

SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

UTILIZATION OF DATA RESOURCES FROM THE
1980 CENSUS

JULY 20 -- JULY 25

This workshop is intended to introduce participants to the major data products of the 1980 Census and provide a practicum in their use. Activities will be oriented toward individuals who expect to use 1980 Census data files in their own research or who plan to assist others in utilizing these data. Topics of discussion will include an overview of 1980 Census products; Census concepts, terminology and geography; structure and content of the various 1980 Census data files; applications using Census data and attendant problems therewith; and software for manipulating 1980 Census data (with special attention given to CENSPAC, the software distributed by the Census Bureau specifically for 1980 Census data files). This intensive workshop will offer, in addition to discussions, opportunities for "hands-on" computing experiences with both Census data files and software packages. The discussions and computing activities will concentrate on the 1980 Census Summary Tape Files (STF's) of data recorded for numerous geographic areas; it is anticipated that some of these files will be available for use in the workshop. Personnel from the U.S. Census Bureau will assist in presentations of material in the workshop. Subscription to this workshop will be limited. The fee for participation in this special workshop is \$350 (waived for individuals affiliated with ICPSR member institutions).

For further information about the course contact:

Erik Austin
313/763-0510 (address same as below)

For an application to the Program, contact:

Henry Heitowit
Program Coordinator
ICPSR Summer Training Program
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

JUNE 29 - JULY 24

The course is designed as an intensive practical introduction to the use of quantitative methods of analysis in historical research and will involve as a central element "on hands" analysis of historical data prepared for the course. Topics of discussion will include the various elements of the research process; in particular, problem definition and conceptualization, research design, data collection and preparation, methods of analysis and interpretation of results. Attention will be devoted to the various sources of quantitative or quantifiable historical data, including census materials, biographical data, election returns and legislative roll call records. In addition, the course will examine the development and utilization of quantitative exercises for instructional purposes, with special emphasis upon the utility of incorporating quantitative analysis and findings in the undergraduate history curriculum.

For further information about the course, and/or an application, contact:

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR Summer Training Program
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM
IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATIONS

JULY 27 - AUGUST 7

Participants in this two-week workshop will explore research problems in which the experimental units are the members of Asian American populations. Of special interest will be methodological problems of research related to Asian Americans, including the availability of relevant data, survey problems, sampling strategies, and problems germane to bilingual instrumentation. Participants will analyze data developed jointly by ICPSR and the Pacific/American Mental Health Research Center. Senior Asian American scholars will be on hand to interact with participants throughout the two-week period.

Enrollment will be limited to fifteen students, and stipend support will be provided by the National Institutes of Mental Health for those admitted to the program.

For further details about the course, contact:

Alice Murata
Asian-American Mental Health Research Center
1640 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago, IL 60608
313/226-0117

For an application to the Program contact:

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR Summer Training Program
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

JULY 27 - AUGUST 21

In this four-week seminar, the primary issues of and approaches to the study of crime and the criminal justice system will be reviewed. Primary emphasis will be on *important substantive problems* of criminal justice - not on statistical methods - and much of the discussion will focus upon those ICPSR data resources that have been developed with the cooperation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Data analysis, using the University of Michigan's computing system, is an integral part of the course.

Enrollment will be limited to twenty participants, and LEAA will provide stipend support for those accepted into the Program.

For further information, contact:

Professor Michael Traugott
ICPSR
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-5199

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM
IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ISSUES IN AGING

JUNE 29 - JULY 24

This four-week seminar will be devoted to discussion and analysis of various critical issues of the aging and the aged, including economic concerns, social policies, health programs, recreation, and, more generally, quality of life considerations. Participants will analyze data developed by the ICPSR in conjunction with the Administration on Aging (AoA).

Enrollment will be limited to forty students, including twenty who will receive stipends under the sponsorship of the AoA. The remaining places are reserved for twenty *minority group scholars* who will also receive stipend support from AoA to participate in ICPSR Training Program courses.

For further details, contact:

Professor Michael Traugott
ICPSR
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-5199

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SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

DATA MANAGEMENT, LIBRARY CONTROL, AND
USE OF COMPUTER READABLE INFORMATION

JULY 27 - JULY 31

This one-week workshop is designed for individuals whose responsibilities include provision of data services or information about computer-readable social science data files to users of those resources. The objective of the workshop is to introduce practitioners to data management, data control, and data servicing procedures and techniques. Data library procedures and user services including acquisition of data, transfer of data, accessioning data, and bibliographic control, will also be reviewed. An intensive study format will be employed for this workshop.

For further information about the course, contact:

Carolyn Geda
313/764-2570 (address same as below)

For an application to the Program, contact:

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR Summer Training Program
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM
IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION TO CURRENT MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS

JULY 11 -- JULY 12

Introduction to Current Microcomputer Applications: This weekend session will provide participants with an overview of what can be done today on personal computers such as the Apple II. A number of commercially available software products will be examined, and time will be provided for each participant to gain hands-on experience in actual use of these capabilities. Application areas to be covered include:

Word Processing: text entry, editing, quality printing
Mailing lists
Data entry, record keeping, personal data management
Terminal emulation: regular access to larger computers
Visicalc: "what if?" iterative analysis of financial and other calculations
Tutoring systems for instruction
Statistical analysis
Graph and chart displays

The presentations will be suitable for individuals without previous experience with computing systems and will emphasize practical uses of microcomputers. The focus of attention will be work on the Apple II, but some attention will be given to other machines, particularly the Zenith or Heath Z-89.

For further information about the course, contact:

Gregory A. Marks
313/763-3482 (address same as below)

For an application to the Program contact:

Henry Heitowit
Program Coordinator
ICPSR Summer Program
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

IN THE THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

REGRESSION, LINEAR MODELS AND LEAST SQUARES

AUGUST 3 - AUGUST 14

Instructor: Michael Lewis-Beck
Department of Political Science
University of Iowa

This two-week seminar/workshop is intended only for those individuals who cannot attend the Training Program for a longer period of time. The seminar will meet five hours per day, precluding participation in other components of the Program. It will be conducted in an intensive and concentrated format, for those faculty members and public and private sector participants whose schedules do not permit residency in Ann Arbor for a period of four weeks or more. Participants taking this course should have a solid grounding in applied statistics at approximately the level of Hay's Statistics for the Social Sciences (2nd edition). Relevant topics will include the mathematics of linear relationships, least squares and maximum likelihood estimation procedures, analysis of residuals, the general linear model, dummy variables, and a few of the typical problems associated with linear regression and correlation. Lewis-Beck's monograph, Applied Regression: An Introduction, includes much of the material that will be examined in this course.

For further information about the course, and/or an application, contact:

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR Summer Training Program
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313/764-8392

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COMPUTERS IN THE HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND THE ARTS
ICCH/5 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTERS AND THE HUMANITIES

MAY 17-20, 1981
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

IDA M. SANBURN
CONFERENCE COORDINATOR
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 48106



JOINT CONFERENCE ON EASIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE USE OF COMPUTING SYSTEMS

MAY 20-22, 1981
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ICCH/5 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTERS AND THE HUMANITIES
MAY 17-20, 1981

Contributions are invited that present the results of computer-assisted research and creation in the arts.

Send inquiries and one-page abstracts before FEBRUARY 15, 1981 to:

RICHARD W. BAILEY, DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

JOINT CONFERENCE ON EASIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE USE OF COMPUTING SYSTEMS

MAY 20-22, 1981

This conference has two facets: the quality of the human interface and the characteristics of data base applications. The first is a focus on aspects of computing systems which lead to a positive experience for the user. The second examines the problems found in organizing and manipulating research data bases. This conference is intended as integrating the insights of the social sciences, humanities, computer science, and human factors engineering.

*Abstracts for papers and panel discussions should be submitted by
FEBRUARY 15, 1981 to:*

GREGORY A. MARKS, 4258 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
(Phone: 313-763-3482)

COOPERATING SPONSORS: ACM SIGSOC

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND
SOCIAL RESEARCH

Encompassing THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA BASES IN
THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ART EXHIBIT, CONCERT, AND SEMINAR

Organized by the Computer Art Society. For information write to:

KURT F. LAUCKNER, Department of Computer Science
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

TO RECEIVE FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES:

I am considering attending:

☐ ICCH/5 ☐ EASIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE USE OF COMPUTING SYSTEMS

I plan to submit an abstract to:

☐ ICCH/5 ☐ EASIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE USE OF COMPUTING SYSTEMS

The preliminary program, registration, and housing information will be sent about MARCH 15, 1981 to people returning this form. Please correct any errors in your address label on the reverse side or supply your name and address and return this portion to:

IDA M. SANBURN, 4258 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 1248 • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106 • AREA CODE 313, 764-2570 • CABLE: ICPSR

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Gregory A. Marks

Summer Training Program

(Area 313) 764-8392

Coordinator
Henry Heitowit

February 2, 1981

TO: ICPSR Official Representatives

FROM: Gregory A. Marks

There are two information items enclosed which describe the Joint Conference on Easier and More Productive Use of Computing Systems, to be held in Ann Arbor on May 20-22, 1981. The topics to be covered in the Conference range from practical experience with handling data bases in social science research, to design concepts for new computing systems that will be much easier to use than present ones. The ICPSR is a co-sponsor, along with the Special Interest Group on Social and Behavioral Science Computing (SIGSOC) of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), because these are all topics of major relevance to planning improved Consortium services and helping members stay informed about recent developments.

Your help in making this Conference visible to others would be appreciated. If anyone has questions about the Conference, my phone is 313-763-3482.

This notice is likely to be reaching you very close to the due date for abstracts, February 15, 1981. We have some leeway in our planning schedule, so please do respond even if somewhat late.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE EMERGING WOMANPOWER

An International Congress on the Emerging Womanpower has been planned and is scheduled to be held in Vienna, Austria in September, 1982.

The Congress will debate and discuss various issues on the critical needs of women; status and position of women of different social classes in different countries; social-biological-psychological-economic discriminations against women; legal and physical protection against women in distress; male-dominated theories in women's studies; role of women in national/community development; and of course, the function, structure and identity of womanpower. The Conference will be future oriented.

Invitations will be sent not only to the female scholars in the fields of humanities, social-physical-biological sciences, but also to the housewives, nuns, nurses, women medical doctors, women writers and journalists; artists in the performing arts, women agricultural farm labourers and factory workers, women in legal professions, women in politics, women educationists, and social workers, peace researchers and women political refugees as well. There will be ten panels and several working groups which are still open. Suggestions and advice are welcome. We need to know the names and addresses of the concerned scholars, individuals and institutions and of funding agencies. Several regional/national sub-committees will be formed. Writers and publishers who have written and published on women are requested to send us a copy each of their publications for the Book Exhibit. Although we have an office in Vienna, please contact the chairman of the international organizing committee before December, 1981: Professor Samir K. Ghosh, ICEW, 114 Sri Aurobindo Road, Konnagar, W.B. 712 235, Near Calcutta, India.

international social science council/ conseil international des sciences sociales

Announcing the "ISSC Stein ROKKAN Prize"

in Comparative Research

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The International Social Science Council, in conjunction with the Conjunto Universitario Candido Mendes (Rio de Janeiro) is setting up a bi-annual PRIZE named after Stein ROKKAN in homage to the memory of this great scholar, to be awarded every two years, starting in 1981, and amounting to U.S. \$2,000.

The Prize is intended to crown a seminal contribution in comparative social science research written in English, French or German, by a scholar under forty years of age on 31st December 1981. It can be a manuscript or a printed book or collected works, in each case published after 1979.

Four copies of manuscripts typed double space or of printed works shall be delivered together with a formal application for the prize to the International Social Science Council before 31st March 1981.

Manuscripts and publications received shall not be returned.

Works submitted shall be evaluated by the International Social Science Council with the assistance of appropriate referee or referees, under the supervision of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and its Chairman. The AWARD shall be made by the ISSC General Assembly meeting in November 1981 on the recommendation of the ISSC Executive Committee. Its decision shall be final and not subject to appeal or revision.

The amount of the Prize may be shared by two or more applicants, should it be found difficult to adjudicate between equally valuable works submitted.

For further enquiries, please apply in writing to:

The Secretary-General
International Social Science Council
Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 1248 • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106 • AREA CODE 313, 764-2570 • CABLE: ICPSR

Austin, Texas Council Meeting

The next meeting of the ICPSR Council and staff will be held in Austin, Texas March 12-14, 1981. In conjunction with the Council Meeting, a series of informational and substantive sessions will be held on Friday, March 13.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to presentations and round-table discussions on computer aided instruction, microcomputers, and research applications of Consortium data. A reception will be held in late afternoon.

Official Representatives, faculty, staff and students at member institutions, as well as those from non-member institutions are invited to attend the presentations and reception.

If you know of individuals who plan to attend, please contact Carolyn Geda at ICPSR.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN 1980 CENSUS DATA AVAILABILITY

The Census Bureau's release of data collected by the 1980 Census has been delayed by litigation challenging the adequacy of the enumeration. In a landmark suit, a Federal District judge prohibited the Bureau from releasing any data (including printed reports of numbers of inhabitants by state) until those data were adjusted for undercounting. At the end of December, the U. S. Supreme Court, acting on an appeal by the Census Bureau of that decision, permitted the release of population count data pending a full hearing by an Appellate Court (scheduled for February). The Bureau thus expects to be able to release the first actual 1980 Census data files in March; they will be files for each state prepared in accordance with Public Law 94-171 (the "Reapportionment Files"). Contained in these files will be total population counts and counts of persons by race and Spanish heritage, recorded for every level of Census geography (down to and including city blocks). Bureau personnel have indicated that the bulk of these state files will be made available during the last two weeks of March, just in time to meet the original April 1 deadline for their release. ICPSR will acquire all of these files as soon as they are released and will be prepared to make them available to ICPSR members within days of their arrival in Ann Arbor.

Release dates for the remainder of the initial data files from the 1980 Census (STF 1 and STF 2) have not been projected by the Bureau, pending disposition of the legal appeal to be heard in February. It can be anticipated, however, that Spring of this year is the EARLIEST time at which these files may begin to become available. If the courts rule that Census data must be adjusted for undercount before they can be released, the first Summary Files will be released considerably later than this Spring. ICPSR staff will continue to monitor these developments and will keep the membership informed of any developments.

answering device which will play a frequently-changed brief recorded message; and an online computer conference which member institutions may subscribe to. The latter will contain more detailed messages about data files currently available and general outlines of known errors and other Census developments. These services will be put into place by the time the first actual data files become available (see below), and member institutions will be notified about details at that time.

ICPSR has arranged for a group discount for Consortium members who wish to subscribe to DUALabs, Inc.'s 1980 Census Errata and Reporting Service ('80 Ears). This mechanism may be one of the most effective means by which individuals vitally interested in the 1980 Census can learn about Census developments, available software and other services, as well as experiences that other users have had with the data files. For \$250 per year (\$100 below the public price), ICPSR members can subscribe to '80 EARS and receive access to online errata and other announcements as well as periodic printed notices that document known errors in Census data files, user experiences and services available throughout the nation. More information on this subscription possibility will be provided within a few weeks.

TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Census Bureau will conduct numerous training seminars and workshops on the 1980 Census throughout the country in the coming year. A brochure prepared by the Bureau announcing the schedule of these training sessions has been included in this Informational Mailing. ICPSR will conduct a one-week intensive workshop on 1980 Census data in conjunction with its 1981 Summer Training Program; an announcement of that workshop is contained in the Summer Training Program brochure also included in this Mailing. Finally, a substantive session dealing with the 1980 Census has been scheduled for the 1981 Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives.

CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An Advisory Committee for the 1980 Census was formed following the biennial meeting of Representatives. This committee is chaired by ICPSR Council Member Judith Rowe of Princeton University, and includes the following additional members: Lorraine Borman, Northwestern University; Kimball Marshall, Washington University; and Ronald Rindfuss, University of North Carolina. The committee met in Ann Arbor in June of last year and discussed with members of the staff various options and alternatives for ICPSR activities in connection with the 1980 Census. The committee members' advice, along with that of the Council, assisted the staff in formulating plans for acquiring and redisseminating 1980 Census data.

These charges will prevent further strain on an already tight budget and help avoid the reduction of services in other areas. It is anticipated that the charge to individuals at ICPSR member institutions will be \$25 per data file, plus the cost of the reel of tape which ICPSR will supply (estimated to be \$18). These charges are based on the expectation that the Census Bureau's new per-file charge will be between \$120 and \$150. ICPSR will write more than one file on each tape if so requested by the user, as volume of data in files and users' tape specifications permit. The full panoply of ICPSR's normal tape copying options will also be available for 1980 Census data, including user-specified blocksizes of up to 32,767 bytes and densities up to 6250 bpi. (The \$25 charge per file from ICPSR is a small fraction of the anticipated Census Bureau price. Additionally, ICPSR's technical capabilities for supplying of 1980 Census files, including the "stacking" of more than one file per tape, and higher blocksizes and densities, will usually result in even greater savings to members over individual purchase of those files from the Bureau.)

Member institutions who wish to submit standing orders for purchasing specified 1980 Census files from ICPSR as they become available may do so. These standing orders would be filled as soon as ICPSR received the data, in accordance with pre-arranged specifications for number of files to be put on tapes, blocksizes to be used, etc. Members who anticipate purchasing numerous files from the 1980 Census collection may establish deposit accounts with ICPSR for purchase of the files. For occasional orders of 1980 Census data, billings will be sent out upon fulfillment of orders.

SOFTWARE

ICPSR has acquired the Census Software Package (CENSPAC) prepared by the Census Bureau and is disseminating this software without charge to member institutions. With support from the Administration on Aging, the staff is also preparing file listing and subsetting capabilities which will be specifically tailored to 1980 Census files; the listing/subsetting software will be made available to ICPSR members upon its completion. In addition, ICPSR is preparing OSIRIS dictionaries for each of the STF and Public Use Microdata Sample files which will permit access of 1980 Census data by standard social science software packages (SPSS, OSIRIS and SAS). Finally, staff members are negotiating with International Data and Development, Inc. (IDD) for a group discount for any ICPSR member institutions which might wish to purchase the 780 MOD software package developed by DUALabs, Inc. to access 1980 Census files.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

News about 1980 Census data availability and developments will be provided to member institutions through a number of means supported by ICPSR. The periodic Informational Mailings to Official Representatives will contain descriptions of files currently available as well as notes about known or reported errors in the data files. Two electronic media will provide up-to-date information on file availability: a telephone

January, 1981

ICPSR AND THE 1980 UNITED STATES CENSUS

This announcement is intended to inform ICPSR Official Representatives and interested individuals on member campuses of the current status of ICPSR plans and intentions for acquiring and redisseminating products made available as a result of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing in the United States. Preliminary plans to acquire the 1980 Census were announced in the February, 1979 Informational Mailing to Official Representatives and were reiterated at the Meeting of Official Representatives held in Ann Arbor in November of 1979 (see SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS produced for that meeting, pages 56ff).

DATA ACQUISITION

ICPSR will acquire all data files prepared in accordance with Public Law 94-171 (the "reapportionment files"), and files for all states in the Summary Tape File 1, Summary Tape File 2 and Summary Tape File 3 (STF 1, STF 2 and STF 3) series. Each file will be purchased as soon as it is released by the Census Bureau and will be made available for redissemination as soon as security copies are made in Ann Arbor. It is likely that files from STF 4 and STF 5 will be acquired as well when they become available. When files from the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) are released, all such files will be routinely acquired by ICPSR.

While there are some trade-offs between timely acquisition of 1980 Census files (a more costly option) and waiting to acquire files "stacked" on fewer tapes by the Census Bureau (resulting in lower acquisition cost), it was decided to acquire the PL 94-171, STF 1 and STF 2 files on as timely a basis as possible. For files to be released after these first three series, the staff will continue to investigate means of acquiring 1980 Census data in the most economical yet timely manner.

ICPSR has already acquired the only "1980 Census" data files yet to be made available by the Census Bureau; these are the Richmond (1978) Dress Rehearsal data files for STF 1A, STF 1B, and the PL 94-171 data file from the Dress Rehearsal.

SERVICING POLICIES FOR 1980 CENSUS DATA

It will be necessary for ICPSR to charge members for copies of 1980 Census data files supplied. These charges are intended to recover, in part, the large expenditure of ICPSR operating budget funds which will be expended to purchase and disseminate the 1980 Census.

Parnes, Herbert S.;

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1979.
(ICPSR 7610)

The Youth Cohort, 1979 data are now available. The target population for the Youth Cohort consists of ten groups between the ages of 14 and 21 as of January 1, 1979: Hispanic males; Hispanic females; black, non-Hispanic males; black, non-Hispanic females; economically disadvantaged non-black, non-Hispanic males; economically disadvantaged non-black, non-Hispanic females; all non-black, non-Hispanic males; all non-black, non-Hispanic females; male military personnel and female military personnel. The data are available in logical record length format with each record containing 8,720 characters. There are 12,693 respondents. The Young Women cohort is not available from the NLS study staff at this time. The ICPSR will acquire the data when they are ready for distribution. Class IV

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]--CENSUS SOFTWARE PACKAGE (CENSPAC). (ICPSR 7789)

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has released a second version of CENSPAC. ICPSR received this second version in October 1980, and made the new version available at once. In revising CENSPAC, the Census Bureau modified all files on the program tape originally supplied; it also added two new files containing specification statements for the 1970 Census dictionaries and a machine-readable copy of the CENSPAC documentation. ICPSR's CENSPAC collection now includes the tape files as well as a multilithed copy of CENSPAC User Note #3 (received by ICPSR on January 19, 1981). Class IV

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin;

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1945-1963: INDIVIDUAL FILE. (ICPSR 7729)

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1945-1963: OFFENSES FILE. (ICPSR 7729)

Previously released as Class IV, this collection is now available as Class II.

Fowler, Floyd J.;

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME CONTROL PROJECT: HARTFORD CONNECTICUT,
1973 AND 1975. (ICPSR 7682)

Previously announced as Class IV, this collection is now available as
Class II.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS FOR THE NINETY-
SIXTH CONGRESS, 1979-1980: SENATE. (ICPSR 0004)

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS FOR THE NINETY-
SIXTH CONGRESS, 1979-1980: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (ICPSR 0004)

Voting records for both chambers of the entire Ninety-sixth Congress (1979-1980) are now available for use. Data for the Second Session of the Ninety-sixth Congress have been merged with those of the First Session for each chamber. Included in the combined files are the roll call voting responses of the United States Senators on 1,051 measures decided by roll call vote, and of United States Representatives on 1,275 votes. The ongoing collection of roll call voting records is thus complete from the First Congress through the Ninety-sixth, 1789-1980. Class I

Preparation of roll call votes for the First Session of the Ninety-seventh Congress has begun. Records for this session will be available for use as they are prepared and as requests are received. Roll call voting data for the Congress in session will be disseminated as interim, partially-proofed datasets.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1979. (ICPSR 7635)

The third and fourth quarters of 1978 and all four quarters of 1979 are now available. Class I

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1972. (ICPSR 7668)

This survey has been checked for wild codes and a new Class II edition is now available. Missing data codes have been corrected and those corrections have been noted.

The April Survey. The April Survey contains 103 variables. Respondents were asked for their opinions of current government policies, their evaluations of the presidential candidates, as well as their socioeconomic and demographic background information. There was also a subset of the sample in the April Survey data file that was recontacted and reinterviewed. 354 of the respondents (N=1464) were first interviewed for the March Survey.

The May Survey. The May Survey respondents were asked about their preferred presidential candidate, their opinions of the candidates' positions, the reasons for their choice of preferred candidate, and background information on education, age, race, religious affiliation, occupation and income. The May Survey file contains data for 1501 respondents. There are 339 respondents who were first interviewed in the April Survey and reinterviewed in the May Survey. This dataset contains 89 variables.

The Debate Two Survey. This survey was conducted during the days immediately following the second debate between President Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. The file contains 84 variables and data for 1761 adults who were registered to vote. Respondents were asked specifically about their evaluations of the candidates' qualifications and positions on current political issues in light of the information they received in the second debate. Socioeconomic and demographic background information for the respondents is also included.

The Post-Election Survey. This survey was conducted in the days following the 1976 presidential election. The file contains data for 1728 registered respondents and 314 unregistered respondents who were first interviewed in the Debate Three Survey and were able to be recontacted and reinterviewed for the Post-Election Survey. Data for both surveys is included in this survey file. Respondents were asked for their voting history, their socioeconomic and demographic background information, as well as their evaluation of the presidential nominees' position on various political issues. Respondents were also asked for their opinions on current political and social issues. There are 130 variables in the dataset. Class I

Center for Health Administration Studies/National Opinion Research Center;
SURVEY OF HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURES, 1963. (ICPSR
7741)

This collection was previously released as Class III and is now available as Class II.

REVISIONS AND UPDATES

(JANUARY 1981)

Barnes, Samuel H., and Max Kaase, et al.;

POLITICAL ACTION: AN EIGHT NATION STUDY, 1973-1976. (ICPSR 7777)

The eight-nation cross-section sample from this study was released in October 1980. A second dataset within this study, the Parent-Child Pairs Sample, is now available. This latter dataset (called Part 2 of the study) is available in two formats: a card-image file and an Osiris dataset. The card-image file contains 34 decks per case, i.e., per parent-child pair. There are 771 variables in the pairs dataset (384 variables for each member of the pair, plus three ICPSR study identification variables) for 1,635 pairs. Class I

CBS News/New York Times;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEYS, 1976. (ICPSR 7660)

CBS News and the New York Times were partners in a series of election surveys covering the 1976 United States presidential election campaign. The surveys were intended to provide another dimension to the political reporting of the two organizations. The surveys, using extensive coverage early in the primary campaign, were designed to monitor the public's changing perception of the candidates, the issues and the candidates' position vis-a-vis the issues.

For the presidential election, a national sample of voters was interviewed at the polls. In addition, ten separate nation-wide surveys were conducted by telephone, with approximately 1,500 randomly selected adults. Five surveys were conducted monthly from February through June, and four more between early September and the general election--one in September and one following each presidential debate. A final survey was conducted two days after the general election.

The six remaining surveys have been upgraded from Class IV to Class I:

The February Survey. This survey file contains data for 1458 registered voters. Respondents were asked about their preferred presidential candidate, their ratings of the candidates' qualifications and positions vis-a-vis the current issues, their opinions on a variety of political issues, and background information on education, age, ethnic and religious affiliation, occupation and income. There are 147 variables in the February Survey dataset.

The March Survey. The respondents in the March Survey were asked for their opinions of current political issues, their assessment of candidates' positions and attitudes on issues, and their preferred candidate for the presidential nomination. Background information on the respondents' education, age, race and occupation was also ascertained. The file contains a total of 1524 respondents and 111 variables. 303 of the respondents were first interviewed in the February Survey and were recontacted and reinterviewed in the March Survey.

Vera Institute of Justice, New York City;
NEW YORK CITY COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT EVALUATION STUDY, 1976-1979.
(ICPSR 7832)

The New York City Court Employment Project (CEP) is an independent corporation under contract to New York City's Human Resources Administration. CEP was designed to divert accused offenders from routine court procedures of criminal prosecution, sentencing, and possible incarceration, and to place them into jobs, training, or vocationally-oriented counseling services. Established in 1968 and one of the oldest pretrial intervention programs in the U.S., the ultimate aim of CEP is to change the income-generating behavior of its participants to reduce their subsequent criminal activity. Eligible defendants must agree to attend mandatory counseling sessions, devise and execute an individual plan for securing training and employment, and avoid arrest and conviction during their participation. Charges are dismissed by the court if, at the end of the six-month period, CEP counselors determine that the defendant has participated successfully.

The Vera Institute of Justice, a non-profit New York City policy research agency which originally organized CEP, conducted its evaluation of CEP with funding from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This study compares a control group of non-CEP offenders with an experimental group of CEP participants to assess the program's effectiveness in helping offenders find and maintain employment or training and avoid criminal activity.

Data were collected on 666 subjects, 410 in the experimental group and 256 in the control group. Three interviews were conducted at six-month intervals with each subject, initially to record self-reports about criminal activity, work experience, social service and training needs, and then to maintain current information about their school, employment, income, and court processing status. Files from the New York City Police Department, the Criminal Justice Agency, and CEP were used to obtain information on the prior and subsequent arrests of the participants.

Variables include the age, sex, race, and charges against the defendant, previous training and work experience, satisfaction with CEP services, attendance at counseling sessions, type of employment found, job attendance, and subsequent arrests and convictions. The collection contains 29,422 card with up to 61 records for each of the 666 cases.
Class IV

U.S. Dept. of the Interior;

OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY, 1977: FEDERAL ESTATE SURVEY. (ICPSR 7680)

This survey was conducted by the Department of the Interior in the summer of 1977, when visitors to 153 Federal land management areas were interviewed, and in the following fall and winter when other 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.

This dataset contains 6 decks of data for each of the 11,549 persons interviewed, for a total of 69,294 records. There are approximately 400 variables recording respondents' feelings about the specific Federal recreation area in which they were interviewed, as well as background information about each of the respondents. The data are available in card-image format. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of the Interior;

OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY, 1977: GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY. (ICPSR 7679)

This telephone survey was conducted by the Department of the Interior in June 1977, when a representative national sample of 4,079 persons was selected and interviewed. The purpose of the study was 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.

This data file, which includes nine decks of data for each of the 4,029 respondents, has 36,261 records. There are approximately 450 variables which record the recreational preferences, opinions on facilities, and personal characteristics of each respondent. The data are available in card-image format. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1978. (ICPSR 7783)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, of the population as a whole and of various subgroups in the population. The entire non-institutionalized civilian population of the United States was sampled to obtain the respondents used for this survey. This file for May 1978 has 126,676 records, one for each of the persons 14 years old and over who were interviewed, and provides comprehensive data on the labor force activity of the respondents. Information is given concerning their employment status, occupation, and industry as well as personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin, if applicable. Data are also provided for total family income, weekly earnings of the respondent, dual jobs and reasons for them, days and hours worked per week, earnings per hour, union membership, and time of day at which work began and ended.

This file has approximately 220 variables. The data are available in logical record format, with 480 characters of information recorded for each of the survey respondents. ICPSR obtained the file, which was originally prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, from Greg Duncan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1978. (ICPSR 7836)

This data collection is the eleventh in a series of annual surveys of the population of the United States, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census each year since 1968. These files are often referred to as the March CPS Demographic Supplement. Contained in the data file are records for households selected in the samples as well as for each person in the households so chosen. In each of the surveys information is presented on such characteristics as income, age, race, household structure, education, family relationships, occupation and employment history.

The data file for 1978 was prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and was provided to ICPSR by Judith Rowe, Computing Center, Princeton University. There are 282,054 records in this file, each with a logical record length of 342 characters. Approximately 325 variables are included for each record. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1979. (ICPSR 7837)

This collection is the twelfth in a series of annual surveys of the population of the United States, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census each year since 1968. These files are often referred to as the March CPS Demographic Supplement. Contained in the data file are records for households selected in the samples as well as for each person in the households so chosen. Each survey records such characteristics as income, age, race, household structure, education, family relationships, occupation and employment history.

The data file for 1979 was prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and was provided to ICPSR by Judith Rowe, Computing Center, Princeton University. This file contains 282,015 records, each with a logical record length of 342 characters. Approximately 430 variables are presented for each record. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES] CONSOLIDATED FILE: CITY
 DATA, 1944-1977. (ICPSR 7735)

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 U.S. 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. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
 COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES] CONSOLIDATED FILE: COUNTY
 DATA, 1947-1977. (ICPSR 7736)

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, County Data, 1947-1977 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. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]--P.L. 94-171
POPULATION COUNTS: 1978 RICHMOND DRESS REHEARSAL. (ICPSR 7810)

This file is a test tape version of the 1980 P.L. 94-171 Population Counts, based on data from the 1978 Dress Rehearsal Census of Richmond, Virginia, and the adjacent Chesterfield and Henrico counties. It observes the format and technical conventions to be employed when 1980 Census data become available beginning in 1981. The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts test tape was created for use by programmers in developing their capacities for data retrieval for the 1980 tapes.

Coverage in this file includes all persons in the city of Richmond, and Henrico County and Chesterfield County, Virginia. Data were collected in this dress rehearsal of the 1980 Census in the spring of 1978. Population counts are provided for the total population and for the following racial/ethnic groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islanders; other races; and Spanish origin. Class IV

Preston, Samuel H., and Robert L. Higgs;

UNITED STATES CENSUS DATA, 1900: PUBLIC USE SAMPLE. (ICPSR 7825)

This study was conducted under the auspices of the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology at the University of Washington. It is a nationally representative sample of the population of the United States in 1900, drawn from the manuscript returns of individuals enumerated in the 1900 U.S. Census. The sample is made up of 27,069 households containing a total of 100,438 individuals. This represents approximately 1/760th of the total population of the U.S., which was nearly 76,000,000 in 1900. The file contains a household record for each household selected in the sample, with variables describing the location and composition of the household. Each household record is followed by a record for each individual who resided in that household. These "person records" contain variables describing the demographic characteristics, nativity, education, and occupation for each person.

The collection consists of three separate physical files. The first is the logical record format data file which contains 127,507 cases (27,069 household records and 100,438 individual or person records). This file has a logical record length of 70 characters and includes approximately 33 variables. The second file in this collection is the codebook for the data file, which can be listed by interested users. The third file is an appendix containing the geographical locations of households selected in the sample. Persons requesting this study will also receive a multilithed user's handbook containing information about using the machine-readable files. Class III

Peterson, Mark A., Suzanne Polich, and Jan Michael Chaiken;
SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA PRISON INMATES, 1976. (ICPSR 7797)

This survey of inmates in five California prisons was conducted by the Rand Corporation with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. Researchers distributed an anonymous self-administered questionnaire to groups of 10-20 inmates at a time. Using the self-report technique, the survey obtained detailed information about the crimes committed by these prisoners prior to their incarceration.

Variables were calculated to examine the characteristics of repeatedly arrested or convicted offenders (recidivists) as well as offenders reporting the greatest number of serious crimes (habitual criminals). The variables include crimes committed leading to incarceration, rates of criminal activity, and social-psychological scales for analyzing motivations to commit crimes.

The collection contains three files: the survey data, the documentation provided by the Rand Corporation, and frequency counts for the variables in the study. The collection is available in OSIRIS and card image formats. The data contain 624 respondents with 21 cards per respondent.
Class II

Related publication:

Peterson, Mark A., and Harriet B. Braiker, with Suzanne Polich,
Doing Crime: A Survey of California Prison Inmates. The Rand Corporation: 1980.

Flanagan, John C., David V. Tiedeman, et al.;
PROJECT TALENT PUBLIC USE FILE, 1960-1976. (ICPSR 7823)

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. Class III

Jennings, M. Kent, and Richard G. Niemi;
THE YOUTH-PARENT SOCIALIZATION PANEL STUDY, 1965-1973. (ICPSR 7779)

This study has two parts: a youth panel and a parent panel. High school students and their parents were interviewed in 1965 and were reinterviewed in 1973. The youth panel consists of 775 variables for 1,348 cases and the parent panel has 724 variables for 1179 cases.

The panel study is designed to assess political continuity and change across time for two biologically-related generations. Major questions about life-cycle, generational, and period effects can be addressed with the data. Analysis can be done at the aggregate as well as the individual level. Because the two samples come from the same families, parent-offspring pairs can be formed (by matching on I.D. numbers). At the core of the study are a number of standard political variables available at both time points. The 1973 wave includes a number of questions that capture the political and non-political histories of the respondent across the eight-year panel period. Also included in the 1973 study are a large number of variables dealing with perspectives on public policy issues. The 1965 youth wave schedule contains detailed questions about high school experiences and both the youth and parental schedules treat familial relationships. Class I

CBS News/New York Times;
 CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES POLLS, 1979. (ICPSR 7819)

- Part 1 - January 1979 Poll
- Part 2 - February 1979 Poll
- Part 3 - March 1979 Poll on Peace in the Middle East
- Part 4 - April 1979 Poll on Nuclear Power
- Part 5 - June 1979 Poll--Pre-1980 Election
- Part 6 - July 1979 Poll on the Oil Shortage
- Part 7 - Mid-July 1979 Poll after President Carter's Speech
- Part 8 - November 1979 Poll on Issues of 1979 (with pre-election focus)

CBS News and the New York Times conducted eight nationwide telephone surveys during 1979, with approximately 1000-1500 randomly-selected adults in each survey.

The questions in the January and February Polls covered a broad range of political, economic and social issues. The remaining polls focused on an event or set of issues of current importance, as well as gathering information on the respondents' other political and social attitudes and background characteristics.

The data are available in card-image format, with 3 cards of data per respondent. The surveys range in size from approximately 30-60 variables. The principal investigators are listed in full alphabetical order. Class III

CBS News/New York Times;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES POLLS, 1977-1978. (ICPSR 7818)

- Part 1 - April 1977 Poll
- Part 2 - July 1977 Poll
- Part 3 - July 1977 Energy Poll
- Part 4 - October 1977 Poll
- Part 5 - January 1978 Poll
- Part 6 - February 1978 Poll
- Part 7 - April 1978 Poll
- Part 8 - June 1978 Poll--California Sample

CBS News and the New York Times conducted a series of nationwide polls during 1977 and 1978. Approximately 1,000-1,500 randomly selected adults were surveyed by telephone in each poll.

Polls conducted in April, July and October 1977, and January and April 1978, sought the respondents' opinions on a broad range of political, economic and social events and issues. A second poll in July 1977, focused specifically on energy problems. The February 1978 Poll focused on attitudes of blacks and whites on racial issues. The June 1978 Poll gave special attention to reactions to California's Proposition 13. Part 8 contains the data for respondents from California (N=434) for this poll. The data for the national sample for the June 1978 Poll is not available at this time.

The data are available in card-image format, with 3 cards of data per respondent. The number of variables ranges between 40 and 70. The principal investigators are listed in full alphabetical order. Class III

The specifications for each part of the collection to be released in February are listed below. Note that exact numbers of variables and cases may change slightly during processing. Class II

Primary Election Day Surveys

Each of the primary election day surveys will have a logical record length of 80 characters or less.

New Hampshire Democratic Primary (February 26): 47 variables, 687 respondents.

New Hampshire Republican Primary (February 26): 49 variables, 967 respondents.

Massachusetts Democratic Primary (March 4): 47 variables, 1417 respondents.

Massachusetts Republican Primary (March 4): 48 variables, 721 respondents.

Florida Primary (March 11): 47 variables, 1509 respondents.

Illinois Democratic Primary (March 18): 46 variables, 875 respondents.

Illinois Republican Primary (March 18): 50 variables, 605 respondents.

New York Democratic Primary (March 25): 48 variables, 1154 respondents.

Wisconsin Democratic Primary (April 1): 46 variables, 945 respondents.

Wisconsin Republican Primary (April 1): 46 variables, 1281 respondents.

Pennsylvania Democratic Primary (April 22): 50 variables, 949 respondents.

Pennsylvania Republican Primary (April 22): 50 variables, 721 respondents.

California Primary (June 3): 47 variables, 2031 respondents.

New Jersey Primary (June 3): 45 variables, 1432 respondents.

Ohio Primary (June 3): 45 variables, 1411 respondents.

National Interviews

January: 91 variables, 1468 respondents.

February: 96 variables, 1536 respondents.

March: 99 variables, 1468 respondents.

April: 99 variables, 1605 respondents.

June: 110 variables, 1517 respondents.

August: 111 variables, 1769 respondents.

September: 92 variables, 2062 respondents.

September Pre-Debate One: 110 variables, 1172 respondents.

September Post-Debate One: 109 variables, 1131 respondents.

October 10th-15th: 110 variables, 2135 respondents.

October Pre-Election (Oct.30-Nov.2): 50 variables, 3089 respondents.

CBS News/Los Angeles Times;

CBS NEWS/LOS ANGELES TIMES CALIFORNIA PRIMARY DAY SURVEY, 1978. (ICPSR 7816)

CBS News and the Los Angeles Times cooperated in conducting a survey of California voters on primary election day, June 6, 1978. 2,482 randomly selected voters were asked to fill out a questionnaire as they left the polling place. Respondents were asked how they had voted on Proposition 13, the reasons for their vote, and how they felt the proposition would affect the state. Preferences for gubernatorial candidates were also elicited, as well as political orientation and background information.

The data are available in logical record format. There are approximately 70 variables. The principal investigators are listed in full alphabetical order. Class III

CBS News/New York Times;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEYS, 1980. (ICPSR 7812)

The New York Times and CBS News were equal partners in a series of election surveys covering the 1980 election year. The contents of this data collection generally concern the respondents' Presidential preference, and their reasons for choosing that candidate, as well as their reactions to political and social issues of the campaign. A set of background variables, including categorization of age, sex, income, race, ethnicity and occupation, is part of each dataset.

The separate components of the collection include twelve monthly national telephone interviews; fifteen primary election day surveys (in the form of self-administered questionnaires) for ten states; and a general election day survey. The last in the series of the twelve surveys was taken after the election in November and will be released as a panel file in which respondents from the second October, or Pre-Election Survey, were reinterviewed. This file will include all of the variables from the October interview, as well as the November survey responses.

This data collection is being processed as a cooperative effort between CBS News and the ICPSR, under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation. At the time of this mailing, processing was completed on the January and February monthly interviews. It is expected that processing on the fifteen primary surveys will be completed by mid-February, and that the March, April, June and August surveys will be ready at approximately the same time. The series of five monthly surveys beginning in early September will be processed by March 1. The Election Day Survey and the Post-Election Panel files will be released by mid-April of this year.

CBS News;

CBS NEWS ELECTION SURVEYS, 1978. (ICPSR 7814)

Part 1 - Pre-Congressional Poll, September 1978

Part 2 - Nationwide Election Day Poll, 1978

Part 1 of this study consists of a nationwide telephone survey conducted in late September 1978, focusing on the respondents' voting intentions for the 1978 U.S. Congressional elections. 1,451 randomly selected adults were surveyed. Respondents were asked whether they intended to vote and what issues would influence their vote, their reactions to President Carter's policies, and their preferences for presidential candidates in 1980. Background information was also gathered. Data are available in card image format, with 3 cards of data per respondent. The study contains approximately 95 variables. Class III

Part 2 is a nationwide "exit" survey conducted at the polls on election day, November 7, 1978. 8,808 randomly selected voters were asked to fill out a questionnaire asking for which party they voted in the Congressional election and their opinion on a number of current political issues. The data are available in logical record format. Part 2 contains approximately 40 variables. Class IV

CBS News;

CBS NEWS POLLS, 1977-1979. (ICPSR 7817)

Part 1 - January 1977 Inauguration Poll

Part 2 - June 1978 Education Poll

Part 3 - September 1978 Poll on Mid-East Summit Meeting

Part 4 - December 1978 Poll on China

Part 5 - October 1979 Poll on Current Issues

This study consists of five surveys conducted by CBS News from 1977-1979. In each survey, telephone interviews were conducted with approximately 1,000-1,500 randomly selected adults.

The polls concentrated on an event or set of issues of current interest, as well as gathering background information and other political and social opinions.

The data are available in card image format. Part 1 contains 2 cards of data per respondent and Parts 2-5 contain 3 cards of data for each respondent. Parts 1 and 2 contain approximately 70 variables each. The number of variables in Parts 3-5 ranges from 20-50. Class III

Brett, Jeanne Herman, Julius G. Getman, Stephen B. Goldberg;
UNION REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS AND THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD. (ICPSR 7625)

This study is based on extensive interviews conducted with over 1000 workers who participated in union representation elections in the United States. The original research investigation examined the influence of the National Labor Relations Board on these elections. Workers were questioned about their past experiences with unions, their feelings towards unions, and their observations of pressures exerted by companies, unions, or the NLRB before and after the representation elections. Data concerning the background and other characteristics of each of the workers were also collected.

The data file contains one logical record of 720 characters for each of the 1,239 respondents interviewed, and 164 variables for each respondent. Missing data have been coded uniformly as zeroes throughout the file. Class III

Related publication:

Getman, Julius G., Stephen B. Goldberg and Jeanne B. Herman,
Labor Representation Elections: Law and Reality. New York:
Russell Sage Foundation, 1976.

ADDITIONS TO ARCHIVE HOLDINGS

(JANUARY 1981)

Airasian, Peter W., George F. Madaus, Thomas Kellaghan;
CONSEQUENCES OF INTRODUCING EDUCATIONAL TESTING INTO NORTHERN IRELAND,
1973-1977. (ICPSR 7790)

This study investigated the effects of introducing standardized tests (which had rarely been used) into Northern Ireland. It was funded in part by U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Institute of Education. The goal of the research effort was to assess the effects of standardized tests and test results on teachers, students and parents as well as on school policy in a new and unbiased environment. Northern Ireland was chosen because of its developed educational system (in which the English language was used) and its prior lack of standardized tests.

A total of 175 primary schools and 70 secondary schools were selected. Each was assigned to one of three groups: 1) schools where tests were given and results returned, 2) schools where tests were given but results not returned, and 3) no tests were given. The influence of the testing could then be compared among these three groups. Highlights of this analysis are included in the codebook.

Eight primary age-group cohorts are presented in this study, resulting in eight data files. All the files have identical formats with approximately 193 variables and logical record lengths of 629 characters. File 1 contains 8,114 students or records, File 2 has 8,731, File 3 has 9,036, File 4 has 8,762, File 5 has 8,029, File 6 has 6,976, File 7 has 3,487, and File 8 has 3,669 records. Class III

*INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH*

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NEWS, NOTES,
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Supplement to Data User News

Issue No. 9
January 1979

These quarterly reports are designed to keep you up to date on the Bureau's planning and preparatory activities for the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Information on other Bureau activities of interest to data users is contained in the Bureau's Data User News (DUN). An order form for DUN is located at the back of issues 1 through 7. If you have any questions or suggestions concerning the 1980 census, please write to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 CENSUS CONTENT

Since early 1974, the Census Bureau has made extensive efforts to elicit comments and recommendations on 1980 census questionnaire content. These efforts have reached thousands of users and potential users of census data. There was a series of locally organized public meetings held in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Other series of meetings were held with State officials, advisory committees, professional organizations, and minority groups. The Federal Agency Council on the 1980 Census, with over 90 participating agencies, also provided input to the census planning process. In addition to these channels of input, there were the hundreds of letters concerning content from individuals and organizations throughout the country. Recommendations from these sources, along with the Bureau's own analyses of subject content, have been thoroughly reviewed and tested, where applicable, in 1980 pretest surveys and censuses. Constraints on the choice of census items included factors such as respondent burden, public perception of questions, census processing workload, data comparability to previous censuses, estimates of cost, public data needs, a search for alternative sources which could provide the requested data, etc. The culmination of this effort is the final questionnaire content for the 1980 census which, at the time of this writing, has been transmitted for clearance to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Below is a list of the planned 1980 census questionnaire items:

100-PERCENT ITEMS

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Spanish/Hispanic origin
or descent

Housing

Number of units at address
Complete plumbing facilities
Number of rooms
Tenure (whether the unit is
owned or rented)
Condominium identification
Value of home (for owner-
occupied units and condo-
miniums)
Rent (for renter-occupied units)
Vacant for rent, for sale, etc.;
and period of vacancy



Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director, Office of Management and Budget through August 1, 1981.

SAMPLE ITEMS

Population

School enrollment
Educational attainment
State or foreign country of birth
Citizenship and year of immigration
Current language and English proficiency
Ancestry
Place of residence five years ago
Activity five years ago
Veteran status and period of service
Presence of disability or handicap
Children ever born
Marital history
Employment status last week
Hours worked last week
Place of work
Travel time to work
Means of transportation to work
Persons in carpool
Year last worked
Industry
Occupation
Class of worker
Work in 1979 and weeks looking for work in 1979
Amount of income by source and total income in 1979

Housing

Type of unit
Stories in building and presence of elevator
Year built
Year moved into this house
Acreage and crop sales
Source of water
Sewage disposal
Heating equipment
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking
Costs of utilities and fuels
Complete kitchen facilities
Number of bedrooms
Number of bathrooms
Basement
Telephone
Air conditioning
Number of automobiles
Number of light trucks and vans
Homeowner shelter costs for mortgage, real estate taxes, and hazard insurance

Disability item.--As reported in the July 1978 UPDATE, the Census Bureau was considering the deletion of the disability question from the 1980 census because of its relative statistical weaknesses. However, given the overwhelming user support for retention of the disability question, the Bureau has decided to retain the question. This item will inquire about work-related limitations and limitations in the use of public transportation.

Spanish/Hispanic origin questions.--As described in the October 1978 issue of UPDATE, the Spanish/Hispanic origin question was reformatted for the Lower Manhattan dress rehearsal census because of response problems experienced in the Richmond, Virginia, dress rehearsal census. In addition, the National Test on Spanish Origin (NTSO) was conducted this past summer to provide information necessary to choose between alternate versions of a Spanish/Hispanic origin question. (Facsimiles of the questions were provided in the October 1978 UPDATE.) Results from the NTSO indicated that the question format used in Lower Manhattan substantially reduced the item nonresponse rate as compared to the Richmond version. In the NTSO, the item nonresponse rate for the Lower Manhattan version of the Spanish/Hispanic origin item was 15 percent; for the Richmond version, it was 27 percent. Based on these results, the format used in Lower Manhattan will be used in the 1980 census.

Work in 1979 and weeks looking for work in 1979.--A new question on weeks looking for work in 1979 has been added to the series of questions regarding work experience in 1979. The questions on work in 1979 include: (1) a screener to determine if a given individual worked at all in 1979 (those who did not work in 1979 are directed to skip the other work questions but to answer the weeks looking for work question); (2) a write-in question on weeks worked in 1979; and (3) a write-in question on hours usually worked per week in 1979. The weeks looking for work item is a write-in question which asks, "Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?" This question was added in response to a recommendation from the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, and it will allow presentation of data on duration of unemployment on a local level. The Current Population Survey provides such data on a national basis.

Housing quality items.--The proposal to delete the housing quality questions from the 1980 census was announced in the July 1978 issue of UPDATE. These items inquired about the existence of specific structural deficiencies or damage, e.g., holes or cracks in the walls or ceiling, etc. Analyses have shown that these items add little to traditional census items in explaining variation in housing quality. Given this evidence and the potential for unfavorable public reaction to these questions, it has been decided not to include these items in the census. The more traditional measures of housing quality, such as complete plumbing, rent or value, persons per room, etc., will continue to provide indicators of housing quality.

Number of units at address and type of unit.--In the 1970 census, there was a 100-percent question on the number of units at the address which was primarily included in the census to improve coverage and a sample question on the type of housing unit occupied. During the pretests for the 1980 census and in the dress rehearsals, the Bureau tested a number of approaches which would have combined these two similar questions into one 100-percent question. Results from the pretests indicate, however, that a combination of these two questions tends to confuse or misdirect some respondents. Thus, the Bureau is returning to the 1970 approach of using two questions.

Other housing questions.--(1) The Bureau has tested a question which would separately identify condominiums and cooperatively-owned buildings. Pretest results concerning this item indicated a high degree of misreporting of cooperatively-owned buildings. Accordingly, the question for the 1980 census will only identify condominiums. (2) Categories for the value and rent questions have been updated on the basis of the latest Annual Housing Survey results. (3) On the 1970 census sample questionnaire, a question on year moved into the house or apartment was asked of each household member. In the 1980 census, this question will be asked for only one person in the household, generally the person in whose name the home is owned or rented. (4) To provide data required by the Office of Civil Defense, the 1970 question on presence of a basement will be included in a slightly modified form on the sample questionnaire for 1980. (5) The proposed sample question on property improvement loans will not be included in the 1980 census because the Census Bureau found little public need for data on this subject and because of respondent problems with the item.

1978 DRESS REHEARSAL PROGRAM

The questionnaires for the 1978 Census of Lower Manhattan were delivered by the Postal Service to all households south of Houston Street on Friday, September 22; Census Day was Tuesday, September 26 (October 1978 UPDATE). At the time of this writing, the preliminary mail-return rate was estimated at 42 percent. This percentage will change slightly when the final number of occupied units is known after the census enumeration is complete. Although this preliminary return rate is low, we are not unduly disturbed as we expected such a return rate in this particular area for several reasons: (1) this census covered only a portion of the city rather than an entire area and it was difficult to segment the media coverage for just a portion of the city; (2) the newspaper strike that was underway in New York City at the time of the dress rehearsal significantly limited the effectiveness of the publicity campaign, and (3) mail-return rates for central city areas, such as Manhattan, have in past censuses typically been lower than the national average, and even with improved procedures we expect such areas will likely have below average return rates in 1980. Census operations compensate for this with increased follow-up efforts by enumerators. Lower mail-return rates do not mean lower coverage rates, however they do mean more expense.

On October 2, Followup I began in Lower Manhattan. As noted in earlier UPDATES, this activity involves enumerator visits to collect the census data for all households which did not return a questionnaire.

With regard to the Richmond dress rehearsal census, the final mail-return rate was 79 percent as compared to the preliminary rate of 77 percent mentioned in an earlier issue of UPDATE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE GUIDES

In 1980, the Census Bureau will use a variety of approaches to reach those people who speak a language other than English. As part of this effort, the Bureau developed three Foreign Language Guides for use in the 1978 Census of Lower Manhattan. Each of these guides (in Chinese, Korean, and Italian) was a translation of the basic census questions. The appropriate version was provided to bilingual enumerators to help ensure that the census questions were asked in an understandable and standard fashion during the followup enumeration. The translated copies were also provided to the foreign language press for possible use in newspapers, brochures, etc. The guides were not prepared in Spanish because Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction sheets were available. Plans for the 1980 census call for similar forms to be translated into a greater number of languages, although a determination of the specific languages has not yet been made.

1980 CENSUS SPECIAL PLACE OPERATION

The Special Place Operation is designed to enumerate persons residing in places other than the usual type of housing unit--apartment or house. Examples of such "special" places are hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, campgrounds, orphanages, jails and prisons, colleges and universities, etc. These places are difficult to enumerate using the procedures developed for the population residing in regular housing units. Therefore, special procedures are required for the enumeration of persons residing in these special places.

Among the techniques used for the enumeration of such places, there are three special procedures: T-night, M-night, and Casual Count.

T-night

T-night (transient night) refers to the enumeration of places where transient people could be staying. These places include hotels and motels that currently charge more than \$4 per night, YMCA's, YWCA's, campgrounds, etc. The T-night enumeration is scheduled for the evening before Census Day (April 1, 1980).

Enumerators go to the T-night place and hang a T-night packet on the doors of all rooms at the place that are not occupied on a permanent basis. The T-night packet consists of an envelope containing two Individual Census Reports (ICR's) and another envelope that can be used to mail the ICR's to the local census district office. Persons with no usual home elsewhere or with no one at their usual home to report them are asked to complete the ICR's and mail them to the census district office.

When the ICR's from T-night places are received in the census district office, they are sorted, and the ICR's for persons with no one at home to report them are forwarded to the district office that is in charge of enumerating the area where these persons usually live. These ICR's are searched against the questionnaires for the reported addresses. If the person is not already listed on the questionnaire, the population information for the person is added to the questionnaire for that address.

The ICR entries for persons with "no usual home elsewhere" are transcribed to a census questionnaire. These questionnaires are then given to enumerators to obtain the housing information for the rooms where these persons are residing at the time of enumeration.

M-night

M-night (mission night) refers to the night of enumeration of transient people at all flophouses, missions, and places accommodating transients at a cost of \$4 or less per night; local jails and detention centers accommodating persons for 30 days or less; bus stations, railroad stations, and other such places where persons are likely to be sleeping overnight. M-night enumeration is scheduled for Tuesday evening of the week following Census Day.

Enumerators will go to these places the evening of M-night and either pass out ICR's to all persons at these places or enumerate each person on a questionnaire. For those ICR's passed out to persons at such a place, the information from the ICR's is then transcribed to questionnaires. The enumerator stays at the place until midnight, enumerating everyone who comes in, and then leaves ICR's with the desk clerk or person in charge to pass out to latecomers. The enumerator returns the next morning to collect the ICR's completed during the evening and stays until noon to enumerate any additional people that come in.

Casual Count

Casual Count will be conducted only in large cities. This operation is designed to enumerate population groups who are often highly mobile and have no fixed address. Such persons can be found at employment offices, hiring halls, welfare offices, food stamp centers, pool halls, etc.

Casual Count begins the week before Followup I is scheduled to be completed and lasts for up to three weeks. Enumeration is done by teams of enumerators going to predesignated places. The enumerators approach each person at the place and inquire whether the person lives within the city limits. If the person does live within the city limits, the enumerator asks if the person was counted in the census; if the person indicates he/she has not been counted, the person will be enumerated on an ICR.

The ICR's from Casual Count enumeration are returned by the enumerators to the census district office where they are checked against the questionnaires for the reported addresses. If the persons are not listed, they will be added to the questionnaires. If there is not a questionnaire for the address reported on the ICR, a field check is made to make sure the housing unit exists; if so, the people at that housing unit are enumerated.

ADVERTISING THE 1980 CENSUS

A major element of the 1980 census promotion campaign will be the use of time and space in mass communication outlets--essentially the broadcast and print media--to "advertise" the census. The objective is to effectively present the census message to the American people in ways that will stimulate interest and elicit cooperation.

In recent censuses, the Bureau relied upon the Advertising Council for this task. The Council not only obtained the free services of a major advertising agency for creative work, but it also obtained free time and space in the media for the Council's public service projects. Cost to the Bureau was nominal, being essentially limited to out-of-pocket expenses for personnel and the cost of producing the final products--tapes, cassettes, photographs, and similar materials.

The Council estimated that about \$8 1/2 million in free time and space was contributed by the media during the 1970 census. Doubt has been expressed in the Congress and elsewhere, especially since 1970, that time and space obtained by the Advertising Council is adequate, since there is virtually no feedback on effectiveness. For example, how much of the TV exposure was in prime time and how much after midnight?

It has been noted--most recently by the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Decennial Census Plans--that the Bureau can establish control of timing and placing of advertising material only if it is purchased.

Furthermore, if time/space are purchased, exposure in minority media can be increased because, in these media, space reserved for public service advertising may be limited.

It might appear that the Bureau has three possibilities for the advertising campaign for 1980: (1) to rely solely upon paid advertising; (2) to mount a two-pronged campaign involving the Council's effort supplemented by a strategically designed paid campaign; or (3) to use the "free advertising" method traditionally employed by the Council.

The Bureau has been investigating all three for some time. Obstacles to success with "paid advertising" appear to be the following:

A definitive cost-benefit analysis is not possible. There is no way of knowing beforehand what gains in population coverage and mail-return rates a paid campaign would yield over a free campaign. Recommendations to shift to a paid advertising campaign offer no quantitative estimate of gains.

Space/time cost for a large-scale paid campaign would be in the range of \$25 to \$40 million. The present 1980 census budget includes funds for public information activities, but none for the purchase of advertising time and space. The likelihood of obtaining additional funds for this purpose is minimal.

Two other important cautions have been voiced about a paid campaign: (1) allocating advertising funds among the media could pose problems; and (2) the many community organizations, government agencies, and private businesses, which will provide voluntary contribution of resources, may not be as willing to participate on a free basis if the media are paid for time and space.

On the surface, the two-pronged campaign described earlier would seem to be the most attractive, but a cardinal rule of the Advertising Council is that, for practical reasons, it will not participate in a campaign where any display advertising time and/or space is being purchased.

In the light of all the facts studied, the Bureau has decided again to use the facilities of the Advertising Council.

For 1980, the Advertising Council has emphasized that it will do its utmost to increase census exposure. The Council has designated Ogilvy & Mather, Inc., of New York, as the volunteer advertising agency for the 1980 census effort. It is a major consumer-oriented agency that went all-out to do an effective job in the dress rehearsal census program. It would appear that, from a creative viewpoint, the services obtained would not be radically improved even if a paid campaign were used.

1980 CENSUS USER CONFERENCES

The Census Bureau plans to initiate a series of 1-day 1980 Census User Conferences in mid-1979. The purpose of these conferences is to familiarize the public with the status, content, and programs of the 1980 census and provide information on the availability of 1980 census products and the related prototype materials from the 1978 census dress rehearsal. These conferences are intended only to impart information and not skills in product and data use.

The 1980 Census User Conference Program will be initiated by scheduling conferences in 14 major population centers, including 11 of the Census Bureau's regional office cities, between June and November 1979. These initial conferences will be sponsored by the Bureau's regional offices, State Data Centers, previous local public meeting sponsors, and/or others.

Subsequent meetings will be held in other cities throughout 1980 on the invitation of local groups at their expense (including travel and per diem for Bureau speakers). Additional information about the location and dates of the 1980 Census User Conferences will appear in the Bureau's monthly newsletter, Data User News, as well as the April issue of UPDATE.

CENSUS REVIEW PANEL

On September 7, 1978, the Department of Commerce received from the National Academy of Sciences the report of the Panel on Decennial Census Plans. (The Panel and its mission were described in the April 1978 issue of UPDATE.) The report generally commends the plans for the 1980 census as being responsive, well-considered, and likely to be effective. For the most part, the recommendations of the Panel support the direction in which the Bureau is headed and call for further research intended to result in enhancements to the basic design. Only 2 of the 29 recommendations suggest a shift in current plans--from free to paid advertising in the 1980 census and the inclusion of an item on birthplace of parents on the census form. (The decision to use the services of the Advertising Council and a free campaign is discussed elsewhere in this issue.) The remaining recommendations, which cover items such as procedures to improve coverage, staffing, questionnaire format, plans for the local review of census counts, and steps to improve the planning of future censuses, are being reviewed by the Census Bureau and serious consideration will be given to the merits of each recommendation.

One series of recommendations warranting special mention deals with the issue of adjusting for the undercount in the 1980 census. At the request of the Secretary of Commerce, the Panel was to investigate the feasibility of adjusting census counts for underenumeration and to assess the implications of such procedures. The Panel reviewed several adjustment methods and was unable to identify one as superior. However, the Panel believes that some adjustment in the population totals would lead to greater equity in the distribution of funds among States and local areas. The Panel draws the conclusion that the decision of whether or not to adjust is a policy issue which should be made by the Secretary of Commerce; how to do it is a technical decision which should be made by the Census Bureau. They do not recommend that the adjusted counts be used for legislative apportionment nor should adjustments be made to the data on characteristics.

The final report entitled "Counting the People in 1980: An Appraisal of Census Plans" is available for \$7.25 from the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

REAPPORTIONMENT/REDISTRICTING

In conjunction with the National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) fall committee meetings in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 29, the Reapportionment Subcommittee of the Ethics, Elections, and Reapportionment Committee held a "prototype" workshop for State legislators on State legislative redistricting following the 1980 census. At this workshop, Bureau staff members described the types of 1980 census materials that will be available to State legislatures for such purposes. (These data were discussed in previous UPDATES). The NCSL is tentatively planning a series of such workshops, on a regional basis, for late summer and fall of 1979. Further information on these workshops will be reported in a future issue of UPDATE.

UPDATE INDEX Issues 1-9

For your reference, following is an index to issues 1 through 9 of UPDATE. The issues in the index will be identified as follows:

The subject items appear in alphabetical order within major headings. Immediately following each item will be the issue number and the page on which the article begins, i.e., "Units in structure and type (No. 9/p. 3)."

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ADDITIONS TO ARCHIVE HOLDINGS

(October 1980)

Anderson, Ronald, and Lu Ann Aday;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE, 1975-1976. (ICPSR 7730)

This study was conducted by the Center for Health Administration Studies at the University of Chicago. It was sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the National Center for Health Services Research, with the field work done by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. The main research objective was to analyze the access by Americans to the health care system and to assess their experiences with care received and the problems they encountered in obtaining care. Questions were asked concerning the respondent's physician, office visits, patient symptoms and reaction to those symptoms, whose advice the respondent took, reasons for not seeking care, satisfaction with care received, financial problems, hospital stays, reasons for last physical exam, dental care or reasons for not seeking it and, finally, questions concerning the respondent's background and household and his/her opinions on personal and medical-care issues.

This collection is divided into three files. File 1, in which the patient assessed his/her experiences with medical care, is the 857-variable Main Questionnaire. File 2 is the 43-variable Physician Supplement and File 3 is the Hospital/Extended Care Supplement with 32 variables. Both of the latter files contain questions asked of patients experiencing episodes of illness.

The entire non-institutionalized population of the United States was sampled, with the total sample numbering 7,787 respondents. Class II

Barnes, Samuel H., and Max Kaase, et al.;

POLITICAL ACTION: AN EIGHT NATION STUDY, 1973-1976. (ICPSR 7777)

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. The 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) will be available in card-image and OSIRIS formats in the near future. Class I

Related publication:

Barnes, Samuel H., and Max Kaase, et al.,

Political Action: Mass Participation in Five Western Democracies. Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications, 1979.

Campbell, Angus, and Philip E. Converse;
 QUALITY OF AMERICAN LIFE, 1978. (ICPSR 7762)

This study is a continuation of the Quality of American Life, 1971, dataset (ICPSR 3508). This is the first informational mailing announcement of the dataset. ICPSR 7762 has also been described on page 251 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1980-1981. The description is being repeated here for the convenience of the Official Representatives.

A national sample was drawn which included many respondents from the 1971 survey. The scope and content of the 1978 study is basically the same as in 1971. Respondents were asked questions about housing, city and neighborhood, nation, friends, family and marriage, education, health, employment, leisure activities and financial status. In addition to broad questions about satisfaction with each of these areas, there are also questions about life (in general) and about the extent to which respondents feel they have control over their lives. Demographic information includes sex, age, race, ethnic background, and father's occupation and education. Observed housing and neighborhood characteristics were recorded.

A major difference between this study and the earlier study is that the 1978 respondents were asked more detailed questions concerning their perceived financial status relative to the respondent's family, friends and past personal financial status. The dataset consists of 685 variables, including 89 derived measures and 3692 respondents. Class I

Church, Thomas W., Jr.;
 ASSESSING LOCAL LEGAL CULTURE: PRACTITIONER NORMS IN FOUR CRIMINAL COURTS, 1979. (ICPSR 7808)

This study attempted to operationalize the concept of local legal culture by examining differences in the processing of twelve hypothetical criminal cases in four criminal courts. Questionnaires asking how these hypothetical cases should best be handled were administered to judges, district attorneys, and defense attorneys in four cities: Bronx County (New York City), New York, Detroit, Michigan, Miami, Florida, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In each city, the presiding judge, prosecutor, and head of the public defender's office were informed of the project. Questionnaires were distributed to prosecuting attorneys and public defenders by their supervisors. Judges were contacted in person or given questionnaires with a cover letter from the presiding judge. All questionnaires were completed anonymously and returned separately by respondents.

The variables include number of years respondent had been in the criminal justice system, preferred mode of disposition and of sentencing for each of the twelve cases, and respondents' predictions of the probability of conviction in each case. There are 242 cases and 111 variables. The data are available on 187-character logical records. Class IV

Clarke, Stevens H.;

ALASKA PLEA BARGAINING STUDY, 1974-1976. (ICPSR 7714)

This study examines the characteristics of criminal offenders as they affect the primary outcomes of their court cases, particularly plea bargaining decisions. The study was conducted in Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks, Alaska, over a two-year period from August 1974 to August 1976.

The data were collected from police booking sheets, public fingerprint files, and court dockets. The unit of observation is the felony case; i.e., a single felony charge against a single defendant. Each unit of data contains information about both the defendant and the charge.

The 201 variables include demographic and social characteristics of the offender, criminal history of the offender, nature of the offense, evidence, victim characteristics, and administrative factors related to the disposition of the case.

The dataset is available in card-image form with four records for each of the 3,586 cases. Class IV

The Detroit News;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF VOTER ATTITUDES, JUNE 1980. (ICPSR 7820)

This study was sponsored by the Detroit News and was conducted in conjunction with the Institute for Social Research's Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, as part of the SRC's monthly Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior. Information was obtained from the SRC's national sample of 688 respondents, supplemented by 205 additional interviews conducted with Republican respondents. The additional Republican respondents were interviewed to obtain samples of partisans of sufficient analytical size for the study.

Questions measured respondents' attitudes toward current government policies concerning the economy, unemployment, federal spending, and relations with the Soviet Union. Items on the interview schedule were also designed to assess respondents' feelings regarding Carter's performance as president and their 1980 party affiliations and presidential preferences. The dataset contains 46 variables for 893 cases. Class III

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;
 ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL
 CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1980:
 MERGED DATA. (ICPSR 7803)

This is the first informational mailing announcement of this dataset. ICPSR 7803 is also described on page 173 of the Guide to Resources and Services, 1980-1981. The description is being repeated here for the convenience of the Official Representatives.

This dataset contains a separate record for each officeholder for each U.S. Congress in which a member has served, with 92 variables describing congressional service and selected biographical characteristics.

There are data for approximately 11,000 individuals in this file, with each person identified by a unique five-digit number. The 38,476 separate records are further identified by the Congress number and chamber/class. Service variables include political party affiliation, district, state and region represented, exact and cumulative dates of service in each Congress and each chamber, as well as total congressional service. Biographical variables include state and region of birth, education, military service, occupation, other political offices held, relatives who have also held congressional office, reason for leaving each Congress, and occupation and political offices held subsequent to service in Congress. Many of these particular variables are summarized in a collapsed variable.

Most of the data were derived from merging two existing files--ICPSR's Roster of United States Congressional Officeholders, 1789-1979 (ICPSR 7557) and Carroll McKibbin's Biographical Characteristics of Members of the United States Congress, 1789-1980 (ICPSR 7428). Since this merged dataset contains all of the 18 variables in the Roster file, that study (ICPSR 7557) will no longer be separately maintained. The Biographical Directory of the American Congress and ICPSR's United States Historical Election Returns, 1788-1979 (ICPSR 0001) are the primary sources for the data.

The Consortium staff performed several detailed and systematic error checks during the process of merging the files. The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress provided financial support and counsel for the creation of this merged dataset. Class I

Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department;
POLICE RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, 1975. (ICPSR 7760)

This is a study of the relationship between the amount of time taken by police to respond to calls for service and the outcomes of the criminal and noncriminal incidents. Outcomes were evaluated in terms of police effectiveness and citizen satisfaction.

The data were collected between March and December of 1975 in Kansas City, Missouri. Response time data were generated by timing telephone and radio exchanges on police dispatch tapes. Police travel time was measured and recorded by highly trained civilian observers. To assess satisfaction with police service, personal and telephone interviews were conducted with victims and witnesses who had made the calls to the police.

Sixty-nine police beats within the three patrol divisions of Kansas City, Missouri, were selected on the basis of their high rate of robbery and aggravated assaults. These police beats seemed likely to produce a higher proportion of the types of calls desired for the analysis.

The data are stored in card-image form in 23 files, with SPSS control cards available for each file. Class IV

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND CENSUS OF
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974. (ICPSR 7811)

These studies were conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This collection contains a survey of 592 state correctional facilities and a survey of inmates. In the survey of state correctional facilities, the 84 variables include the number of inmates housed, number and categories of staff employees, availability of recreational facilities for inmates, and types of educational programs offered to inmates. The survey of inmates was done through in-person interviews. There is one record for each of 9,040 inmates. The variables include socio-economic and demographic characteristics of inmates, length of time in prison, type of offense, and participation in programs of the correctional facility. Class IV

National Opinion Research Center;

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1980. (ICPSR 7813)

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has made available a cumulative dataset merging eight years of General Social Surveys into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile.

The General Social Surveys were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) during February, March, and April of 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1980 (A survey was not conducted in 1979). There is a total of 12,120 completed interviews.

The 1972-1980 cumulative dataset is currently available only in card-image format and includes a total of 12,120 respondents, with 10 decks of data per respondent. SPSS control cards are also available. An OSIRIS file dictionary and accompanying LRECL dataset will be announced as soon as it becomes available. Class III

Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon P. Whitaker;

POLICE REFERRAL PRACTICES AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY PRACTICES IN THREE METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1977. (ICPSR 7791)

The dataset contains two related studies conducted in the metropolitan areas of St. Louis, Missouri; Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida; and Rochester, New York. The study of police referral practices provides information on the types of calls made to police departments, the referrals made to social service agencies from these calls, and the pattern of citizen demands. Data for this study were collected from 26,465 calls for police service at 21 police departments. The 36 variables include the nature of the call, characteristics of the caller, and the type of agency receiving the referral.

The sampling frame for the study of social service agency practices was any agency within the three metropolitan areas that agreed to participate in the study, accepted police referrals, and dealt with at least one of ten selected social problems (e.g., drug abuse, suicide prevention, aid to the elderly). The study classifies agencies according to the extent of their cooperation with the police, the range of the social services they provide, and their history of service provision. Budget information was also obtained to calculate the costs of alternative methods of social service delivery. Representatives of 103 agencies were interviewed and data were collected for 139 variables. Data generated by the Social Service Agency questionnaire are available in two machine-readable formats: precoded data and narrative text. Class IV

U.S. Office of Personnel Management;
FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1979. (ICPSR 7804)

This collection contains the results of a survey of employees of the federal government in the United States, conducted as part of the evaluation of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. The survey represents the first time a government-wide sample of employee attitudes about their work has been taken. This survey was administered in May 1979 to provide baseline data on employee attitudes and perceptions of federal personnel management practices and will be compared with data collected at later dates that will permit examination of changes in employee attitudes as a result of civil service reform.

The survey was distributed to a stratified random sample of 20,000 federal civilian employees; 13,862 forms were returned and constitute the data contained in this collection. Respondents completed a self-administered questionnaire containing items on their personal and employment background, current position held, satisfaction with various aspects of their job, work relationships with other employees and supervisors, and experiences in their respective agencies.

The data are available only in logical record form in two files. Each of the files (comprised of 155-character records) include the full complement of attitudinal variables for all 13,862 respondents but with different demographic or identifying variables contained on each file; identifying variables have been scrambled to prevent matching of the two files. Class IV

Related publication:

"Federal Employee Attitudes, Phase 1: Baseline Survey, 1979, Government-wide Report." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin;

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1945-1963: INDIVIDUAL FILE. (ICPSR 7729)

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1945-1963: OFFENSES FILE. (ICPSR 7729)

This cohort delinquency study includes data concerning delinquent behavior as recorded in police and court records, school behaviors and educational progress, and socio-economic and demographic background characteristics of 975 males who were born in 1945 and resided in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at least from their tenth until their eighteenth birthdays. Data were collected for the years 1945-1963. The data collection effort began in 1964 and the data are arranged in two files: one by individuals and one by offenses. The first file contains 975 records and has approximately 50 variables and the second file contains the 10,214 offenses committed by the subjects, with approximately 40 variables for each case. Class II

