

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

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TO: ICPSR Official Representatives and Interested Scholars

FROM: ICPSR Staff

RE: 1979 Informational Mailing # 2

The ICPSR quarterly informational mailings include news and notes pertaining to the operation of the Consortium and its services as well as other information of potential interest to the academic community. Official Representatives are encouraged to communicate their views on ICPSR operations, policies, and procedures to the staff for inclusion in future mailings.

This particular mailing includes the following:

- (1) Additions to Archive Holdings
- (2) A Note on the Availability of Machine-Readable Study Descriptions
- (3) A Notice on a Summer Program Course: Centre-Periphery Structures in Western Europe
- (4) A Copy of the Institute for Social Research Newsletter

ADDITIONS TO ARCHIVE HOLDINGS

Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.;

NEW YORK DRUG LAW EVALUATION PROJECT, 1973. (ICPSR 7656)

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council jointly organized a committee and research project to collect data, in a systematic fashion, about the 1973 drug law revision and to evaluate the law's effectiveness. The objectives of the Project were: 1) to ascertain the repercussions of the drug law revision; 2) to analyze, to the degree possible, why the law was revised; 3) to identify any general principles or specific lessons that can be derived from the New York experience and that can be helpful to other states as they wrestle with the problem of illegal drug use and related crime. Class IV

Six of the eight files contained within the study are being released at this time. These files are described as follows:

a. Ex-Drug User file: The data contain 867 records, with 289 cases, 3 cards of data per respondent, and 169 variables. The purpose of this survey was to determine the extent of knowledge of the 1973 drug law among ex-drug users in drug treatment programs, and to discover any changes in their behavior in response to the new law. Interviews were given to 289 non-randomly selected volunteers from three modalities: residential drug-free, ambulatory methadone maintenance, and the detoxification unit of the New York City House of Detention for Men.

b. Convictions and Sentences file: The data contain 4,857 records, with 1,625 cases, 3 cards of data per respondent, and 99 variables. This file contains data on characteristics of persons convicted and sentenced for drug offenses in New York State Superior Courts between 1972 and 1975. For 1974 and 1975, data are for violations of the 1973 drug law. The primary purpose of the survey was to compare sentencing patterns and characteristics of offenders sentenced under the pre-1973 and the 1973 drug laws.

c. Predicate Felony file: The data contain 443 records, with 443 cases, 1 card of data per respondent, and approximately 39 variables. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of the 1973 predicate felony provisions on crime committed by repeat offenders.

d. Charge Reduction Study file: The data contain 319 records, with 319 cases, 1 card of data per respondent, and approximately 27 variables. The purpose of the study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes attributable to narcotics users in Manhattan. Case records for male defendants, ages 16 and over, who were arraigned on at least one felony charge in Manhattan's Criminal Court, in 1972 and 1975, were sampled.

e. Criminal Court Study file: The data contain 1,802 records, 901 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent, and approximately 44 variables. The purpose of this study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes attributable to narcotics users in Manhattan. Case records for male defendants, ages 16 and over, who were arraigned on at least one felony charge in Manhattan's Criminal Court or Manhattan's Supreme Court, sampled from 1971 through 1975.

Eighty percent of the sample was drawn from the Criminal Court while the remaining twenty percent was taken from the Supreme Court.

f. Prison Detox Study file: The data contain 7,100 records, 3550 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent, and approximately 67 variables. The purpose of this study was to estimate the number and proportion of felony crimes attributable to narcotics users in Manhattan. Detained males ages 16 and over in Manhattan pre-trial detention centers who face at least one current felony charge were sampled.

Related publication:

Sentencing Patterns Under the 1973 New York State Drug Law, Drug Law Evaluation Project, October 1976.

Barbosa, Julio, et al.;

POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES IN A BRAZILIAN CITY, 1965-1966. (ICPSR 7613)

This survey of political attitudes and behavior was conducted in Belo Horizonte, capital city of the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The study was undertaken in two waves--from July to November, 1965, and June to July, 1966. A total of 645 heads of households and housewives of Belo Horizonte were interviewed. Variables ascertain the respondents' partisan affiliation and their voting behavior over the past few elections. The study also examines the respondents' attitudes toward Brazil's present government and political situation. Demographic data include occupation, education, age, marital status, race, sex, and socio-economic status. The data include 645 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent, and approximately 146 variables. The data were received from the International Data Library and Reference Service, Survey Research Center, University of California at Berkeley. Class IV

Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.;
NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY, 1973-1976. (ICPSR 7675)

The National Manpower Survey was undertaken in 1974 to assess the adequacy of existing federal, state and local training and education programs to meet current personnel needs in various law enforcement and criminal justice functions and operations. The study intended to project future personnel and training needs, by occupation, in relation to anticipated availability of qualified personnel in order to assess the future adequacy of training and educational resources. It also sought to establish "needs priorities" as a basis for future training and academic assistance programs to be funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The study design systematically covers the personnel needs in all state and local governmental agencies which are part of the law enforcement and criminal justice system. Sectors within the system include: 1) law enforcement sector, consisting of police departments and sheriff's agencies, ranging in size from one-person constabularies to large city departments employing 20,000 or more individuals; 2) correctional sector, including both adult and juvenile correctional institutions and agencies; 3) judicial process sector, including a wide range of courts with varying jurisdictions and scopes, district attorneys or prosecutors' offices and public defenders' offices.

The Bureau of Social Science Research was responsible for the acquisition and assessment of existing statistical data as well as the design and execution of systematic mail surveys of agencies, officials and employees within the law enforcement/criminal justice system.

Ten nationwide surveys were directed to executives in criminal justice agencies and an eleventh survey was sent to general and appellate jurisdiction courts. The surveys attempted to assess manpower problems, inservice training content, and attitudes toward various issues such as plea bargaining and team policing.

The data contain approximately 358 variables for an average of 9271 cases per file, and a total of 98,924 cases across all eleven surveys.
Class IV

CACI, Inc.-Federal;

U.S. AND U.S.S.R. CRISES, 1946-1976. (ICPSR 7702)

This study contains 18 files of information on international crises: nine deal with 307 crises that were of concern to the United States, 1946-1976, and nine deal with 386 crises of concern to the Soviet Union, 1946-1975. The research strategy for the analyses of Soviet crises was based on a decision to describe the crises events as seen through the eyes of the Soviets. At the same time, major efforts were made to collect data compatible with those used in earlier analyses of U.S. crises behavior. Therefore, Soviet sources were used to identify the set of U.S.S.R. crises while it was necessary to supplement data not available in Soviet media sources with information from Western media sources.

Files for the U.S.S.R. contain five textual lists including: 1) 386 U.S.S.R. crises, and 2) 101 crises occurring between 1956 and 1976 selected from the list of 386 crises to reflect the Soviet policy process, 3) 43 management problems associated with the 101 crises of the previous file, 4) 59 Soviet objectives associated with the 101 crises, and 5) 64 actions associated with the 101 crises situations; and four data files including the 101 crises coded for the presence or absence of 59 Soviet objectives, coded for 64 U.S.S.R. actions, and coded for 43 Soviet management problems, and the full set of 386 crises coded for 29 general characteristics.

The group of nine files dealing with crises of concern to the United States were coded using Western media sources. The files are similar to the U.S.S.R. files: 307 U.S. crises were identified and grouped to form 101 crises; also included in the file are 57 U.S. actions, 48 U.S. objectives, 79 U.S. management problems, and 21 crisis characteristics. Class III

Darsky, Benjamin J.;

DETROIT AREA OLD AGE STUDY, 1966. (ICPSR 7669)

The purpose of the study was to interview persons aged 65 and over, living in the Detroit area (this includes Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties as well as the city of Detroit). The majority of questions covered the topic of health. Included in the dataset is information regarding the respondent's health, medical care, hospitalization costs, health insurance, past and present employment and earnings, and living conditions.

Interviews were held with 1761 respondents. There are 52 cards of data per respondent and 2834 variables. Class IV

Ehrlich, Isaac;

DETERRENT EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT ON CRIME RATES, 1959-1960. (ICPSR 7716)

This is a study of major crimes committed in 1960 in 47 states of the United States (New Jersey, Alaska and Hawaii were excluded). For each state the reported crime rates were determined for each of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's seven index crimes: murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary and auto theft. In addition, the probability of prison commitment and the average time served by those sentenced were determined and are reported for each of the index crimes. A number of socioeconomic variables, along with per capita police expenditures for 1959 and 1960 are reported in the dataset. The study contains 66 variables for 47 cases. Class II

Related publications:

Ehrlich, Isaac,

"Participation in Illegitimate Activities: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation," Journal of Political Economy, May/June 1973, pp. 521-565.

Vandaele, W.,

"Participation in Illegitimate Activities: Ehrlich Revisited," in Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, D. Nagin, eds., Deterrence and Incapacitation: Estimating the Effects of Criminal Sanctions on Crime Rates, Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1978, pp. 319-335.

Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1958-1969, AND COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOKS, 1962, 1967, 1972: MERGED DATA. (ICPSR 7715)

This dataset includes selected variables and cases from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, 1958-1969, and the County and City Data Books for 1962, 1967, and 1972. Data is reported for all U.S. cities with a population of 75,000 or more in 1960. The data were taken from a dataset originally created by Alvin L. Jacobson, with further processing by Colin Loftin, and were prepared for use in the ICPSR's Workshop on Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field, in the summer of 1978.

Data taken from the Uniform Crime Reports include for each year: the number of homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies over \$50, and auto thefts. Also included is the Total Crime Index, which is the simple sum of all the crimes listed above. Certain variables which describe population characteristics and city finances have been taken from the 1962, 1967, and 1972 County and City Data Books. The dataset contains 162 variables for 172 cases. Class II

Related publication:

Jacobson, Alvin L.,

"Crime Trends in Southern and Non-Southern Cities: A Twenty-Year Perspective," Social Forces, September 1975, pp. 226-242.

Fisher, Charles W.;

BEGINNING TEACHER EVALUATION STUDY, 1972-1978. (ICPSR 7691)

The California Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing sponsored the Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study (BTES) with funds provided by the National Institute of Education (Department of Health, Education and Welfare). The study was a multi-phase project which began in 1972 and was completed in June 1978. The overall purpose of the research program was to identify teaching behaviors which are effective in promoting learning in reading and mathematics in elementary schools.

After a general planning year (Phase I, 1972-1973), the Commission contracted with the Educational Testing Service (ETS) to conduct Phase II (1973-1974) of the program. During Phase II extensive field work was carried out in order to relate observed classroom behavior to student performance. The results of Phase II were used as one of the starting points for subsequent phases of the program. From 1974-1978 the BTES was conducted by the Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development. During those years there were three major data collection periods: Phase III-A (1974-1975), Phase III-A Continuation (1975-1976), and Phase III-B (1976-1977). A machine-readable user's manual and codebook defining the variables on file are available for these three major phases.

The overall purpose of Phase III-A was to generate and explore hypotheses about effective teaching behaviors. The researchers empirically identified more and less effective teachers at grades 2 and 5 in reading and mathematics. Data relating to achievement and teacher-allocated time were collected over a period of one year. Phase III-A contains 18 files with approximately 5500 respondents.

During Phase III-A Continuation, field work was carried out to develop and refine instruments for collecting classroom process information in terms of time. Achievement tests were further developed and tested. Phase III-A Continuation includes a total of 32 files with approximately 565 respondents.

In Phase III-B the academic learning time (ALT) model of classroom instruction was empirically evaluated in an extensive correlational field study. Academic learning time is an observable measure of ongoing student learning in the classroom. The design of Phase III-B produced four basic sources of data: achievement tests, teacher logs, classroom observation, and teacher interviews and rating scales. Phase III-B contains 57 files with approximately 261 respondents. A listing of technical reports generated from the study is available within the documentation. Class IV

Granick, Samuel, and Morton H. Kleban;

HUMAN AGING: A BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF HEALTHY AGED MALES, 1957-1968. (ICPSR 7678)

The basic design of the study involved the observation and examination, in 1957, of a group of 47 aged men (ranging in age from 65 to 92 years) who were in good health. Five years later a follow-up study was done on the remaining 39 men still alive. However, only 29 of the 39 men could be located and persuaded to return for further testing. The second follow-up, done in 1968, involved 19 of the surviving 23 men. The study was supported by grants from the National Institute of Mental Health.

The data are arranged in files by year: 1957, 1962, and 1968. Included are psychiatric data, medical evaluative data, biographical and demographic variables and various psychological and medical test scores. There are approximately 1800 variables. Class IV

Hopple, Gerald W., Jonathan Wilkenfeld, Paul J. Rossa;

EVENTS DATA FOR FOUR INTERNATIONAL CRISES: 1941, 1950, 1962. (ICPSR 7701)

The study consists of data for some 10,200 events collected from the New York Times Index and, in some cases, the New York Times itself. The events occurred during four international crises: the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 1941; the German invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941; the outbreak of the Korean War, June 1950; and the Cuban missile crisis, October 1962. The data were collected for the principal actors in each crisis and span a period from 18 months prior to the crisis to one month subsequent to the actual crisis. Five primary variables are coded for the data: date of occurrence, initiator and recipient of the event, geographical area, and an event classification code based on the World Event/Interaction Survey coding scheme. Class III

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES ATTITUDE SUB-SAMPLE, 1972-1975.
(ICPSR 7663)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims and consequences. This sub-sample is a study of personal and household victimization, with victimization being measured on the basis of six selected crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The research design consists of a survey of households in 26 major U.S. cities. The data collection was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, initial processing of the data and documentation was performed by the Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), and subsequent processing was performed by the ICPSR under grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The Cities Attitude Sub-Sample also includes information on perceptions of crime and the police, and the impact of criminal victimization upon the fear of crime. The Sub-Sample is a one-half random sample of the National Crime Surveys: Cities, 1972-1975 (Complete Sample) (ICPSR 7658), in which an attitude questionnaire was administered. See page 306 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1978-1979, for a full description of the Cities Complete Sample files. The Sub-Sample contains data from the same 26 cities that are used in the Complete Sample. Class I

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

PUBLIC IMAGE OF COURTS, 1977: GENERAL PUBLIC DATA. (ICPSR 7703)

PUBLIC IMAGE OF COURTS, 1977: SPECIAL PUBLICS DATA. (ICPSR 7704)

The surveys represent national studies of attitudes toward courts and justice. They sought to measure perceptions of and experiences with local, state and federal courts as well as general attitudes toward the administration of justice and legal actors. The general objectives of the studies were to: 1) determine levels of public knowledge of courts; 2) test reactions to situations which might, or might not, prompt recourse to courts; 3) determine the incidence, nature and evaluations of court experience; 4) describe and account for evaluations of court performance; 5) indicate attitudes toward legal actors; 6) indicate reactions to alternative means of dispute resolution.

Two samples were drawn--a national sample of the general public and a "special publics" sample of judges, lawyers and community leaders. The 1,931 respondents in the general public sample were interviewed in person by the National Consumer Field Staff of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. The 1,111 respondents in the special publics sample were interviewed by a special group of interviewers described as "retired business executives specially trained to interview leadership groups." All interviews took place from October to December 1977. There are 10 cards of data per respondent in the general public sample and 9 per respondent in the special publics sample. Class IV

Related publications:

"The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders," a summary report prepared by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., 1978.

"The Public Image of Courts: A National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders" (two volumes), a complete report prepared by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., 1978.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS: INMATE DATA, 1972. (ICPSR 7668)

The survey was conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service by the Demographic Survey Division, United States Bureau of the Census. The survey contains data obtained in personal interviews from a sample of the inmates of local jails. There is information about 4,238 inmates. Data include: basic demographic data, income and employment data, reasons for incarceration, bail status, dates of admission and sentencing, length and type of sentence, and previous incarceration history. Data and documentation were prepared by the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Urbana. Class II

Related publication:

Survey of Local Jails, Advance Report, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

Monkkonen, Eric;

POLICE DEPARTMENTS, ARRESTS AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1920. (ICPSR 7708)

These data on nineteenth and early twentieth century police departments and arrest behavior were collected between 1975 and 1978 by Eric Monkkonen for a study of police and crime in the United States. Two of the datasets report time series data on 23 American cities for the period 1860-1920. The data, which are present for most but not all of the years in this time span, were drawn from annual reports of police departments, found in the Library of Congress or in newspapers and legislative reports located elsewhere. Variables in the raw data file include arrests for drunkenness, conditional offenses and homicides, persons dismissed or held, police personnel and population. The second file aggregates by year and reports some of these variables on a per capita basis using a linear interpolation from the last decennial census to estimate population.

Data for 267 U.S. cities for the period 1880-1890 are from the 1880 federal census volume, Report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, published in 1888, and from the 1890 federal census volume, Social Statistics of Cities. Information includes police personnel and expenditures, arrests, persons held overnight, trains entering town and population.

"Raw Data From 23 U.S. Cities, 1860-1920" contains 1179 cases (1 case per city per year) and 14 variables (Class II); "Aggregated U.S. Cities, 1860-1920" contains 61 cases (1 per year) and 9 variables (Class II); and "U.S. Cities, 1880-1890" contains 267 cases and 15 variables (Class III).

Related publications:

Monkkonen, Eric,

"Toward a Dynamic Theory of Crime and the Police: A Criminal Justice System Perspective," Historical Methods Newsletter, Fall 1977, pp. 157-165.

Monkkonen, Eric,

"Sources for Criminal Justice History," Journal of Interdisciplinary History, Winter 1978.

National Center for Health Statistics;
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1975. (ICPSR 7672)

The Health Interview Survey was a continuous sampling and interviewing of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States, to collect information on the social, demographic and economic aspects of illness, disability and medical services. Information on the utilization of medical care facilities is also available in the form of data on medical and dental care, hospitalization, preventive care, nursing care, prosthetic appliances, and self-care. The data collection was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the initial processing done by the National Center for Health Statistics.

This dataset includes information from 116,289 respondents in 41,649 households. The data contain 51,507 condition records, 15,650 hospital records, and 22,522 physician visit records. Class I

National Center for Health Statistics;
MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY: HOSPITALS, 1976. (ICPSR 7630)

The survey was conducted by the American Hospital Association and includes hospitals within the continental United States. The study is intended to be a comprehensive list of facilities that are licensed or operated as hospitals by federal or state agencies. Information available includes hospital classification (government, non-government, investor-owned), facilities and services, finances, staff and staff size for 7,271 institutions. The data contain approximately 200 variables per case. Class I

National Center for Health Statistics;
MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1972-1976. (ICPSR 7632)

These files contain information on all deaths registered on individual death certificates in the United States from mid-1972 through 1976. Information includes place of residence, place of death, age, race, and underlying cause of death. There are 983,001 records for 1972, and approximately 1,900,000 records for each of the other years. The data contain 35 variables per case. Class I

Quinn, Robert P., and Graham Staines;

QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1973-1977: PANEL. (ICPSR 7696)

The Quality of Employment survey was undertaken in order to provide an overview of working conditions in the American labor force. A majority of the questions in this study were taken from the Survey of Working Conditions, 1969-1970 (SSA 3507) and the Quality of Employment Survey, 1972-1973 (SSA 3510). This survey utilized a national probability sample of persons 16 years old or older who were working for pay for 20 or more hours per week. Although households were sampled at a constant rate, designated respondents had variable selection rates according to the number of eligible persons within a household. Therefore, each respondent was weighted by the number of persons in the household.

Information was collected about the impact of work upon the worker in terms of such things as satisfaction, job tension, security, physical health, and financial well-being. The major measures used in each of the three surveys were the frequency and severity of labor standards problems, the quality of employment indicators which were shown to be predictors of job satisfaction, the job satisfaction indices themselves, and ratings of important job facets.

This is a panel study version of the survey. The data include all respondents from the 1973 survey and those respondents who were reinterviewed in the 1977 survey. Noninterviews in 1977 are assigned missing data for all 1977 variables except 1977 sampling information, which is indicated for both respondents and non-respondents. Information was obtained for this study from a sample of 1455 respondents for approximately 2222 variables. Class II

For the cross-section version of the data, see the Quality of Employment Survey, 1977: Cross-Section (ICPSR 7689).

Related publications:

Quinn, Robert P., and Graham L. Staines,

The 1977 Quality of Employment Survey: Descriptive Statistics, with Comparison Data from the 1969-1970 Survey of Working Conditions and the 1972-1973 Quality of Employment Survey, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 1979.

Staines, Graham L., and Robert P. Quinn,

"American Workers Evaluate the Quality of Their Jobs," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 102, No. 1, January 1979.

Schooler, Kermit;

NATIONAL SENIOR CITIZENS SURVEY, 1968. (ICPSR 7626)

The National Senior Citizens Survey reports the responses of 3,996 non-institutionalized persons 65 years of age and older in a national sample of the continental United States. Personal interviews with the respondents focused on characteristics of residential environments, social relationships, morale and health. General demographic characteristics and knowledge and use of social services are also included. The primary emphasis of the survey was the impact of environmental attributes on some aspects of aging--primarily life satisfaction, knowledge and use of services, and social relationships. Also of interest were the interrelationships among environment, social relationships, and morale.

The data are available in both card image and OSIRIS formats. The card image file contains 17 decks per respondent. There are 821 variables in the file. Class I

Social Security Administration;

AUGMENTED INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX MODEL EXACT MATCH FILE, 1972.
(ICPSR 7667)

The Tax Model dataset contains information from a file of over 100,000 federal income tax returns subsampled from the Statistics of Income sample of tax forms 1040 and 1040A, merged with demographic information (including such variables as the race, sex, and age of the primary taxpayer) from the Social Security Administration's longitudinal summary earnings files.

The data are weighted and consist of approximately 180 variables for 21,317 cases. Class IV

Social Security Administration;

SOCIAL SECURITY LONGITUDINAL EARNINGS PUBLIC USE FILE, 1937-1975.
(ICPSR 7617)

The data file was developed for use as part of the Social Security Administration Exact Match Study. The data were collected in 1976, and therefore offer an updated version of those collected for the Current Population Survey, 1973-Internal Revenue Service-Social Security Administration Exact Match File. Records are provided for each of the 90,174 CPS persons 14 years of age or older for whom SSA earnings extracts were included in the CPS-IRS-SSA.

See page 305 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1978-1979, for a description of the Social Security Administration's Current Population Survey, 1973, and Social Security Records: Exact Match Data (ICPSR 7616). The data contain demographic, claims, earnings and SSA coverage information. There are 7,515 physical records, and approximately 70 variables. Class IV

Social Security Administration;

STATUS OF THE ELDERLY, 1972. (ICPSR 7694)

The Status of the Elderly survey consists of data from the March 1972 Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, matched with the master benefit records of the Social Security Administration. This yielded a total matched survey sample size of 14,724 respondents aged 60 and over. The survey was conducted by the Social Security Administration to assess work rates, size and sources of total money, income, and beneficiary characteristics of the elderly population during calendar year 1971. The 238 variables include reasons for working and not working, class of work, beneficiary status, types and amounts of benefits received and other types of family income. Class IV

Social Security Administration;

SURVEY OF LOW INCOME AGED AND DISABLED, 1973-1974. (ICPSR 7661)

The Social Security Administration conducted the survey to determine whether or not the Supplemental Security Income program, which replaced state-administered welfare programs of old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, improved the economic well-being of the adult poor.

A national sample of about 18,000 low-income aged, blind, and disabled adults was interviewed in 1973, and reinterviewed in 1974, after SSI was implemented. The U.S. Census Bureau conducted the interviews and collected the data. The survey focused on characteristics of family background, housing and neighborhood, household composition, household expenditures, employment, health, diet, social activities, income and assets. The data are weighted, and contain approximately 2,000 variables. Class IV

Related publications:

Schieber, Sylvester J.,

First Year Impact of SSI on Economic Status of 1973 Adult Assistance Populations, Social Security Bulletin, February 1978, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Tissue, Thomas,

Survey of Low Income Aged and Disabled: A Last Look at Adult Welfare Recipients Prior to SSI, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

Tissue, Thomas,

The Survey of Low-Income Aged and Disabled: An Introduction, Social Security Bulletin, February 1977, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Social Security Administration;

SURVEY OF NEWLY-ENTITLED SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES, 1970.
(ICPSR 7659)

In an attempt to discern the extent to which the Social Security program was meeting the needs and expectations of persons entitled to benefits, the Social Security Administration (of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) conducted a survey of a sample of people who recently filed for Social Security benefits or enrolled for Medicare. Approximately 19,108 persons chosen to represent a cross-section of the United States responded to a mail questionnaire. Respondents supplied information concerning their health, current employment, previous employment, pension plans, income, and attitudes toward Social Security benefits.

The data contain a total of 19,108 records and approximately 95 variables. Class IV

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1967-1976. (ICPSR 7713)

This study consists of two datasets. One is a yearly series of data for 146 countries containing 37 variables, including population, military expenditures, GNP, and value of arms transfer, for 1967-1976. All monetary variables are in both current and constant U.S. dollars. Various socioeconomic data are presented to provide a comparative background for the series. Included in the file is information on physicians, teachers, health, and central government expenditures. The country and the year form the unit, so that each country appears ten times, once for each year. The second dataset gives information about the transfer of armaments for 145 countries. This dataset contains 14 variables, 10 of which indicate the total value of arms imported by each country from ten individual major arms suppliers for the 1967-1976 period. Class II

Related publication:

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,

World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers: 1967-1976,
U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1974-1975: GOVERNMENT FINANCE FILE
(ICPSR 7542)

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1975: GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT FILE
(ICPSR 7725)

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1976: GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT FILE
(ICPSR 7726)

Several data files containing information from the annual surveys of governments have been obtained from the Governments Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. These files contain detailed financial and employment statistics for several thousand states, counties, municipalities, and school and special districts in the United States from 1974-1976. Variables document the financial resources, expenditures and employment of the various governmental units. The data are available in the original form in which they were supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau. See pages 140-141 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1978-1979 for descriptions of previous government employment and finance files--Annual Survey of Governments, 1972: Government Employment and Finance Files (ICPSR 0069) and Annual Survey of Governments, 1973 and 1974: Government Employment and Finance Files (ICPSR 7391). Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1976. (ICPSR 7700)

This dataset comprises the 1976 file of the annual demographic survey of the population of the United States, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for nearly two decades. Contained in the data files are records for families selected in the samples as well as for each person in the families chosen. There are 184,563 records in the file with data on such characteristics as income, age, race, household structure, education, family relationships, occupation and employment history. The data were obtained from the Data and Program Library Service, the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Some data management operations intended to store the records more efficiently were performed by DPLS; who also made corresponding revisions in original Census Bureau documentation. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: VOTER SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1976. (ICPSR 7699)

(Approximately 523,000 card-image equivalents). Individual-level data from a national sample of over 87,000 eligible voters in November, 1976. Included is information on occupational, educational and voter registration status, as well as detailed data on individuals' voting behavior in the November 2, 1976, general elections. These data were obtained in machine-readable form from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and can be supplied only in the form received from the Bureau (i.e., as one 480-character logical record per respondent). Class IV

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1974. (ICPSR 7706)

The study was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1974, and had been in operation for at least a month prior to June 30, 1974. There are 829 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of eight categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; group homes; and non-residential community programs. Data for 1974 include: state, county and city identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1974; annual resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full- and part-time staff by type of position and payroll status; and facility expenditures. Class II

Related publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service,

Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Stock No. 027-000-00492-0.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service,

Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974. Forthcoming.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1975. (ICPSR 7707)

The study was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The census includes juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were operated by state or local governments in November, 1975, and had been in operation at least a month prior to June 30, 1975. There are 874 records, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Each is classified into one of seven categories: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps and farms; halfway houses; and group homes. Data for 1974 include: state, county and city identification; number of admissions and discharges by type and sex for the fiscal year 1975; annual resident population by detention status and sex; number of residents delinquent or declared in need of supervision by type of offense and sex; average length of stay; number of full- and part-time staff by type of position and payroll status; and facility expenditures. Class II

Related publications:

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service,

Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Stock No. 027-000-00599-3.

Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service,

Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975. Forthcoming.

Watts, Eugene J.;

SOCIAL BASES OF CITY POLITICS: ATLANTA, 1865-1903. (ICPSR 7690)

This study (over a period of 38 years at the end of the 19th century), contains information on 824 persons in Atlanta, Georgia, who campaigned for a city office. Variables include ethnic status and political party of the candidate; type of election and results of the campaign; number of votes cast by ward; other city offices held; demographic characteristics; and past and present occupations of each of the candidates. The file contains 3 cards of data per respondent and approximately 60 variables. Class IV

Related publication:

Watts, Eugene J.,

Social Bases of City Politics: Atlanta, 1865-1903 (Westport, Conn., 1978).

World Bank;

CROSS-NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC TIME SERIES, 1950-1975. (ICPSR 7592)

The World Bank Socio-Economic Data are divided into two files. The first, the Economic Dataset, contains time-series data for National Accounts and Prices for the years 1950-1975, and Balance of Payments and Central Government Finance for the years 1966-1975. The second file presents measures of social indicators for 1960 and 1970. Data are provided in both datasets for 125 countries, including most developing and many industrialized countries of the world.

Section I of the economic dataset--National Accounts and Prices--consists of 47 variables measuring gross domestic product by industrial origin, resources and expenditures, investment financing, gross domestic income, domestic price indices, and foreign exchange rates. Data are included for 125 countries. Section II--Balance of Payments and Central Government Finance--is made up of 67 variables which present data for the developing countries only on balance of payments, external public debt, and central government finances.

The Social Indicators Dataset consists of 43 variables and includes developing and industrialized countries. The data cover six areas: health and nutrition, education, housing and consumption, demographic characteristics, population and employment, and income. Class II

Related publication:

World Bank,

World Tables 1976, Baltimore, 1976.

AVAILABILITY OF MACHINE READABLE STUDY DESCRIPTIONS
FOR ICPSR HOLDINGS

The Consortium has prepared individual machine-readable files of the descriptions for each study in the holdings. These files are the study descriptions that are found in the Guide and the periodic informational mailings. These files have been created so that a separate file exists for each study. It is hoped that this material will help facilitate the preparation of data holdings lists at institutions for local use.

The study description files are available upon request. Users interested in receiving the appropriate machine-readable descriptions for the studies they order, at any given time, should indicate that they also want the study description file for the data.

ICPSR

SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM SPECIAL SEMINAR ON:

CENTRE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURES IN WESTERN EUROPE

Instructor: Frank H. Aarebrot
University of Bergen

Dates: July 23-August 3, 1979
2:30-4:30 p.m.

The analysis of Centre-Periphery contrast is a topic which is well suited for Europeanists who wish to become acquainted with empirical analyses of differences and similarities within and between European nations. The course is primarily based on a single text which will be distributed to registered participants in conjunction with or prior to the summer program. This Data Workbook was prepared within a program sponsored by the International Social Science Council. The Workbook will instruct students in the analysis of local-regional data for four countries: the German Federal Republic (Kreise), the United Kingdom (constituencies), Norway (communes), and Switzerland (cantons). The text will bring together perspectives and techniques from macro-history, spatial analysis, and political sociology. There will be lectures and seminars on the centre-periphery polarity and territorial structures of Western Europe: these will spell out in further detail some of the implications of Stein Rokkan's conceptual map of Europe. Detailed information on each of the four countries will be given: this will allow students to immerse themselves in contextual information before designing analyses of their own. The final section will focus on methods and techniques in the analysis of data at different levels of territorial aggregation: there will be sections on the analysis of city network structures (lognormal models, primacy scores), procedures of regionalization, the measurement of centre-periphery distances, models of spatial diffusion, and the application of regression-related techniques to the problems of centre-periphery differences within European nations.

The course should be of interest to all political scientists, sociologists and social geographers interested in comparisons across Europe.

Students preparing to take part in the course should acquaint themselves with these readings:

- R. Abler, J.S. Adams, R. Gould: *Spatial Organization* (London: Prentice-Hall Int., 1971). Especially Ch. 4-9.
- S.N. Eisenstadt & S. Rokkan, eds.: *Building States and Nations I-II* (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1973-74). Chapters by Rokkan, Daalder, Linz.
- C. Hughes: *Switzerland* (London: Benn, 1975).
- H. Kerr: *Switzerland: Social Cleavages and Partisan Conflict* (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1975).
- S. Rokkan: *Citizens, Elections, Parties* (Oslo: Universitets-forlaget, 1970), ch. 1-3, 6.
- R. Rose: *Electoral Behavior* (New York: Free Press, 1974) Chapters by Urwin on Germany, Valen & Rokkan on Norway, Rose on the U.K.