1950-1990
Year	1950-1990
Codename	GEDUS 5090
Owner	ICPSR 0013
Source	official election returns provided by state governments
Status	A
Description	This data collection consists of national files containing county-level returns for elections to the offices of president, United States senator and representative, and governor. Also included are returns for one additional statewide office (usually attorney general or secretary of state) for those states that elected state offices in 1970 through 1990.

Media

Ncases

Title	General Election Data for the United States, 1950-1990
Year	1950-1990
Codename	gedus5090
Owner	ICPSR 0013
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
Status	A
Description	This data collection consists of national files containing county-level returns for elections to the offices of president, United States senator and representative, and governor. Also included are returns for one additional statewide office (usually attorney general or secretary of state) for those states that elected state offices in 1970 through 1990. Date added: 11/20/2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	General Social Survey Of The European USSR, April-May 1991
Year	1991
Codename	GSSUSSR91
Owner	ICPSR 6500
Source	Swofford, Michael, Polina Kozyreva, Mikhail Kosolapov, Gennady Denisovsky,
Status	A
Description	This study of the European Soviet Union (European Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Lithuania), conducted in the months preceding the coup against Mikhail Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union, was an attempt to gather residents' opinions on aspects of social structure, social stratification, and distributive justice. Respondents were asked to comment on migration, participation in political activities, membership in organizations, use of mass media, judgments about material well-being, confidence in institutions, interest in politics, and attitudes toward the role of women. They also provided information on topics such as smoking, drinking, and religious observances. Demographic variables included in the data cover work history, education, ethnicity, language, military service, household income, and expenditures. The study also measures respondents' attitudes toward a wide variety of products, both Soviet-made and imported, in terms of the actual price of such products and the ideal price according to the respondent.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	General Social Surveys, 1972-1998: [Cumulative File]
Year	
Codename	GSS7298
Owner	ICPSR 2685
Source	Davis, James A., and Tom W. Smith
Status	A
Description	The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 22 years of the General Social Surveys. Among the new items added for the 1998 survey are topical modules on medical care, medical ethics, religion, religion and health, culture, job experiences, and interracial friendships. Also included are crossnational modules, conducted under the aegis of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), on the role of government, national identity, religion, and work.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	General Social Surveys, 1972-2000: [Cumulative File]
Year	1972-2000
Codename	GSS7200
Owner	ICPSR 3197
Source	Davis, James A., Tom W. Smith, and Peter V.
Status	
Description	The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges all data collected as part of the General Social Surveys from 1972 to the present. Among the new items added for the 2000 surveys are topical modules on multi-ethnicity in the United States, the information society, freedom, religion, and health status. Also included are crossnational modules, conducted under the aegis of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), on the role of government, social support and equality, family and gender, national identity, religion, the environment, and work. DATE ADDED: 08-20-01.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	General Social Surveys, 1972-2002: [Cumulative File]
Year	1972-2002
Codename	GSS7202
Owner	ICPSR 3728
Source	Davis, James A., Smith, Tom W., and Marsden, Peter V.
Status	A
Description	The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges all data collected as part of the General Social Surveys from 1972 to the present. Among the new items added for the 2002 surveys are topical modules on prejudice, doctors and patients, quality of working life, employee compensation, altruism, adult transitions, and mental health. Also included are crossnational modules, conducted under the aegis of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), on the role of government, social support and equality, family and gender, national identity, religion, the environment, and work. DATE ADDED: 05-07-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	General Social Surveys, 1972-96: [cumulative File]
Year	
Codename	GSS7296
Owner	ICPSR 6870
Source	Daves, James A., and Tom W. Smith
Status	A
Description	The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 21 years of the General Social Surveys. Among the new items added for the 1996 survey are special topical modules on gender, emotions, market exchange, giving and volunteering, mental health, and cross national modules, conducted under the aegis of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), on the role of government and national identity.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	German Social Survey (Allbus) Cumulative File, 1980-1992
Year	
Codename	GERSS80-92
Owner	ICPSR 6523
Source	Zentralarchiv fuer Empirische Sozialforschung and Zentrum fuer Umfragen,
Status	A
Description	This collection contains data from eight surveys concerning social trends within Germany. The surveys in 1991 and 1992 interviewed respondents throughout Germany, while the preceding surveys were restricted to West Germany and West Berlin. Each of the surveys covered a variety of social and political topics, which are represented by the following variables in the cumulative file: perceptions of the economic situation, political attitudes and involvement, attitudes toward the unification of Germany, social inequality and the welfare state, sources of national/ethnic pride, immigrants, family and upbringing, attitudes toward abortion, questions about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), professional and life priorities, religion and church, environmental awareness, attitudes toward authority, and fear of crime. The demographic variables include the respondent's age, education, income, marital status, citizenship, residency in Germany, children, friends and acquaintances, membership in organizations or associations, parents' education and professions, and spouse's or partner's demographic characteristics.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	German Social Survey (Allbus), 1994
Year	1994
Codename	GERSS94
Owner	ICPSR 6524
Source	Zentralarchiv fuer Empirische Sozialforschung and Zentrum fuer Umfragen,
Status	A
Description	The German Social Survey monitors social trends in Germany. The central topics of this investigation focus on economics, the job market, education and professional fulfillment, social inequality and the welfare state, attitudes toward and contacts with foreigners living in Germany, political attitudes, the united Germany, the family, and altered gender roles. Basic demographic characteristics of respondents also were collected.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Government Finance Statistics
Year	
Codename	GFS96
Owner	ICPSR 8624
Source	International Monetary Fund
Status	A
Description	These time series present combined statistics on detailed revenues and expenditures for all levels of government. Topics covered include deficit/surplus or total financing, revenues or grants, expenditures, lending minus repayments, domestic financing, foreign financing, domestic debt or total debt, and foreign debt. Annual data are supplied for central government accounts and different levels of government in these categories: (1) central government budgetary accounts, (2) central government consolidated accounts, (3) central government extra budgetary accounts, (4) central government Social Security Funds, (5) state or province governments, (6) local governments, and (7) general governments.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I, 1971-1975: Anthropometry, Gonio
Year	
Codename	HNES7175
Owner	ICPSR 8058
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for
Status	A
Description	The file contains demographics, height, weight, and a series of skin-fold measurements on 23,808 cases, X-rays of hand and wrist for 7,078 cases, and geometry data for 1,892 cases.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: ANTHROPOMETRIC
Year	
Codename	HNES7680
Owner	ICPSR 8104
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for H
Status	A
Description	The second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) was designed to measure and monitor the nutritional status and health of the U.S. population aged 6 months through 74 years.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	High School and Beyond, 1980: A Longitudinal Survey of Students in the United States
Year	1980
Codename	HSB80
Owner	ICPSR 7896
Source	National Center for Education Statistics.
Status	A
Description	<p>Conducted by the National Opinion Research Center on behalf of the National Center for Education Statistics, this survey is the first wave of data for a major longitudinal study of American youth. Data were collected from 58,270 high school students (28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores) and 1,015 secondary schools. Many items overlap with the NCES 1972 high school senior cohort study, which now has five waves of data. The data are contained in eight files: a student file, a school file, a parent file, a language file, a teacher-senior file, a teacher-sophomore file, a twins file, and a friends file. Surveys administered to students in the spring of 1980 provided data for the Student file. Included are questionnaire responses on family and religious background, perceptions of self and others, personal values, extracurricular activities, type of high school program, and educational expectations and aspirations. Also supplied are scores on a battery of tests, including vocabulary, reading, mathematics, science, writing, civics, spatial orientation, and visualization. There are 638 variables for each student, with the data contained in one file with a logical record length of 1,025 characters. SPSS control cards and a machine-readable SPSS file are also available. The School file, which contains data from questionnaires completed by high school principals, outlines various school attributes and programs. There are 237 variables for each school. The data file has a logical record length of 453 characters and is supplemented by a machine-readable SPSS codebook and SPSS control cards. The Language file provides information on each student who reported some non-English language experience, with data on past and current exposure to and use of languages. There are 11,303 records in the file, with 42 variables for each student. Additional files contain SPSS control cards, SAS cards, and frequencies. The Teacher Comment files contain responses from 14,103 teachers on 18,291 students from 616 schools. Teachers had the opportunity to express knowledge or opinions of High School and Beyond students who had been in their classes. Students were evaluated by an average of four different teachers. The Senior Teacher file contains 67,053 records of 19 characters each, and the Sophomore Teacher file contains 76,560 records of 37 characters. An SPSS/SAS information file accompanies these data files. The Twin and Sibling file contains data from students in the sample who had twins, triplets, or other siblings who were also surveyed by HSB. Of the 1,348 families included, 524 had twins or triplets only, 810 contained non-twin siblings only, and the remaining 14 contained both types of siblings. The Twins file contains 2,718 records of 1,030 characters each. The Friends file contains 58,270 records representing the same 30,030 sophomores and 28,240 seniors that are in the Student file. Each record has a logical record length of 24 characters and contains four variables: Student Case ID, First Choice Friend, Second Choice Friend, and Third Choice Friend. The Parent file provided with the collection is a revision that includes 22 variables imputed by NCES from the original survey data. The new data are concerned primarily with the areas of family income, liabilities, and assets. A sub-sample of students participating in the Student survey was chosen for the Parent survey, with parents of 3,367 sophomores and 3,197 seniors responding. The data include numerous parent opinions and projections concerning the educational future of the student, anticipated financial aid, student's plans after high school, expected ages for student's marriage and childbearing, estimated costs of post-secondary education, and government financial aid policies. Also supplied are data on family size, value of property and other assets, home financing, family income and debts, and the age, sex, marital and employment status of parents, plus current income and</p>

expenses for the student. The data are contained in one file of 6,564 records with a logical record length of 588 characters. Other files provided with the dataset include a machine-readable codebook and SAS control cards.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title

High School and Beyond, 1980: Sophomore and Senior Cohort 3rd Follow-up (

Year

Codename

HSB80-86-3

Owner

ICPSR 8896

Source

US Dept of Education

Status

A

Description

This data collection constitutes the fourth wave of data in the High School and Beyond series. The base-year data (ICPSR 7896) were collected in 1980, and the first and second follow-ups (ICPSR 8297 and ICPSR 8443) were conducted in 1982 and 1984. The series is a longitudinal study of students who were high school sophomores and seniors in 1980. As with the first and second follow-ups, the structure and documentation of HSB third follow-up data files represent a departure from base-year practices (1980). While the base year student file contains data from both the senior and sophomore cohorts, the three follow-up surveys provide separate student files for the two cohorts. Each of the cohort files for this collection merges the base year and first and second follow-up data with the third follow-up data. To maintain comparability with prior waves, many questions from previous follow-up surveys were repeated on the third follow-up questionnaire. Respondents were asked to update background information and to provide information about their work experience, unemployment history, education and other training, family information, income, and other experiences and opinions. Event history formats were used for obtaining responses about jobs held, schools attended, periods of unemployment, and marriage patterns. New items were added on interest in graduate degree programs and on alcohol consumption patterns. Class IV.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	High School And Beyond, 1980: Sophomore And Senior Cohort First Follow-U
Year	
Codename	HSB80-82-1
Owner	ICPSR 8297
Source	National Center for Education Statistics.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection provides the second wave of data in a longitudinal, multi-cohort study of American youth conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) on behalf of the National Center for Education Statistics. The first wave of data was collected in 1980 (ICPSR 7896) and the third wave was collected in 1984 (ICPSR 8443). Student identification numbers included in each record permit data from these surveys to be merged with other High School and Beyond files. The base-year (1980) study incorporated student data from both cohorts into one file. Due to the more complex design of the First Follow-up and a resulting increase in the volume of available data, separate files have been created for the two cohorts. The sophomore cohort portion of this collection replicates nearly all of the types of data gathered in the base-year study (ICPSR 7896), including students' behavior and experiences in the secondary school setting, outside employment, educational and occupational aspirations and expectations, personal and family background, and personal attitudes and beliefs. Also, the same cognitive test was administered in the base-year and follow-up surveys. The senior cohort portion, in contrast, emphasizes post-secondary education and work experiences. Education data include the amount and type of school completed, school financing, aspirations, and non-school training. Information is also provided on labor force participation and aspirations, military service, and financial status. The senior cohort did not take the cognitive test for the follow-up survey. Both cohorts provide demographic data such as age, race, sex, and ethnic background. The Transcripts Survey provides information on individual students such as the type of high school program, the student's grade point average, attendance, class rank and size, and participation in special education programs, plus course-oriented data such as the year a course was taken, the type of course, credit earned, and grades received. The Offerings and Enrollments Survey file contains data on each school in the sample and include variables such as size and type of institution, type of schedule used, ethnic composition of the faculty and student body, busing, types of programs and specific courses offered, school facilities, number of handicapped students, and school staffing. In addition, information is provided on academic and disciplinary policies, and perceived problems in the school. The Local Labor Market Indicators file contains economic and labor market data for the geographical area of each school in the sample, given both by county and by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The School Questionnaire file incorporates data elements from both the Base-Year School Questionnaire and the First Follow-up School Questionnaire, along with other information from sampling files, into a single record for each school. Topics include institutional characteristics such as total enrollment, average daily attendance rates, dropout rates, remedial programs, provisions for handicapped and disadvantaged students, participation in federal programs, teacher retention and absenteeism, per-pupil expenditures, school rules and policies, and ownership and funding of nonpublic schools.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	High School and Beyond, 1980: Sophomore and Senior Cohort Second Follow-
Year	
Codename	HSB80-84-2
Owner	ICPSR 8443
Source	National Center for Education Statistics.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection constitutes the third wave of data in the High School and Beyond series. The base-year data (ICPSR 7896) were collected in 1980, and the first follow-up (ICPSR 8297) was conducted in 1982. The series is a longitudinal study of students who were high school sophomores and seniors in 1980. As with the first follow-up, the structure and documentation of High School and Beyond Second Follow-Up data files represent a departure from base-year (1980) practices. While the base-year student file contains data from both the senior and sophomore cohorts, the two follow-up surveys provide separate student files for the two cohorts. Each of the cohort files for this collection merges the base year and first follow-up data with second follow-up data. Data collected for the sophomore cohort second follow-up differ substantially from data collected for the first follow-up since by 1984 the majority of respondents were out of high school and enrolled in post-secondary school, working, or looking for work. File 1, the Sophomore Cohort Second Follow-up Sample File, includes detailed questionnaire responses on background information, education, other training, military experience, work experience, periods unemployed, family information, income, experiences, and opinions. Information is also presented on the kind of school attended, hours per week spent in class, degree, certificate or diploma being sought, and requirements completed. Financial information in this file includes items on tuition and fees, scholarships, and financial aid from parents to the respondent and to any siblings. Work history data, including occupation, industry, gross starting salary, gross income, hours per week worked, and job satisfaction, are available along with data on the family, including the spouse's occupation and education, date of marriage(s), and number of children. File 5, the Senior Cohort Second Follow-up Sample File, repeats many of the same variables that are present in the first follow-up for this cohort. Respondents were asked to update background information, to provide information about post-secondary education, work experience, military service, family, income, and life goals. New items include a limited series on computer literacy (e.g., use of computers and software, knowledge of computer language), detailed information on financial assistance received from parents for pursuing post-secondary education, education and training outside of regular school, college or military programs (on-the-job and other employer-provided training), and periods of unemployment. Files 9,11,12, and 13 contain transcript data from each postsecondary institution reported by sample members of the High School and Beyond elder cohort (1980 senior cohort) in their responses to the High School and Beyond First Follow-up (1982) and Second Follow-up (1984) surveys. Data are available for several types of post-secondary institutions, ranging from short-term vocational or occupational programs through major universities with graduate programs and professional schools. Data in these four rectangular files--Student, Transcript, Term, and Course Files--are organized to be used in combination hierarchically. Information is available on terms of attendance, fields of study, specific courses taken, and grades and credits earned. A supplementary survey, the Administrator and Teacher Survey (ATS), was conducted in 1984 in approximately half of the schools sampled in the original High School and Beyond study. The ATS was designed to explore findings from research on effective schools, which were defined as those schools in which students perform at higher levels than would be expected from their backgrounds and other factors. The ATS provides measures of staff goals, school climates, and other processes identified in the effective schools literature as being important for achieving educational excellence. Separate</p>

questionnaires were administered to teachers, administrators, vocational education coordinators, and heads of guidance. Items in the questionnaires were selected to complement information already in the High School and Beyond database. Included were questions on staff goals, pedagogic practices, interpersonal relations of staff, work load of teachers, staff attitudes, availability and use of guidance services, planning processes, hiring practices, special programs, and linkages to local employers, parents, and the community.

Media

Ncases

Title

Year

Codename

Owner

Source

Status

Description

Media

Ncases

Title	Historical, Demographic, Economic, and Social Data: The United States, 1790-
Year	1790-1970
Codename	USCEN
Owner	ICPSR 0003
Source	inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Status	A
Description	Detailed county and state-level ecological or descriptive data for the United States for the years 1790 to 1970 are contained in this collection. These data files contain extensive information about the social and political character of the United States, including a breakdown of population by state, race, nationality, number of families, size of the family, births, deaths, marriages, occupation, religion, and general economic conditions. Though not complete over the full time span of this study, statistics are available on such diverse subjects as total numbers of newspapers and periodicals, total capital invested in manufacturing, total numbers of educational institutions, total number of churches, taxation by state, and land surface area in square miles. DATA.TYPE = aggregate data.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ICPSR Instructional Subset: Citizen Attitudes Toward Local Government
Year	1984
Codename	SUBCATLG
Owner	ICPSR 7522
Source	National League of Cities. Urban Observatory Program
Status	A
Description	The Ten Cities Survey of Citizen Attitudes toward Local Government, upon which this subset is based, was conducted under the supervision of the Urban Observatory Program. The research for the project was funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the National League of Cities. Each Urban Observatory network city had autonomy over the study in its area. This instructional subset of 70 variables includes responses from surveys administered in four cities: Atlanta, Boston, Baltimore, and San Diego. The four were selected because they represented regional diversity and also because examination of the distribution of responses suggested four rather different patterns of citizen attitudes. The survey items were administered to a representative sample of adults 18 years of age and older within the politically defined limits of the central cities. Each sample was independently drawn but was based upon identical designs. The survey items were also the same for all cities. Where appropriate, the questionnaire was administered in Spanish to Mexican-American respondents. The focus of the survey was on citizens' perceptions of the dimensions of urban unrest. Citizen attitudes toward local government services and opinions about local problems in the areas of schooling, housing, public transportation, drugs, law and order, and taxes were obtained in each city. In addition, the data include information on the socio-economic and personal status of respondents and on household composition.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	ICPSR Instructional Subset: FEA Survey 1, 1974-1976 Surveys of Public Attitu
Year	1974
Codename	INSTR_09
Owner	ICPSR 7584
Source	U.S. Federal Energy Administration
Status	A
Description	<p>The Surveys of Public Attitudes and Response to Federal Energy Policy, upon which these subsets are based, consist of forty-two national telephone surveys conducted for the United States Federal Energy Administration by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J. These instructional subsets contain information from two of the series of surveys conducted between July 1974, and May 1976. Information was obtained by telephone from independent samples of approximately 300 respondents as part of an omnibus energy survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation. The surveys were administered as part of a program to ascertain on a timely basis the American public's knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, motivations, preferences, and behavior regarding issues of energy conservation and the environment. The topical coverage of the survey includes the public's perception of the role of the federal government in the energy policy area, personal knowledge and sources of information about energy, perceptions of actual or potential government action, and personal efforts to conserve energy. Information was also obtained on the respondents' behavior with regard to home insulation, driving habits, and the use of mass transit. In addition to this substantive content, demographic information is available on age, race, sex education, family income, place of residence, region, size of family, membership in unions and environmental organizations, and number of automobiles in the household. The subset for FEA Survey 1 contains sixty-two variables recorded for 413 respondents, while the FEA Survey 18 subset includes forty-eight variables for the 611 respondents interviewed. Each of these subsets is a discrete independent dataset.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Illegal Immigration and Crime in San Diego and El Paso Counties, 1985 - 1986
Year	
Codename	ILC8586
Owner	ICPSR 9330
Source	Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Jeff Tayman
Status	A
Description	<p>This study was conducted to examine whether a rising crime rate in El Paso County Texas and San Diego, California in 1986 could be attributed to, among other factors, the influx of undocumented aliens. Data were collected in the two cities with a focus on serious felony offenses. Variables include the level of involvement of undocumented aliens in serious felony arrests in San Diego and El Paso Counties, the outcome of serious felony arrest cases involving undocumented persons compared to others arrested for similar offenses, the impact of arrests of undocumented aliens in the criminal justice system in terms of workload and cost, the extent that criminal justice agencies coordinate their efforts to apprehend and process undocumented aliens who have committed serious crimes in San Diego and El Paso counties, and how differences in agency objectives impede or enhance coordination. Data are also provided on how many undocumented persons were arrested/convicted for repeat offenses in these counties and which type of policies could be implemented in criminal justice agencies to address the issues of crimes committed by undocumented aliens. The collection includes sociodemographic characteristics, citizenship status, current arrest, case disposition, and prior criminal history with additional data from San Diego to compute the costs involving undocumented aliens.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1981
Year	1981
Codename	IAUS81
Owner	ICPSR 8961
Source	United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1981 (October 1980 through September 1981). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1989; 1990; 1991
Year	1991
Codename	IAUS91
Owner	ICPSR 6165
Source	U.S. Dept. of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1991 (October 1990 through September 1991). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1989; 1990; 1991
Year	1990
Codename	IAUS90
Owner	ICPSR 6164
Source	U.S. Dept. of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1990 (October 1989 through September 1990). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1989; 1990; 1991
Year	1989
Codename	IAUS89
Owner	ICPSR 6161
Source	U.S. Dept. of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1989 (October 1988 through September 1989). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1998
Year	1998
Codename	IAUS98
Owner	ICPSR 2956
Source	United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service.
Status	
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 through September 1998). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigration visas issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which the immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 2000
Year	2000
Codename	IAUS2000
Owner	ICPSR 3684
Source	United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 2000 (October 1999 through September 2000). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigration visas issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which the immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided. DATE ADDED: 02-35-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Impact of Casino Gambling on Crime in the Atlantic City Region, 1970-1984
Year	
Codename	ICGC
Owner	ICPSR 9237
Source	Simon Hakim
Status	A
Description	The aim of this data collection was to gauge the impact of legalized casino gambling on the level and spatial distribution of crime in the Atlantic City region by comparing crime rates before and after the introduction of this type of gambling in the area. Data for the years 1972- 1984 were collected from various New Jersey state publications for 64 localities and include information on population size and density, population characteristics of race, age , per capita income, education and home ownership, real estate values, number of police employees and police expenditures, total city expenditures, and number of burglaries, larcenies, robberies and vehicle thefts. Spatial variables include population attributes by land area in square miles, and measures of accessibility, location, and distance from Atlantic City. For the 1970/1980 data file, additional variables pertaining to population characteristics were created from census data to match economic and crime attributes found in the 1972-1984 data. Data on eight additional locations area available in the 1970/1980 file. Class IV.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Industry and Occupational Classification Systems: Censuses of Population, 197
Year	
Codename	IOCS7080
Owner	Bureau of the Census
Source	Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This file includes the industry and occupational classification systems used in the 1970 Census of Population (1970 Census) and in the 1980 Census of Population (1980 Census). It is intended to help users compare codes from the 2 censuses.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Informal Trading: Economic Integration, Internal Diversity, and Life Changes in
Year	
Codename	ITE90-91
Owner	ICPSR 6062
Source	Teltscher, Susanne and Victoria Lawson.
Status	A
Description	This data collection focuses on informal trading and is based on field research carried out in "Calle Ipiales," the largest retail market of Quito, Ecuador. A major objective of the study was to examine the nature of linkages between informal traders (i.e., mobile street vendors, stationary market sellers, and small-store owners) and other sectors of the economy. The nature of such employment was investigated, and specific topics included vendors' level of dependence and independence and autonomy over their jobs, access to the markets, and access to equipment and credit. A second objective was to develop a typology of informal traders, specified by different types of linkages to each other and to the formal economy. A third objective was to identify the welfare implications of belonging to each subgroup of informal vendors. This included the examination of reasons for working in the informal sector, economic advantages and disadvantages, the relationship to the government, and other types of support vendors may receive. Additional variables in the collection cover type of product sold, amount of profit, supplier of goods to be sold, and type of customers. Background variables include age and sex of vendor, marital status, place of birth, years of residence in Quito, education, previous occupation, occupational training, number of household members, and household income.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Inmate Victimization in State Prisons in the United States, 1979
Year	1979
Codename	IVSPUS79
Owner	ICPSR 8087
Source	Schreiber, Jan E.
Status	
Description	This data collection was designed to determine the nature and extent of victimization in state prisons across the nation. In particular, it examines topics such as prison living conditions, prison programs, prison safety, and inmates' participation in or victimization by other inmates with respect to several types of property and bodily crimes. Also presented are a set of attitudinal measures dealing with inmates' thoughts and perceptions on a variety of subjects, including their reactions to general statements about prison life and to a series of hypothetical situations.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Intergenerational Study of Parents and Children, 1962-1985: [Detroit]
Year	
Codename	ISPC
Owner	ICPSR 9902
Source	Thornton, Arland, and Deborah Freedman
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides information on family formation and dissolution among young adults. Families who had given birth to their first, second, or fourth child in 1961 comprised the group of Detroit-area Caucasian couples who were interviewed and surveyed over the period 1962-1985. The resulting longitudinal study encompasses six waves of data collected from mothers across the entire span of their offspring's childhood. Included are demographic, social, and economic information about the parental family, information about the attitudes, values, and behavior of both the mother and the father, and information about the mother's desires and expectations for her child's education, career attainments, and marriage. The collection also offers two waves of interview data collected from the children at ages 18 through 23. These data describe the young adults' attitudes and values, their expectations for school, work, marriage, and childbearing, and their perceptions of their parents' willingness to be of assistance to them. A 1985 life history calendar file details the young adults' periods of cohabitation, marriage, separation, divorce, childbearing, living arrangements, education, paid employment, and military service.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Intergovernmental Organization Data, 1816-1964
Year	
Codename	IGORS
Owner	ICPSR 5520 (see also DIGOR)
Source	Michael Wallace And J. David Singer
Status	A
Description	Data describe the membership of all Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO) extant in thirty five year periods beginning with 1815-1819 and ending with 1960-1964. The membership status of 148 countries is coded so as to reflect full membership, associate membership, membership within the international system but not within the specified IGO, or non- membership with respect to either level of organization. See Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, "International Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964," International Organization, vo. XXIV, number 2 (1970), 239 - 287. Class III
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Crisis Behavior Project, 1918-1994
Year	1918-1994
Codename	ICBP
Owner	ICPSR 9286
Source	Brecher, Michael, and Jonathon Wilkenfeld
Status	
Description	<p>This data collection was produced as part of the International Crisis Behavior Project, a research effort aimed at investigating 20th-century interstate crises and the behavior of states under externally generated stress. To this end the data describe, over a 76-year period, the sources, processes, and outcomes of all military-security crises involving states. Variables were collected at both the micro/state actor level and the macro/international system level. At the macro level, seven dimensions of crisis were measured: crisis setting, crisis breakpoint-exitpoint, crisis management technique, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, crisis outcome, and crisis severity. Additional macro-level variables indicate various aspects of geography, polarity, system level, conflict type, power discrepancy, and involvement by powers. At the state actor level, variables measuring five dimensions of crisis were compiled: crisis trigger, state actor behavior, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, and crisis outcome. Additional micro-level variables indicate the role of war in each crisis. Others measure several kinds of state attributes: age, territory, regime characteristics, state capability, state values, and social, economic, and political conditions.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Crisis Behavior Project, 1918-1994
Year	
Codename	ICBP
Owner	ICPSR 9286
Source	Brecher, Michael, and Jonathon Wilkenfeld.
Status	A
Description	This data collection was produced as part of the International Crisis Behavior Project, a research effort aimed at investigating 20th-century interstate crises and the behavior of states under externally generated stress. To this end the data describe, over a 76-year period, the sources, processes, and outcomes of all military-security crises involving states. Variables were collected at both the micro/state actor level and the macro/international system level. At the macro level, seven dimensions of crisis were measured: crisis setting, crisis breakpoint-exitpoint, crisis management technique, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, crisis outcome, and crisis severity. Additional macro-level variables indicate various aspects of geography, polarity, system level, conflict type, power discrepancy, and involvement by powers. At the state actor level, variables measuring five dimensions of crisis were compiled: crisis trigger, state actor behavior, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, and crisis outcome. Additional micro-level variables indicate the role of war in each crisis. Others measure several kinds of state attributes: age, territory, regime characteristics, state capability, state values, and social, economic, and political conditions.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	International Data Base, February 1990
Year	1990
Codename	idb_feb90
Owner	ICPSR 8490
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Center for Inter
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains information from tables of demographic, economic and social data for the countries of the world. Information presented includes population, health, nutrition, mortality, fertility, family planning and contraceptive use, literacy, housing, and economic activity data. Tabular data are broken down by such variables as age, sex, and urban/rural residence. Date added: 07/25/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Military Intervention, 1946-1988
Year	
Codename	IMI46-88
Owner	ICPSR 6035
Source	Pearson, Frederick S. and Robert A. Baumann
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection documents all cases of military intervention across international boundaries by regular armed forces of independent states in the regions of Europe, the Americas (and Caribbean), Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East/North Africa. Military interventions are defined operationally in this collection as the movement of regular troops or forces (airborne, seaborne, shelling, etc.) of one country into the territory or territorial waters of another country, or forceful military action by troops already stationed by one country inside another, in the context of some political issue or dispute. The study seeks to identify politically important actions which interpose a state directly into the conflict patterns occurring in another state, and which conceivably involve a breach of the sovereignty of the target state (albeit by invitation in some cases). The collection identifies intervener and target countries and specifies the starting and ending dates of the intervention. A series of potential interests in or motives for intervention are presented, including effects on the target's domestic disputes, foreign or domestic policies, and efforts to protect social factions in the target, to attack rebels in sanctuaries across borders ("hot pursuit"), to protect or enhance economic/resource interests, to protect military or diplomatic facilities, to save lives, or to affect regional power balances and strategic relations. Information is provided on the direction of the intervention, i.e., to support or oppose the target government, to support or oppose opposition groups in the target, or to support or oppose third-party governments or opposition groups. Other variables show the degree of prior intervention, the alliance or treaty relationship between intervener and target, prior colonial status, prior intervention, and measures of intervener and target power size. A series of intensity measures, such as battle-related casualties, is also included. For each type of incursion, by land, sea, or air, an ordinal scale of involvement is presented, ranging from minor engagement such as evacuation, to patrols, acts of intimidation, and actual firing, shelling, or bombing. Finally, contiguity information is provided to indicate both whether intervener and target are geographically contiguous, and whether the intervention was launched from contiguous territory.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program (ISSP): Religion, 1991
Year	1991
Codename	ISSP_REL91
Owner	ICPSR 6234
Source	International Social Survey Program
Status	A
Description	<p>The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of cross-national 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 18 years and older 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 (some age variations by country). SAMPLING: Multistage stratified random/probability samples (some sampling variations by country). 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 für 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.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1987
Year	1987
Codename	ISSP87
Owner	ICPSR 9383
Source	International Social Survey Program
Status	A
Description	The International Social Science Program is an ongoing program of cross-national collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This data collection, the second module, contains data from West Germany, Great Britain, the US, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria, and Australia. Questions asked of respondents focused on equality of income, wealth, and opportunity. Respondents were asked for their perceptions of the extent of present inequality, explanations for inequality. Demographic data on respondents such as age, sex, employment, income, marital status, education, religion, political affiliation, and trade union membership also are provided.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Environment, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	ISSP_ENV93
Owner	ICPSR 6640
Source	International Social Survey Program (ISSP).
Status	A
Description	<p>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. This collection contains data from Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany (East and West), Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, and the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics regarding nature and the environment, including the role of science and scientific solutions to environmental problems, protection of the environment through higher prices of goods or higher taxes, and health issues like exposure to radiation and pollution. In addition, respondents were asked to estimate the effects of nuclear power stations, industrial air pollution, and pesticides used in farming on themselves, their families, and the environment. Additional information was elicited regarding measures respondents were taking to protect the environment, such as whether they drove, recycled, ate meat, lowered the heat when out (during the winter), and turned off lights when leaving a room. Demographic variables include respondent's gender, age, marital status, religion, and party affiliation, as well as education and occupation of the respondent and the respondent's parents and steady life-partner.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Family and Changing Gender Roles II, 19
Year	1987
Codename	ISSP94
Owner	ICPSR 06914
Source	International Social Survey Program
Status	A
Description	The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of Cross-national collaboration. Formed in 1983, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This collection, the second module on family and changing gender roles (see INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: FAMILY AND CHANGING SEX ROLES, 1988 [ICPSR 9591]), contains data from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany (East and West), Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics regarding the family and changing gender roles, such as working parents, division of housework, management of household income, sexual advances in the workplace, and relationships with spouse or other partner(s). Demographic variables include respondents' sex, age, education, marital status, personal and family income, employment status, household size and composition, and occupation.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: National Identity, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	ISSP95
Owner	ICPSR 2474
Source	International Social Survey Program (ISSP).
Status	A
Description	<p>The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1983, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This collection, which focuses on national identity, contains data from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, the Slovakian Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics regarding national identity, such as how "close" they felt to their respective countries, national pride, their nations' relations with other countries, and their nations' treatment of immigrants and minority groups. Those queried were asked to describe the pride they felt towards their countries' accomplishments in the following areas: political influence, economics, social security, science and technology, sports, the arts, armed forces, history, and treatment of others. A series of questions probed for respondents' views regarding international relations, including foreign trade restrictions, international problem-solving attempts, foreign language education, the purchase of land by foreigners, the nationality of television programs and movies, and the benefits of membership in regional international organizations. Respondents were also asked to assess their countries' treatment of minority groups and immigrants. Topics covered the preservation of minority traditions, the impact of immigrant groups on crime, the economy, the job market, cultural openness, special provisions for political refugees, and the citizenship process. Demographic variables include age, sex, education, marital status, personal and family income, employment status, household size and composition, occupation, religion, social class, union membership, political party, political orientation, race, ethnicity, language fluency, demographics of community, and citizenship.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Role of Government I and II, Cumulative
Year	1985-86,90
Codename	issp_rog_I_IIcf
Owner	ICPSR 6233
Source	International Social Survey Program (ISSP).
Status	A
Description	<p>The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1983, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This collection presents cumulative data from two surveys exploring the "role of government" topic: INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 8909) and INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT II, 1990 (ICPSR 6010). Only those countries surveyed in both studies (Australia, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Italy) are represented in this cumulative file, and only those questions asked in both waves are included. These data report citizens' opinions on the functions of their national governments and on what governments should and should not be doing. Questions were asked concerning taxes, gun control, cuts in government spending, government creation of new jobs, government spending on environmental concerns, law enforcement, health issues, education, defense, unemployment benefits, and the cultural arts. Other items focused on the role of public protest meetings, publications, and demonstrations. Respondents were also queried about the role of government in several industries, including electric power, steel, banking, and insurance. Demographic variables include age, sex, marital status, employment status, occupation, union membership, education, political party affiliation, religion, vote in the last election, subjective social class standing, size of household, family income, and occupation. 5/6/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Role of Government III, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	issp_rog_III96
Owner	ICPSR 2808
Source	International Social Survey Program (ISSP).
Status	A
Description	<p>The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of cross-national collaboration. Formed in 1983, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This survey is the third in a series exploring the "role of government" topic. The first survey on this topic was conducted in 1985-1986 (ICPSR 8909) and the second in 1990 (ICPSR 6010). Participating countries in the 1996 survey include Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Citizens' opinions were elicited on the function of their national governments and on what governments should and should not be doing. Respondents were asked whether they approved of economic policies such as wage and price controls, job creation programs, including public work projects, support for ailing private industries, and the forced reduction in the industrial work week, as well as conservative measures, such as reductions in government spending and business regulations. Government spending was another topic, with respondents questioned as to their support for greater spending on the environment, health care, police and law enforcement, education, military and defense, culture and the arts, old age pensions, unemployment benefits, and housing for the poor. A number of questions dealt with respondents' attitudes regarding democracy, political power, and protest. Respondents were asked for their views on the rule of law when it is in conflict with private conscience, various forms of anti-government protest (public meetings, protest marches and demonstrations, nationwide strikes), whether the right to protest should be afforded to those who advocate the overthrow of the government by revolution, and the conflict between security needs and privacy rights. Other questions focused on the role of elections in democracies, including whether voters understand political issues, whether elections force governments to confront pressing political issues, whether certain institutions (unions, government, business and industry) have too much power in affecting election results, whether politicians really try to keep their election promises, whether civil servants can be trusted to work in the public's interest, and whether various industries (power companies, hospitals, banks) are better off being run by the private sector or by the government. Opinions were also elicited as to whether government had a legitimate role in the redistribution of wealth in the country, by tax policy or otherwise. Demographic variables include age, sex, education, marital status, personal and family income, employment status, household size and composition, occupation, religion and church attendance, social class, union membership, political party, voting history, and ethnicity. Date added: 5/6/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1992
Year	1992
Codename	ISSP92
Owner	ICSPR 6493
Source	International Social Survey Program (ISSP).
Status	A
Description	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. This collection, the second module on social inequality (see INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: SOCIAL INEQUALITY, 1987 [ICPSR 9383]), contains data from Australia, Germany (West and East), Great Britain, the United States, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Philippines. Questions asked of respondents focused on equality of income, wealth, and opportunity. Respondents were asked for their perceptions of the extent of present inequality, explanations for inequality, and support for government programs to reduce inequality. Demographic data on respondents such as age, sex, employment, income, marital status, education, religion, political affiliation, and trade union membership also are provided.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	International Terrorism; Attributes of Terrorist Events (Iterate) Data
Year	
Codename	TEROR
Owner	ICPSR 7486
Source	Edward F. Mickolus
Status	A
Description	The data consist of information for 539 incidents of international terrorism which occurred between 1968 and 1972. The dataset contain provisions for the eventual enlargement of the file to include both earlier and later incidents. The variables are designed to measure each incident in terms of the characteristics of international terroristGroups, the impact of terrorist activities on the international system and the environments in which terrorist activities operate. A total of 148 variables are included. Both data sources and coding processes (as in the case where standardized codes are used for countries) are fully documented, and coding categories are clearly explained for each variable. General categories of data are date and time span of the incident; location (national and environmental); characteristics of the participants (initiators, targets and victims); purpose characteristics of the incident; and the results of the incident. Class II

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Interplay of Macropartisanship and Macroideology: A Time-Series Analysis
Year	1998
Codename	immmtsa
Owner	ICPSR 1186
Source	Box-Steffensmeier, Janet M., Ohio State Univ., Kathleen Knight, Univ. of Hust
Status	A
Description	<p>Considerable research focuses on explaining trends in party identification in the American public. Somewhat less attention has been devoted to trends in ideological identification, although such research has been on the increase. However, the potential relationship between macropartisanship and macroideology remains largely unexamined. The investigators use alternative methodologies to test whether shifts in macropartisanship have occurred independently of, along with, before, or after shifts in macroideology. Also examined are the time-series properties of the two series, which provide insight into their persistence and memory. The framework provides a flexible approach to studying short- and long-run behavior, and the evidence is consistently at variance with the idea that there is a relationship between macroideology and macropartisanship. Thus, shifts in party identification and ideology are not driven in response to a set of common factors, nor can shifts in one partisan direction or the other be interpreted as ideological mandates at the aggregate level. Date Added: 07/25/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Intuitive Toxicology [United States]: A Comparison of Expert and Lay Judgment
Year	1988
Codename	ITUS88
Owner	ICPSR 6354
Source	Slovic, Paul, Nancy Kraus, and Torbjorn Malfors
Status	A
Description	<p>This study explores the psychology of decision-making by examining the subjective and intuitive elements of expert and lay risk assessments. For the study, members of the United States Society of Toxicology and the lay public were surveyed about basic toxicological concepts, assumptions, and interpretations regarding risk of chemical toxicology. Chemicals were defined as including all chemical elements and compounds, including pesticides, food additives, industrial chemicals, household cleaning agents, and prescription and nonprescription drugs. The researchers began by identifying several fundamental principles and judgmental components within the science of risk assessment. Questions were developed based on these fundamentals in order to determine the extent to which lay people and experts share the same beliefs and conceptual framework. Questions addressed the following four topics: (1) dose-response sensitivity, (2) trust in animal and bacterial studies, (3) attitudes toward chemicals, and (4) attitudes toward reducing chemical risks. Demographic information for expert data include highest academic degree earned, fields of study, age, sex, race, health, organizational affiliation, and current position at work. Demographic information for lay public data include education, age, sex, marital status, race, children, health, present employment status, career, and annual household income.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Japanese General Social Survey, 2000
Year	2000
Codename	JGSS2000
Owner	ICPSR 3593
Source	Tanioka, Ichiro, Iwai, Noriko, Nitta, Michio, Sato, Hiroki
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey, based on the General Social Survey in the United States, was designed to solicit political, sociological, and economic information from people living in Japan. Questions on crime and the judicial system queried respondents about the death penalty and the appropriateness of punishments given to juvenile and adult offenders, whether respondents had ever been punched or beaten, whether respondents had been victims of robberies within the last year, and whether there was an area, within one kilometer of their homes, where respondents were afraid to venture. Questions on family issues covered topics such as when divorce was the best course of action for those involved, the frequency that families dined together and performed household chores, the health of respondents' marriages, the roles of spouses within marriage, whether one or both spouses should change their surnames, the ideal number of children a couple should have, whether there was a sex preference for children, whether the respondents had pets and the benefits of pet ownership, where respondents would like to be buried, and whether in some cases, physical punishment of children by parents or teachers was acceptable. Questions on finances included items on the state of respondents' finances during the last few years, how their family's income compared to other Japanese families, how their family's income compared to that of Japanese families 15 years ago, whether the income tax rate was high, the amount of pension respondents would receive upon retirement, how respondents' families organized their finances, and the ease of improving one's standard of living in Japan. Political questions addressed whether the government should be responsible for the livelihood and medical care of the elderly, whether the government was usurping individual responsibilities, whether respondents would vote for a woman gubernatorial candidate, government spending, respondents' commitment and sense of belonging to the political process, and whether one of the government's duties was to reduce family income disparities. Also, respondents were asked to rate their political views on a scale from Conservative (1) to Progressive (5). In terms of health, information was solicited on the health of respondents and their spouses, whether a doctor should be able to painlessly end a patient's life if the patient's condition was terminal, whether respondents had signed organ donation cards, and the frequency of smoking, alcohol consumption, and sexual relations in the last 12 months. Quality of life questions addressed the frequency with which respondents read the newspaper, the average number of books respondents read per month, the average number of hours respondents watched television, whether respondents attended any job- or hobby-related classes, the amount of satisfaction respondents received from life, the frequency respondents went on trips lasting at least two days, and how often respondents participated in leisure activities like fishing, jogging, mahjong, etc. Respondents were asked to give their opinions concerning a married person having sexual relations with someone other than their spouse, sexual relations between two adults of the same sex, whether pornography leads to the breaking down of morals, whether the client, the teen, both, or neither party was responsible for teen prostitution, and whether pornography should be banned completely, not available to anyone under 18, or not be regulated at all. Information gathered on religion included whether respondents believed in life after death and whether they and/or their spouses followed a religion and the extent of their participation. Respondents were polled for information regarding their social status, whether it was desirable for three generations of family to share a home, whether men should learn to cook and care for themselves, the trustworthiness of most</p>

people, the general motivations of others, whether respondents were members of any groups like religious, trade, or social service organizations, and to what degree respondents utilized technology like computers, e-mail, and the Internet to perform daily life tasks. Demographic information includes age, sex, employment status, marital status, household income, and religious orientation. Added 4/20/05.

Media	<input type="text" value="FTP"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	Japanese-American Research Project (JARP): A Three-Generation Study, 1890-
Year	<input type="text" value="1890-1966"/>
Codename	<input type="text" value="JARP"/>
Owner	<input type="text" value="ICPSR 8450"/>
Source	<input type="text" value="Levine, Gene N"/>
Status	<input type="text"/>
Description	<p>This data collection is a sociohistorical study of the ways in which three generations (Issei, Nisei, and Sansei) of Japanese American families adapted to social, cultural, educational, occupational, and other institutions of American life. The study examines the experience of the first immigrants to the United States (Issei), and their children (Nisei) and grandchildren (Sansei). Interviews with Issei families stressed the difficulties faced by the immigrants during their early years in the United States, as well as aspects of social and cultural life. Interviews with Nisei included questions on employment, attitudes toward work, income, education, marriage, social relationships, discrimination, and religion. Topics covered in Sansei interviews included birth order, age, marital status, children, social relationships, occupation, industry, income, education, Japanese value systems, marital choices, influence of parents and grandparents, discrimination, religion, political attitudes, and migration. DATE ADDED: 05-23-2001.</p>
Media	<input type="text"/>
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	Japanese-American Research Project (JARP): A Three-Generation Study, 1890-
Year	
Codename	JARP
Owner	ICPSR 8450
Source	Levine, Gene N.
Status	A
Description	This data collection is a sociohistorical study of the ways in which three generations (Issei, Nisei, and Sansei) of Japanese American families adapted to social, cultural, educational, occupational, and other institutions of American life. The study examines the experience of the first immigrants to the United States (Issei), and their children (Nisei) and grandchildren (Sansei). Interviews with Issei families stressed the difficulties faced by the immigrants during their early years in the United States, as well as aspects of social and cultural life. Interviews with Nisei included questions on employment, attitudes toward work, income, education, marriage, social relationships, discrimination, and religion. Topics covered in Sansei interviews included birth order, age, marital status, children, social relationships, occupation, industry, income, education, Japanese value systems, marital choices, influence of parents and grandparents, discrimination, religion, political attitudes, and migration.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three
Year	
Codename	JDAC
Owner	ICPSR 8163
Source	Shannon, Lyle W.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on juvenile delinquency and adult crime for three birth cohorts born in 1942, 1949, and 1955 in Racine, Wisconsin. These individual-level data are organized into three basic types: police contact data for the three cohorts, interview and contact data for the 1942 and 1949 cohorts, and contact data classified by age for all three cohorts. The police contact data include information on the type and frequency of police contacts by individual as well as the location, date, and number of the first contact. The interview datasets contain information on police contacts and a number of variables measured during personal interviews with the 1942 and 1949 cohorts. The interview variables include retrospective measures of the respondents' attitudes toward the police and a variety of other variables such as socioeconomic status and age at marriage. The age-by-age datasets provide juvenile court and police contact data classified by age.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Knights of Labor Assemblies, 1879-1889
Year	
Codename	KNLAB
Owner	ICPSR 0029
Source	Jonathan Garloc
Status	A
Description	Characteristics of almost 12,000 assemblies in the United States and Canada. Variables include assembly location, date of organization and length of existence, occupational categorization, annual membership, and the population of the place in which it is located.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice of Contraception in Taiwan: Sixth Province
Year	1986
Codename	KAPVI86
Owner	ICPSR 6867
Source	Sun, Te-Hsiung, Ming-Cheng Chang, Mei-Ling Lee, and Hui-Sheng Lin.
Status	A
Description	The last of six province-wide surveys of married women in Taiwan was conducted in 1986 to add to the information previously gathered in 1965 (KAP I, ICPSR 6862), 1967 (KAP II, ICPSR 6863), 1970 (KAP III, ICPSR 6864), 1973 (KAP IV, ICPSR 6865), and 1979 (KAP V, ICPSR 6866) regarding women's knowledge of, attitudes toward, and practice of contraception. In addition to continuing questions about family relations, fertility, family planning, and family demographics, this survey gathered additional information on current and past residential arrangements and whether the parents lived with any of the husband's married siblings. Also examined were employment and nonfamily residence prior to marriage, along with an in-depth look at the courtship process itself, including how the couple met, dating, and engagement. Demographic information such as age, education, employment, and family history was collected for both husband and wife. DATE ADDED: 05-06-2004.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Latino National Political Survey, 1989-1990
Year	
Codename	LNPS89_90
Owner	ICPSR 6841
Source	de laGarza, Rodolfo, Angelo Falcon, F. ChrisGarcia, and John A.Garcia.
Status	A
Description	This data collection measures the political attitudes and behaviors of three specific Latino groups in the United States: Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. A geographic Latino population coverage rate of at least 85 percent was desired for this study. Variables cover the respondent's family history, organizational memberships, political participation, voting practices, preferences on policy issues, views toward political parties and political candidates/leaders, political behavior, sources of political information such as the media, feelings about political trust and efficacy, perceptions of the relationship between government and Latino groups, and degree of concern about international issues and social problems. Demographic variables include sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, education, education of parents and spouse, parental status, religious preference, employment status, occupation, home ownership, military service, country of origin, and citizenship. Medium of Data: FTP; CDROM (include in the Minority Research Data collections)
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Longitudinal Study of Violence Against Women: Victimization & Perpetration
Year	1990-95
Codename	LSVAM90-95
Owner	ICPSR 3212
Source	White, Jacquelyn W., Paige Hall Smith, and John A. Humphrey.
Status	A
Description	<p>The purpose of this study was to investigate longitudinally the developmental antecedents of physical and sexual violence against young women, using a theoretically based multicausal model that included characteristics related to the victim, the perpetrator, and the environment. The researchers used a classic longitudinal design, replicated over two cohorts (those born in 1972 and 1973), each assessed first when 18 years old, and again when 19, 20, 21, and 22 years old. The first survey (Part 1, Female Data) collected information on the respondent's experiences of sexual assault from age 14 to the present (age 18). Other questions focused on the kind of person the respondent thought she was, how much of an influence religion had on the way she chose to spend each day, her dating behavior during high school, the number of times the respondent had used behavior such as discussing issues relatively calmly, arguing, sulking, stomping out of the room, or threatening to hit, with a romantic partner during high school, and how frequently romantic partners used these types of behavior with the respondent. Other items elicited information on the number of women the respondent knew who had been sexually victimized, whether men forced them to engage in sexual activities, the nature of the respondent's sexual experience from the time she was 14 to the present, the respondent's age when each experience occurred, if the respondent or the other person was using drugs or alcohol when it happened, if the respondent was injured, and whom the respondent told about the experience. Information was collected on sexual abuse prior to the age of 14 as well. The respondent was also asked to describe how often her parents or stepparents had administered physical blows (i.e., hitting, kicking, throwing someone down), whether someone had fondled her in a sexual way, whether a male had attempted intercourse with the respondent, the relationship between the respondent and the perpetrator, the respondent's age when the experience occurred, who the other person was, who initiated the date or paid for the food, drinks, or tickets, whether the respondent or the other person was using drugs or alcohol, the respondent's opinions about men and women in America (i.e., if the respondent agreed or disagreed that chivalrous gestures toward women on the part of men should be encouraged), whether the respondent had engaged in sexual intercourse when she did not want to because a male threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.), and the respondent's drug and alcohol use. The subsequent surveys contained measures of sexual assault during each year of college (i.e., since the previous survey). Questions asked in subsequent surveys were similar to those in the first survey, and the responses are all included in Part 1. Questions posed to males (Part 2, Male Data) included the number of women the respondent had sexual intercourse with, how often the respondent heard talk that speculated how a particular woman would be in bed, reasons the respondent engaged in sexual activity, number of times the respondent engaged in sexual intercourse when a woman didn't want to, and questions similar to those in Part 1 with the respondent as the perpetrator. Demographic information in Part 1 and Part 2 describes the female or the male respondent's education, race, religious preference, sexual orientation, and marital or relationship status. DATE ADDED: 02-25-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File, 1970-1999
Year	1970-1999
Codename	METF70_99
Owner	ICPSR 3384
Source	Schmitt, Hermann, and Evi Scholz.
Status	A
Description	<p>The Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File, created through cooperation of the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) and the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA), combines the most important trend questions of the Eurobarometer surveys conducted between 1970 and 1999. The file consists of 100 trend questions asked at least five times in standard Eurobarometer surveys. A total of 877,223 respondents from 15 European Union member nations (initially, six European Community nations) plus Norway in some years were interviewed in these surveys. The cumulative trend questions concentrated on European Community (EC)/European Union (EU) issues and other sociopolitical issues, as well as electoral behavior. The major focus of the surveys was respondents' knowledge of and opinions on the EU/EC, including how well-informed they felt about the EC/EU, whether their country had benefited from being an EC/EU member, and the extent of their personal interest in EC/EU matters. A number of questions concentrated on the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Single European Market. Respondents were asked whether they heard about those institutions, what impression they had of the European Commission, what importance the Single European Market had, what role the European Parliament had, and how important the European Parliament elections were. They were also asked whether they were for or against European unification, whether the speed of European integration was appropriate, and whether they were satisfied with democracy in the EC/EU. Respondents determined policy areas in which decisions should be made separately by national governments and jointly within the EC/EU as a whole. Those polled were asked how satisfied they were with their lives, 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, and how they viewed the need for societal change. The surveys queried respondents about the general economic situation in their countries, how often they watched news on TV, read news in papers, and listened to news on the radio, their interest in politics and support for different types of political and social movements, and the probability of strikes and world war in the next ten years. A number of questions concentrated on respondents' voting behavior, including their intention to vote in EP elections and the party they voted for in the national elections. Demographic and other background information provides respondents' age, gender, marital status, the number of people residing in the household, number of children under 15 in the household, age at completion of education, left-right political self-placement, occupation, religion, subjective social class, political party affiliation, trade union membership, household income, region of residence, and subjective size of community. DATE ADDED: 01-27-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Marital Instability over the Life Course [United States]: A Five-Wave Panel Stu
Year	1980-1987
Codename	MIKUS5WPS
Owner	ICPSR 2163
Source	Booth, Alan, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>To examine the causes of marital instability throughout the life course, five waves of data were collected between 1980 and 1997 from married individuals who were between the ages of 18 and 55 in 1980. Information collected in 1980 (Wave I) focused on the effects of wives' participation in the labor force on marriage and marital instability. Measures predicting marital instability and divorce and assessing marital quality were developed. Variables include information on earnings, commitment to work, hours worked, and occupational status. The focus of Wave II, conducted in 1983, was to link changes in factors such as economic resources, wife's employment, presence of children, marital satisfaction, life goals, and health to actions intended to dissolve a marriage, such as divorce and permanent separation. Information on adjustment to marital dissolution, relationship with in-laws, size of home, parents' employment, use of free time, club membership, child-care arrangements, and responsibility for chores was gathered. Wave III, collected in 1988, further examined the impact of changes in employment, economics, and health on marital relationships. Questions were asked about divorce and remarriage, investment of energy and resource use in the care of aging parents and dependent offspring, asset value, awareness of aging, mental health issues, and history of disease. In 1992, a fourth wave of data was collected to look at changes in employment, economics, and health. Questions were asked about retirement issues, family structure, and the impact of caring for aging parents while at the same time caring for dependent offspring. Data were also collected in 1992 and 1994 from adult offspring who were living in the household in 1980 and had reached age 19 by 1992, thus providing parallel measures with their parents regarding the quality of parent-child relationships, attitudes, and support along with exploring the impact of childhood experiences on the transition to adult life. In 1997, the fifth wave was collected and interviews were conducted with a second sample of adult offspring (N=202) along with second interviews of offspring selected in 1992 (N=606). Wave 5 also examines the relationship between marital quality and stability and how it relates to changes in marital quality later in life. Among the variables included in all five waves are age, sex, educational attainment, marital status and history, attitude toward divorce, number of children, religious affiliation, and income level. DATE ADDED: 05-09-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1992: [Un
Year	1992
Codename	MCBS92
Owner	ICPSR 6332
Source	US Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Adminis
Status	
Description	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. 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, sources of and satisfaction with care, insurance coverage, financial resources, and family supports. The 1992 interview data were collected during September through December of 1992, the fourth round of data collection. 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1993: [Un
Year	1993
Codename	MCBS93
Owner	ICPSR 6637
Source	US Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Adminis
Status	
Description	This data collection is the third 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. 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, sources of and satisfaction with care, insurance coverage, financial resources, and family supports. The 1993 interview data were collected during September through December of 1993, the seventh round of data collection. The 1993 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Calendar Year 1991: [United States]
Year	1991
Codename	MCBS91
Owner	ICPSR 6118
Source	US Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Adminis
Status	
Description	This data collection is the first in a series of data releases planned from the ongoing Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS). The MCBS is a continuous, multipurpose survey of a representative sample of the Medicare population. Sample persons are interviewed three times a year over several years to form a continuous profile of their health care experience. Field work for Round 1 began in September of 1991 and was completed in December. New rounds, which involve reinterviewing the same sample persons (or other appropriate respondents), begin every four months. 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. This first-round interview captured baseline information about the Medicare population, including their demographic characteristics (date of birth, sex, race, education, military service, and marital status), health status and functioning, insurance coverage, financial resources, and family support. Round 1 of the community interview, which questioned respondents living at home, also included a topical supplement on access to medical care, sources of medical care, and satisfaction with medical care.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Mexican Origin People in the United States: 1979 Chicano Survey
Year	1979
Codename	MOPUS79
Owner	ICPSR 8436
Source	Arce, Carlos H.
Status	A
Description	The 1979 Chicano survey was conducted by the Survey Research Center of the ISR under the direction of Carlos Arce was a household survey of persons of Mexican descent in the five Southwestern states: California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and the SMSA's of Chicago. The purpose of the survey was to compile a statistically representative and comprehensive body of empirical information about the social, economic, and psychological status of CHicanos. Interviews were conducted in Spanish or English, depending upon the respondent's preference. A total of 991 interviews were administered. Class II
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Mexican Origin People in the United States: National Ethnic Screening Survey,
Year	1978
Codename	MOPUS78
Owner	ICPSR 7902
Source	Arce, Carlos H.
Status	A
Description	This study was conducted by the Survey Research Center of the ISR under the direction of Carlos Arce for the purpose of identifying people of Mexican origin descent for the larger and more comprehensive Chicano Survey. A questionnaire was administered to 10,574 respondents from Jan to Oct 1978 in the five Southwestern states: California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and the SMSA's of Chicago and Oklahoma City. Information about ancestral origins, observations about the respondents, their homes, and their neighborhoods are all included. The survey identified 1,377 households with persons of Mexican descent who were eligible for interviewing for the Chicano Survey.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Migration Data by County, 1980 to 1982
Year	1980-1982
Codename	MDBC80-82
Owner	ICPSR 8139
Source	United States Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection was prepared by the Internal Revenue Service to facilitate the analysis of migration patterns of the American people within the United States by tracing the origins of their tax returns in 1980 and 1982. Their county of residence is documented in both years. There are two data files, one which shows the number of returns and the number of exemptions in each county in the country, and one which shows the aggregate adjusted gross income for each county. The first file has data for all returns in 1979, both for non-migrants and those who had moved out of the county, and for 1981, also for non-migrants and those who had moved into the county. It also has data for all exemptions, in order to approximate the number of movers and non-movers in the two years (1979 and 1981). Both files have 3,137 records, one for each county. File 1 has a logical record length of 270 characters, and file 2 has a logical record length of 138 characters.;
Media	A
Ncases	

Title	Migration Data by County, 1980 to 1982
Year	
Codename	MIG8082
Owner	ICPSR 8139
Source	US Dept of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
Status	A
Description	This data collection was prepared by the Internal Revenue Service to facilitate the analysis of migration patterns of the American people within the US by tracing the origins of their tax returns in 1980 and 1982. Their county of residence is documented in both years. There are two data files, one which shows the number of returns and the number of exemptions in each county in the country, and one which shows the aggregate adjusted gross income for each county. The first file has data for all returns in 1979, both for non-migrants and those who had moved out of the county, and for 1981, also for non-migrants and those who had moved into the county. It also has data for all exemptions, in order to approximate the number of movers and non-movers in the two years (1979 and 1981). Both files have 3,137 records, one for each county. File 1 has a logical record length of 270 characters, and file 2 has a logical record length of 138 characters. Class IU
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Military Defense Expenditure, 1948-1970
Year	
Codename	Mded4870
Owner	ICPSR 5007
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	Data for 123 nations for military defense expenditures are contained in this file. The data are either in United States dollars or national currency with an exchange rate provided. Sources are United Nations Statistical Yearbook, United States ACDA publications, and the United Nations Statistical Bulletin for Latin America.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Su
Year	1998
Codename	MF98
Owner	ICPSR 2751
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the 24th annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Students are randomly assigned to complete one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,400 variables across the questionnaires. Drugs covered by this survey include tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, hashish, LSD, hallucinogens, amphetamines (stimulants), Ritalin (methylphenidate), quaaludes, barbiturates (tranquilizers), cocaine, crack, and heroin. Other items include attitudes toward religion, parental influences, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, self-esteem, exposure to sex and drug education, and violence and crime -- both in and out of school.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1995
Codename	MF95
Owner	ICPSR 6716
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the 21st annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to approximately 100 drug-use and demographic questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,400 variables across the questionnaires.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1994
Codename	MF94
Owner	ICPSR 6517
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the twentieth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1993
Codename	MF93
Owner	ICPSR 6367
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the nineteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1992
Codename	MF92
Owner	ICPSR 6133
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the eighteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1991
Codename	MF91
Owner	ICPSR 9871
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the seventeenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1990
Codename	MF90
Owner	ICPSR 9745
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the sixteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1989
Codename	MF89
Owner	ICPSR 9397
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the fifteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of six questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1988
Codename	MF88
Owner	ICPSR 9259
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the fourteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1987
Codename	MF87
Owner	ICPSR 9079
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the thirteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1986
Codename	MF86
Owner	ICPSR 8701
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the twelfth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1985
Codename	MF85
Owner	ICPSR 8546
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the eleventh annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1984
Codename	MF84
Owner	ICPSR 8388
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the tenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1983
Codename	MF83
Owner	ICPSR 8387
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the ninth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1982
Codename	MF82
Owner	ICPSR 9045
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the eighth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1981
Codename	MF81
Owner	ICPSR 9013
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the seventh annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1980
Codename	MF80
Owner	ICPSR 7900
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the sixth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1979
Codename	MF79
Owner	ICPSR 7930
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the fifth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1978
Codename	MF78
Owner	ICPSR 7929
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the fourth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1977
Codename	MF77
Owner	ICPSR 7928
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the third annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	1976
Codename	MF76
Owner	ICPSR 7927
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This is the second annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The students are randomly assigned one of five questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but all containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 1,300 variables across the questionnaires. Full details on the research design and procedures, sampling methodology, content areas, and questionnaire design, as well as percentage distributions by respondent's sex, race, region, college plans, and drug use, appear in the annual ISR volumes MONITORING THE FUTURE: QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM THE NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of You
Year	
Codename	MF76-92
Owner	ICPSR 6227
Source	Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains the 115 "core" variables for the first 17 years of this annual survey that explores changes in the important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. Personal and family characteristics, political and religious beliefs, school performance and educational goals, and type and degree of drug usage are some of the topics explored in the core variables. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to these core questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions not included in this dataset.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, 1992-1994: [Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, an
Year	
Codename	MCSUI9294
Owner	ICPSR 2535
Source	Bobo, Lawrence, et al
Status	A
Description	<p>The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality was designed to broaden the understanding of how changing labor market dynamics, racial attitudes and stereotypes, and racial residential segregation act singly and in concert to foster contemporary urban inequality. This data collection comprises data for two surveys: a survey of households and a survey of employers. Multistage area probability sampling of adult residents took place in four metropolitan areas: Atlanta (April 1992-September 1992), Boston (May 1993-November 1994), Detroit (April-September 1992), and Los Angeles (September 1993-August 1994). The combined four-city data file in Part 1 contains data on survey questions that were asked in households in at least two of the four survey cities. Questions on labor market dynamics included industry, hours worked per week, length of time on job, earnings before taxes, size of employer, benefits provided, instances of harassment and discrimination, and searching for work within particular areas of the metropolis in which the respondent resided. Questions covering racial attitudes and attitudes about inequality centered on the attitudes and beliefs that whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians hold about one another, including amount of discrimination, perceptions about wealth and intelligence, ability to be self-supporting, ability to speak English, involvement with drugs and gangs, the fairness of job training and educational assistance policies, and the fairness of hiring and promotion preferences. Residential segregation issues were studied through measures of neighborhood quality and satisfaction, and preferences regarding the racial/ethnic mix of neighborhoods. Other topics included residence and housing, neighborhood characteristics, family income structure, networks and social functioning, and interviewer observations. Demographic information on household respondents was also elicited, including length of residence, education, housing status, monthly rent or mortgage payment, marital status, gender, age, race, household composition, citizenship status, language spoken in the home, ability to read and speak English, political affiliation, and religion. The data in Part 2 represent a telephone survey of current business establishments in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles carried out between spring 1992 and spring 1995 to learn about hiring and vacancies, particularly for jobs requiring just a high school education. An employer size-weighted, stratified, probability sample (approximately two-thirds of the cases) was drawn from regional employment directories, and a probability sample (the other third of the cases) was drawn from the current or most recent employer reported by respondents to the household survey in Part 1. Employers were queried about characteristics of their firms, including composition of the firm's labor force, vacant positions, the person most recently hired and his or her salary, hours worked per week, educational qualifications, promotions, the firm's recruiting and hiring methods, and demographic information for the respondent, job applicants, the firm's customers, and the firm's labor force, including age, education, race, and gender.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1982
Year	1982
Codename	MCOD82
Owner	ICPSR 9880
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1982. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, place of death, whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death, and what those conditions were. In addition, data are provided on date of death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the deceased (state, county, city, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	1,977,961
Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	MCOD93
Owner	ICPSR 9879
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1983. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, place of death, whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death, and what those conditions were. In addition, data are provided on date of death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the deceased (state, county, city, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,022,190

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1984
Year	1984
Codename	MCOD84
Owner	ICPSR 9811
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1984. Information is provided concerning original and underlying causes of death, nature of injury, type of illness, place of death, and whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death. In addition, data are provided on date of death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the deceased (state, county, city, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or a nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,042,304
Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1985
Year	1985
Codename	MCOD85
Owner	ICPSR 9812
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1985. Information is provided concerning original and underlying causes of death, nature of injury, type of illness, place of death, and whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death. In addition, data are provided on date of death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the deceased (state, county, city, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or a nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,089,378

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	MCOD86
Owner	ICPSR 9723
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on all deaths processed by the National Center for Health Statistics for calendar year 1986. Each record in the file includes data on underlying cause and multiple cause of death. Data cover date of death, geographic location (region, state, county, division) of death, residence of the deceased (region, state, county, city, population size), and sex, race, age, marital status, state of birth, origin or descent, kind of business, and occupation of the deceased. The underlying causes of death are coded from the MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSE-OF-DEATH, NINTH REVISION (ICD-9) VOLUMES 1 AND 2.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,108,384

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1987
Year	1987
Codename	MCOD87
Owner	ICPSR 9724
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains information on all deaths processed by the National Center for Health Statistics for calendar year 1987. Each record in the file includes data on underlying cause and multiple cause of death. Data cover date of death, geographic location (region, state, county, division) of death, residence of the deceased (region, state, county, city, population size), and sex, race, age, marital status, state of birth, origin or descent, kind of business, and occupation of the deceased. The underlying causes of death are coded from the MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSE-OF-DEATH, NINTH REVISION (ICD-9) VOLUMES 1 AND 2.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,126,342

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	MCOD88
Owner	ICPSR 6299
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,171,196

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1989
Year	1989
Codename	MCOD89
Owner	ICPSR 6257
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1989. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death and residence of the deceased (e.g., region, division, state, county), whether an autopsy was performed, and the month and day of the week of the death. In addition, data are supplied on the sex, race, age, marital status, education, usual occupation, and origin or descent of the deceased. The multiple cause of death fields were coded from the MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSE-OF-DEATH, NINTH REVISION (ICD-9), VOLUMES 1 AND 2.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,153,859

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	MCOD90
Owner	ICPSR 6319
Source	National Center for Health Statistic
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1990. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,151,890

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1991
Year	1991
Codename	MCOD91
Owner	ICPSR 6320
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1991. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,173,060

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1992
Year	1992
Codename	MCOD92
Owner	ICPZR 6546
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1992. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,179,187

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	MCOD93
Owner	ICPSR 6799
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1993. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality Detail data for 1993 also can be extracted from this file. The Mortality Detail record is in the first 159 positions of the Multiple Cause record. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,271,947

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	MCOD94
Owner	ICPSR 2201
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam during 1994. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality detail data for 1994 also can be extracted from this file. The mortality detail records are contained in the first 159 positions of these multiple cause records. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,282,288

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	MCOD94
Owner	ICPSR 2201
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam during 1994. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality detail data for 1994 also can be extracted from this file. The mortality detail records are contained in the first 159 positions of these multiple cause records. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,282,288

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	MCOD95
Owner	ICPSR 2392
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection presents information about the causes of all recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam during 1995. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality detail data for 1995 also can be extracted from this file. The mortality detail records are contained in the first 159 positions of these multiple cause records. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,315,251

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	MCOD96
Owner	ICPSR 2702
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection includes information about the cause of all recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam during 1996. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality Detail data for 1996 also can be extracted from this file. The Mortality Detail records are contained in the first 159 positions of these Multiple Cause records. 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	2,318,212

Title	Multiple Cause of Death, 1997
Year	1997
Codename	MCOD97
Owner	ICPSR 3085
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection includes information about the cause of all recorded deaths occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa during 1997. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death, 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. Mortality Detail data for 1997 also can be extracted from this file. The Mortality Detail records are contained in the first 159 positions of these Multiple Cause records. 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. DATE ADDED: 11-20-2001.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	NAMCS90
Owner	ICPSR 9831
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	The 1990 survey contains information from 43,569 patient visits to 1,684 physicians. Office visits made within the United States by patients of non-federally employed physicians who were primarily involved in office-based patient care activities, but not engaged in the specialties of radiology, pathology, or anesthesiology.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	National Black Election Panel Study, 1984 and 1988
Year	19841988
Codename	NBEPS8488
Owner	ICPSR 9954
Source	Jackson, James S.
Status	A
Description	This survey focuses on the attitudes and political preferences of the Black electorate during the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. Questions regarding party identification, political interest, and preferences and choices for president were asked. In addition, respondents were asked about their feelings concerning Jesse Jackson's campaigns for the presidency in 1984 and 1988 and the effect his campaigns had on the elections. Information on race and gender issues, economic matters, quality of life, government spending, political participation, and religion and church politics is also included. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, education, marital status, income and occupation and industry codes.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Black Election Study, 1984
Year	1984
Codename	NBES84
Owner	ICPSR 8938
Source	Jackson, James S., Patricia Gurin, and Shirly J. Hatchett
Status	A
Description	This survey deals with the attitudes and political preferences of the Black electorate during the 1984 presidential election and contains information on both pre-election and post-election respondents. Questions regarding party identification, political interest, and preferences and choices for president were asked. In addition, respondents were asked about their feelings, concerning Jesse Jackson's campaign for the presidency and the effect his campaign had on the election. Information on race and gender issues, economic matters, quality of life, government spending, political participation, and religion and church politics is also included.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Black Election Study, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	NBES96
Owner	ICPSR 2029
Source	Tate, Katherine
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides information on the attitudes and political preferences of the Black electorate during the 1996 presidential election, and contains both pre- and post-election components. A total of 1,216 respondents completed interviews during the pre-election component, 854 of whom were reinterviewed for the post election component. Questions regarding party identification, political interest, and preferences and choices for president were asked. In addition, respondents were matched to their congressional districts and asked to evaluate their House representatives. Also included were questions regarding social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of candidates and groups, opinions on questions of public policy, participation in political life, race and gender issues, economic matters, quality of life, government spending, and religion and church politics. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, education, marital status, income, and occupation and industry.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Black Politics Study, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	nbps93
Owner	ICPSR 2018
Source	Dawson, Michael, Ronald Brown, and James S. Jackson.
Status	A
Description	This study was designed to provide information on attitudes and opinions regarding a number of issues of importance to Black Americans. Topics included the performance of President Bill Clinton, the economic condition of Black Americans, and what respondents thought ought to be done to improve the condition of Black people. Questions regarding Black women and their role in the Black community were also asked. In addition, the role and extent of religion in Black politics was investigated. Respondents also provided information about their political self-identification and their community and political involvement, as well as their feelings toward various political leaders, political groups, and national policies. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, education, marital status, income, and occupation and industry. Date added: 2/25/2002.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	NELS88
Owner	ICPSR 9389
Source	National Center For Education Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection represents the first stage of a major longitudinal effort to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by students as they leave elementary school and progress through high school and into college or their careers. The 1988 eighth-grade cohort will be followed in two-year intervals as this group passes through high school and postsecondary education. The longitudinal data collected will yield policy relevant information about educational processes and outcomes early and later predictors of dropping out and students' access to programs and equal opportunity. The collection has four types of data files. The Parent Component provides information about the factors that influence educational attainment and participations including family background and socioeconomic conditions and character of the home educational system. The School Component supplies general descriptive information about the educational settings in which the surveyed students were enrolled in the winter and spring of 1988. These data were collected from the chief administrator of each base-year school and concern school characteristics, grading and testing structure, school culture and academic climate, program and facilities information, parental interactions and involvement, and teaching staff characteristics. The Student Component offers information on school work, aspiration, social relationships, and basic achievement areas such as reading, mathematics, science, and social studies. The teacher Component provides data that can be used to analyze the behaviors and outcomes of the student sample. Teachers were surveyed about the base-year students' characteristics and performance in the classroom, curriculum and classes for eighth graders, and teacher demographics, professional characteristics, and relationships with other teachers, students, and parents. CLASS IV.</p>
Media	FTP or CDROM
Ncases	

Title	National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988: First Follow-up (1990)
Year	
Codename	NELS90
Owner	ICPSR 9859
Source	National Center For Education Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection presents follow-up data for the NATIONAL EDUCATION LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988 (ICPSR 9389). The base-year study collected information from student surveys and tests, and surveys of parents, school administrators, and teachers, and was designed to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by students as they leave elementary school and progress through high school and postsecondary institutions or the work force. This collection provides the first opportunity for longitudinal measurement of the 1988 baseline samples. It also provides a point of comparison with high school sophomores from ten years before, as studied in HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 7896). Further, the study captures the population of early dropouts (those who leave school prior to the end of the tenth grade), while monitoring the transition of the student population into secondary schooling. The 1990 student component collected basic background information about students' school and home environments, participation in classes and extracurricular activities, current jobs, and students' goals, aspirations, and opinions about themselves. The student component also measured tenth-grade achievement and cognitive growth between 1988 and 1990 in the subject areas of mathematics, science, reading, and social studies. The 1990 school component supplies general descriptive information about the educational setting and environment in which surveyed students were enrolled. These data were collected from the chief administrator of each base-year school and cover school characteristics, grading and testing structure, school culture and academic climate, program and facilities information, parental interactions and involvement, and teaching staff characteristics. The 1990 teacher component was administered to teachers of first follow-up students in four basic subject areas: mathematics, science, English, and history. The questionnaire elicited teacher evaluations of student characteristics and performance in the classroom, curriculum information about the classes taught, teacher demographic and professional characteristics, information about parent-teacher interactions, time spent on various tasks, and perceptions of school climate and culture. The dropout component provides data on the process of dropping out of school as it occurs from eighth grade on. Variables include school attendance, determinants of leaving school, self-perceptions and attitudes, work history, and relationships with school personnel, peers, and family.</p>
Media	FTP or CDROM
Ncases	

Title	National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988: Second Follow-up (1992)
Year	
Codename	NELS90-92
Owner	ICPSR 6448
Source	National Center For Education Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection presents second follow-up data for the NATIONAL EDUCATION LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988 (ICPSR 9389). The base-year study, which collected information from student surveys and tests and from surveys of parents, school administrators, and teachers, was designed to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by students as they leave elementary school and progress through high school and postsecondary institutions or the work force. The first follow-up, NATIONAL EDUCATION LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988: FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1990) (ICPSR 9859), provided the first opportunity for longitudinal measurement of the 1988 baseline samples. It also provided a point of comparison with high school sophomores from ten years before, as studied in HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 7896). Further, the study captured the population of early dropouts (those who leave school prior to the end of the tenth grade), while monitoring the transition of the student population into secondary schooling. The second follow-up provides a cumulative measurement of learning in the course of secondary school, and also supplies information that will facilitate investigation of the transition into the labor force and postsecondary education after high school. The 1992 student component collected basic background information about students' school and home environments, participation in classes and extracurricular activities, current jobs, and their goals, aspirations, and opinions about themselves. The student component also gathered data about the family decision-making structure during the critical transition from secondary school to postsecondary education or the work environment. The 1992 school component solicited general descriptive information about the educational setting and environment in which surveyed students were enrolled. These data, which were collected from the chief administrator of each base-year school with sample members still in attendance, cover school, student, and teacher characteristics, school politics and programs, and school governance and climate. The 1992 teacher component was administered to teachers of second follow-up students in one of two basic subject areas: mathematics or science. The questionnaire elicited teacher evaluations of student characteristics and performance in the classroom, curriculum information about the classes taught, teacher demographic and professional characteristics, information about parent-teacher interactions, time spent on various tasks, and perceptions of school climate and culture. The dropout component provides data on the process of dropping out of school as it occurs from eighth grade on. Variables include school attendance, determinants of leaving school, self-perceptions and attitudes, work history, and relationships with school personnel, peers, and family. The parent component provides information about the factors that influence educational attainment and participation, including family background, socioeconomic conditions, and character of the home educational system. This component was present in the base-year survey but not in the first follow-up.</p>
Media	FTP or CDROM
Ncases	

Title	National Education Longitudinal Study: Base Year Through Fourth Follow-Up,
Year	1988-2000
Codename	NELS88-2000
Owner	ICPSR 3955
Source	United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistic
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection presents base year through fourth follow-up data for the National Education Longitudinal Study (see NATIONAL EDUCATION LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988 [ICPSR 9389], FIRST FOLLOW-UP, 1990 [ICPSR 9859], SECOND FOLLOW-UP, 1992 [ICPSR 6448]), and THIRD FOLLOW-UP, 1994 [ICPSR 6961]. In addition, these data sustain continuing trend comparisons with NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CLASS OF 1972 (ICPSR 8085) and HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980 (ICPSR 7896, 8297, 8443, 8896). NELS:88/2000 collected information on this cohort's accomplishments 12 years after the eighth-grade baseline survey. The 2000 data were collected at a key stage of life transitions for the eighth-grade class of 1988 since most had been out of high school for nearly eight years and many had already completed postsecondary education, started or even changed careers, and started families. Part 1, Student-Level Data, includes universe variables, base-year, first and second follow-up student components, school variables at the student level, second and third follow-up early graduate supplement and student-level transcript variables, first, second, and third follow-up dropout components, base-year and second follow-up parent components, and third and fourth follow-up questionnaires and derived variables. Part 2, Postsecondary Education Attendance Data, provides information for third and fourth follow-up respondents on attendance at postsecondary institutions. Part 3, Postsecondary Institution Data, supplies information about institutions applied to or attended by fourth follow-up respondents regarding sector, tuition/fee deciles, and enrollment. Part 4, Postsecondary 1994 Education Attendance Data, provides information for third follow-up respondents on attendance at postsecondary institutions, including enrollment dates and major fields of study. Added 4/20/2005.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Election Pool General Election Exit Polls, 2004
Year	2004
Codename	NEPGEE2004
Owner	ICPSR 4181
Source	National Election Pool, Edison Media Research, Mitofsky International
Status	A
Description	Election data for 50 states and the District of Columbia were collected through interviews conducted with voters as they left their polling places on election day, November 7, 2004. The Oregon election data were collected solely through pre-election telephone interviews because voting in that state was conducted entirely by mail. Part 1, Combined Data, is an aggregate of all of the other datasets in this collection. Part 2, National Data, contains data collected from a national sample. National sample respondents were asked a series of questions about their electoral choices, the issues surrounding the elections, and the factors that influenced their decisions. Questions focused on the direction of the country, national security, terrorism, the war in Iraq, the state and future of the nation's economy, gay marriage, and the George W. Bush presidency. Background information on national respondents includes age, race, gender, Hispanic descent, sexual orientation, age of children in household, marital status, political party, political orientation, employment status, education, religion, and family income. Parts 3-53 contain data collected from the individual state and District of Columbia surveys. Telephone surveys were conducted with absentee/early voters in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington State. Respondents were asked for their opinions of President George Bush, presidential candidate John Kerry, and the United States Congress, as well as for their vote choices in the relevant gubernatorial, senatorial, and congressional elections. Those queried were also asked whether they supported state-specific proposals, such as state funding of stem-cell research in California and defining marriage only as a union between a man and a woman in several states. Background information on individual state respondents includes age, race, gender, education, voter participation history, political party, political orientation, and family income. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Fertility Study, 1965, 1970, 1975
Year	
Codename	NFS65-70-75
Owner	Norman B. Ryder and Charles F. Westoff
Source	Norman B. Ryder And Charles F. Westoff
Status	A
Description	The data file contains responses to questions relating to American wives' childbearing to date, their expected future childbearing and various factors influencing family size, including opinions on abortion and population growth; demographic and socioeconomic conditions influencing the number of children wanted, the physiological capacity of the couple to have as many children as desired, and their ability to regulate conception. Data file also includes variables relating to work experience of wives and their husbands, earnings of both spouses, occupation, age and marriage history, education, geographic location, religious preference, nationality of both husband and wife.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1988: Behavioral Q
Year	
Codename	NHNE7688
Owner	ICPSR 9552
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for H
Status	A
Description	<p>This dataset from the National Health and Examination Survey II (NHANES II) features supplemental variables on personality and activity-level behaviors that may be related to coronary heart disease. Additionally, demographic variables and sampling weights are included in the file. The Demographic Section is divided into four parts: residence data, sample person data, household data, and head of household data. The residence data include information on where the respondent lives, size of place, and total number of persons in the household and/or family. Variables in the sample person data cover age, birth date, sex, race, state of birth, marital status, national origin or ancestry, educational status, and job- and work-related questions. Household data are concerned with characteristics such as total number of rooms in the residence, number of bedrooms, type of kitchen facilities, whether there are running water facilities in the household, and type of heating and cooling systems. Additional household variables offer information on transportation, the languages spoken in the household, and income for the past year. The head of household data include items such as head's age at interview, birth date, sex, race, state of birth, marital status, ancestry, education status, work status, and military service history. The Sample Weight Section provides appropriate adjustments to be used in making population estimates for the examined sample ages 25-74 as a whole, for the portion of the sample who had the medical history interview only, for those that had specific laboratory tests, for specific age/sex/race strata, and for poverty/nonpoverty status. The final section, variables from the Behavior Questionnaire, includes the 19-item Jenkins Activity Survey (1965 version), which elicits information on the sample respondent's perceptions of his or her own tendencies to be hard-driving, impatient, pressured by time, irritated, and competitive. Ten other questions were asked on amount and frequency of physical activity.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, 1988-1994
Year	
Codename	NHANES88_94
Owner	ICPSR 2231
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for
Status	
Description	<p>The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), conducted in 1988-1994, was designed to obtain nationally representative information on the health and nutritional status of the population of the United States through interviews and direct physical examinations. NHANES III contains data for a sample of 33,994 persons aged 2 months and older who participated in the survey. A home examination option was employed for the first time in order to obtain examination data for very young children and for elderly persons who were unable to visit the mobile examination center (MEC). The home examination included only a subset of the components used in the full MEC examination, since it would have been difficult to collect some types of data in a home setting. The dataset contains information on high blood pressure and cholesterol, obesity, passive smoking, lung disease, osteoporosis, HIV, hepatitis, helicobacter pylori, immunization status, diabetes, allergies, growth and development, blood lead, anemia, food sufficiency, and dietary intake, including fats, antioxidants, and nutritional blood measures. Dietary Recall information is found in three data files (Parts 4, 7, and 8) and four table files (Parts 3, 5, 6, and 9). The Adult and Youth Household files (Parts 1 and 11) comprise the total number of respondents when combined. All of the data files may be linked by using the survey participant identification number (SEQN).</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992: [United States]
Year	1992
Codename	NHASLS92
Owner	ICPSR 6647
Source	Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michael
Status	A
Description	<p>The purpose of this study was to collect extensive information on the sexual experiences and other social, demographic, attitudinal, and health-related characteristics of adults in the United States. Social background information was collected on cohabitational (including married) partners and sexual partners in the year before the survey. Both social and sexual data were collected on up to two of the respondents' most recent sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Major areas of investigation include sexual experiences such as number of sexual partners in given time periods, frequency of particular practices, and timing of various sexual events. The data cover childhood and adolescence, as well as adulthood. Other topics in the survey relate to sexual victimization, marriage and cohabitation, and fertility. Respondents were also queried about their physical health, including history of sexually transmitted diseases. Respondents' attitudes toward premarital sex, the appeal of particular practices such as oral sex, and levels of satisfaction with particular sexual relationships were also studied. Demographic items include race, education, political and religious affiliation, income, and occupation.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1985
Year	1985
Codename	NHIS85
Owner	ICPSR 8668
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	The basic purpose of the 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 variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry, and occupation codes and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively. The Health Promotions and Disease Prevention Supplement includes questions on health and fitness awareness, general health habits, injury control, child safety and health, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	NHIS86
Owner	ICPSR 8976
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>The basic purpose of the 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 variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry, and occupation codes and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively. Respondents for the Functional Limitations Supplement were persons aged 65 and older. Questions concerned degree of difficulty in performing activities of daily living. For the Longest Job Worked Supplement, respondents were persons aged 25 or older who had worked. Information obtained in this supplement determines the effects of a persons' job on his/her health. Respondents for the Vitamin/Mineral Intake Supplement were sampled from those age 2-6 and those 18 or older. Proxies for the children and the adults themselves were asked questions to determine individual consumption of these nutrients and their effects on health. The Health and Dental Insurance Supplements include all the respondents, and have questions on Medicare and other types of health insurance coverage, reasons for visits to the dentist, use of fluorides, and other oral health practices. Class IV.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1987
Year	1987
Codename	NHIS87
Owner	ICPSR 9195
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) 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 variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	NHIS88
Owner	ICPSR 9412
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	The basic purpose of the 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 variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry, and occupation codes and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1991: Pregnancy and Smoking Supplement
Year	1991
Codename	NHIS91_PSS
Owner	ICPSR 6138
Source	United States DHHS. National Center for Health Statistics
Status	
Description	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 core Person File (see NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991 [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The variables unique to this supplement, which surveyed women aged 18-49, cover two major areas: pregnancy and smoking. Each respondent was asked about whether she had had a live birth in the last five years, and the month and year of the child's birth. Questions were also asked on breast-feeding, including length of time the child was breast-fed, period when breast milk was the child's only food, and age of the child when breast-feeding stopped. With respect to smoking, respondents were asked about the number of cigarettes they had smoked during their lifetime, whether they smoked last year, whether they currently smoked, and whether they smoked daily. In addition, respondents were queried about whether they had ever quit smoking for one day or more, whether they had quit smoking during the last 12 months, the number of times they had quit smoking during the last 12 months, and why they had stopped smoking.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	NHIS94
Owner	ICPSR 6724
Source	US Dept. of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics.
Status	
Description	<p>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 Household Record file (Part 1) presents information on type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in the household, whether there is a telephone, number of unrelated individuals, and region. Variables in the Person Record file (Part 2) cover sex, age, race, marital status, Hispanic origin, education, veteran status, family income, family size, major activities, health status, activity limits, employment status, industry, and occupation. These person-level variables are also found in the Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital Record files (Parts 3-5). The Person Record file also contains height, weight, bed days, doctor visits, hospital stays, years at residence, and region variables. Data for each reported health condition, with specifics on injury and accident reports, are supplied in the condition file, while the Doctor Visit Record file documents doctor visits within the time period and identifies acute or chronic conditions. The Hospital Record file contains information on conditions, hospital episodes, type of service, type of hospital ownership, date of admission and discharge, number of nights in hospital, and operations performed, within the 12-month period.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1994: Second Longitudinal Study on Aging,
Year	1997
Codename	NHIS94_2LSAW2_97
Owner	ICPSR 3526
Source	Us Department of Health & Human Services. National Center for Health Statisti
Status	A
Description	<p>The Second Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA II) is a collaborative effort of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA). The National Health Interview Survey, 1994Second Supplement on Aging (SOA II) (ICPSR 2563), serves as the baseline for this study. LSOA II Wave 2 interviews were conducted with a total of 7,998 respondents who were interviewed at baseline and consists of 7,060 survivor interviews and 998 decedent interviews. LSOA II Wave 2 is comprised of two data files, the Survivor File (Part 1) and the Decedent File (Part 2). The Survivor File contains one record for each sample person (N = 9,447) interviewed at baseline and includes information drawn from several additional sources, including the 1994 National Health Interview Survey core questionnaire (ICPSR 6724), the 1994 National Health Interview Survey: Family Resources Supplement (ICPSR 2656), Phase I of the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability (ICPSR 2539), and the SOA II baseline interview (ICPSR 2563). Wave 2 questions examined migration, convalescent home utilization, persistent symptomatic conditions such as pain in legs, swelling in feet, etc., nutrition, influenza immunization, mammogram, prostate, and cholesterol screenings, routine use of vitamins and aspirin, and detailed questions on home health care utilization. In addition a random one-quarter sample of the follow-up respondents were chosen to complete the Childhood Health and Family Longevity Module. This section is similar to that administered during the 1996 Health and Retirement Survey (HRS). Variable SF3462 indicates whether the sample person answered the childhood module. For the Decedent File (Part 2) information was gathered from a family member or close relative regarding sample persons (N = 938) who were deceased at the time of Wave 2 interviews. Questions focused on housing, long-term care, assistance with key activities, chronic conditions, cognitive functioning, and health care use and health insurance. DATE ADDED: 04-26-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 1994: Second Longitudinal Study on Aging,
Year	2000
Codename	NHIS94_2LSAW3
Owner	ICPSR 3807
Source	USDHHS. National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>The Second Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA II) is a collaborative effort of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA). The NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1994: SECOND SUPPLEMENT ON AGING (SOA II) (ICPSR 2563) serves as the baseline for this study. LSOA II, Wave 3 consists of 7,936 survivor interviews and 906 decedent interviews in two data files: the Survivor File (Part 1) and the Decedent File (Part 2). The Survivor File contains one record for each sample person (N = 9,447) interviewed at baseline and includes information drawn from several additional sources, including the 1994 National Health Interview Survey (ICPSR 6724) core questionnaire, the 1994 National Health Interview Survey: Family Resources Supplement (ICPSR 2656), Phase I of the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability (ICPSR 2539), and the SOA II baseline interview (ICPSR 2563). Wave 3 questions (beginning at variable SF3664) examined migration, convalescent home utilization, nutrition, influenza immunization, mammogram, prostate, and cholesterol screenings, routine use of vitamins, aspirin, calcium supplements, and antioxidants, and detailed questions on home health care utilization. In addition, a random one-quarter sample of the follow-up respondents were chosen to complete the Childhood Health and Family Longevity Module. This section is similar to that administered during the 1996 Health and Retirement Survey (HRS). Variable SF3462 indicates whether the sample person answered the childhood module. For the Decedent File (Part 2), information was gathered from a family member or close relative regarding sample persons (N = 906) who were deceased at the time of Wave 3 interviews. Questions focused on housing, long-term care, assistance with key activities, chronic conditions, cognitive functioning, health care use, and health insurance. DATE ADDED: 04-26-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Survey, 2001
Year	2001
Codename	NHIS2001
Owner	ICPSR 3605
Source	US Dept. of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>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. Implementation of a redesigned NHIS, consisting of a basic module, a periodic module, and a topical module, began in 1997 (See NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1997 [ICPSR 2954]). The 2001 NHIS contains the Household, Family, Person, Sample Adult, Sample Child, Child Immunization, and Injury and Poison Episode data files from the basic module. Each record in the Household-Level File (Part 1) contains data on type of living quarters, number of families in the household responding and not responding, and the month and year of the interview for each sampling unit. The Family-Level File (Part 2) is made up of reconstructed variables from the person-level data of the basic module and includes information on sex, age, race, marital status, Hispanic origin, education, veteran status, family income, family size, major activities, health status, activity limits, and employment status, along with industry and occupation. As part of the basic module, the Person-Level File (Part 3) provides information on all family members with respect to health status, limitation of daily activities, cognitive impairment, and health conditions. Also included are data on years at current residence, region variables, height, weight, bed days, doctor visits, hospital stays, and health care access and utilization. A randomly-selected adult in each family was interviewed for the Sample Adult File (Part 4) regarding respiratory conditions, renal conditions, AIDS, joint symptoms, health status, limitation of daily activities, and behaviors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical activity. Also included in this file are variables pertaining to the Healthy People 2010 Objectives. The Sample Child File (Part 5) provides information from an adult in the household on medical conditions of one child in the household, such as respiratory problems, seizures, allergies, and use of special equipment such as hearing aids, braces, or wheelchairs. Also included are variables regarding child behavior, the use of mental health services, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The Child Immunization File (Part 6) presents information from shot records and supplies vaccination status, along with the number and dates of shots, and information about the chicken pox vaccine. Episode-based information regarding injuries and poisonings are found in the Injury and Poison Episode File (Part 7), which examines the cause and date of injury or poisoning, loss of time from work or school, and whether the episode resulted in hospitalization. Information in the Injury and Poison Verbatim File (Part 8) is comprised of narrative text describing injuries, including type of injury, how the injury occurred, and the body part injured. DATE ADDED: 05-01-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Surveys, 1990: AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Suppl
Year	1990
Codename	NHIS90_AID
Owner	ICPSR 9909
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	The basic 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 purpose of this supplement was to monitor the public's knowledge about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and to obtain information about the use of blood tests for the AIDS virus infection. The file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990 [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover attitudes towards and knowledge of AIDS, the effects of the disease, how it is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, detection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) with blood tests, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had the test for AIDS, had tested positively for the virus, or had the disease.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Health Interview Surveys, 1991: Child Health Supplement
Year	1991
Codename	NHIS91
Owner	ICPSR 6052
Source	National Center for Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	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 1991 Child Health Supplement provides variables from the core Person File (see NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991 [ICPSR 6049]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover childhood immunizations and whether children were vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, mumps, and rubella. Additionally, questions were asked about occurrences of diarrhea and ear infections, other possible physical and mental conditions, and whether the children were in day care with other children. Questions about seat belt usage and organized sports participation were asked as well.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992
Year	1992
Codename	NHAMCS92
Owner	ICPSR 6585
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for H
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) was inaugurated in 1992 to fill a gap in data about ambulatory medical care in the United States. Although the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) collects annual data on patient visits to physician offices, it excludes the hospital emergency room and outpatient department visits that make up a large part of the total ambulatory care received each year. The 1992 NHAMCS provides data from samples of patient records selected from emergency departments (EDs) and outpatient departments (OPDs) of a national sample of hospitals. The resulting national estimates describe the use of hospital ambulatory medical care services in the United States. Between December 2, 1991, and December 27, 1992, data were collected from 314 OPDs and 437 EDs. Among the variables included are age, race, and sex of the patient, along with the reason for the visit, physician's diagnoses, cause of injury (ED only), surgical procedures (OPD only), medication therapy, and expected source of payment.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	NHAMCS96
Owner	ICPSR 2365
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) was inaugurated in 1992 to fill a gap in data about ambulatory medical care in the United States. Although the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) collects annual data on patient visits to physician offices, it excludes the hospital emergency room and outpatient department visits that make up a large part of the total ambulatory care received each year. The NHAMCS provides data from samples of patient records selected from emergency departments (EDs) and outpatient departments (OPDs) of a national sample of hospitals. The resulting national estimates describe the use of hospital ambulatory medical care services in the United States. For the 1996 survey, data were collected from 235 OPDs and 392 EDs. Among the variables included are age, race, and sex of the patient, reason for the visit, physician's diagnoses, cause of injury (ED only), surgical procedures (OPD only), medication therapy, and expected source of payment.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1979-1992: Multi-Year Data
Year	
Codename	NHDS79-92
Owner	ICPSR 6983
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. This data collection consists of data from the 1979-1992 NHDS files, split into non-newborn (Part 1) and newborn (Part 2) data. Variables include patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), month of admission, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. The medical information is coded using the INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION (ICD-9-CM).;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	NHDS93
Owner	ICPSR 6698
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. The medical information is coded using the INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION (ICD-9-CM).
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	NHDS94
Owner	ICPSR 2283
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. The medical information is coded using the INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION (ICD-9-CM).;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	NHDS95
Owner	ICPSR 2284
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center
Status	A
Description	The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. The medical information is coded using the INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION (ICD-9-CM).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Household Education Survey, 2001
Year	2001
Codename	NHES2001
Owner	ICPSR 3198
Source	United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistic
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Household Education Survey (NHES) reports on the condition of education in the United States by collecting data at the household level rather than using a traditional, school-based data collection system. The surveys attempt to address many current issues in education, such as preprimary education, school safety and discipline, adult education, and activities related to citizenship. This survey included three topical survey components. The Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey (Part 1) gathered information on the nonparental care arrangements and educational programs of preschool children, such as care by relatives, care by persons to whom they were not related, and participation in day care centers and preschool programs including Head Start. The Before- and After-School Programs and Activities (ASPA) Survey (Part 2) addressed relative and nonrelative care for school-age children during the out-of-school hours, including home schooling as well as participation in before- and/or after-school programs, activities, and self-care. The Adult Education and Lifelong Learning (AELL) Survey (Part 3) collected data such as type of program, employer support, and credential sought for participation in the following types of adult educational activities: English as a second language, adult basic education, credential programs, apprenticeships, work-related courses, and personal interest courses. Some information on work-related informal learning activities was gathered as well. DATE ADDED: 05-13-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1995
Year	1995
Codename	NHSODU95
Owner	ICPSR 6950
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse an
Status	A
Description	<p>This series measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The surveys are designed to provide quarterly, as well as annual, estimates. Information is provided on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of United States households aged 12 and older. Questions include age at first use as well as lifetime, annual, and past-month usage for the following drug classes: cannabis, cocaine (and crack), hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, alcohol, tobacco, anabolic steroids, nonmedical use of prescription drugs including psychotherapeutics, and polysubstance use. Respondents were also asked about substance abuse treatment history, illegal activities, problems resulting from use of drugs, perceptions of the risks involved, personal and family income sources and amounts, need for treatment for drug or alcohol use, criminal record, and needle-sharing. Questions on mental health and access to care, which were introduced in the 1994-B questionnaire (see NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1994 [ICPSR 6949]), were retained in this administration of the survey. Demographic data include gender, race, age, ethnicity, marital status, motor vehicle use, educational level, job status, income level, veteran status, and past and current household composition.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Jail Census, 1993
Year	1993
Codename	NJC93
Owner	ICPSR 6648
Source	US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a series of data collection efforts aimed at studying the nation's locally administered jails. The 1993 census included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that held inmates beyond arraignment and were staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and seven facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails. For purposes of this data collection, a local jail was defined as a confinement facility intended for holding adults, and in some cases juveniles pending adjudication or having sentences of a year or less. Jails were further defined as being administered by a local law enforcement agency. Variables include information on jail population by legal status, age, and sex of prisoners, maximum sentence, admissions and releases, available services and programs, structure and capacity, facility age and use of space, expenditure, employment, staff information, and health issues, which include statistics on drugs, AIDS, and tuberculosis.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972
Year	
Codename	NLS72
Owner	ICPSR 8085
Source	National Center For Education Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>This longitudinal data collection supplies information on the educational, vocational, and personal development of young people who were high school seniors in 1972 and examines the kinds of factors--personal, familial, social, institutional, and cultural--that may affect that development. The collection provides a broad spectrum of information on each student and covers areas such as ability, socioeconomic status, home background, community environment, ethnicity, significant others, current activity at time of survey, educational attainment, school experiences, school performance, work status, work performance and satisfaction, goal orientations, marriage and the family, and military experience. Data collected in the base-year (1972) focus on factors relating to the student's personal/family background, education and work experiences, plans, aspirations, attitudes, and opinions. The first follow-up, which was conducted in 1973, offers information on the respondent's activity state (education, work, etc.), socioeconomic status, work and educational experience since leaving high school, future plans, and expectations. The second follow-up (1974) probes respondents on similar measures but is augmented by additional variables pertaining to work and education. The third follow-up (1976) contains additional items on graduate school application and entry, job supervision, sex roles, sex and race biases, and a subjective rating of high school experiences. The fourth follow-up (1979) offers data similar to the other follow-ups but includes some variables which were modified to elicit unique information. For the fifth follow-up, the sample members averaged 32 years of age and had been out of high school for 14 years. In addition to covering the same subject areas as the previous surveys, this follow-up includes additional questions on marital history, divorce, child support, and economic relationships in modern families. Part 1 of this collection contains base-year data as well as data collected during four subsequent follow-ups which were undertaken in 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1979, while Part 12 contains fifth follow-up data for 1986. Part 2, the School File, contains information obtained from the respondent's high school and also from high school counselors. Data are available on school organization and enrollment, course offerings, special services and programs, library and other resources, time scheduling, and grading systems. Counselor information is supplied on work loads, counseling practices and facilities, experience with student financial aid programs, age, ethnicity, training, and experience. A supplementary School District Census File, Part 3, contains 1970 Census data tabulated by school district boundaries. In addition, the collection includes an FICE Code File and a CEEB Institutional Data Base File which can be used in conjunction with the student file to supply contextual information about respondents' colleges. The Institutional Data Base File offers data for colleges and universities on items such as enrollment, income and revenues, expenses, tuition and fees, and median student scores on standardized tests. Parts 6, 7, 9, and 10 contain transcript data from each postsecondary institution reported by sample members in the first through fourth follow-up surveys. Data are available for several types of postsecondary institutions, ranging from short-term vocational or occupational programs through major universities with graduate programs and professional schools. Data in these four rectangular files--Student, Transcript, Term, and Course Files--are organized to be used in combination hierarchically. Information is available on terms of attendance, fields of study, specific courses taken, and grades and credits earned. The Fifth Follow-Up Teaching Supplement (Parts 15-17) surveyed those members of the original 1972 sample who had obtained teaching certificates and/or who had teaching experience. Respondents were</p>

	asked questions about their qualifications, experience, and attitudes toward teaching.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of College Graduates, 1967-1985
Year	
Codename	NLSCG6785
Owner	ICPSR 9390
Source	Murnane, Richard J.
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection is based upon data from three national longitudinal surveys administered by the United States Census Bureau and is intended for research into career histories and decisions of young men and women who graduated from college between 1967 and 1985. Several research questions are explored including the following: (1) Who, among college graduates, entered teaching? (2) Of those who entered teaching, who stayed, and for how long? (3) What do teachers do when they leave teaching and from which occupations are they most likely to return to teaching (4) Do the career patterns of teachers and potential teachers differ by gender, age, college major, or IQ score? (5) Have there been changes in teacher career patterns over time? This data file contains 154 variables in four categories: individual characteristics (birth year, race, IQ score, Armed Forces Qualifications Test, gender, and dependents), educational characteristics (year of graduation, major field of study), employment characteristics (employment status, job state salary), and teaching status (whether the graduate taught within five years of graduation, years of teaching, career state length of first teaching job, year left teaching, reason for leaving teaching, second teaching job length, year returned to teaching).</p> <p>CLASS UNIVERSE: All college graduates in the United States between 1967-1985. NOTE: This data collection includes only those college graduates whose race was classified as black or white. The National Longitudinal of Labor Market Experience data files, from which these data are available through ICPSR under study number 7610.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Ambulatory Medical Visits Data [
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT14.5
Owner	ICPSR 9881
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Ca
Status	A
Description	<p>The 1987 NMES provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. Public Use Tape 14.5 provides three data files containing information on the use of and expenditures for ambulatory medical services reported in the Household Survey. The Household Survey is one of the three major components of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). (The other two components are the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives [SAIAN] and the Institutional Population Component.) The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. An ambulatory visit is defined as a single contact with a medical provider for one or more services in either a hospital outpatient department or emergency room, a setting other than an inpatient hospital (such as a physician's office, a clinic, or a lab), a nursing home, or a person's home. The first file includes visits and telephone calls to physicians' offices (including HMOs and health departments) in settings other than a hospital or at home, and to providers of care (e.g. chiropractors and psychologists). The second file includes visits to hospital outpatient departments, and the third file covers visits to hospital emergency rooms, both regardless of provider type. A record on any of these data files represents a unique ambulatory visit. In addition, each file contains demographic information such as age, sex, and race, dates of visits, medical conditions associated with the visit, and variables such as types of procedures performed and the main reason for the visit.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Data from the Household Survey,
Year	1987
Codename	NMES1987_RF40R
Owner	ICPSR 6868
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Ca
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The first set of surveys, the NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY (NMCES), was carried out in 1977 by the National Center for Health Services Research (now called the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research). In 1980 the NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics and the Health Care Financing Administration, significantly extended the series. The 1987 NMES, conducted by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, gathered still more detailed information on health expenditures through the use of several component surveys. The first is a Household Survey based on a national probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The second component of the 1987 NMES, the Institutional Population Component, is a survey of nursing/personal care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded and residents admitted to those facilities. The third component is the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN), which sampled American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near federal reservations, who were eligible to receive care from the Indian Health Service. Data from the interview rounds and special topic surveys are released as separate public use tape collections. Records in the NMES Household, Institutional, and SAIAN components can be linked with records in other surveys from the same component.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey I, Population a
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_HSIPHP
Owner	ICPSR 9339
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains two data files derived from information gathered in the initial screening and Round 1 interviews of the Household Survey component of the 1987 NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY (NMES). The Person File contains data on each person sampled in the first round of the Household Survey. Data are included on each sampled person's self-reported coverage under private health insurance and public programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, and CAMPUS/CAMPVA. In addition, data describe difficulties and help with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, handling money, walking, shopping, preparation of meals, light housekeeping, and the use of telephones and transportation. For persons with difficulties in activities of daily living, there is also information on prior nursing home institutionalization and the use of special equipment, adult day care, senior centers, home-delivered and congregate meals, special transportation, and telephone assurance. The Person File covers a broad range of personal background variables: age, sex, race, ethnicity, Hispanic ancestry, marital status, family relationships, educational status, employment status, occupation, industry, wages and salary, length of time at work, characteristics of the workplace, union membership, and military service. The Home Health Provider File contains data (as reported by the Household Survey respondents) on each provider of formal or informal services who came to the home of a person in the Household Survey sample within a month of the Round 1 interview. Information in the Home Health Provider File includes date of the provider's last visit, length of stay in the home, type of services rendered, provider's place of work, provider's medical specialty, if any, and whether or not the provider was a relative of the person receiving help.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Health Status
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT9
Owner	ICPSR 9674
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health C
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 9 contains the initial release of data from two supplementary parts of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey's Household Survey: the Health Status Questionnaire, and the Access to Care Supplement. The file provides person-level data for all those respondents (other than infants less than one year of age) with both information for their entire period of 1987 survey eligibility (Rounds 1-4) and valid data on a minimum set of items in both the Health Status Questionnaire and Access to Care Supplement. The minimum items were: perceived general health status, at least one question on availability and characteristics of a usual source of medical or dental care, all items in the checklists of chronic conditions (for adults aged 18 and over), at least one question on screening for breast and cervical cancer (for adult females), and all questions on immunizations (for children aged 1-17). The Health Status Questionnaire was administered in three age-specific versions between Rounds 1 and 2 of the interviews. Adults aged 18 and over responded for themselves and for children aged 5-17 and under 5 years in their families. The Questionnaire contained items concerning self-assessments of current and past health status, acute and chronic conditions, vision and hearing, dental status, mental health and functional ability, and health-related behaviors such as care-seeking and preventive care. The Access to Care Supplement was administered to all eligible household respondents during Round 3 interviews, and covered access to and usual sources of medical and dental care. For medical providers identified as a usual source of care, information was sought on their specialty, sex, race/ethnicity, and on availability and convenience in terms of hours of practice, travel and waiting times, and related items. Other topics in the Access to Care Supplement included reasons for the lack of a usual source of care and sources of care during an illness. The file also includes basic demographic data from the Household Survey.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Hospital Stays
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT14.4
Owner	ICPSR 9840
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	
Description	The data on Public Use Tape 14.4 provide information on hospital stays, the major reason reported by household respondents of admission and related conditions, length of stay, medical procedures performed, cost of services, and means of payment. These data were collected in the four rounds of interviews and in the NMES Medical Provider Survey, a survey designed to reduce the potential bias in medical expenditure estimates derived solely from data provided by household respondents. The data file contains one recored per hopital stay for each eligible person in the Household Survey who reported at least one stay during 1987.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Population Ch
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT13
Owner	ICPSR 9695
Source	US Dept of Health and Human Services
Status	A
Description	The Household survey is one of the 3 major components of the 1987 NMES. Like its predecessors, the 1987 NMES provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals,, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. PUT 13 contains full-year 1987 person-level charateristics and utilization data collected in Rounds 1-4 of the household survey. The tape is intended to serce as the base tape for all other public use tapes with full-year HS data. It contains detailed information on eligibility status and survey administration variables for all persons in HS sample. There are two person-level data files in PUT13. Part 1 contains both edited and constructed variables describing demographic and family relationships, income, disability, employment, health insurance status, and utilization data. Part 2 contains the original unedited versions of the edited variables in Part 1, as well as imputation flags for the edited and constructed variables in Part 2. Full identifier variables and weight and variance estimation variables are included in both files.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of Am. Indians & AL Nat.:
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT37
Owner	ICPSR 6490
Source	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the NMES Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS facilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 20 percent of the interviews were not conducted entirely in English. Of these, approximately 40 percent were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 37 contains the final 1987 calendar year SAIAN data, and updates all previous releases of SAIAN data. Variables include population characteristics (demographic information, native language, household composition, employment, health insurance, eligibility status) health statistics (medical conditions, illnesses, limitations on activities, vaccinations), prescribed medicines (dates medication last taken, name of medication prescribed, number of medication purchases made during the year), home health care, medical items purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained, type of traditional medical practitioner seen by respondent, type of service obtained during dental visits, inpatient hospital stays (reason for entry, surgery performed, days and nights in hospital, date entered and discharged), ambulatory visits and telephone calls to physicians' offices, visits to hospital outpatient departments, and visits to hospital emergency rooms.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of Am. Indians & AL Nat.:
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT37
Owner	ICPSR 6225
Source	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the NMES Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS facilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 20 percent of the interviews were not conducted entirely in English. Of these, approximately 40 percent were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 23.1P contains information on the dates medication was last taken, the name of the medication prescribed and taken, the number of medication purchases made during the year, and the health condition of the respondent.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of Am. Indians & Alaska
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT11
Owner	ICPSR 9689
Source	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
Status	A
Description	The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) is one of three major components of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). (The other two components are the Household Survey and the Institutional Population Component.) The SAIAN was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS facilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 40 percent of the interviews were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 11 contains person-level data from Round 1 only, focusing on demographics, household composition, employment, and health insurance.;

Media A

Ncases

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_20P
Owner	ICPSR 6231
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 20P contains detailed information on eligible status, interview dates, demographic characteristics (age, marital status, military service, education, income), employment and insurance, link variables, and other survey administration previously released in National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Round 1 Person-Level File [Public Use Tape 11].

Media FTP

Ncases

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_21P
Owner	ICPSR 6169
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the NMES Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS facilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 20 percent of the interviews were not conducted entirely in English. Of these, approximately 40 percent were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 21P includes variables on demographic characteristics (age, race, sex), medical conditions, illnesses, limitations on activities, vaccinations, type of medical facility and doctors, and native language.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_232
Owner	ICPSR 6251
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	Part 1 of this collection contains information on formal home care providers for each eligible person in the SAIAN who reported receiving home health services, including date the provider was seen, provider;s length of stay, type of agency the provider worked for, and kind of help performed by the provider. Demographic information on the recipient (race, age and sex), and household-reported medical conditions associated with the use of home health care is also included. Part 2 contrans information on medical items purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained. demographic variables similar to those in Part 1 are provided, along with medical conditions and dates that items were obtained. Part 3 contains variables on the type of traditional practitioner seen by respondents, as well as demographic and medical condition variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_233
Owner	ICPSR 6226
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 23.3P contains information on the type of service obtained during dental visits, dates of service, and medical condition if the visit was due to accident or injury. All dental visits reported by respondents are included, regardless of whether the bisit was to an IHS or non-IHS-spondored provider.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_234
Owner	ICPSR 6220
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 23.4P contains information and related documentation on inpatient hospital stays in calendar year 1987. Variables include the date respondent entered the hospital, date discharged, nights in the hospital, days in the hospital, reason for entry and surgery performed. Information is also provided on whether a baby was born, the type of birth, and the baby's condition at birth. Additional data cover the type of hospital (Veterans Administration or Indian Health Service).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and A
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_235
Owner	ICPSR 6221
Source	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and R
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 23.5 provides three data files containing information on the use of and expenditures for ambulatory medical services and sources of payment reported in the SAIAN survey. An ambulatory visit is defined as a single contact with a medical provider for one or more services in either a hospital outpatient department or emergency room, a setting other than an inpatient hospital (such as a physician's office, a clinic, or a lab), a nursing home, or a person's home. The first file includes visits and telephone calls to physician's offices (including HMOs and health departments) in settings other than a hospital or at home, and to providers of care (e.g., chiropractors and psychologists). The second file covers visits to hospital emergency rooms, both regardless of provider type. A record on any of these data files represents a unique ambulatory visit. Variables include dates of visits, mmedical conditions associated with the visit, types of procedures performed, and the main reason for the visit.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of Indians and Alaska Nati
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT37
Owner	ICPSR 6490
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Ca
Status	A
Description	Public Use Tape 37 contains the final 1987 calender year SAIAN data, and updates all previous releases of SAIAN data. Variables include population characteristics (demographic information, natively language, household composition, employment, health insurance, eligibility status); health statistics (medical conditions, illnesses, limitations on activities, vaccinations); prescribed medicines (dates medication last taken, name of medication prescribed, number of medication purchase, year); home health care: medical items purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained; type of traditional medical practitioner seen by rest service obtained during dental visits; inpatient hospital stays (reason for entry, surgery performed, days and nights in hospital, date entered and discharged); ambulatory visits and telephone calls to physicians' offices, visits to hospital outpatient departments; and visits to hospital emergency rooms.NOTE: The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 37 supersede the following public use tapes: National Medical Expenditure survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Population Characteristics [Public Use Tape 20P] (ICPSR 6169), National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Health Status Questionnaires and Access to Care Supplement [Public Use Tape 21P] (ICPSR 6169), National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Prescribed Medicine Data [Public Use Tape 23.1P] (ICPSR 6225), National Medical Expenditure Survey Of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Home Health Care, Medical Equipment Purchases and Traditional Medicine [Public Use Tape 23.2P] (ICPSR 6251) National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Dental Visit Data [Pubic Use Tape 23.3P] ICPSR 6226), National Medical Expenditure Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Hospital Stays Data [Public Use Tape 23.4P] (ICPSR 6220), National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Ambulatory Medical Visit Data [Public Use Tape (ICPSR 6221). Records in these files can be linked to other public use datasets from the SAIAN using the person identifier (PIDX)
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Medical Expenditure Survey,1987: Household Survey, Expenditures, S
Year	1987
Codename	NMES87_PUT18
Owner	ICPSR 6247
Source	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Ca
Status	A
Description	The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. In addition to the core data, Public Use Tape 18 provides supplemental information on income, assets, and taxes. Income-related variables distinguish among 26 types of income. Also included are demographic characteristics of respondents (age, race/ethnicity, sex), tax filing status, home ownership, type of occupation, medical deductions, type of payment for health care, day care arrangements for children, pregnancies during 1987, related prenatal care, veteran status, and loss of a close relative or friend

Media

Ncases

Title	National Organizations Survey (NOS), 1991
Year	1991
Codename	nos91
Owner	ICPSR 6240
Source	Kalleberg, Arne L., David Knoke, Peter V. Marsden, and Joe L. Spaeth.
Status	A
Description	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. Date added: 07/25/2002.

Media

Ncases

Title	National Organizations Survey (NOS), 1996-1997
Year	1996-1997
Codename	NOS96-97
Owner	ICPSR 3190
Source	Kalleberg, Arne L., David Knoke, and Peter V. Marsden.
Status	A
Description	The 1996-1997 NOS consists of data on 1,002 United States work establishments and was conducted from June 10, 1996, to June 13, 1997, using a stratified random sample from approximately 15 million work establishments in Dun and Bradstreet's Information Services data file. The study concentrated on United States work establishments' employment contracts, applying an interorganizational network perspective to explain two basic human resource practices: how employers interact with other organizations to obtain and train new workers. Topics covered the use of contingent employees and relationships with organizational providers of contingent employees, staffing methods, internal job ladders and promotion chains, high performance work organization, job training programs, and employee benefits and incentives. Additional items gathered basic information about each organization's formal structure, social demography, environmental situation, and productivity and performance. DATE ADDED: 02-10-2004.

Media

Ncases

Title	National Recreation Survey, 1982-1983: [United States]
Year	198201983
Codename	NRS82-83
Owner	ICPSR 8296
Source	United States Department of the Interior.
Status	A
Description	Respondents' recreational habits are examined in this collection. Questions concerning participation in recreational activities include outdoor recreational activities enjoyed, favorite activities, and amount of time and money spent on activities. The study also probes respondents' reasons for not participating in recreational activities, and the use of national parks. Demographic questions include living quarters, motor vehicles owned, telephone use, income, ethnicity, race, sex, age, education, and employment. DATE ADDED: 04-15-2004.

Media

Ncases

Title	National Study of Philanthropy, 1974
Year	1974
Codename	NSOP74
Owner	ICPSR 7496
Source	Morgan, James N.
Status	A
Description	The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of tax and foundation laws on charitable giving and to gain a better understanding of giving in general. Two national sample surveys are included in this study, both conducted in 1974. Both samples oversampled higher income people because giving to others, particularly gifts of money, tends to be concentrated among those with higher incomes. In addition, the Survey Research Center sample oversampled higher income areas and further eliminated a fraction of those under age 25 or with less than a college education. This sample resulted in 1,892 responses. The second sample was drawn with the cooperation of the Internal Revenue Service and the interviewing was conducted by the staff of the United States Census Bureau. This survey, which used a questionnaire almost identical to the first, yielded 1,025 respondents. Questions were asked about contributions of time and money to religious and charitable organizations. Details about the recipients and the amounts given were obtained for larger gifts. In addition to income, assets, demographic and background information, respondents were asked various questions about their knowledge of and attitudes toward the tax laws concerning contributions.

Media

Ncases

Title	National Survey of Access to Health Care, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	NSAHC86
Owner	ICPSR 8981
Source	Howard E. Freeman
Status	A

Description This data collection assesses Americans' access to health care, use of medical services, and problems encountered in obtaining health care. The file contains variables on the respondents' personal background, utilization of medical, dental, and mental health services, and experiences obtaining care. Class IV. 10,130 cases 733 variables

Media

Ncases

Title	National Survey of Black Americans, 1979-1980
Year	1980
Codename	NSBA80
Owner	ICPSR 8512
Source	Jackson, James S., and Gerald Gurin
Status	A
Description	The purpose of this study is to provide an appropriate theoretical and empirical approach to concepts, measures, and methods in the study of black Americans. The questionnaire was developed over two years, with input from social scientists, students, and a national advisory panel of black scholars. The final instrument is comprehensive, encompassing several broad areas related to black American life. The study explores neighborhood-community integration, services, crime and community contact, the role of religion and the church, physical and mental health, and self-esteem. It also examines employment, the effects of chronic unemployment, the effects of race on the job, and interaction with family and friends. The survey also includes questions about racial attitudes, race identity, group stereotypes, occupation, and political behavior and affiliation. Class I
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey Of Children: Wave I, 1976, Wave II, 1981, And Wave III, 1987
Year	
Codename	NSC
Owner	ICPSR 8670
Source	Zill, Nicholas, Frank Furstenberg, Jr., James Peterson, and Kristin Moore.
Status	A
Description	The purpose of this study was to assess the physical, social, and psychological well-being of American children, to develop a national profile of the way children in the United States live, to permit analysis of the relationships between the conditions of children's lives and measures of child development, and to examine the effects of marital disruption on the development of children and on the operation of single and multi-parent families. Information is provided on the child's well-being, family, experiences with family disruption, behavior, physical health, and mental health.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Families and Households 1987-1988
Year	
Codename	NSFH1
Owner	National Survey of Families and House
Source	Center for Demography and Ecology, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Survey of Families and Households consists of interviews with a national probability sample of 13,017 respondents. The average interview lasted one hour and forty minutes. The survey field work began in March 1987 and concluded in May 1988. The survey includes a main sample of 9,643 respondents who represent the non-institutional US population age 19 and older. In addition, several population groups were double sampled: minority groups (blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanos), single-parents, persons with step children, cohabiting persons, cohabiting persons, and persons who recently married. One adult per household was randomly selected to be the primary respondent. A shorter self-administered questionnaire was given to the spouse or cohabiting partner of the primary respondent. Several portions of the main interview were self-administered to facilitate the collection of sensitive information and to ease the flow of the interview. The design is cross sectional, with several retrospective sequences in earlier experience. A longitudinal follow-up of the sample is expected in approximately five years, though it is not yet funded. This study has been explicitly undertaken to provide a data resource for the research community at large. The study design incorporates the advice of a large number of consultants and correspondents. The substantive coverage is quite broad and permits the analysis of family experience from an array of theoretical perspectives.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Families and Households, Wave II: 1992-1994
Year	
Codename	NSFH2
Owner	National Survey of Families and House
Source	Center for Demography and Ecology, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison
Status	A
Description	<p>This is the second round of the National Survey of Families and Households for the period between 1992 and 1994. There are 14 separate NSFH2 data files which can be merged by users for their analyses. In addition, the NSFH1 (1987-1988) data file is also available. The available NSFH2 data files include main respondent-interview data, current spouse/partner - interview data, ex-spouse/partner - interview data, main respondent - socioeconomic data, current spouse/partner - socioeconomic data, ex-spouse/partner - socioeconomic data, constructed variables - main respondent, constructed variables - current spouse/partner, constructed variables - ex-spouse/partner, status file, focal child telephone interview data - 10 to 17 years old, focal child telephone interview data - 18 to 23 years old, parent telephone interview data, and proxy data - telephone interviews with proxy respondent when respondent is deceased or too ill to interview. The main respondent file includes a case for all 10,008 main respondents who were interviewed. The current spouse/partner file includes records for all cases where the current spouse/partner was successfully interviewed. The socioeconomic files consist of data collected in the self-administrated questionnaires. Constructed variables are constructed from the interview data. The status file shows which interview type is available for which NSFH cases; for non-interview it shows the result code. There is one case for each NSFH1 respondent. This file is used, among other things, to analyze response rates. The interview administered to focal children age 10-17 given was different from the interview administered to focal children age 18-23. There are separate data files for the two age groups. There are some questions that were included identically in both interviews, but they have different item names and locations. A telephone interview was conducted with the parent when a main respondent reported having a living parents. When both parents were living, the parent to be interviewed was selected randomly. When respondent is deceased or too ill for interview, a telephone interview with proxy respondent is conducted.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III, 1982
Year	1982
Codename	NSFG3
Owner	ICPSR 8328
Source	National Center For Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	This collection examines fertility, family formation, contraception, and related issues. The study consists of data covering a wide range of background characteristics, a number of measures of fertility and contraception, measures of fecundity and birth expectations, use of family planning services, marital history, and detailed data from pregnancy histories. Demographic data include income, occupation, race, and religion. Interviews were conducted in respondents' homes with 7,969 women 15- 44 years of age regardless of marital status. The data are contained in one file consisting of 21,737 records. The logical record length is 1,500 characters and there are approximately 640 variables. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I, 1973
Year	1973
Codename	NSFG1
Owner	ICPSR 7898
Source	National Center For Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Ser
Status	A
Description	The Family Growth Survey is a cyclic survey of civilian non-institutionalized women living in the United States who are less than 45 years of age and who are currently married, previously married, or single with natural children presently living in the household. Data were collected by personal interviews using a probability sample of these women. Fieldwork for Cycle I was conducted in a period centering on September 1973, and yielded 9,797 interviews. The study includes data on maternal and child health, and family planning practices and attitudes. The data have a logical record length of 2,100 and contain approximately 1,500 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II, 1976: Couple File
Year	1976
Codename	NSFG2CO
Owner	ICPSR 7902 (only available in printed fo
Source	National Center For Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Se
Status	A

Description
 The Survey of Family Growth was designed to provide data on fertility, family planning, and related aspects of maternal and child health. Fieldwork for Cycle II was carried out between January and September of 1976. Interviews were conducted with a probability sample of women living in the United States, aged 15 to 45 inclusive, who were either currently married, previously married, or never married but had offspring presently living in the household. Questions dealt with respondents' pregnancies, health care, and family planning practices and attitudes. Interviews were completed with 8,611 women. The data have a logical record length of 1,000. There are approximately 1,000 variables.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II, 1976: Interval File
Year	1976
Codename	NSFG2IN
Owner	ICPSR 8181 (only available in printed fo
Source	National Center For Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Se
Status	A

Description
 The National Survey of Family Growth was designed to provide data on fertility, family planning, and related aspects of maternal and child health. Fieldwork for Cycle II was carried out between January and September of 1976. Interviews were conducted with a multistageprobability sample of women living in the coterminous United States, aged 15-44 years inclusive, who were either currently married, previously married, or never married but had offspring presentlyliving in the household. Approximately 33,000 households were screened to identify the sample of women eligible for the survey. The interval file contains detailed information collected from the 8,611 respondents about their pregnancy histories including the date, outcome and order of all pregnancies, single or multiple births, sex, weight, residence, mortality, breastfeeding of infants, and information on the respondent's periods of non-intercourse, contraceptive methods used, and regularity of use. The file consists of approximately 80 variables and 23,042 records, one record for each pregnancy reported by the sample women. The record length is 200 characters. Other information about the respondent may be found in the NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH: COUPLE FILE released earlier. The Couple File contains many summary measures offertility derived from the Interval File.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey Of Family Growth, Cycle IV, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	NSFG4
Owner	ICPSR 9473 (only available in printed fo
Source	National Center For Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Se
Status	A
Description	The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a periodic survey initiated to provide current information on fertility and infertility, family planning, childbearing, contraceptive practice, and other aspects of maternal and child health, and to gauge the effects of these processes on population growth. The NSFG Cycle IV interviews covered the respondent's pregnancy history, past and current use of contraception, ability to bear children, use of medical services for family planning, infertility, and prenatal care, marital history, and associated cohabiting unions. Data on occupation and labor force participation and on a wide range of social, economic, and demographic characteristics are also presented. Cycle IV added questions about AIDS and cohabitation and asked detailed questions on adoption and sexually transmitted diseases. Cycle I, 1974 (ICPSR 7898), Cycle II, 1976 (ICPSR 7902, 8181), and Cycle III, 1982 (ICPSR 8328) are also available from ICPSR.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle IV: 1990 Telephone Reinterview
Year	1990
Codename	NSFG90
Owner	ICPSR 6643
Source	National Center For Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Se
Status	A
Description	<p>Description The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a periodic survey initiated to provide current information on fertility and infertility, family planning, childbearing, contraceptive practice, and other aspects of maternal and child health, and to gauge the effects of these processes on population growth. The NSFG Cycle IV telephone reinterviews have been divided into two files. The Respondent File (Part 1) contains one record for each woman in the survey, while the Interval File (Part 2) contains one record for each completed pregnancy experienced by a woman in the survey. An interval can be defined as any of the following: the time between a first intercourse at last contact (in 1988) and a pregnancy that ended after last contact, or the time between a pregnancy that ended before last contact and one that was in progress at the time of the interview. Part 1 offers data on the respondent's marital history/update, education, family background, sex education, births and pregnancies, first sexual intercourse, sterilizing operations, contraceptive history/update, family planning services, infertility services, births intended and expected, adoption, sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS, religion, race/ethnicity, employment/occupation, income, and insurance. Part 2 supplies information on outcomes of pregnancies and other pregnancy-related information, use of birth control methods during intervals, and 'wantedness' of pregnancies.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey Of Family Growth, Cycle V, 1995;
Year	1995
Codename	NSFG95
Owner	ICPSR 6960
Source	National Center For Health Statistics
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a periodic survey initiated to provide current information on fertility and infertility, family planning, childbearing, contraceptive practice, and other aspects of maternal and child health, and to gauge the effects of these processes on population growth. The NSFG Cycle V interviews have been divided into two files. The Respondent File (Part 1) contains one record for each woman in the survey, while the Interval File (Part 2) contains one record for each completed pregnancy experienced by a woman in the survey. An interval can be defined as any of the following: the time between a first intercourse at last contact (in 1988) and a pregnancy that ended after last contact, or the time between a pregnancy that ended before last contact and one that was in progress at the time of the interview. Part 1 offers data on the respondent's marital history, education, family background, sex education, births and pregnancies, first sexual intercourse, sterilizing operations, contraceptive history, family planning services, infertility services, births intended and unexpected, adoption, sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS, religion, race/ethnicity, employment/occupation, income, and insurance. Part 2 supplies data on outcomes of pregnancies and other pregnancy-related information, use of birth control methods during intervals, and "wantedness" of pregnancies.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Hispanic Elderly People, 1988
Year	1988
Codename	NSHEP88
Owner	ICPSR 9289
Source	Karen Davis of The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Livin
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey, conducted as an extension of the 1986 National Survey on Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone (NSPFEALA), was designed to investigate specific problems of the elderly in order to gain a better understanding of the economic, health, and social status of this group. The survey focused on many of the same issues investigated by NSPFEALA to allow for comprison between Hispanic elderly and the elderly population as a whole. Respondents were given their choice of English or Spanish as the interview language. Elderly Hispanics were asked if they had serious problems with family relationships, loneliness, anxiety, care of a sick spouse or relative, paying for medical bills, having enough money to live on, or dependence on others. In the same vein, respondents were asked if they had disabilities that affected their daily activities such as bathing, dressing, walking, eating, and shopping, and who, if necessary, helped them to perform these functions. Respondents also were asked if they were generally satidfied with their lives and if they felt excited, restless, proud, pleased, bored, depressed, optimistic, or upset during the few weeks preceding the interview. In addition, the survey inquired about willingness to accept changes in Social Security benefits and taxation and also queried about their living arrangements (actual and preferred), social networks, general health, doctor visits, and hospital stays during the last 12 months, coverage by and utilization of social programs and services, income and sources of income, fluency in English and Spanish, current and past employment, usual means of transportation, home ownership, ancestry, country of birth, year of immigration, religion, education, number of living children, age, sex, and marital status.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1987
Year	1987
Codename	NSJ87
Owner	ICPSR 9074
Source	US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur in that system. Information is available by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Class II. 176 variables and 866 cases.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1989
Year	1989
Codename	NSJ89
Owner	ICPSR 9373
Source	US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur in that system. Information is available by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Class II. 188 variables and 809 cases.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1994
Year	1994
Codename	NSJ94
Owner	ICPSR 6538
Source	US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a comprehensive picture of the adult correctional system and changes that occur within the system. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, and adult or juvenile status. Facility characteristics were collected regarding capacity and average daily population.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	NSEALA86
Owner	ICSPR 9379
Source	Davis, Karen and The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Liv
Status	A
Description	This survey was designed to obtain a clear picture of the resources, problems, needs, and preferences of the eight million elderly Americans who live alone. The questions cover not only living arrangements and demographic information, but also economic well-being, health, health care, health insurance, difficulties and fears, need for help, obtaining help, and opinions on policies that have been proposed on the behalf of the elderly. The living arrangements of those in the sample fell into three categories: approximately 30 percent lived alone, 54 percent lived with spouses, and 16 percent lived with children or others. The sample included 903 widowed women over age 65. Comparable data on a Hispanic American sample, who were interviewed with the same questionnaire, are available in NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISPANIC ELDERLY LIVING ALONE, 1988 (ICPSR 9289).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	NSOPFEALA86
Owner	ICPSR 9379
Source	Davis, Karen and The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Liv
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey was designed to obtain a clear picture of the resources, problems, needs, and preferences of the eight million elderly Americans who live alone. The questions cover not only living arrangements and demographic information, but also economic well-being, health, health care, health insurance, difficulties and fears, need for help, obtaining help, and opinions on policies that have been proposed on the behalf of the elderly. The living arrangements of those in the sample fell into three categories: approximately 30 percent lived alone, 54 percent lived with spouses, and 16 percent lived with children or others. The sample included 903 widowed women over age 65. Comparable data on a Hispanic American sample, who were interviewed with the same questionnaire, are available in NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISPANIC ELDERLY LIVING ALONE, 1988 (ICPSR 9289).;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), 2002: [Un
Year	2002
Codename	NSSATS02
Owner	ICPSR 3819
Source	US DHHS. Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration. Office
Status	A
Description	<p>The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is designed to collect information from all facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment. N-SSATS provides the mechanism for quantifying the dynamic character and composition of the United States substance abuse treatment delivery system. The objectives of N-SSATS are to collect multipurpose data that can be used to assist the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and state and local governments in assessing the nature and extent of services provided and in forecasting treatment resource requirements, update SAMHSA's Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS), analyze general treatment services trends, and generate the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs and its online Abuse Treatment Facility Locator equivalent, the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator: http://findtreatment.samhsa.gov (link). Data are collected on topics including ownership, services offered, primary focus (substance abuse, mental health, both, general health, other), hotline operation, methadone/LAAM dispensing, languages in which treatment is provided, type of treatment provided, number of clients (total and under age 18), number of beds, types of payment accepted, sliding fee scale, special programs offered, facility accreditation and licensure/certification, and managed care agreements. N-SSATS was formerly titled the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS). Date added: 02-27-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey Of Youth, 1967
Year	1967
Codename	NSY67
Owner	ICPSR 3509
Source	Gold, Martin, and Jay R. Williams.
Status	A
Description	<p>Eight hundred and forty-seven interviews were collected in the spring of 1967 in a study designed to measure the frequency and seriousness of delinquent activity, detected or undetected, among a representative sample of American boys and girls 13 to 16 years old. The interview elicited information about the teenagers' family characteristics, including parents' education, job history, and family size, attitudes toward school, school grade, peer group activities, and job aspirations. Respondents were asked to indicate which of sixteen offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then were asked detailed questions about the circumstances of each offense they reported. The teenagers reports of delinquency were checked against official delinquency records. The data are available without restriction. Potential users of the National Survey of Youth datasets are advised, however, to contact the original principal investigator, Dr. Martin Gold (Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106), about their intended uses of the data. These datasets have been and are being used extensively by researchers. Experience has shown that informing Dr. Gold of intended use of the data can prevent unnecessary and sometimes embarrassing duplication of effort and can help avoid misuse of the data arising out of misunderstanding their nature. Dr. Gold would also appreciate receiving copies of reports based on the NSY datasets. Two data files are available: one with the individual respondent as the unit of analysis (50 cards of data per respondent, and 828 variables) and one with each incidence of an offense as the unit of analysis (1,597 variables).</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Survey Of Youth, 1972
Year	1972
Codename	NSY72
Owner	ICPSR 7593
Source	Gold, Martin
Status	A
Description	<p>This study builds upon an earlier study by the principal investigator (National Survey of Youth, 1967). Like the previous study, this study was designed to measure the frequency and seriousness of delinquent activity among a representative sample of American boys and girls, 1,395 interviews were collected in the spring of 1972 from respondents who were 11 to 18 years old. The interview obtained information about the teenagers' family characteristics, including job history, family size, and parents' education, attitudes toward school, school grades, peer group activities, and job aspirations. Respondents were also asked to indicate which of seventeen offenses they had committed in the previous three years and then to detail the circumstances of each offense they reported. Sixteen of the offenses matched the list presented in the 1967 study, an additional offense, marijuana use, was added to reflect the changes that had appeared in the American society during the intervening study years. The data are available without restriction. Potential users of the National Survey of Youth datasets are advised, however, to contact the original principal investigator, Dr. Martin Gold (Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106), about their intended uses of the data. These datasets have been and are being used extensively by researchers. Experience has shown that informing Dr. Gold of intended use of the data can prevent unnecessary and sometimes embarrassing duplication of effort and can help avoid misuse of the data arising out of misunderstanding their nature. Dr. Gold would also appreciate receiving copies of reports based on the NSY datasets.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Women's Study, 1975
Year	1975
Codename	NWSTD
Owner	ICPSR 7532
Source	Market Opinion Research
Status	A
Description	Survey of American women was based on interviews from a geographically stratified probability sample of 1,523 adult women, 278 variables per respondent. Focuses on women's attitudes and opinions toward their current activities, patterns of life, and their views of the future. Comprehensive questions were asked about work patterns, leisure activities, and mass media use. Other questions on day care centers, era, and divorce. Class IV

Media

Ncases

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976
Year	1976
Codename	NYSUS76
Owner	ICPSR 8375
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	<input type="text"/>
Description	This dataset contains parent and youth data for the National Youth Survey. Youths and one of their parents or legal guardians were interviewed in early 1977 about events and behavior occurring during calendar year 1976. Included is information on the demographics and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, community involvement, and drug use. Date added: 01-17-2003.

Media

Ncases

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977
Year	1977
Codename	NYSUS77
Owner	ICPSR 8424
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	
Description	Youth data for the second wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375). Youths were interviewed in early 1978 about events and behavior that had occurred in 1977. Data were collected on demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, aspirations, social isolation, normlessness, labeling, attitudes toward deviance, exposure to delinquent peers, commitment to delinquent peers, sex roles, interpersonal violence, exposure to substance abuse, self-reported delinquency, drug and alcohol use, and victimization. Date added: 01-17-2003.
Media	
Ncases	

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978
Year	1978
Codename	NYSUS78
Owner	ICPSR 8506
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	A
Description	Youth data for the third wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection, which includes data for youth interviewed in 1979 about events and behavior of the preceding year. The first wave of this study was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375) and the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424). Data were collected on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, youth aspirations, expectations for future goals, social isolation, normlessness, labeling, perceived disapproval, attitudes toward deviance, exposure and commitment to delinquent peers, sex roles, attitudes toward sexual assault, interpersonal violence, pressure for substance abuse by peers, exposure to substance abuse by parents, self-reported delinquency, and drug and alcohol use.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979
Year	1979
Codename	NYSUS79
Owner	ICPSR 8917
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	A
Description	Youth data for the fourth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), and the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506). Data are available in this wave on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, youth aspirations and expectations, social isolation, normlessness, perceived disapproval by parents and peers, attitudes toward deviance, exposure and commitment to delinquent peers, sex roles, interpersonal violence, pressure for substance abuse by peers, self-reported delinquency, drug and alcohol use, and victimization.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980
Year	1980
Codename	NYSUS80
Owner	ICPSR 9112
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	A
Description	Youth data for the fifth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), and the fourth wave in 1979 (ICPSR 8917). For this wave, youths in the United States were interviewed in early 1981 about events and behavior occurring in calendar year 1980. Data are available on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, youth aspirations and current successes, normlessness, labeling by parents, friends, and co-workers, perceived disapproval, attitudes toward deviance, exposure and commitment to delinquent peers, sex roles, interpersonal violence, attitudes toward sexual violence, pressure for substance abuse by peers, drug and alcohol use, and victimization.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VI, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	NYSUS83
Owner	ICPSR 9948
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	A
Description	<p>Youth data for the sixth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. This research project, which was designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths, involved collecting information from a representative sample of young people in the United States. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), the fourth wave in 1979 (ICPSR 8917), and the fifth wave in 1980 (ICPSR 9112). For this wave, youths and young adults were interviewed in early 1984 about events and behavior occurring in calendar year 1983, when they were 17 to 26 years of age. Data are available on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events for parents, neighborhood problems, employment, children, aspirations and current successes, normlessness, labeling by parents, perceived disapproval by parents, peers, co-workers, and partner, attitudes toward deviance, exposure to delinquent peers, self-reported delinquency, drug and alcohol use, victimization, pregnancy, depression, use of outpatient services, spouse violence by respondent and partner, and sexual activity.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987
Year	1987
Codename	NYSUS87
Owner	ICPSR 6542
Source	Elliott, Delbert
Status	A
Description	<p>Youth data for the seventh wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. This research project, designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths, involved collecting information from a representative sample of young people in the United States. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), the fourth in 1979 (ICPSR 8917), the fifth in 1980 (ICPSR 9112), and the sixth in 1983 (ICPSR 9948). For this wave, young adults were interviewed in early 1987 about events and behavior occurring in calendar year 1986, when they were 20 to 29 years of age. Data are available on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, parents and friends, neighborhood problems, education, employment, skills, aspirations, encouragement, normlessness, attitudes toward deviance, exposure to delinquent peers, self-reported depression, delinquency, drug and alcohol use, victimization, pregnancy, abortion, use of mental health and outpatient services, violence by respondent and acquaintances, use of controlled drugs, and sexual activity.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Nationwide Personal Transportation Study, 1977 [United States]
Year	1977
Codename	NPTS77
Owner	ICPSR 7992
Source	United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
Status	A
Description	The Nationwide Personal Transportation Study (NPTS) was designed to collect information on all trips taken during a designated 24-hour period and some additional detail on trips of 75 miles or more during the preceding 14-day period. Data was also gathered on the availability and use of public transportation, types of motorized vehicles available to the household, characteristics of the trips taken including mode, purpose, miles traveled, time required, and persons on the trip. There are thirty-two files, eight files per quarter. The files are: Household Characteristics, Household Members, Household Vehicle Information, Occupation and Travel-to-Work Data, Travel Day Trip Data, 14-Day Travel Period Trips, Stop Data for 14-day Travel Period Trips, and Annual Long Trip Data from the National Travel Survey for the 13,365 households common to both studies. Files range in size from 800 records to 26,000 records. Data files are in logical record format.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Nationwide Personal Transportation Study, 1983: [United States]
Year	1983
Codename	NPTS83
Owner	ICPSR 8661
Source	United States Department of Transportation. Federal Highway Administration
Status	A
Description	This data collection supplies national data on the nature and characteristics of travel. Information is provided for all types of personal trips taken during a designated 24-hour period, or travel day. Additional data are available for trips of 75 miles or further (one-way) that were taken during the preceding 14-day travel period. Trips and travel are described by purpose, mode of transportation, trip length, day of the week, time of day, vehicle used, and vehicle occupancy. Data about long trips include the date on which the trip started and ended. The Household File contains items on family income, number of household vehicles, availability of public transit, number of licensed drivers in the household, and number and length of trips taken. The Person File provides demographic characteristics of members of the household as well as variables on carpooling, distance to work, work-related travel, seatbelt use, and child safety restraints. The Day Trip and the Period Trip Files offer information on the length and purposes of trips and the means of transportation used, while the Vehicle File details vehicle make and model, seating capacity, type of fuel used, and safety devices in vehicle.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey, 1990: [United States]
Year	1990
Codename	NPTS90
Owner	ICPSR 9816
Source	United States Department of Transportation. Federal Highway Administration.
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey provides information on the nature and characteristics of personal travel in the United States. Data are provided on personal trips for all purposes and using all modes of transportation. Both household-level and personal-level data were collected. For each contacted household, information was collected on household vehicles, number of drivers in household, number of accidents during the past five years, availability of public transportation, household location, size and composition of household, and household income. In addition, each household was assigned a specific 24-hour "travel day" and a 14-day "travel period" for which detailed data on all travel were collected. Person-level interviews were attempted with each member of the household over 5 years of age. Persons over 13 years of age were asked to report all trips they had taken on the designated travel day, as well as trips of 75 miles or longer taken during the 14-day travel period ending on the travel day. A knowledgeable household resident, aged 14 or older, was asked to report all trips taken by household members between the ages of 5 and 13 years. The person-level interview also collected information on occupation and work-related travel, driver information, and accidents. The data are provided in six files. Part 1, the Household File, contains demographic information on the household as well as data on drivers and vehicles in the household. Part 2, the Person File, includes demographic data on individuals in the household, information on modes of transportation to work and costs for parking, and details on traffic accidents in the past five years. Part 3, the Vehicle File, provides information on vehicles owned or used by household members, including make, model, year, and mileage. Information on the 24-hour travel day and the 14-day travel period is contained in the remaining three files.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey, 1990: [United States]
Year	1990
Codename	NPTS90
Owner	ICPSR 9816
Source	United States Department of Transportation. Federal Highway Administration.
Status	B
Description	<p>This survey provides information on the nature and characteristics of personal travel in the United States. Data are provided on personal trips for all purposes and using all modes of transportation. Both household-level and personal-level data were collected. For each contacted household, information was collected on household vehicles, number of drivers in household, number of accidents during the past five years, availability of public transportation, household location, size and composition of household, and household income. In addition, each household was assigned a specific 24-hour "travel day" and a 14-day "travel period" for which detailed data on all travel were collected. Person-level interviews were attempted with each member of the household over 5 years of age. Persons over 13 years of age were asked to report all trips they had taken on the designated travel day, as well as trips of 75 miles or longer taken during the 14-day travel period ending on the travel day. A knowledgeable household resident, aged 14 or older, was asked to report all trips taken by household members between the ages of 5 and 13 years. The person-level interview also collected information on occupation and work-related travel, driver information, and accidents. The data are provided in six files. Part 1, the Household File, contains demographic information on the household as well as data on drivers and vehicles in the household. Part 2, the Person File, includes demographic data on individuals in the household, information on modes of transportation to work and costs for parking, and details on traffic accidents in the past five years. Part 3, the Vehicle File, provides information on vehicles owned or used by household members, including make, model, year, and mileage. Information on the 24-hour travel day and the 14-day travel period is contained in the remaining three files.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Nature of Party Governance, Connecting Conceptualization and Measurement
Year	1998
Codename	NPGCCM
Owner	ICPSR 1133
Source	Smith, Mark A., University of Washington
Status	A
Description	Research on the policy consequences of partisan turnover in state policymaking institutions in the United States generally has found that parties have, at most, conditional effects. Yet many of these analyses have constructed the partisanship variable as if parties in state government were fully unified. This paper explores the results stemming from various measurement choices, namely measures implying complete unity and those derived from a conceptualization of parties as undisciplined. The analysis demonstrates that a strong relationship between the partisanship of state legislatures and policy outcomes emerges only when the indicators are based upon our substantive knowledge of parties in state government. Date Added: 07/25/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Negro Political Attitudes, 1964
Year	1964
Codename	NEPOA64
Owner	ICPSR 7002
Source	Gary T. Marx
Status	A
Description	This study is part of the Univ of California's five year study of Anti- Semitism in the US. As a result of the outbreak of black rioting during the summer of 1964, it was decided to expand the proposed black sub-sample of the national sample to a larger black over-sample in order to study the climate and opinion in the black American community. These vlack respondents were selected by five samples (492 respondents): one general metropolitan sample and four urban sample from Chicago, Atlanta, New York, and Birmingham , AL. Questions were asked about the respondent's present economic and social positions as well as their childhood positions. The climate of opinion of civil rights issues as well as the attitudes toward authority and treatment of blacks in the existing system were investigated. A section of the questionairre is devoted to the respondents' attitudes toward Jews and other religious groups. Information was obtained from a sample of 1,119 respondents in the form of 210 variables. The data contain amp and dash codes. This study was received from the International Data Library and Reference Service, Survey Research Center, UC Berkeley. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Negro Political Participation Study, 1961-1962
Year	
Codename	NPPS6162
Owner	ICPSR 7255
Source	Matthews, Donald, and James Prothro
Status	A
Description	The major purpose of the study was to explain the rates of political participation among adult Blacks in the South, including voting behavior, political discussion, degree of political organizational activity, participation in demonstrations, and communication with public officials as modes of political participation. Specific variables included pertain to black leadership, effectiveness of black organizations, attitudes of white leaders and officials, the effect of electoral laws on black participation, perceptions of the major parties, party identification, and feelings on race relations. Information was obtained from a white adult sample of 694 respondents, a black adult sample of 618 respondents, and a black college student sample of 264 respondents in the form of 458 variables. Data were collected by interviewers of the same race as the respondent in March-August 1961, for the adult samples and January-March 1962, for the student sample. The adult samples were probability samples drawn from former Confederate states. Identical questions were asked of the two adult samples, and the data may be used for comparative purposes.;

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Net Migration of the Population of the US by Age, Race and Sex, 1970-1980
Year	
Codename	MIG7080
Owner	ICPSR 8697
Source	Michael J. White, Peter Mueser, and Joseph Tierney
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides net migration estimates by age, race, and sex for counties of the United States. Population data are included along with absolute net migration data and net migration ratios (rates) for the period 1970-1980. Summary records for states, divisions, regions and the US are also supplied. Several data categories are presented in the collection. Vital Statistics data tabulate births by sex and race (white and non-white) for the period 1970-1974 and 1975-1979 and deaths by race from 1970- 1979 as well as adjusted total population for 1970 and 1980 by race. The Enumerated and Adjusted 1970 and 1980 population categories offer population totals by race and sex and further subdivide these totals into 16 5-year age ranges. Net Migration Estimates and Net Migration Rates are available also, with totals by sex and age presented along with the 16 age divisions. Class IV

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	New Soviet Citizen Survey, 1991: Monitoring Institutional Change.
Year	1991
Codename	NSCS91
Owner	ICPSR 6521
Source	Miller, Arthur H., William Reisinger, and Vicki T. Hesli.
Status	A
Description	For this study, over 3,000 adult citizens were interviewed in three former Soviet republics: 1,400 in Russia, 1,000 in the Ukraine, and 600 in Lithuania. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics, including support or opposition to institutional change and democratic reform, as well as other political concerns, feelings toward Gorbachev and other former Soviet political officials, criminal punishment, community-labor relations, and other aspects of Soviet society. Demographic information was obtained on items such as age, gender, nationality, religion, marital status, employment status, income, occupation, and Communist Party membership status.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	New York Times - Mexico Survey, 1986
Year	1986
Codename	NYTMEX
Owner	ICPSR 8666
Source	The New York Times
Status	A
Description	The New York Times conducted interviews with residents of Mexico to measure public opinion in that country on current social, economic, and political issues. Respondents were asked to comment on the state of the the Mexican national economy, their personal political beliefs and party identification, views on the performance of the Mexican government, feelings toward the use of illegal drugs, religious practices, employment status and job description, educational attainments, income, and family composition. They also listed both the positive and negative aspects of life in the US, compared them with life in Mexico, and gave their opinions on both the American government and the American people. Their attitudes toward the US were judged in comparison with those for Spain, Cuba, Japan, the Soviet Union, France, and Colombia. They were also questioned about their feelings toward the Sandanista government in Nicaragua. Class IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	NEW YORK TIMES New Jersey State Poll, October 2001
Year	2001
Codename	NYTNJSP_OCT01
Owner	ICPSR 3375
Source	The New York Times
Status	A
Description	<p>This special topic poll was designed to assess respondents' interest in and opinions about the 2001 election campaign for New Jersey governor and to gauge respondents' reactions to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City. Residents of the state of New Jersey were asked to give their opinions of candidates Jim McGreevey (Democrat) and Bret Schundler (Republican), as well as their opinions of President George W. Bush, New Jersey acting governor Donald DiFrancesco, New Jersey senators Jon Corzine and Robert Torricelli, and former New Jersey governor Christie Whitman. Respondents were also queried about their readiness to vote in the upcoming election, whom they were going to vote for, and who, in their opinion, would become governor. Respondents answered a set of questions comparing McGreevey and Schundler as gubernatorial candidates in terms of their experience, interest in people like themselves, integrity, temperament, leadership qualities, and political philosophy, as well as who would deal better with the economy, property taxes, crime, and education in New Jersey. The survey also elicited respondents' feelings about the recent terrorist attacks. Respondents were asked whether their daily routine had returned to normal, whether they were personally concerned about terrorist attacks in their community and/or another terrorist attack against New York City, whether they had experienced negative feelings toward Arab Americans, Muslims, and/or immigrants from the Middle East, whether anyone close to them was missing, injured, or killed in the attacks, whether they had experienced job and/or financial loss as a result of the attacks, and whether they were concerned about possible exposure to anthrax. Additional questions probed respondents' views on issues such as abortion, racial profiling, school vouchers, automobile insurance deregulation, laws restricting the sale of handguns, and how to balance the budget in New Jersey. Background information on respondents includes age, gender, political party, political orientation, voter registration and participation history, employment status, marital status, religion, education, race, Hispanic descent, children in household, whether children attended private or public school, gun ownership, automobile ownership, urban vs. rural residence, years at current residence, and household income.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Northern Ireland Loyalty Study, 1968
Year	1968
Codename	NILS68
Owner	ICPSR 7237
Source	Rose, Richard
Status	A
Description	<p>This study focused on religious and political issues in Northern Ireland. Catholic and Protestant relations were explored in terms of past differences, political party affiliations, discrimination, and intermarriage. Respondents were queried about the border and its effect on Northern Ireland, the constitutional position of their country, support for the government, the major political parties, and what they represented. Social class consciousness was probed in questions asking the respondents to describe members of various classes, to evaluate the problems of class conflict within the country, and to place themselves within the social class structure. Respondents' activities in clubs and organizations, extent of family ties, loyalty to their community, and their exposure to local and national news media were also explored. Demographic data include sex, age, religion, marital status, number of children, and occupation. A single questionnaire was administered to Protestants and Catholics, and only a small number of questions was asked of only one group or the other. Filtering for religion allows analysis of each group alone. The study contains several derived variables. DATE ADDED: 02-17-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Occupational Measures From The Dictionary of Occupational Titles for 1980 C
Year	1980
Codename	DOT80
Owner	ICPSR 8942
Source	Paula England and Barbara Kilbourne
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection provides average scores on selected variables from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles for 1980 Census occupational categories. The dataset was prepared using a sample of individuals from the 1970 Census whose occupations had been coded with both 1970 and 1980 Census detailed occupational codes. This file, known as the Treiman file, was merged with selected variables from the Fourth Edition Dictionary of Occupational Titles, using 1970 occupational categories as the merge variable. A score on each Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) variable was then computed for each 1980 occupational category. Included among the DOT variables were such characteristics as (1) level of complexity at which the worker functions in terms of data, people, and things, (2) training required to do the job, (3) verbal, numerical, spatial, and other aptitudes needed to perform the job, (4) percent of workers in the job with a preference for a specific type of job activity such as abstract and creative activity or activity requiring business contact with people, (5) temperamental attributes such as adaptability to performing under stress and adaptability to performing repetitive work, (6) physical demands of the job, and (7) environmental conditions under which the work is performed. Measures of mean hourly and annual earnings for both men and women in each occupation and number of men and women in each occupation also are included. CLASS IV</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Occupational Prestige Ratings from the 1989 General Social Survey
Year	1989
Codename	OPR89GSS
Owner	ICPSR 9593
Source	Davis, James A., Tom W. Smith, Robert W. Hodge, Keiko Nakao, and Judith Tr
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains the prestige ratings that respondents to the 1989 General Social Survey assigned to various occupations. The purpose of the collection was to replicate the benchmark study of occupational prestige conducted by Hodge, Siegel, and Rossi (HSR) in 1964, while expanding the number of rated occupations to include all 503 detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census. Additional titles were added from the HSR study and several other studies of occupational prestige, for a total of 704 occupational titles. Respondents were divided into 10 subsamples, with each subsample rating 110 occupations. The first 40 titles presented to each respondent were the same for all subsamples. As in the HSR study, respondents were asked to rate the occupations on a scale of 1 to 9. To promote comparability with the HSR study, both the nature of the task respondents were asked to perform (ranking titles) and the wording of the instructions were the same in both studies.</p> <p>Date added: 10-14-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Outdoor Recreation Study, 1977: Federal Estate Survey
Year	1977
Codename	ORS77FES
Owner	ICPSR 7680
Source	United States Department of the Interior.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains survey responses gathered by the United States Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the summer of 1977 from visitors to 153 federal land management areas, and during the following fall and winter when individuals were queried at 35 additional areas. The purposes of the study were to determine the importance of outdoor recreation to the American people, patterns of recreational land use, trends in recreation, the users of federal land, and the deterrents, satisfactions, and preferences for outdoor recreation. People who were interviewed ranged from urbanites out for an afternoon at New York City Gateway National Recreation Area to backpackers returning from a two-week adventure in the Bitterroot Wilderness of the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. Respondents were asked to report which activities among a list of 30 they had participated in during the last 12 months, which ones they planned to participate in during the current trip, and which they hoped to take part in in the next 12 months. They also were asked the purpose of their current trip, their level of satisfaction with their experiences so far, suggested improvements to the specific recreation area, their opinions of the importance of outdoor recreation in general, the importance they placed on having outdoor recreation facilities within walking distance and within one hour's driving distance, the impact of the price of gasoline on the number and duration of auto trips taken to outdoor recreation areas, and preferences for allocation of federal recreation funds in the future. Personal information includes respondents' age, sex, race, highest level of schooling completed, occupation, income, urban or rural residence, and state of residence. The United States Department of the Interior also conducted a separate but related telephone survey during the same year on a national sample of respondents (see OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY, 1977: GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY [ICPSR 7679]). The primary reason for conducting two separate studies was to ensure representative samples for comparing recreation characteristics of the entire citizenry of the United States with those who pursue recreational activities on federal land. DATE ADDED: 04-15-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1834-1985
Year	1934-1985
Codename	pdasg1834-1985
Owner	ICPSR 16
Source	Burnham, W. Dean.
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides information on the number of seats held by the major and minor parties in both houses of the state legislatures, as well as the party identification of the state's governor during the term of each legislature in the United States in the period 1834-1985. Data are presented annually and biennially for every legislature. The data from 1834 to 1868 for both datasets were collected by W. Dean Burnham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Data for subsequent years were added by the ICPSR staff. Date added: 5/3/2002.
Media	FPT
Ncases	
Title	Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1834-1985
Year	1834-1985
Codename	pdasg1834-1985
Owner	ICPSR 0016
Source	Burnham, W. Dean
Status	A
Description	This data collection provides information on the number of seats held by the major and minor parties in both houses of the state legislatures, as well as the party identification of the state's governor during the term of each legislature in the United States in the period 1834-1985. Data are presented annually and biennially for every legislature. The data from 1834 to 1868 for both datasets were collected by W. Dean Burnham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Data for subsequent years were added by the ICPSR staff. Date added: 2/8/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Police Use of Force Data, 1996
Year	1996
Codename	PUOFD96
Owner	ICPSR 6999
Source	United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Status	A
Description	In 1996, the Bureau of Justice Statistics sponsored a pretest of a survey instrument designed to compile data on citizen contacts with police, including contacts in which police use force. The survey, which involved interviews (both face-to-face and by phone) carried out by the United States Census Bureau, was conducted as a special supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing household survey of the American public that elicits information concerning recent crime victimization experiences. Questions asked in the supplement covered reasons for contact with police officer(s), characteristics of the officer, weapons used by the officer, whether there were any injuries involved in the confrontation between the household member and the officer, whether drugs were involved in the incident, type of offense the respondent was charged with, and whether any citizen action was taken. Demographic variables include race, sex, and age.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Polish General Social Survey, 1992-1999
Year	1992-1999
Codename	pgss92-99
Owner	ICPSR 3487
Source	Cichomski, Bogdan, Jerzynski, Tomasz, Zielinski, Marcin
Status	A
Description	The Polish General Social Survey (PGSS), conducted annually since 1992 through 1995 and later biennially, is design to measure opinions and social characteristics of Polish society. PGSS core variables include socioeconomic and demographic items with an emphasis on stratification measures (occupation, labor force status, education, income) of respondents and their spouses and parents. In addition, there are attitudinal variables concerning political opinions and ideology, national spending, religious beliefs, social inequality, job and occupational values, tolerance, educational values, attitudes toward other countries, traditional sex roles, family issues, abortion, and homosexuality. Other variables gauge subjective well-being, social class identification, satisfaction with different spheres of life, and confidence in public institutions. Respondents were also queried about their voting behavior, social interactions, religiosity, health, smoking, and drinking. Each year, additional topical modules of questions from the International Social Survey Program have been added: "Inequality II" (1992), "Environment" (1993), "Family and Changing Gender Roles II" and "Sexual Behavior" (1994), "National Identity" (1995), "Work Orientations II" (1997), and "Social Inequality III" (1999). This study is a continuation of the POLISH GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1992-1994 (ICPSR 6155). Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Politbarometer West [Germany], Partial Accumulation, 1977-1998
Year	1977-1998
Codename	PWGPA7798
Owner	ICPSR 6913
Source	Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim).
Status	A
Description	<p>This study consists of a partial accumulation of 79 variables selected from the 1977 through 1998 Politbarometer West surveys. Not all the variables are available for each survey year. The major issues covered in this data collection relate to elections, politics, economics, national security, and unification of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Election and political topics include respondents' party preferences and voting behavior in the last election, level of sympathy for other parties, satisfaction with the federal administrations, and opinions about opposition parties. Other political variables provide information on level of satisfaction with democracy, whether politicians were in the right positions, and the political interests of the respondent. Data on economic topics cover respondents' opinions on the economic situation of the Federal Republic and presumed further development, their own economic situations and expected development, and how the German economy compared with neighboring western European countries. Other economic variables include the competence of the administration or of the opposition party in ensuring jobs, improving the economic situation in East and West Germany, bettering the environment, and securing income. National security issues focus on military threats and peace security in Europe. Variables on German unification cover respondents' attitudes toward the unification of the two German states, increased world political responsibility of a united Germany, and asylum seekers and immigrants to Germany in general. Also included are respondents' opinions on the most important problems in the Federal Republic, events of the previous year, and predictions for the coming year. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, marital status, occupation and employment status, religious preference, and trade union membership. DATE ADDED: 03-02-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Political Action II, 1979 - 1981
Year	
Codename	PAII79_81
Owner	ICPSR 9581
Source	Jennings, M. Kent, Jan W. van Deth, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection focuses on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation and closely follows the format of the first Political Action study, POLITICAL ACTION: AN EIGHT NATION STUDY, 1973 - 1976(ICPSR 7777). Political Action II consists of two parts: a second panel wave of reinterviews with respondents from the first Political Action Surveys and a new cross-section sample. Topics covered include respondent's level of satisfaction with material standard of living, interest in politics, perception of privileged and underprivileged groups, opinions on various social and political issues, and ranking of important political goals. Additional variables, address the performance of the present government, good and bad aspects of major left and major right parties, legitimacy of the present government and the political system in general, approval of protest behavior, participation in conventional and unconventional activities, voting behavior, attitudes toward young people, and political trust items. Background information provided for respondents includes, age, sex, ethnic, origin, education, religion, marital status, number of children, employment status, occupation, union membership, person and family income, organizational memberships and activities, and father's and mother's education and political preferences.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Political Action: An Eight Nation Study, 1973-1976
Year	
Codename	PA7376
Owner	ICPSR 7777
Source	Barnes, Samuel H., and Max Kaase, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>The wave of unrest of the late 1960s and early 1970s in advanced industrial societies provided the impetus for this cross-national study of the conventional and unconventional forms of political participation. National sample surveys were conducted during 1973-1976 in eight nations: Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, United States, Italy, Switzerland, and Finland. Surveys focused on the various forms and combinations of political activity ranging from voting to protest actions, and on individual propensities to perform these activities. Among the factors explored as contributors to varying political repertoires are age, education, political values, ideological sophistication, deprivation, and policy satisfaction. National multistage probability samples were used to select a valid cross-section of the population 16 years of age and over in each of the eight countries. In addition to the cross-section sample, interviews were carried out to provide information on parent-child pairs. In sample households, which had any 16-20 year-old members, in addition to the respondent selected by the usual household listing selection procedure, a supplementary interview was conducted with the respective other member of the pair. These data were processed at the Zentralarchiv at the University of Cologne in cooperation with ICPSR. The integrated cross-section dataset for the eight countries is available in two formats: a card-image file and an OSIRIS dataset. The card-image file contains 17 decks per respondent. There are 387 variables in the cross-section dataset for 12,588 respondents. A file containing 387 variables for each member of the 1,632 parent-child pairs (i.e., 744 variables) is also available in card-image and OSIRIS formats.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Polity II: Political Structures and Regime Change, 1800-1986
Year	
Codename	POLII
Owner	ICPSR 9263
Source	Ted Robert Gurr
Status	A
Description	Carried out under the auspices of the Data Development for International Research (DDIR) project, POLITY II was designed to develop longitudinal indicators of political structures and regime change. This file encompasses most member states of the international system from 1800-1986 and consists of annual codings of regimes' structural characteristics, institutional changes, and the directionality of changes on underlying dimensions of democracy, autocracy, and power concentration. Class IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Polity III: Regime Type and Political Authority, 1800-1994
Year	1800-1994
Codename	POLIII
Owner	ICPSR 6695
Source	Jagers, Keith, and Ted Robert Gurr
Status	A
Description	This dataset, a modified and updated version of POLITY II: POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND REGIME CHANGE, 1800-1986 (ICPSR 9263), focuses on indicators of political authority and regime type for 177 members of the international system. Variables include two indicators of regime type (autocracy and democracy) and eight indicators of political authority (regulation of executive recruitment, competitiveness of executive recruitment, openness of executive recruitment, monocratism, constraints on the chief executive, regulation of political participation, competitiveness of political participation, and centralization of state authority). Date Added: 07/25/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Population Migration Between Counties based on Individual Income Tax Return
Year	
Codename	MIG8283
Owner	ICPSR 8477
Source	US Dept of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
Status	A
Description	The data include the number of Federal income tax returns filed and the number of exemptions claimed by individuals in each county. Within each category, data are provided on the number of tax filers that migrated into the county, the number that migrated out of the county, and the number for which migration status was unknown. The total number of tax returns filed is also provided. Class IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Population Migration Between Counties Based on Individual Income Tax Return
Year	1981-1982
Codename	PMBC82-83
Owner	ICPSR 8477
Source	United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
Status	A
Description	The data in this file include for each county the number of Federal income tax returns filed and the number of exemptions claimed. Within each category, data are provided on the number of tax filers that migrated into the county, the number that migrated out of the county, and the number for which migration status was unknown. The total number of returns filed is also provided.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	3,140

Title	Professionalism and Bureaucracy, 1966
Year	1966
Codename	PAB66
Owner	ICPSR 7314
Source	Hall, Richard
Status	
Description	The data for this study were gathered in 1966 from professionals in 23 various organizations. The study focused on the structural and attitudinal aspects of professionalization, and on the organizational settings in which many professional occupations exist. The questionnaire measured the hierarchy of authority, the division of labor, the extent of organizational control and organizationally-defined procedures, the impersonality of interactions, and the technical competence required by the job. 329 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent, and 19 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: Community Surve
Year	1994-1995
Codename	PHDCNCS94_95
Owner	ICPSR 2766
Source	Earls, Felton
Status	
Description	<p>STUDY PURPOSE: The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods is an interdisciplinary study aimed at deepening society's understanding of the causes and pathways of juvenile delinquency, adult crime, substance abuse, and violence. In particular, it is a study of children's social and psychological development from birth to young adulthood in urban neighborhoods. The project sought to answer the following questions: (1) Why does one community have a high rate of crime, violence, and substance abuse, while a similar community nearby is relatively stable? (2) What factors enable some individuals to live successful, productive lives, even in high-risk neighborhoods? (3) Why does one young person experiment only briefly with delinquency, while another goes on to a criminal career? The survey gathered information from adult residents of Chicago on their perceptions of the neighborhoods in which they live. The researchers sought to use these data to create reliable and valid measures of neighborhood social context. Researchers were interested in measuring how neighborhood social organization related to crime, violence, and victimization. They also aimed to examine how neighborhood social organization was related to social disorder, cynicism regarding the legal system, dissatisfaction with the police, and tolerance of deviance.</p> <p>DATASET NOTES: Users are advised that all data in the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: Community Survey, 1994-1995 [ICPSR 2766] collection are restricted and can be made available only by special arrangement with the staff in the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at ICPSR. To gain access to these restricted data, a user must sign a Data Transfer Agreement stating that: (1) she/he understands the need to protect the data, and (2) she/he will use the data for research purposes only. Users interested in obtaining these data must request and complete the Data Transfer Agreement Form and fully specify the reasons she/he need the data. A Data Transfer Agreement Form can be requested from from 800-999-0960 or 734-998-9825. The Data Transfer Agreement Form can also be downloaded as a Portable Document Format (PDF) from the NACJD website at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/Private/private.pdf. Completed forms should be returned to: Director, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, fax: 734-998-9905. DATE ADDED: 10-23-2001</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Project Talent Public Use File, 1960-1976
Year	
Codename	PTPUF6076
Owner	ICPSR 7823
Source	Flanagan, John C., and David V. Tiedeman, et al..
Status	A
Description	Project TALENT is a longitudinal survey designed to investigate the personal, educational, and experiential factors that promote or inhibit the development of human talents. Extensive data were obtained in 1960 from a sample of over 400,000 students in grades 9-12 in the United States, these data included cognitive skills of the individuals, interests, plans, family background, and activities while in high school as well as general characteristics of the schools they attended. Follow-up surveys conducted one year, five years, and eleven years after high school graduation produced data regarding individuals' post-high school education and work experiences, family development, plans and aspirations, and life satisfaction. The Public Use File contains data for a subsample of 4,000 of the original 400,000 Project TALENT participants (1,000 men and women from each of the high school classes of 1960-1963), all of whom had responded to the eleven-year follow-up survey. The sample was selected in order to be self-weighted. The data are in logical record format with record lengths of 2,383 for each of the 4,000 cases. The file has approximately 1,175 variables.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Quality of Employment Survey, 1972 -1973
Year	
Codename	QUAES
Owner	ICPSR 3510
Source	Robert P. Quinn, Thomas W. Mangione And Stanley E. Seashore
Status	A
Description	Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, this survey assesses work conditions, danger, quality of supervision, work load, overtime, transportation to and from work, wages, fringe benefits, and drinking patterns. The respondents are asked about their prospects and interest in advancement, experience with employment agencies, health, union membership and discrimination due to age, race or sex. N=1455, 791 variables. Class I.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Rand Health Insurance Experiment [In Metropolitan And Non-Metropolitan Are
Year	
Codename	RANDHIE
Owner	ICPSR 6439
Source	Newhouse, Joseph P. Funded by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services
Status	A
Description	<p>The Health Insurance Experiment (HIE) was conducted from 1974 to 1982 in six sites across the country: Dayton, Ohio, Seattle, Washington, Fitchburg-Leominster and Franklin County, Massachusetts, and Charleston and Georgetown County, South Carolina. These sites represent four census regions (Midwest, West, Northeast, and South), as well as urban and rural areas. The HIE attempted to determine what effects alternative cost-sharing plans and a staff-model Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) had on the use of medical services and individual health outcomes. The main purpose of the experiment was to assess how the cost of health services affected individuals' use of services, their satisfaction with health care, the quality of their care, and the state of their health. To study the effects of health insurance coverage, a comprehensive method for measuring health and monitoring changes in health over time was developed. Health status was seen as having four dimensions: physical, mental, social, and physiological. Physical health focused on five categories of activities: self-care, mobility, exertion, role fulfillment, and leisure pursuits. Mental health focused on mood and anxiety disorders along with loss of control over feelings, thoughts, and behavior. Social health was assessed by the frequency of several kinds of participation, interaction, and resources, covering family and home, social life, and community involvement. Physiologic health was determined by looking at a number of physical disorders both in adults (aged 14 to 61) and children (aged 0 to 13) that would be easily traced over time and would be responsive to changes in the level and quality of medical care. For adults, acne, congestive heart failure, and sleeping pill and tranquilizer use were considered. For children, variables included allergic conditions (asthma, eczema, hay fever), anemia, middle ear disease, hearing impairment, and vision impairment. Also included were general health measures based on single questions about health-related pain and worry, and a rating of health (excellent, good, fair, poor). Health habits described aspects of smoking, consumption of alcohol, weight, height, and exercise. Data files already available at CSSCR includes Data series 190: Health Status and Attitude Series: Adult Data</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Rand Survey of Compensation for Accidental Injuries in the United States, 198
Year	1988-1999
Codename	RSCAIUS8889
Owner	ICPSR 3084
Source	Hensler, Deborah R., et al.
Status	A
Description	This survey was conducted in 1989 to look at the consequences of injuries that had occurred within the past year. The main purpose was to examine medical treatment, activity restriction, loss reimbursement, and decisions regarding liability claims related to accidental injuries. Work-related stress and injuries that were fatal, resulted in institutionalization, or were caused by pharmaceutical products were not included. Questions were posed regarding treatment following the accident, resulting impairment, rehabilitation expenditures, tort liability payment, insurance benefits, expected claims, and legal assistance, along with psychological and social consequences from making the claims. While many features of this study are comparable to both the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the RAND survey is different in that questions regarding liability-claiming behaviors were asked over the course of a year, and questions about visits to care providers were included. Demographic information on respondents consists of sex, age, and education. DATE ADDED: 05-01-2003.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Reference Point Effects in Eliciting Values of Environmental Goods, 1988-199
Year	
Codename	RPEEVEG
Owner	ICPSR 6042
Source	Gregory, Robin, Sarah Lichtenstein, Donald McGregor, Paul Slovic, and Jack K
Status	A
Description	<p>The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of an individual's reference point in making a decision concerning the values of environmental goods. Empirical research in behavioral decision-making has revealed that economic prospects are valued in terms of their departure from a reference point adopted when a decision is made. Three central questions guided the research: (1) Under what conditions will a reference point be adopted? (2) How important, in terms of its overall influence on decision-making, is the reference point effect likely to be? and (3) What signals or indicators might a decision-maker look for as cues to the presence and strength of the effect? Six problems were used in this study. Each problem presented the possibility of an improvement, at some cost, over the status quo and asked the subject to indicate the desirability of the improvement on a seven-point scale. Each problem consisted of a present form and a past form. In each pair, the past form was the same as the present form except that additional information was given concerning some earlier status of the measure in question. Thus, for all problems, the present form offered an improvement whereas the past form reframed the improvements as the restoration of a previous loss. Three of the problem pairs (River Quality, Air Quality, and Auto Emissions) were realistic in the sense that the extra information included in the past form was a true statement about previous conditions, a fact known to the subjects before the experiment started. Three fictional problem pairs were used to test the hypothesis that the change in reference position would be largest when subjects had no prior knowledge of the past status. The fictional problems posed were: Detergent (atmospheric pollutants released during their manufacture), Public Health (whether a vaccination program should be instituted to combat an infectious disease), and Operations (utilizing a better hospital for treating the infectious disease). The unit of analysis was the volunteer subject answering the questionnaire.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Reference Point Effects In Eliciting Values Of Environmental Goods, 1988-199
Year	
Codename	ST6042
Owner	ICPSR 6042
Source	Gregory, Robin, Sarah Lichtenstein, Donald MacGregor, Paul Slovic, and Jack
Status	A
Description	<p>The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of an individual's reference point in making a decision concerning the values of environmental goods. Empirical research in behavioral decision-making has revealed that economic prospects are valued in terms of their departure from a reference point adopted when a decision is made. Three central questions guided the research: (1) Under what conditions will a reference point be adopted? (2) How important, in terms of its overall influence on decision-making, is the reference point effect likely to be? and (3) What signals or indicators might a decision-maker look for as cues to the presence and strength of the effect? Six problems were used in this study. Each problem presented the possibility of an improvement, at some cost, over the status quo and asked the subject to indicate the desirability of the improvement on a seven-point scale. Each problem consisted of a present form and a past form. In each pair, the past form was the same as the present form except that additional information was given concerning some earlier status of the measure in question. Thus, for all problems, the present form offered an improvement whereas the past form reframed the improvements as the restoration of a previous loss. Three of the problem pairs (River Quality, Air Quality, and Auto Emissions) were realistic in the sense that the extra information included in the past form was a true statement about previous conditions, a fact known to the subjects before the experiment started. Three fictional problem pairs were used to test the hypothesis that the change in reference position would be largest when subjects had no prior knowledge of the past status. The fictional problems posed were: Detergent (atmospheric pollutants released during their manufacture), Public Health (whether a vaccination program should be instituted to combat an infectious disease), and Operations (utilizing a better hospital for treating the infectious disease). The unit of analysis was the volunteer subject answering the questionnaire.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Referenda and Primary Election Materials
Year	1984
Codename	RAPEM
Owner	ICPSR 0006
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains election returns at the county and state levels from the mid-nineteenth century to the present for primary and general elections on statewide referenda, constitutional amendments, state House/Senate joint resolutions, and initiated measures. The ballot language of each measure is also included. County-level returns for most gubernatorial, senatorial, and congressional primary elections from 1910 to the present are documented as well.
Media	FTP
Ncases	
Title	Roster of United States Congressional Officeholders and Biographical Characte
Year	
Codename	ROSTER96
Owner	ICPSR 7803
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and Carroll McKi
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains variables describing congressional service and selected biographical characteristics for each person who has served in the United States Congress. This release of the data includes members of the 104th Congress. Approximately 11,455 individuals are represented in this file, each identified by a unique five-digit identification number. A data record exists for every Congress in which an individual served, as well as for each chamber in which a person may have served in a given Congress. To illustrate, a member of the House of Representatives who is appointed to fill a vacancy in the Senate during a term of service will have two data records for that Congress. The congressional service variables include political party affiliation, district, state and region represented, and exact and cumulative dates of service in each Congress and each chamber, as well as total congressional service. The biographical variables cover state and region of birth, education, military service, occupation, other political offices held, relatives who also have held congressional office, reason for leaving each Congress, and occupation and political offices held subsequent to service in Congress. Many of these specific variables are summarized in a collapsed variable.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993-1994 [United States]: Teacher Follow-Up Su
Year	1994-1995
Codename	SASS9394TFS
Owner	ICPSR 2763
Source	United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistic
Status	A
Description	This data collection is a one-year follow-up of a sample of teachers who responded to the Teacher Questionnaire in the SCHOOLS AND STAFFING SURVEY, 1993-1994 [UNITED STATES]: REVISED VERSION (ICPSR 2748). The Teacher Follow-Up Survey was designed to update data on teacher career patterns and plans and to determine attrition rates. It queried a subsample of teachers who were in the profession during the school year 1993-1994 and has two components: teachers who left the teaching profession between the school years 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 (leavers) and teachers who remained in the profession (stayers). Information in this collection is given separately for public school teachers (Part 1) and private school teachers (Part 2). 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.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Science and Technology-Based Economic Development Programs [United State
Year	1996
Codename	STBEDP96
Owner	ICPSR 2591
Source	Melkers, Julia, and Susan Cozzens
Status	
Description	This 1996 mail survey was conducted to gather comprehensive information on performance measurement activities in state science and technology-based (S&T) programs, and on the perspectives and motivation of program managers in regard to performance measurement activities. Surveys were sent to the program directors of 75 programs in 50 states. Responses were received from 44 programs, representing 38 states. The survey was designed to gather data on both existing and planned evaluation and performance measurement activities. The survey covered three major areas: organizational information, evaluation activities of the organizations, and the use of evaluation findings. Questions soliciting organizational information included items on organization description, staff size, history, budget, funding sources, and primary audience served by the organization. Questions on evaluation activities addressed the type of descriptive information sought through assessment, methods for the collection of such data, reasons why performance is assessed, and knowledge of state requirements for the collection of performance data. Finally, a series of questions focused on use issues, specifically the organizational changes that resulted from performance measurement findings.

Media FTP

Ncases

Title	Setups: The Fear of Crime, 1973-1974
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Year	
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Codename	SETP8
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Owner	ICPSR 7368
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Source	Wesley G. Skogan And William R. Klecka
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Status	A
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Description	Victimization and feelings of victimization in San Diego and New York City. Uses 27 variables from law enforcement assistance administration surveys in the two cities. Exercises teach students about the frequency of various types of criminal victimization, the personal characteristics of the targets of those crimes and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime.
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Media CSSCR_CD0002

Ncases

Title	Social Indicators Time Series Archive For The United States, 1946-1980.
Year	
Codename	SITSAUS4680
Owner	ICPSR 7932;
Source	Land, Kenneth C. and Marcus Felson.
Status	b
Description	<p>This study contains a thirty-five year time series of general social indicators. The file includes data on vital statistics, household characteristics, population, labor force and unemployment characteristics, income and economic indicators, health, education, time use, and leisure activity. Most of the data are reported on an annual basis extending from 1946 through 1979. Some of the series are based on a less frequent observation cycle (e.g. some education series), and some do not extend back to 1946 (e.g. some of the health data.). The study consists of two files. The first file contains a list of the 640 variables, an alphabetized listing of the variables and SPSS condenscriptives. This file has 20,874 records with a logical record length of 121 characters. The second file contains the SPSS control cards and the raw data in card image format.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Social Networks and Television Manager Turnover, 1997: [United States]
Year	1997
Codename	SNTMT97
Owner	ICPSR 2650
Source	Davern, Michael, and David S. Hachen, Jr.
Status	
Description	The objective of this study was to collect data that could be used to analyze the relationship between social networks and job mobility. This dataset contains systematic network data on respondents and their contacts, information on the respondents' job search activities, and employment history data. These data were collected from United States television station managers through a mail survey, from October 1997 to January 1998. A systematic random sample of 609 managers was drawn from the Television and Cable Factbook, with 283 completed surveys returned. Respondents were asked to make comparisons between their current and previous positions in the areas of benefits, income, job prestige, station prestige, work experience, and coworkers. Those queried were asked to describe their professional business contacts both within and outside of the television industry, and to comment on how those relationships affected their career decisions. In addition, respondents were asked how much time they devoted to keeping informed about job openings within their field, and what sources provided them with such information. Specifically, they were asked how many opportunities they learned of through trade publications, newspapers, employment agencies and head hunters, colleagues at other television stations, their current employer, and other employers. Respondents were asked whether they found any jobs of interest to them through those sources, whether they applied for the positions, and whether they were offered a job. Background information on respondents includes age, sex, education, marital status, number of children in household, employment status and history, and the age and sex of their colleagues.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Socio-Economic Public Policy and Political Data For the United States, 1890-1
Year	
Codename	HOUSD
Owner	Comparative Political Behavior Project a
Source	Richard I. Hofferbert
Status	A
Description	Data comprises over 500 variables pertaining to the 48 American states. (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) segmented at ten year intervals for the period 1890-1960. The variables include electoral, demographic, economic, public expenditure, and educational information. The data for the most part are recorded in percentages, ratios, indices, and rankings.

Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Southern Agricultural Households in the United States, 1880
Year	1880
Codename	SAHHUS1880
Owner	ICPSR 9430
Source	Sutch, Richard, and Roger Ransom.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection describes the organization of agriculture and the operation of the Southern economy following the Civil War, with emphasis on the relationship between race and tenure status of farm operators. Economic and agricultural data were compiled from the 1880 Census of Agriculture. Information provided includes the location of the farm (region, state, county, and enumeration district), tenure of the farm operator, number of acres in tillage, meadows, woodland, and other uses, type of crops being farmed and production figures, and the number of various livestock (horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep, and swine). Additionally, data are presented on the value of the farm, farm implements, livestock, and farm products, and costs associated with fences, fertilizer, and wages. Demographic information drawn from the 1880 Census of Population includes the race, literacy, age, and birthplace of the farm operator, number of people living in the house, and number of people working on the farm. DATE ADDED: 05-13-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Soviet Interview Project, 1979-1985
Year	1979-1985
Codename	SIP79-85
Owner	ICPSR 8694
Source	Millar, James R., et al
Status	
Description	This survey was undertaken to study everyday life in the Soviet Union by conducting highly-structured interviews with a probability sample of eligible Soviet emigrants in the United States. An interdisciplinary research team constructed a questionnaire with the expectation that the results would contribute not only to Sovietology, but to general theories in a number of academic disciplines, especially political science, economics, and sociology. Respondents were asked to comment on topics such as: crime, culture and the arts, education, ethnicity (or nationality), family life, fertility, friends, health and diet, housing, income and earnings, language practices, mass media, military experience, political and social opinions, politics, participation in organizations, religion, satisfaction, standard of living, and work. To insure that "normal" life experiences would be described, respondents were asked to define and discuss their last normal period in the USSR. Since applying to emigrate usually brings marked changes in Soviet citizens' lives, respondents reported the month and year in which they applied to emigrate, whether plans to emigrate had significantly changed their lives even before that date, and if so, specified the month and year in which their lives changed. Interviewers then made certain that all descriptions of day-to-day life in the Soviet Union referred to the period before the question of emigration became a significant issue for respondents. Date added: 01-17-2003.
Media	
Ncases	
Title	Special Tabulations Program
Year	1990
Codename	STP300
Owner	US Census Bureau
Source	US Census Bureau
Status	
Description	The Special Tabulations Program offers an alternative to data users whose needs cannot be met by other census products. Such needs may include specialized cross tabulations, unusual product formats, or data tabulations for geographic areas that require splitting blocks.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Spouse Abuse Replication Project in Metro-Dade County, Florida, 1987-1989
Year	
Codename	SARP_MDCFL
Owner	ICPSR 6008
Source	Pate, Antony, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan
Status	A
Description	<p>The Metro-Dade project replicated an earlier study of domestic violence, the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (SPECIFIC DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST FOR DOMESTIC ASSAULT: MINNEAPOLIS, 1981-1982 [ICPSR 8250]), which was conducted by the Police Foundation with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. The Metro-Dade study employed a research design that tested the relative effectiveness of various combinations of treatments that were randomly assigned in two stages. Initially, eligible spouse battery cases were assigned to either an arrest or a nonarrest condition. Later, cases were assigned either to receive or not to receive a follow-up investigation and victim counseling from a detective working with the Safe Streets Unit (SSU), a unit that deals specifically with domestic violence. Given the various treatment conditions employed, three types of dependent variables were examined: (1) prevalence--the proportion of suspects who engaged in repeat incidents, (2) incidence--the frequency with which repeat incidents occurred, and (3) "time to failure"--the interval between the presenting incident and subsequent incidents. Initial interviews were conducted with victims soon after the presenting incident, and follow-up interviews were attempted six months later. The interviews were conducted in either English or Spanish. The interview questions requested detailed background information about the suspect, victim, and any family members living with the victim at the time of the interview, including age, gender, and marital and employment status. Parallel sets of employment and education questions were asked about the victim and the suspect. Additionally, the interview questionnaire was designed to collect information on (1) the history of the victim's relationship with the suspect, (2) the nature of the presenting incident, including physical violence, property damage, and threats, (3) causes of the presenting incident, including the use of alcohol and drugs by both the victim and the offender, (4) actions taken by the police when they arrived on the scene, (5) the victim's evaluation of the services rendered by the police on the scene, (6) the nature of the follow-up contact by a detective from the Safe Street Unit and an evaluation of the services provided, (7) the victim's history of abuse by the offender, and (8) the nature of subsequent abuse since the presenting incident. Data for Parts 1 and 2 are self-reported data, obtained from interviews with victims. Part 4 consists of data recorded on Domestic Violence Continuation Report forms, indicating subsequent assaults or domestic disputes, and Part 5 contains criminal history data on suspects from arrest reports, indicating a subsequent arrest. The police report of the incident and information on the type of randomized treatment assigned to each case is given in Part 6.</p>
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	

Title	State and Metropolitan Area Databook: 1982
Year	1982
Codename	SMDB82
Owner	ICPSR 8187
Source	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	Two files have been produced from these data: a State file and a Metropolitan file, both of which have statistics gathered from various governmental and private agencies. The State file has 2,031 items on these and other general areas: population, households, vital statistics, health, education, crime, social insurance and welfare, housing, land use, labor force and unions, income, utilities, banking, elections, and veterans. Data are available for all states and the District of Columbia, the United States, and Census regions and divisions. There are 780 records, each with 1,881 characters. The Metropolitan file has 348 items covering the same general areas of interest as the State file. Data are available for the U.S., all SMSA's, SCSEA's, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. There are 1,962 records, each with a logical record length of 1,969 characters. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	State Rankings 1995 (On Disk)
Year	1995
Codename	SR95
Owner	
Source	Morgan Quitno Corp
Status	A
Description	This disk contains two data files:SR95.POR (state data, 27,897 records, 1,590,324 bytes) and SR95NAT.POR (national data, 547 records, 92,058 bytes).
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	State Risk Pool Utilization and Cost Data, 1988-1991: [Connecticut, Florida, M
Year	
Codename	SRPUACD88-91
Owner	ICPSR 6794
Source	Stearns, Sally.
Status	A
Description	This study comprises enrollment, utilization, and cost data for a number of state-sponsored high-risk health insurance plans. These plans, known as state risk pools, were primarily established for persons who wanted to buy health insurance but either were medically uninsurable or unable to find a policy at a reasonable cost. Enrollment variables in the data collection include reason for eligibility, preexisting conditions, Medicaid status, and month and year of enrollment and disenrollment. Utilization and cost variables include person's age and gender, coinsurance and deductible payments, and allowed charges by type of disease and type of service (outpatient, inpatient, pharmacy, or physician). The utilization and cost data are aggregated by person and month, with each observation representing a single month of enrollment for an individual.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	State-Level Congressional, Gubernatorial and Senatorial Election Data for the U
Year	1824-1972
Codename	scgsedus
Owner	ICPSR 75
Source	Burnham, W. Dean, Jerome M. Clubb, and William Flanigan.
Status	A
Description	This study contains raw and percentagized returns for all regular congressional, gubernatorial, and senatorial elections in the United States from 1824-1972. Data are provided for the number of votes cast for the major parties, including the Democratic party, the Old Republican party, the National Republican party, the Whig party, the Liberal party, and the Socialist party, and for parties whose candidates received 5 percent or more of the statewide total vote, the percentages of the votes cast for the same parties, and the estimates of voter turnout in these Congressional elections. Additional variables provide percentagized total number of citizens, Blacks, foreign-born aliens, and white aliens aged 21 and older. All data are aggregated to the state level. Date added: 12/13/2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Study of Ambulatory Care Sensitive Diagnoses as a Monitor of Primary Access,
Year	1993
Codename	sacsd93ca
Owner	ICPSR 6570
Source	Bindman, Andrew B.
Status	A
Description	The purpose of this study was to examine whether higher hospital admission rates for chronic medical conditions result from community differences in access to care, prevalence of the chronic medical conditions, propensity to seek care, or physician admitting style. In multiple California communities, five chronic medical conditions were studied: asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension. This collection includes data from two surveys, one of adults in the communities (Part 1, Community Health Care Survey Data), and the other of physicians who provide adult primary care in the same communities (Part 3, Physician Practice Survey Data). Topics covered included respondent self-report of access to care in the community (including health insurance status, whether the respondent had a regular source of care, and specific and overall difficulties in obtaining care), respondent propensity to seek care (how important the respondent thought it was to see a physician for each of five major symptoms), physician predisposition to hospitalize patients, and physician responsiveness to patients' social factors (such as whether the patient was an alcoholic or an IV drug user, uninsured, homeless, lived alone, or was covered by Medicaid). Demographic variables include sex, race, education, household income, and marital status. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Consumer Attitude and Behavior, August 1991
Year	1991
Codename	SOCAAB91
Owner	ICPSR 6417
Source	Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan
Status	A
Description	This survey was undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why such changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. Demographic information includes ethnic origin, sex, age, and education.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Consumer Finances, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	SCF83
Owner	ICPSR 9751
Source	Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan
Status	A
Description	The focus of this survey was the estimation of the debt obligations and asset holdings of a nationally representative sample of American families, and their use of financial institutions. A complete, detailed inventory of household assets and debts including businesses, pensions, properties, and financial transactions was collected along with demographic data and a comprehensive work history for primary family members. In addition to recording data on the economic assets and liabilities of 4,103 families, the survey examined the attitudes of consumers toward credit use, their reactions to new financial instruments and to consumer credit regulations, and their knowledge of consumer pension rights and benefits. Data on reasons for various financial choices and attitudes toward financial risk and liquidity were also collected. Information that permits estimation of pension and Social Security wealth was gathered as well. Data for this collection exist in two versions: raw data prepared by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center and recoded data, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. The latter file was produced by the Federal Reserve Board using a series of consistency checks and imputation procedures to edit the raw data and estimate values for missing data. Additional weights were constructed and included in the recoded data file. New variables were also constructed directly from original variables and, in addition, were created by matching information from other sources such as the U.S. Census.
Media	CSSCR_CD0002
Ncases	
Title	Survey of Facilities for Runaway and Homeless Youth, 1983-1988
Year	
Codename	SFRHY83-88
Owner	ICPSR 9129
Source	Swicord, Donald
Status	A
Description	This data collection is a compilation of demographic and service information collected on youths in residential and nonresidential shelters for runaways and homeless youths. The data provide descriptions of the youths using the shelters and offer data on age, sex, race, education, family setting, shelter services provided, and aftercare services received. Currently, a hard-copy codebook is available at CSSCR. Data files can be ordered based on request.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1993 Panel
Year	1993
Codename	SIPP93
Owner	ICPSR 6886
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. Topical modules include some core data to link individuals to the core files. The Wave 1 Topical Module covers welfare and other aid reciprocity and employment. The Wave 2 Topical Module includes data on work disability, education and training, marital status, migration, and fertility histories along with household relationships. The Wave 3 Topical Module provides information on work schedules, child care, child support agreements, support for nonhousehold members, functional limitations and disability, and utilization of health care services. The Wave 4 Topical Module contains data on the same material as the Wave 3 Topical Module. The Wave 5 Topical Module data comprise two separate files: the first file covers school enrollment and financing, and the second file includes data from a fifth interview relating to income, retirement accounts, and taxes. The Wave 7 Topical Module includes data on work schedules, child care, child support agreements, child support payments, support for nonhousehold members, functional limitations and disability, functional limitations and disability of children, and health status and utilization of health care services for adults and children. The Wave 8 Topical Module covers selected financial assets, medical expenses, work, disability, real estate, shelter costs, dependent care, and vehicles. The Wave 9 Topical Module contains data on the same material as the Wave 7 Topical Module.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1993 Panel, Longitudinal F
Year	1993
Codename	SIPP93LF
Owner	ICPSR 2421
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed households during the ten waves of the 1993 panel of SIPP. Variables include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics such as number of units in structure and tenure. Core questions, repeated at each interview, cover monthly labor force activity, types and amounts of monthly income, and participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs for each month of the survey period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to income data associated with labor force activity, nearly 50 other types of income data are provided. Several variables are included for use in identifying longitudinal households and persons in them and to aid in analysis.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1996 Panel
Year	1996
Codename	SIPP96
Owner	ICPSR 2625
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is part of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. These include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics such as units in structure, tenure, access, and complete kitchen facilities. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, and participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs for each month of the four-month reference period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to providing income data associated with labor force activity, the core questions cover nearly 50 other types of income. Core data also include postsecondary school attendance, public or private subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are a series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. Topical modules include some core data to link individuals to the core files. The Wave 1 Topical Module covers reciprocity and employment history. The Wave 2 Topical Module includes work disability, education and training, marital, migration, and fertility histories, and household relationships. The Wave 3 Topical Module covers medical expenses and utilization of health care, work-related expenses and child support, assets and liabilities, real estate, shelter costs, dependent care and vehicles, value of business, interest earning accounts, rental properties, stocks and mutual fund shares, mortgages, and other assets. The Wave 4 Topical Module covers disability, taxes, child care, and annual income and retirement accounts. Data in the Wave 5 Topical Module describe child support, school enrollment and financing, support for nonhousehold members, adult and child disability, and employer-provided health benefits. Data in the Wave 6 Topical Module provide information on medical expenses, work-related expenses and child support paid, assets and liabilities, real estate, shelter costs, dependent care and vehicles, value of business, interest-earning accounts, rental properties, stock and mutual fund shares, mortgages, other financial investments. Wave 7 Topical Module includes annual income and retirement accounts, home health care, retirement expectations and pension plan coverage, and taxes. Wave 8 Topical Module covers adult well-being and welfare reform. Wave 9 Topical Module is the same as Waves 3 and 6 Topical Modules. Wave 10 Topical Module focuses on work schedules, disability, taxes, child care, and annual income and retirement. Wave 11 includes child support, support for nonhousehold members, and adult and child disability. Wave 12 Topical Module is the same as Waves 3, 6, and 9 but also includes child well-being. DATE ADDED: 05-13-03.</p>
Media	FTP

Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1997
Year	1997
Codename	SISFP97
Owner	ICPSR 2598
Source	US Dept of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Dept of Justice, FBP
Status	A
Description	Conducted by the Bureau of the Census, this survey provides nationally representative data on state prison inmates and sentenced federal inmates held in federally owned and operated facilities. Through personal interviews from June-October 1997, inmates in both state and federal prisons provided information about their current offense and sentence, criminal history, family background and personal characteristics, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment programs, gun possession and use, gang membership, and prison activities, programs, and services. Prior surveys of state prison inmates, called SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, were conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, and 1991 (see ICPSR 7811, 7856, 8711, and 6086). Sentenced federal prison inmates were first interviewed in 1991 (see SURVEY OF INMATES OF FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1991 [ICPSR 6037]). The federal data are combined with the state data in this collection. Part 1, Numeric Data, consists of numerically-coded responses, while Part 2, Alphanumeric Data, contains free-field responses to "Specify, Other" questions in ASCII text form. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	<input type="text"/>
Title	Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989
Year	1989
Codename	SILJ89
Owner	ICPSR 9419
Source	United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice
Status	A
Description	This survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989: "United States" has been conducted every five or six years since 1972. The collection provides nationally representative data on persons held prior to trial and on those convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to state prisons. Data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates (sex, race, ethnicity, Hispanic origin, employment), current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, jail activities and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail.
Media	FTP
Ncases	<input type="text"/>

Title	Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1996: [United States]
Year	1996
Codename	SILJ96
Owner	ICPSR 6858
Source	United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This collection provides nationally representative data on persons held prior to trial and on convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to state prisons. Data cover demographic characteristics of jail inmates (sex, race, ethnicity, Hispanic origin, employment), current offenses and sentences, detention status, trial, bail, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, incident characteristics, socioeconomic circumstances, jail conditions and activities, and prior drug and alcohol use and treatment. Part 1, Numeric Data, contains numeric data for all questions in the survey, while Part 2, Alphanumeric Data, consists of nonnumeric answers to the "Other, Specify" selection available for some of the questions. Added 4/20/05.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Parents and Children, 1990: United States
Year	1990
Codename	SPC90
Owner	ICPSR 9595
Source	National Commission on Children
Status	A
Description	This data collection was designed to assess the well-being, attitudes, and life circumstances of American families. Interviews were conducted with a sample of parents and with their children between the ages of 10 and 17. Children were asked questions about their neighborhood and school, such as whether they thought their neighborhood was a good place for children to grow up, whether they liked school, and whether they experienced peer pressure to engage in various behaviors. They were also asked how they spent their time during the summer, whether they could confide in their parents, and whether they often spent time in the house alone. Children who did not reside with their biological parents were asked about frequency and nature of contact with biological parents. Additional questions concerned weekend, after-school, and family activities. Parents were asked similar questions about their children's activities and behavior, as well as questions about their own attitudes and concerns regarding parenting.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) Second Longitudinal File: Data Years 199
Year	1992-1999
Codename	SPD2LF
Owner	ICPSR 3594
Source	United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Status	A
Description	<p>The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) Second Longitudinal File is a fully edited file that provides socioeconomic data for the calendar years 1992-1999, except 1995. It is intended for longitudinal analyses of effects of welfare reform on individuals, families, and households. The file can be linked to the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) First Longitudinal File (ICPSR 3315), SPD 1997 Bridge (ICPSR 2797), SPD 1998 (ICPSR 2917), and the SIPP panel files for 1992 (ICPSR 6429) and 1993 (ICPSR 6886). The subject matter is described as follows: demographic data (age, sex, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status), economic data (work experience, employment status, occupation, industry, weeks worked and hours per week worked, total income, and income components for people 15 years and older), income data (income from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, and Social Security payments), and data covering noncash income sources (food stamps, school lunch program, employer-provided group health insurance plan, employer-provided pension plans, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance). The file contains codes for 41 individual states, plus the District of Columbia. The SPD sample in the nine remaining states is identified in three groups for confidentiality reasons. The three groups are as follows: Maine and Vermont, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and Alaska, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The sample is not designed to produce state estimates. DATE ADDED: 05-19-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	29619

Title	Survey of Soviet Values, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	ssv90
Owner	ICPSR 6099
Source	Gibson, James L., and Raymond M. Duch
Status	A
Description	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. Date added 1/24/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Three generations of Mexican Americans, 1981 - 1982
Year	
Codename	STGMA8182
Owner	ICPSR 9413
Source	Markides, Kyriakos S.
Status	A
Description	This survey was conducted in San Antonio, Texas, where the Mexican-American population is approximately half a million and accounts for over half of the city's population. The large number of Mexican Americans made San Antonio an appropriate setting for a three-generation study. This survey sought to describe the place of older Mexican Americans in the extended family by obtaining information on relations between generations, frequency of contact, amount of inter-generational social support, and strength of affectual ties. The three-generation families consisted of an older person (aged 65 - 80 years), a middle-aged child, and an adult (aged 18 years and over) married or previously married grandchild of the same family line, all living within 50 miles of San Antonio. Variables included information on sex, age, education, marital status, number of children, length of residence, and relationships. Also asked were questions on religion, political preferences, health, occupation, and language spoken, read, and understood. The survey contains information on life satisfaction and cooperation and help between spouses, between parents and children, and between grandparents and grandchildren. Comparisons of views, beliefs, goals, activities, contact, and support among family members are also included.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987 [United States]
Year	1987
Codename	SYC87
Owner	ICPSR 8992
Source	US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Status	A
Description	This data collection is the first survey of youths confined to long-term state-operated institutions and was undertaken to complement existing Children in Custody Censuses. It also serves as a companion to the Surveys of State Prisons, allowing comparisons between adult and juvenile populations. The survey provides detailed information of the characteristics of those youths held primarily in secure settings within the juvenile justice system. The data contain information on criminal histories, descriptions of family situations, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities. For youths committed for violent acts, data are available on the victims of their crimes and on weapon use. Class IV
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Survey on Status of Gay & Lesbian Life in Seattle (HATE)
Year	1991
Codename	HATEDATA
Owner	University of Washington
Source	Bowes, John E.
Status	A
Description	This study is based on an opportunity survey of gays and lesbians in the Seattle metro area. As such, it does not have, strictly speaking, the desirable controls on representation present in quota or random sample-type studies. Nevertheless, there was an effort to secure (a) a gender balance, (b) representation of significant minorities (Asian-American, African-American and Hispanic-American respondents). Questionnaires were distributed in numerous venues, including gay-lesbian support groups, book stores catering to the gay-lesbian community, and gay-lesbian community and social centers. Additionally, many surveys were distributed at the Pride Week festival in June, 1990. The approximate time frame during which surveys were distributed ranged from May 1990 until January 1991. Few, if any of the questions asked were considered time-sensitive in a short-term sense.
Media	Disk or FTP
Ncases	

Title	Teenage Attitudes and Behavior Concerning Tobacco, June-July 1992: [United
Year	1992
Codename	TABCT92
Owner	ICPSR 6252
Source	Bezilla, Robert
Status	A
Description	<p>This nationwide survey polled teenagers regarding their attitudes and behavior concerning tobacco. Respondents were asked if they thought various tobacco products were dangerous, if they felt pressure from friends to smoke cigarettes, if anyone in their household used tobacco if they would be more or less likely to like or date someone who smoked, and if they themselves smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff. To investigate exposure to tobacco advertising, respondents were asked if they had received free samples of tobacco products or promotional items for tobacco products (e.g., caps, T-shirts, sunglasses, posters), if they were familiar with various cigarette advertising slogans, and which brands of cigarettes they had seen advertised in recent months. The survey probed beliefs about the dangers to health caused by tobacco use and asked respondents if they favored implementation of a "smoke-free" policy in their schools, and if they favored laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to everyone, to persons under 21, or only to minors under 18. Other questions queried respondents about their concerns that tobacco was addictive, caused bad breath, stained teeth, was expensive, or was disapproved of by parents and friends. In addition, the survey assessed beliefs about the dangers of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and crack; the amount of peer pressure felt by respondents to drink or use drugs; and respondents' feelings of closeness to their families, general happiness, frequency of depression or sadness, level of stress in life, excitement about the future, and religiosity. Respondents who smoked cigarettes were questioned about how much they smoked; how and where they purchased cigarettes; how difficult it was for people their age to buy cigarettes in their community; whether they preferred strong, medium, mild, menthol, or non menthol cigarettes; which brand they bought when they last purchased cigarettes; how soon after they woke up they had their first cigarette; and how old they were when they smoked their first cigarette, started to inhale, and bought their first pack of cigarettes. Cigarette smokers were also asked if they had considered stopping or tried to stop smoking, if they were interested in participating in a "stop smoking" program, and whether they would try to stop or reduce their cigarette consumption if the price of cigarettes were increased by one or two dollars per pack. Additional information gathered by the survey includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, degree of urbanization, state of residence, occupation of chief wage earner in the family, educational attainment of each parent, religious preference, amount of church/synagogue attendance, use of alcohol and marijuana, self assessed academic standing and likelihood of graduation from high school, and plans after high school. CLASS 111 UNIVERSE: Non institutionalized persons aged 12 to 17 living in households with telephones in the United States. SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. The oldest teenager in the household at the time of the call between the ages of 12 and 17 years was interviewed. 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.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey II, 1993: [United States]
Year	1993
Codename	taps2_93
Owner	ICPSR 6375
Source	US Department of Health and Human Services.National Center for Health Statis
Status	A
Description	In this follow-up to TEENAGE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES SURVEY, 1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9786), a component of the National Health Interview Survey, teenagers were interviewed to obtain specific information on every aspect of tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. In addition to questions about tobacco use, Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey II (TAPS II) queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seatbelts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight, had been in a car with a drunk driver, or had ridden on a motorcycle. Finally, the respondents were asked about their physical condition and emotional state. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in the data file includes respondents' race, education, geographic region, occupation, and marital status, as well as presence of parent(s) or other adult relatives in the household, family income, and education of the adults. Date added: 4/24/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey, 1989: [United States]
Year	1989
Codename	TAPS89
Owner	ICPSR 9786
Source	
Status	A
Description	<p>In this follow-up to the 1989 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), teenagers were interviewed to obtain information on tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. Respondents were asked if they smoked or used chewing tobacco or snuff, or had in the past. If so, they were questioned as to when they started, how much they smoked, chewed, or snuffed during the last month, where they bought cigarettes, which brand of cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or snuff they usually bought, how many times they tried to stop these habits, and what was the longest time they stayed off cigarettes since they started smoking regularly. Nonsmokers were asked if they thought they might start smoking, if they had experimented with cigarette smoking, if they had ever been offered a cigarette, and how difficult it would be to obtain tobacco if they wanted to. The survey asked respondents if any of their household members, teachers, or friends smoked, if they had heard anything about the health risks of tobacco use on television, radio, or in newspapers or magazines, and if they believed that chewing tobacco or snuff causes cancer. Attitudes toward tobacco use were also probed with questions such as whether respondents disliked being around people who smoked, whether they believed it was safe to smoke for only a year or two, if they preferred to date people who didn't smoke, if they thought they could stop smoking anytime they wanted to, whether they thought their friends approved or disapproved of their smoking, chewing, or snuffing, and if they thought their parents would mind if they smoked when they were older. Respondents were also asked if they believed there was any harm in having an occasional cigarette, and if they believed smoking helps people to relax, to keep down their weight, and to reduce boredom and stress. In addition to questions about tobacco use, the survey queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seat belts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight, had been in a car with a drunk driver, or ridden on a motorcycle, and how often they had trouble going to sleep, felt unhappy or depressed, felt hopeless about the future, felt nervous or tense, or worried too much. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in the data file includes respondents' race, education, and geographic region, reference persons' race, education, occupation, and marital status, presence of parent(s) or other adult relative in household, family income, and education of the adult. CLASS IVSAMPLING: A sample of 19,097 teenagers was drawn from the last two quarters of the 1988 NHIS and the first two quarters of the 1989 NHIS.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Testing Theories of Criminality and Victimization in Seattle, 1960-1990
Year	1960-1990
Codename	TTCVS60-90
Owner	ICPSR 9741
Source	Miethe, Terance D
Status	
Description	<p>The primary objective of this study was to test criminal opportunity theories of victimization and the collective benefits or harm resulting from citizen-based crime control activities. Other areas of investigation included crime displacement, "free-rider" effects (i.e., crimes occurring in conjunction with other crimes), and a multilevel analysis of victimization risks. Two types of data were gathered for this collection. First, census tract data were used to identify tracts that had not changed their physical boundaries since 1960. In addition, statistics were gathered from police reports for the same years. Variables for the census tract data (Part 1) include median family income in constant 1980 dollars, average number of persons per occupied housing unit, percent of labor force taking public transportation to work, percent of children under 18 living with both parents, and percent of civilian labor force that was female. Police report variables in Part 1 include rates per 100,000 population for homicide, rape, robbery, assault, residential burglary, and automobile theft. Secondly, during a telephone survey of Seattle residents conducted in 1990, respondents were asked a variety of questions about their experiences with crime and victimization. These data, presented in Part 2, cover burglaries, stolen property, physical assaults by strangers, vandalism, car thefts, type of neighborhood, type of home, security measures taken, and sociodemographic conditions. The unit of analysis for this data collection is housing units.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	The NEW YORK TIMES National Surveys, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	NYT83
Owner	ICPSR 8366
Source	The New York Times
Status	A
Description	This study consists of three surveys. Parts 1 and 2 are concerned primarily with attitudes towards the United States government, indicators of patriotism, and respondents' tolerance of civil liberties in hypothetical situations. In addition, respondents were asked their opinions on a variety of domestic economic and foreign policy issues. The third survey explored attitudes of American women towards traditional sex role models, attitudes toward women in the work force, and experiences of respondents in the work force in terms of salary, responsibility, and promotion. Other items included evaluation of Reagan's performance in office as well as questions about domestic and foreign policy issues. Demographic data were collected for all three surveys.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) 1968-1992, 1968-1999 Public Rel
Year	1968-1999
Codename	psid68-99
Owner	Institute of Soc Res, Univ. of Michigan
Source	Frank P. Stafford, Jacquelynne S. Eccles, Hiromi Ono
Status	A
Description	<p>The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), begun in 1968, is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside. It emphasizes the dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior, but its content is broad, including sociological and psychological measures. As a consequence of low attrition rates and the success in following young adults as they form their own families and recontact efforts (of those declining an interview in prior years), the sample size has grown from 4,800 families in 1968 to more than 7,000 families in 2001. At the conclusion of 2001 data collection, the PSID will have collected information about more than 62,000 individuals spanning as much as 34 years of their lives. The study is conducted at the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan and has been made possible through the generous Sponsorship of government agencies, foundations, and other organizations over the years. Since 1982, the study has had an advisory Board of Overseers, appointed by the NSF to foster input from the national community of scholars, researchers, and policy makers. The study is currently directed by a team of Principal Investigators.</p> <p>The Sample</p> <p>The PSID sample, originating in 1968, consisted of two independent samples: a cross-sectional national sample and a national sample of low-income families. The cross-sectional sample was drawn by the Survey Research Center (SRC). Commonly called the SRC sample, this was an equal probability sample of households from the 48 contiguous states and was designated to yield about 3,000 completed interviews. The second sample came from the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO), conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the mid-1960's, the PSID selected about 2,000 low-income families with heads under the age of sixty from SEO respondents. The sample, known as the SEO sample, was confined to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in the North and non-SMSA's in the Southern region. The PSID core sample combines the SRC and SEO samples.</p> <p>From 1968 to 1996, the PSID interviewed and reinterviewed individuals from families in the core sample every year, whether or not they were living in the same dwelling or with the same people. Adults have been followed as they have grown older, and children have been observed as they advance through childhood and into adulthood, forming family units of their own.</p> <p>In 1997 a number of changes to the study took place. First, we changed from every year interviewing and redesigned the instrument for biennial data collection. Second, in order to accommodate the study's five-year funding cycle and to keep the study representative of the U.S. population, two major changes were made to the PSID sample: 1) a reduction of the core sample and 2) the introduction of a refresher sample of post 1968 immigrant families and their adult children.</p> <p>The original core sample was reduced from nearly 8,500 families in 1996 to approximately 6,168 in 1997. Several scenarios were discussed, but in the end, the Census (SEO) subsample was selected for reduction by two thirds. However, with funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the W.T. Grant Foundation, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation,</p>

we were able to reinstate some of the dropped families from the nonselected portion of the SEO sample. The families to be reinstated were headed by an African American individual and contained at least one child aged 12 or under in 1996. This subset consists of 609 families that would otherwise have been removed from the study by the core reduction described above. These families are a separate supplemental sample and do not have weights for national totals of such variables as family income, employment or wealth. However, for unweighted analytic purposes, these observations can be used. For more information on the SEO sample, please see "Notes on the SEO or Census Component of the PSID" by Charles Brown.

The other major issue in keeping the sample representative had been the changing nature of immigration in the United States since the beginning of the study in 1968. In 1990, we added 2,000 Latino households, including families originally from Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. But while this sample did represent three major groups of immigrants, it missed out on the full range of post-1968 immigrants, Asians in particular. Because of this crucial shortcoming, and a lack of sufficient funding, the Latino sample was dropped after 1995, and a sample of 441 immigrant families was added in 1997. These families are included on the files along with the core PSID families. The sample so refreshed was 6,434 for 1999 and is projected to grow to almost 7,400 in 2005.

Data Collection

The PSID was collected in face-to-face interviews using paper and pencil questionnaires between 1968 and 1972. Thereafter, the majority of interviews were conducted over the telephone. In 1993, the PSID introduced the use of computer assisted telephone interviewing. In the 1999 wave, 97.5% of the interviews were conducted over the phone, and all interviews were conducted using computer-based instruments.

Core Content

The PSID data files provide a wide variety of information about both families and individuals collected over the span of the study. The central focus of the data is economic and demographic, with substantial detail on income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and residential location. Content of a more sociological or psychological nature is also included in some waves of the study. Information gathered in the survey applies to the circumstances of the family unit as a whole (e.g., type of housing) or to particular persons in the family unit (e.g., age, earnings). While some information is collected about all individuals in the family unit, the greatest level of detail is ascertained for the primary adults heading the family unit.

Maintaining the comparability of the data throughout time is crucial for a panel study. Over the years, the general design and content of certain variables have remained largely unchanged. The central focus is to maintain a clean and consistent time series of core content--income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and demographic events--based on the study's annual interviews. See Table 1 for a list of the major core topics. Beginning in 1985, comprehensive retrospective fertility and marriage histories of individuals in the households have been assembled. Other important topics covered by the PSID include housing and food expenditures, housework time, health (recently designed 1999 module), and consumption, wealth, pensions and savings. See more information on <http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/psid>. Date added: 05/09/2002.

Media

FTP

Ncases

Title	Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study, 1975-1981
Year	
Codename	TULPS81
Owner	ICPSR 9054
Source	uster, F. Thomas, Martha S. Hill, Frank P. Stafford, and Jacquelynne Eccles Par
Status	A
Description	<p>The 1975-1981 TIME USE LONGITUDINAL PANEL STUDY dataset combines a round of data collected in 1981 with the principal investigators' earlier TIME USE IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1975 1976 (ICPSR 7580), collected by F. Thomas Juster, Paul Courant, et al. This combined data collection consists of data from 620 respondents, their spouses if they were married at the time of first contact, and up to three children between the ages of three and seventeen living in the household. The key features which characterized the 1975 time use study were repeated in 1981. In both of the data collection years, adult individuals provided four time diaries as well as extensive information related to their time use in the four waves of data collection. Information pertaining to the household was collected, as well as identical measures from respondents and spouses for all person-specific information. Selected children provided two time diary reports (one for a school day and one non-school day), an academic achievement measure, and survey measures pertaining to school and family life. In addition, teacher ratings were obtained. For each adult individual who remained in the sample through the 1981 study, a time budget was constructed from his or her time diaries containing the number of minutes per week spent in each of some 223 mutually exclusive and exhaustive activities. These measures provide a description of how the sample individuals were currently allocating their time and are comparable to the 87 activity measures created from their 1975 diaries. In addition, respondent and spouse time aggregates were converted to parent time aggregates for mothers and fathers of children in the sample. To facilitate analyses on spouses, a merged data file was created for 868 couples in which both husband and wife had complete Wave 1 data in either 1975-1976 or 1981.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Transnational Relations and Regional Regulation in Ecuador, Peru and Colombi
Year	1975
Codename	TRRREPC
Owner	ICPSR 7591
Source	Mytelka, Lynn K
Status	A
Description	Data for 90 chemical and metal working (light engineering) industries in Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia were collected in 1975. The data were obtained from an orally administered, primarily open-ended questionnaire given to managers of the selected firms. The cases represent almost the universe of firms meeting the selection criteria. The 216 variables measure size of the firm in terms of assets, earnings, employment, and sales, ownership structure, self-evaluation of future markets, source of technology, firm's relationship to integrative system, and attitudes of firm managers toward attempts by government to regulate direct foreign investment and technology transfer. SPSS setup cards may be obtained with the data.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2001
Year	2001
Codename	TEDS2001
Owner	ICPSR 3884
Source	USDHHS, SAMHSA, OAS
Status	A
Description	<p>The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is an administrative data system providing descriptive information about the national flow of admissions to providers of substance abuse treatment. The TEDS series was designed to provide annual data on the number and characteristics of persons admitted to public and private substance abuse treatment programs receiving public funding. The unit of analysis is treatment admissions. TEDS includes both Minimum Data Set (MDS) data (required reporting) and Supplemental Data Set (SuDS) data (optional reporting), as reported to state substance abuse agencies by the treatment programs. Additional variables, such as calculated age and census region, are added to the state data. TEDS provides information on service setting, number of prior treatments, primary source of referral, employment status, whether methadone was prescribed in treatment, diagnosis codes, presence of psychiatric problems, living arrangements, source of income, health insurance, expected source of payment, substance(s) abused, route of administration, frequency of use, age at first use, pregnancy and veteran status, health insurance, and days waiting to enter treatment. Substances abused include alcohol, marijuana and hashish, cocaine and crack, heroin and other opiates, PCP, hallucinogens, stimulants, tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants, over-the-counter substances, and other. Demographic variables cover age, race, gender, income, marital status, and education. Created variables include total number of substances reported, intravenous drug use (IDU), and flags for any mention of specific substances. The public-use files were created using the data that were current as of March 2004 (the 3/01/2004 extract). Date added: 10-14-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Trends in Worker Demand for Union Representation Data
Year	1996
Codename	TIWDFUPD
Owner	ICPSR 1023
Source	Farber, Henry S.
Status	A
Description	These data and/or computer programs are part of ICPSR's Publication-Related Archive and are distributed exactly as they arrived from the data depositor. ICPSR has not checked or processed this material. Users should consult the INVESTIGATOR(S) if further information is desired.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	U.S. By County Outline File, 1980
Year	1980
Codename	USOUT
Owner	University of South Carolina
Source	Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This file contains the entire outline for each county in the U.S. There are x, y coordinates in radians as well as an albers projection file. Each file contains 85,064 coordinates. From these files counties of specific states may be extracted, as well as specific counties.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1993
Codename	UCR93
Owner	ICPSR 6545
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1992
Codename	UCR92
Owner	ICPSR 6316
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1991
Codename	UCR91
Owner	ICPSR 6036
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1990
Codename	UCR90
Owner	ICPSR 9785
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains 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.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1989
Codename	UCR89
Owner	ICPSR 9573
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part 1 and Part 2 offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways. County populations are also reported.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detaile
Year	1988
Codename	UCR88
Owner	ICPSR 9335
Source	United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Status	A
Description	The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations and runaways. County populations are also reported.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Uniform Crime Reports County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1985
Year	1985
Codename	UCR85
Owner	ICPSR 9252
Source	US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Status	A
Description	The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations are also reported. Class III. NOTE: The data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce twelve month equivalents. Agencies reporting less than six months of information were excluded from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1996 [House of Re
Year	
Codename	ROLL
Owner	ICPSR 0004
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
Status	A
Description	Roll call records from both chambers of the United States Congress through the second session of the 101st are presented in this data collection. Each data file in the collection contains information for one chamber of a single Congress. The units of analysis in each part are the individual members of Congress. Each record contains a member's voting action on every roll call vote taken during that Congress, along with variables that identify the member (e.g. Name, party, state, district, uniform ICPSR member number, and most recent means of attaining office.) In addition, the code book provides descriptive information for each roll call, including the date of the vote, outcome in terms of nays and yeas, name of initiator, the relevant bill or resolution number, and a synopsis of the issue.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	United States Historical Election Returns, 1824-1968
Year	1984-1968
Codename	usher1824-1968
Owner	ICPSR 0001
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Status	A
Description	This collection of historical election data contains state files that list county-level returns for over 90 percent of all elections to the offices of president, governor, United States senator, and United States representative from 1824 through 1968. The data files include returns for all parties and candidates (as well as write-in and scattering votes if available for individual states), and for special elections as well as regularly-scheduled contests. Over 1,000 individual party names and many additional unaffiliated candidates are included. Date added 11/26/2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	United States Historical Election Returns, 1824-1968
Year	1824-1968
Codename	USHER1824-1968
Owner	ICPSR 0001
Source	official election returns provided by state governments
Status	A
Description	This collection of historical election data contains state files that list county-level returns for over 90 percent of all elections to the offices of president, governor, United States senator, and United States representative from 1824 through 1968. The data files include returns for all parties and candidates (as well as write-in and scattering votes if available for individual states), and for special elections as well as regularly-scheduled contests. Over 1,000 individual party names and many additional unaffiliated candidates are included.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Urban Morality Issues Incidents in Ten Cities, 1990-2000: [United States]
Year	1990-2000
Codename	umiitc1990-2000
Owner	ICPSR 3735
Source	Sharp, Elaine B.
Status	A
Description	<p>This collection consists of data that tracked how ten city governments in the United States responded to morality issues in the last decade of the 20th century. The ten cities varied in their geographic properties and were characterized by their locations, e.g., South City, Metro City, and Coast City. Morality issues were defined as issues concerning actions or behaviors that were regulated by a deeply held belief and/or a religious value. The issues falling within this categorization were gay rights, abortion rights, abortion clinic protests, needle exchange programs for drug users, hate speech, hate groups, gambling policies and regulations, animal rights, and regulations pertaining to the sex industry, which included pornography, prostitution, and adult entertainment. Incidents or events in the ten cities related to these moral issues were identified. The data were generated by scanning local newspapers to isolate and gather relevant information about the selected cities, interviewing political elites (e.g., mayor, city manager, and council person), and reviewing public government records for the selected cities. Part 1, Ten City Data, contains data on 451 incidents related to morality issues in the ten cities. Part 2, Subset of Ten City Data With City-Specific Variables, is a subset of the cases included in Part 1 and also includes a broader array of city-specific contextual variables. The variables shared by Part 1 and Part 2 are whether a city had a mayor or a city manager, whether city council elections were at-large or by district, the percentage or share of the city council elected by a particular district, the strength and prevalence of the city's homosexual community, the percentage of residents in the county who attended religious services, the percentage of residents in the county who identified themselves as Catholic or as religious fundamentalists, and whether activists involved with this issue were more likely to be from the left or right, politically. Additional shared variables are city population in 1990 and 1998 (in thousands), the percentage of population change between 1980-1990 and 1990-1998, the metro area population in 1990 (in thousands), the percentage of population change in the metro area from 1980-1990 and from 1990-1996, the percentage of female, Asian, White, Black, and Hispanic residents, the median household income, the percentage of married residents, the percentage of female-headed households, the 1997 unemployment rate, the percentage of same gender partnerships, the total number of churches, the number of churches per capita, the percentage of households with children under the age of 19, the percentage of the population aged 18-34, the percentage of residents that were college educated, income per capita, the percentage of foreign-born residents, the percentage of residents living in poverty, and the acceptability and prevalence of the city's "unconventional" or "counter" culture. The variables contained only in Part 2, Subset of Ten City Data With City-Specific Variables, are the type of community education present, the type of social culture in the community, the percentage of the work force employed in education or technology related jobs, the percentage of women in the work force, and the total number of churches in the county. Added 4/20/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Voter Registration in the United States, 1968-1988
Year	
Codename	VRUS68_88
Owner	ICPSR 9405
Source	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Status	A
Description	This collection tabulates the number of registered voters who were eligible to cast ballots in biennial national elections in the United States between 1968 and 1988. Its purpose is to furnish additional research data on registration trends, the relationship between registration and voting, and the role and strength of political parties, and the degree of partisan competition. The unit of analysis is the county, and totals of registered voters are presented for all counties in 48 states (North Dakota does not require registration and Wisconsin does not report statewide voter registration figures). If available, county-level totals are also presented for registration by race, major or minor political party, or other similar category (e.g., declined to state, miscellaneous, other, etc.) provided by the reporting agency of the state.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Voter Research and Surveys/CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES General Election
Year	1990
Codename	VRAS90
Owner	ICPSR 9602
Source	Voter Research and Surveys. CBS News. THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Status	A
Description	For this data collection, interviews were conducted with voters in 42 states as they left their polling places on election day, November 6, 1990. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their vote choices in the senate, congressional, and gubernatorial races (as appropriate to their state), and the issues and factors that most influenced those votes. Additional topics covered include the sending of United States troops to the Persian Gulf, limits on the number of years a member of Congress can serve, the plan to reduce the federal budget deficit, approval ratings for George Bush and Congress, 1988 presidential vote, federal defense spending, the death penalty, the savings and loan crisis, the drug problem, and abortion. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, religion, education, political party identification, and family income.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress, 1945-1982
Year	1945-1982
Codename	VSMUSC4582
Owner	ICPSR 7645
Source	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection contains voting scores taken from the CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY ALMANAC, a publication of Congressional Quarterly, Inc. (CQ) for the years 1945 to 1982 (79th-97th Congresses). Part 1 contains voting scores for members of the United States Senate, and Part 2 contains such scores for the members of the United States House of Representatives. In both parts, the unit of analysis is the individual member of Congress. The identification variables in each file include member name, member's state, and member's party. In most instances a set of scores is presented for each member of Congress, for each session of the Congress, and for the Congress as a whole (both sessions). For the 96th and 97th Congresses (1979-1980, 1981-1982) scores for both sessions combined are not provided. The major types of CQ voting scores in the data collection are: (1) "voting participation score," indicating member's attendance (not to be confused with the CQ "on the record" score which shows how often the member has taken a stand on all issues), (2) "partisan voting score," calculated on a subset of the total roll calls that CQ designated as "party unity" roll calls, e.g., roll calls in which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans (with exceptions in the 83rd and 88th Congresses when a "party voting" score was released), (3) "bipartisan voting score," consistently figured by CQ on a subset of the total bipartisan roll calls, i.e., those in which a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way (until 1978 when the score was no longer reported), (4) "conservative coalition score," based on a subset of roll calls in which a majority of voting Southern Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans opposed the position of a majority of voting Northern Democrats, (5) "presidential issues score," which rates members on those roll calls dealing with issues on which the president has clearly and previously stated a personal position (from 1955 to 1970, this score was further subdivided into support scores for foreign and for domestic policies of the president), (6) "federal role score," which gauges the Congressperson's support and opposition of moves for a larger or smaller federal role (in earlier Congresses, CQ used a similar process to figure "economy support," opposition scores that were designed to represent a member's position on moves to limit or increase federal spending), and (7) a set of interest group scores taken from the CQ WEEKLY REPORTS and added to the two data files (for the years 1960 to 1982) that score each Congressperson's support of interest groups, i.e., Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), the Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), the Committee on Political Education (COPE), and the National Farmers Union (NFU). Interest group ratings are included only for each session, not for the entire Congresses. (Beginning with the 1978 session, NFU rating scores were no longer included.) DATE ADDED: 05-09-2003.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Wages of War, 1816-1980: Augmented with Disputes and Civil War Data
Year	1816-1980
Codename	WOW
Owner	ICPSR 9044
Source	Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small.
Status	A
Description	<p>These data were collected to study the trends and changes in the frequency, magnitude, severity, and intensity of international wars, civil wars, and international disputes. The data collection consists of two separate datasets. For each dataset, the unit of analysis is the participant in a particular conflict. While the two datasets are related, they are mutually exclusive in that each describes a particular type of war (interstate or civil) or a dispute. Part 1, Experience of Each Interstate System Member in Each War, provides information on each member's experience in each war. To be considered a nation participant, certain minimal criteria of population and diplomatic recognition were used. Qualifying nation participants are classified as to whether they were members of the European central system at the time of the war and, therefore, active and influential in European diplomacy. The geographical location of the war is coded as well as the severity of the war, as determined by its duration and the number of deaths resulting from battle. The pre-war population of each nation participant is also coded. Part 2, Major Civil Wars Between 1816 and 1980, is a study of 106 major civil wars involving 139 participants between 1816 and 1980. An internal war is classified as a major civil war if (1) military action was involved, (2) the national government at the time was actively involved, (3) effective resistance (as measured by the ratio of fatalities of the weaker to the stronger forces) occurred on both sides, and (4) at least 1,000 battle deaths resulted during the civil war. The geographical area in which the war was fought is also coded as well as whether nations outside the civil war actively and overtly participated on one side or the other. The duration, beginning, and ending dates of the civil war, and the pre-war population and number in the armed forces of each participant, are also included. DATE ADDED: 04-28-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	WASHINGTON POST Poll, June 1988
Year	1988
Codename	WPP88_JUN
Owner	ICPSR 9065
Source	The WASHINGTON POST
Status	A
Description	<p>This survey focuses on a variety of social and political issues with an emphasis on the Reagan presidency and the drug problem in the United States. Respondents were asked if they approved or disapproved of Reagan's handling of the presidency, what had been Reagan's greatest successes and failures as president, what grade the respondent would give the Reagan administration for its handling over the past eight years of such problems as unemployment, inflation, poverty, crime, and improving the quality of public education. In addition, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements regarding Reagan's policies and performance, and what changes they perceived as a result of the Reagan presidency in areas such as military power, federal spending, and United States influence in the world. Topics covered in the series of questions relating to drugs include legalization of cocaine, the respondent's degree of concern about various problems relating to illegal drugs, if illegal drugs were a problem in the respondent's general neighborhood, high school, and workplace, mandatory drug testing, and various proposed measures to reduce the drug problem. Respondents also were asked their preference for presidential candidates George Bush or Michael Dukakis and the strength of their support. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, race, income, and state/region of residence.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	WASHINGTON POST Poll, March 1990
Year	1990
Codename	wpp_mar90
Owner	ICPSR 9456
Source	Washington Post
Status	A
Description	This survey centers on environmental issues. Respondents were asked to name the two most important problems facing this country and to rank the priority of solutions for a variety of problems facing the United States. They were also asked if they approved of the way President Bush was handling the nation's economy, the illegal drug problem, foreign affairs, and the nation's environment. Additionally, respondents were asked if the environment had gotten better, worse, or had stayed the same in the past 20 years, which political party cared more about solving the country's environmental problems, if they were more concerned about worldwide environmental problems or local environmental problems, if they agreed with a series of statements regarding environmental issues, and if they had done anything to improve the environment. Other questions asked if respondents would reduce their driving, give up air conditioning, and stop using aerosol spray products, disposable products, power lawn mowers, and outdoor barbecues in order to help environment, if they thought it was necessary to raise taxes to clean up the environment, if they approved of having stronger controls on pollution from automobile exhaust even if it meant higher auto prices, if they favored or opposed building more nuclear power plants, and if they had heard anything about Earth Day and planned to take part in any Earth Day events. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, sex, income, race, and state/region residence. Date added: 04/22/2002.

Media	FTP
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Ncases	
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Title	Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics, 1991-1994
Year	
Codename	N/A
Owner	Washington State Department of Health
Source	Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health
Status	A
Description	Summary statistics on pregnancy, induced abortion, teenage pregnancy, live births, and fetal deaths in the State of Washington between 1991 and 1994 are provided in Excel table format.
Media	Floppy Disket
Ncases	

Title	Washington, D.C. Representatives: Private Interests in National Policymaking,
Year	1982-1983
Codename	wdcrpinp82_83
Owner	ICPSR 6040
Source	Heinz, John P., Edward O. Laumann, Robert L. Nelson, and Robert H. Salisbur
Status	
Description	<p>This study was undertaken to research systematically the process through which private and governmental actors in United States federal policy systems make decisions. A primary focus was the ways in which individual private representatives of interest groups in Washington, DC, interact with the agencies of the federal government. The data are drawn from interviews conducted in 1983-1984 with samples of two distinct populations: Washington representatives, and American Bar Foundation client organizations that employ Washington representatives. The scope of the inquiry was narrowed to four particular policy domains: agriculture, energy, health, and labor. Each domain was operationally defined by a list of specific policy concerns. Questions were structured around specific policy proposals acted upon by Congress in 1979-1982: 22 in agriculture, 13 in energy, 22 in health, and 22 in labor. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of various information sources, and to give their positions on general social and political issues. Background data collected on respondents included participation in electoral politics, political party membership, religious preference, nationality, age, tenure in Washington, race, sex, and parents' occupation and political party affiliations. Date added: 01-17-2003.</p>
Media	
Ncases	

Title	Women in Development IV, 1983
Year	1983
Codename	WIDIV
Owner	ICPSR 8155
Source	US Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This file contains national-level data concerning male/female differentials over a range of demographic and socio-economic variables for each of 120 developing countries. Breakdowns by age and urban/rural residence are frequently included. Data come primarily from censuses and reliable surveys, and constitute the most recently available information at the time of collection. The 120 countries included in the file are all Agency for International Development recipients in Asia/Oceania (19), Latin America/Caribbean (21), SubSaharan Africa (41), the Near East/North Africa (15), and Northern America (2), Europe (21), and the Soviet Union (1). Data records are sorted by table, country, and year. There are 7 records, of 180 characters each, for every table. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Women in Development, 1979-1980
Year	
Codename	WID7980
Owner	ICPSR 8053
Source	US Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Status	A
Description	This file contains national-level data concerning male/female differentials over a range of demographic and socio-economic variables for each of 69 developing countries. Breakdowns by age and urban/rural residence are frequently included. Data come primarily from censuses and reliable surveys, and constitute the most recently available information at the time of collection (1979-1980). The 69 countries included in the file are all Agency for International Development recipients in Asia (9), Latin America (14), Africa (36), and the Near East (10). The file is designed to produce up to 31 tables for each country for each year. Data records are sorted by table, country, and year. There are six records, of 180 characters each, for every table. The data file contains a total of 37,220 records. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Work, Family, and Well-Being in the United States, 1990
Year	1990
Codename	WFWUS90
Owner	ICPSR 6666
Source	Ross, Catherine E
Status	A
Description	This study measures the effects of various social conditions on individuals' physical and mental health. For the survey, respondents provided information on a multitude of aspects of their daily lives, including economic obligations (such as child care, medical care, food, clothing, and bills) and health and well-being (amount of exercise, vital statistics such as height and weight, whether they smoked, and whether they had difficulty with daily activities like climbing stairs, kneeling, carrying objects that weigh less than ten pounds, seeing, hearing, and walking). In addition, respondents described their work and employment status, activities they performed, how they felt about what they did, and the kind of relationship they had with their supervisors. Respondents also answered questions related to household and family, such as how many people lived in the household, what kind of child care they used, and how much they participated in household activities like cooking, shopping, laundry, repairs, and bill-paying. Demographic information on respondents includes marital status, education, birth year, race, religion, and income.

Media

Ncases

Title	World Factbook, 1989
Year	1989
Codename	WFB89
Owner	ICPSR 9366
Source	US Central Intelligence Agency
Status	A
Description	This annual survey contains the most current information on topics of interest to US government official. Data are presented in alphabetical order for 247 entities that include all countries, dependent areas, and other geographic entities. The entire surface of the world is represented without overlap or omission, and an additional entry for the world as a whole also is presented. Information provided covers the six major topic areas of geography, people, government, economy, communications, and defense forces. Class IV

Media

Ncases

Title	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Annual Events Data, 194
Year	
Codename	WHDP2AE
Owner	ICPSR 5028
Source	Taylor, Charles Lewis, and Michael C. Hudson
Status	
Description	This dataset contains information on eighteen types of political events aggregated by year to the nation level for years 1948-1967. The events included are riots, deaths from political violence, political assassinations, armed attacks, elections, protest demonstrations, regime support demonstrations, political strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive transfers, unsuccessful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers, executive adjustments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts of negative sanctions, acts of relaxation of political restrictions, and external interventions. Sources are THE NEW YORK TIMES and the Associated Press. Data were collected by the World Data Analysis Program at Yale University. DATE ADDED: 07-18-2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Daily Event Data, 1948-1
Year	
Codename	WHDP2DE
Owner	ICPSR 5215
Source	Taylor, Charles L., and Michael C. Hudson
Status	
Description	This dataset contains information for 57,268 daily occurrences of seventeen types of political events: riots, deaths from political violence, political assassinations, armed attacks, elections, protest demonstrations, regime support demonstrations, political strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive transfers, unsuccessful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers, executive adjustments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts of negative sanctions, and acts of relaxation of political restrictions. The data are recorded at daily intervals for each event group for each country during the twenty-year period 1948-1967. For example, two riots in a country on the same day appear as one record or case, but one riot and one election in a country on the same day appear as two separate records. Seven sources were used including THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX and the Associated Press. DATE ADDED: 07-18-2001.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators III;1948-1982
Year	
Codename	WHDPS3
Owner	ICPSR 7761
Source	Taylor And Jodice
Status	A
Description	This new edition of the World Handbook is composed of four files aggregate data, daily political events, annual political events, and quarterly political events. The aggregate data file presents political, economic, and social data and their rates of change for 155 countries. In general, "these series indicate conditions under which governments have to operate and for which they may be held responsible." the sources for the collection are extensive and diverse. They are fully cited at each variable in the codebook. There are 359 variables for 155 countries. There are two files of events data in this collection. The first file records daily political events, and the second aggregates these events to an annual file. This edition of the world handbook extends the period of events covered from 1967 to 1977, adding more than 30,000 daily records.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Health Organization Regional Office for South East Asia Collaborative S
Year	1990
Codename	st6242
Owner	ICPSR 6242
Source	Andrews, Gary R.
Status	A
Description	These data were gathered to provide information on the elderly in Burma, Indonesia, North Korea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Questions were asked in the following areas: demographics (respondent's age, race, sex, marital status, religion, make-up of household, number of children, number of siblings, education), economic resources (employment status of the respondent and spouse, main income source, other income sources, whether the respondent owned his/her house), health (current health, accidents and/or injuries affecting daily activities, number of times respondent saw a health professional in last month, number of days in hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation center in last month, medications currently being used, usage of any devices to assist in getting around), activities of daily living, living habits (smoking, drinking), social activities (whether the respondent belonged to clubs, had a confidant), housing (satisfaction with current living conditions, accessibility to quarters, safety), and mental state of the respondent. Date added: 4/29/2002.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1968-1977
Year	
Codename	WMEAT68_77
Owner	ICPSR 7780
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	This file contains 21 variables for 144 countries, by year, for 1968-1977. The variables consist of governmental expenditures for the military, public health, and education, GNP, population, number of teachers, physicians and military personnel, value of arms exported and imported and total exports and imports. Financial data are given in both current and constant United States dollars. For a complete discussion of sources, definitions, computational procedures and caveats, consult the publication below.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1969-1978
Year	
Codename	WMEAT69_78
Owner	ICPSR 7964
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains information on military expenditures and imports and exports of arms and military equipment for 145 countries for each year between 1969 and 1978. It also includes annual data on health and education expenditures and the relative sizes of standing armed forces and physician and education work forces. The file consists of two distinct parts, essentially two different means of organizing the same data. File one, organized by country records, has 145 records and 354 variables with a logical record length of 1,702. File two, organized by country/year records, has 45 variables, 1,450 cases, and a logical record length of 346.;
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1973-1983
Year	
Codename	WMEAT73_83
Owner	ICPSR 8532
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 145 developed and developing countries of the world. The first file contains background data for each country, including items such as region, sub-region, alliances (OPEC, NATO, and Warsaw Pact), and OECD and World Bank membership. The second file tabulates annual military expenditures, GNP, central government expenditures, arms imports and exports, and total imports and exports in current and constant dollars for each country from 1973 to 1983. Additional variables detail total population, number of armed forces personnel, number of armed forces personnel per 1000 people, GNP in constant dollars per capita, and military expenditures in constant dollars per capita.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1979-1989
Year	
Codename	WMEAT79_89
Owner	ICPSR 6065
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 144 developed and developing countries of the world. Data are provided in five tables. Table I (Part 1) consists of military expenditures, armed forces, Gross National Product, central government expenditures, and population by region, organization, and country for 1979-1989. Table II (Part 2) includes arms transfer deliveries and total trade by region, organization, and country for 1979-1989. Table III (Part 3) provides cumulative information for 1985-1989 on arms transfer deliveries by major supplier and recipient country. Table IV (Part 4) contains arms transfer deliveries and agreements for 1979-1989 by supplier and recipient region. Table V (Part 5) supplies cumulative information for 1985-1989 on number of arms delivered by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1981-1991
Year	
Codename	WMEAT81_91
Owner	ICPSR 6516
Source	U.S. Arms Control And Disarmament Agency
Status	A
Description	This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 166 developed and developing countries of the world. Data are provided in four tables. Table I (Part 1) consists of military expenditures, armed forces, Gross National Product, central government expenditures, and population by region, organization, and country for 1983-1993. Table II (Part 2) includes arms transfer deliveries and total trade by region, organization, and country for 1983-1993. Table III (Part 3) provides cumulative information for 1991-1993 on arms transfer deliveries by major supplier and recipient country. Table IV (Part 4) contains arms transfer deliveries and agreements for 1983-1993 by supplier and recipient region.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Population 1955-1981: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries
Year	1955-1981
Codename	wp1955-81
Owner	ICPSR 8054
Source	US Dept of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Int'l Demographic Data Center
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains international demographic information. There are nine types of records for each country. The first record contains general information about the country including name, development status, and region codes. Records 2-5 include vital rates for 1978 and population estimates for 1950-1979. Records 6-9 contain estimates for 1980-1985 for countries with populations of 10 million or more. Date added: 5/2/2002.
Media	FPT
Ncases	

Title	World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950-1987
Year	
Codename	WTS5087
Owner	ICPSR 9300
Source	World Bank, International Economics Department
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains country-level economic and social measures for 136 countries. Economic variables include population, GNP, GDP, value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services, value of imports and exports, private consumption and government consumption, gross national savings, gross domestic savings, government deficit or surplus, net direct foreign investment, repayments of long term loans, public long-term debt, international reserves excluding gold, and gold holdings at London market price. Many variables are expressed both in terms of current prices and in terms of constant 1980 prices. Also included are demographic and social indicators including: population, total fertility rate, crude birth rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, food production per capita, percent of labor force engaged in agriculture, and primary and secondary school enrollment rates. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950-1992
Year	
Codename	WTESI5092
Owner	ICPSR 6159
Source	World Bank. International Economic Department
Status	A
Description	This data collection contains economic and social indicators for 189 countries. Included are economic variables such as gross national product; gross domestic product; value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services; value of imports and exports; private consumption; government consumption; gross national savings; gross domestic savings; government deficit or surplus; net direct foreign investment; repayments of long-term loans; public long-term debt; international reserves excluding gold; and gold holdings at London market price. Many variables are expressed both in terms of current prices and in terms of constant 1980 prices. demographic and social variables include population, total fertility rate, crude birth rate, life expectancy at birth, food production per capita, percent of labor force in agriculture, percent of labor force that is female, and primary and secondary school enrollment rates.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1960 - 1986
Year	
Codename	WTESI6086
Owner	ICPSR 8947
Source	World Bank, Socio-Economic Data Division
Status	A
Description	This dataset contains country-level economic and social measures for 126 countries. Variables include population, GNP, , GDP, government revenues and government expenditures, gross domestic income, gross domestic savings, money supply, import price index and export price index, public long-term debt, and other economic measures. Also included are such social indicators as fertility rate, birth rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, percent of labor force engaged in agriculture, and school enrollment rates. Class IV.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Values Survey, 1981-1983
Year	
Codename	WVS8183
Owner	ICPSR 9309
Source	World Values Study Group.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection is designed to enable crossnational comparison of basic values and norms in a wide variety of areas. Broad topics covered are leisure, work, the meaning and purpose of life, family life, and contemporary social issues. In the section on leisure, respondents were asked whether they preferred to spend their leisure time relaxing or being active, about groups and associations to which they belonged, how often they read a daily newspaper, the number of hours spent watching television, whether they experienced feelings such as loneliness, boredom, restlessness, depression, and happiness, if they felt other people could be trusted, if they felt they had free choice and control over their lives, and if they were satisfied with life overall. Topics covered relating to work include aspects important in a job, pride in work, satisfaction with present job and financial situation, and owner/state/employee management of business. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, things in life that were worth sacrificing everything for, opinions on good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were queried regarding closeness among family members, their level of satisfaction with their home life, if they shared the same attitudes toward such things as religion, morality, politics, and sexual mores with their partner and parents, their views on marriage and divorce, and qualities important for a child to learn. In the final section on social issues, areas covered include the respondent's interest in politics, opinion of various forms of political action, self-placement on a political left/right scale and party identification, the most important aims for their country, alcohol and alcoholism, 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. Background information on individuals includes age, sex, marital status, household composition, employment, trade union membership, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Values Survey, 1981-1984 and 1990-1993
Year	
Codename	WVS8184_9093
Owner	ICPSR 6160
Source	World Values Study Group
Status	A
Description	<p>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/stat/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, the groups they would not want as neighbors, their general state of health, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, 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 marriages and divorce; qualities important for a child to learn; whether a child needs both parents to grow up happy; views on mothers working outside the home; views on abortion; and whether 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 fictions 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 memberships 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 Nigerias as well as rural areas and the illiterate population were undersampled.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1981-1984, 1990-1993, a
Year	
Codename	WVS8184_9597
Owner	ICPSR 2790
Source	Inglehart, Ronald, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>The series is designed to enable a crossnational comparison of values and norms on a wide variety of topics and to monitor changes in values and attitudes across the globe. This data collection consists of responses from WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 9309) and WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1984 AND 1990-1993 (ICPSR 6160), along with data gathered during 1995-1997. Over 60 surveys representing more than 50 countries participated in the 1995-1997 study. The 1995 questionnaire retained those items that gave the most significant results from the 1981 and 1990 surveys. New topics pertaining to technology, social relationships, and parent-child relationships were added. Broad topics covered were work, personal finances, the economy, politics, allocation of resources, contemporary social issues, technology and its impact on society, and traditional values. Respondents were asked whether the following acts were ever justifiable: suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, euthanasia, divorce, and abortion. Respondents were also asked about the groups and associations they belonged to, which ones they worked for voluntarily, the groups they would not want as neighbors, their general state of health, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, the demarcation of good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were also queried about their attitudes toward religion, morality, politics, sexual freedom, marriage, single parenting, child-rearing, and the importance of work, family, politics, and religion in their lives. Questions relating to work included what financial and social benefits were most important to them in a job, the pride they took in their work, if they were happy with their current position, and their views on owner/state/employee management of business. Questions pertaining to the stability of the world economy, solutions for poverty, and whether respondents were happy with their financial situation were also asked. Respondents' opinions of various forms of political action, the most important aims for their countries, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they would fight in a war for their country were also solicited. Demographic information includes family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.;</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	168,482

Title	World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1999-2001
Year	1999-2001
Codename	WVS9901
Owner	ICPSR 3975
Source	Inglehart, Ronald, et al.
Status	A
Description	<p>The series is designed to enable a cross-national, cross-cultural comparison of values and norms on a wide variety of topics and to monitor changes in values and attitudes across the globe. This data collection, representing the fourth wave of surveys carried out by the World Values Survey (WVS) and European Values Survey (EVS) groups, covers 60 countries, with high priority given to obtaining coverage of Islamic societies and African societies, which have rarely been included in cross-national survey research. These surveys cover a broader range of variation than has before been available for analyzing the belief systems of mass publics. They provide data from representative national samples of the publics of 81 societies containing 85 percent of the world's population and covering a full range of variation, from societies with per capita incomes below 300 dollars per year, to societies with per capita incomes of more than 35,000 dollars per year, from long-established democracies to authoritarian states, and from societies with market economies to societies that are in the process of emerging from state-run economies. The surveys cover societies that were historically shaped by a wide variety of religious and cultural traditions, from Christian to Islamic to Confucian to Hindu, and from societies whose culture emphasizes social conformity and group obligations, to societies in which the main emphasis is on human emancipation and self-expression. Broad topics covered in the 1999-2001 waves were work, personal finances, the economy, politics, allocation of resources, contemporary social issues, technology and its impact on society, and traditional values. Respondents were asked whether the following acts were ever justifiable: suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, euthanasia, divorce, and abortion. Respondents were also asked about the groups and associations they belonged to, which ones they worked for voluntarily, the groups they would not want as neighbors, their general state of health, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, the demarcation of good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were also queried about their attitudes toward religion, morality, politics, sexual freedom, marriage, single parenting, child-rearing, and the importance of work, family, politics, and religion in their lives. Questions relating to work included what financial and social benefits were most important to them in a job, the pride they took in their work, if they were happy with their current position, and their views on owner/state/employee management of business. Questions pertaining to the stability of the world economy and whether respondents were happy with their financial situation were also asked. Respondents' opinions of various forms of political action, the most important aims for their countries, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they would fight in a war for their country were also elicited. Demographic information includes family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, 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. DATE ADDED: 04-26-2004.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the You
Year	1966-1974
Codename	ymhsb6674
Owner	ICPSR 3505
Source	Bachman, Jerald G.
Status	A
Description	<p>This data collection consists of a five-wave longitudinal study of 1,628 high school youths in the United States in the period 1966-1974, beginning in the fall of 1966 when they entered 10th grade. The study is part of the longitudinal Youth in Transition Project conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center. The major objective of the project was to examine the causes and effects of dropping out of high school among youths in their late teens. The project examined a number of characteristics, including personality and behavioral traits, in order to identify the potential dropout. The initial data collection included tests of ability and academic skills, measures of family background characteristics, and a large number of "criterion" dimensions: affective states, self-concepts, values and attitudes, and plans and behaviors. Most of the criterion dimensions were repeated in the four subsequent waves. Included also is information on the respondents' attitudes toward government and government officials, racial integration, and United States' involvement in the Vietnam war. Demographic variables include work experience, income, military service, and education. The Longitudinal File (File 6) is comprised of 516 selected variables, primarily indices based on longitudinal data. Date added: 1/28/2002.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Three Waves Combined
Year	
Codename	YPSPS6582
Owner	ICPSR 9553
Source	Jennings M. Kent, Gregory B. Markus, and Richard G. Niemi
Status	A
Description	For this panel survey a national sample of high school seniors and their parents were interviewed in 1965, and again in 1973 and 1982. The survey gauges the impact of life-stage events and historical trends on the behaviors and attitudes of respondents. Each wave has a distinct focus. The 1965 data focus on high school experiences, while the 1973 data deal with the protest era. Data gathered in 1982 emphasize the maturing process and offer information relating to parental issues and family relationships. Other major areas of investigation include political participation, issue positions, group evaluations, civic orientations, personal change over time, stability in attitudes and behaviors over time, and partisanship and electoral behavior. UNIVERSE: All twelfth-graders in the United States in 1965.
Media	FTP
Ncases	

Title	Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1997: Youth Wave IV, 1997
Year	1965-1997
Codename	ypsps6597
Owner	ICPSR 4023
Source	Jennings, M. Kent, Stoker, Laura
Status	A
Description	<p>This panel study is part of a series of surveys designed to assess political continuity and change across time for biologically related generations and to gauge the impact of life-stage events and historical trends on the behaviors and attitudes of respondents. A national sample of high school seniors and their parents was initially interviewed in 1965 with subsequent surveys of the same individuals conducted in 1973, 1982, and 1997. This data collection consists of the fourth wave of youth interviews conducted in 1997. Individuals who were identified and located from Wave III (1982) were reinterviewed for this wave. Information was gathered on respondents' political interest, party identification, political participation, interest in public affairs, issue positions, group evaluations, civic orientations, attitudes and behaviors over time, partisanship, and electoral behavior. Respondents were queried about their views on politics, concept of a good citizen, faith in government, and attitudes toward federal government. Respondents were also asked to indicate their feelings toward labor unions, activist groups, and politicians, and to rate the influence level of certain groups. Additional information was gathered on respondents' personal and family changes since 1982. Summary variables from previous waves of this study are also available. Background variables include age, sex, religious orientation, level of religious participation, marital status, ethnicity, educational status and background, place of residence, family income, and employment status. Added 4/20/05.</p>
Media	FTP
Ncases	