
ICPSR Bulletin

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The Redwood Network Project: Small-Scale Research at the Local Level

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In a period of ebbing research support, the conduct of survey research at the local level remains warranted if it provides for imaginative alternatives in sample and questionnaire designs. However, while there is a good deal of single-investigator 'case' research at the local level, some poorly funded and some not funded at all, little of this research sees publication because it is highly unimaginative, even if technically well done. To do nothing more in the local arena than ask the same questions that are asked by the large-scale national projects such as the National Election Studies of Michigan's Center for Political Studies or the General Social Survey of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center is a waste of time and resources.

The Redwood Network Study of Participation and Representation, funded by an initial grant of \$111,125 over two years from the National Science Foundation (and not including a subsequent grant for analysis), directed by this author and Professor James H. Kuklinski, University of Illinois, was a shoe-string operation which is yet expected to have considerable scientific pay-off. In barest outline, this is a study of participation and representation at the local and national domains of the federal system as seen and/or experienced generally or in a variety of situations relevant to public policies by represented citizens. The citizen is observed as both a private and public person whose 'interests' are often not 'political,' yet highly germane to how he/she feels about or is related to the political system. The study's theoretical objective is to understand representation not merely as a one-to-one relationship between a single representative and a single represented citizen, but as a web of direct and indirect relations that makes representation through interpersonal and organizational linkages the core of the democratic polity.

The project differs from familiar local political surveys in two major respects. First, commensurate with its theoretical orientation, it seeks to 'locate' the respondent in his/her micro context by asking novel questions rather than by relying on inference concerning the respondent's social environment on the usual individual-level variables such as occupation, income, education, urban/rural residence or class identification, or on census-type aggregate data. For this purpose, a series of questions asks the respondent to indicate the amount of time he/she commits to 'normal' activities—work, leisure, and recreation, church, school or community, and to *name* the *particular* individuals with whom he/she actually interacts in the course of these activities—family members and relatives, neighbors, friends, fellow members of clubs or organizations, and so forth. These questions are predicated on the assumption that the citizen, be he/she a voter or non-voter, cannot be efficiently and sufficiently described by the familiar demographic categories of survey research or of the Census (even though they can also tell us a great deal about respondents).

Second, in line with its theoretical objective and the contents of the survey instrument, the Redwood Network Project is innovative in its sample design. The research site is a medium-sized city. On the basis of Census data, three census tracts were identified as 'lower,' 'middle,' and 'upper' class. In each of these tracts approximately 35 households were selected by the standard random sample method. The respondents in these households are characterized as the 'roots' of the social networks to which they belong, as revealed by their naming relevant 'others' in the interview. These named others are treated as 'first zone' respondents and are interviewed by way of the same questionnaire

administered to the root respondents. The zone respondents, in turn, may name the root, each other or, from the standpoint of the root, a set of 'second zone' respondents. Because of limited funding but also for intellectual reasons, the potential second-zone persons in the root's social network were not interviewed, although they serve the purpose of constructing the 'social networks' that emerge out of the entire interview process. These 'constructed' networks are being treated typologically, and their properties are then assigned to the individual respondents, both the roots and the first-zoners, and thus yield richer social contexts than either the direct survey questions or the demographic data can provide.

Of interest here is the complexity of the 'snowball' interview process and how an investigator with very limited resources can execute it. In the first place, much time elapses during the first phase when the root respondents are interviewed. Because the project calls for a specified number of roots in each census tract, refusers have to be replaced by freshly sampled persons, some of whom may also refuse an interview, and so on. Between the time when letters describing the project go out, interviewers are assigned, appointments are made by phone, households are visited, and filled-out questionnaires are returned, several weeks may elapse. In the second place, when the root questionnaire is returned to the project headquarters, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the potential zone respondents must be checked before letters again go out, interviewers are assigned, and the rest of the entire process is repeated. It took us nearly eight months to 'complete' the interviews with 105 root and 342 zone respondents. In general, however, the project's response rate is about the same as in the national sample surveys, quite high in the upper-class tract and hovering between 50 and 60 percent in the lower-class tract.

When the Redwood Network Project is completed, the data and complete description of the sampling and interviewing procedures will be deposited at ICPSR by the principal investigators. ICPSR's willingness to archive data from projects like the Redwood Network Project shows that it is receptive to data with local as well as national focus. The data from classic local studies like Alford's Wisconsin community politics study, and the Dahl and Flanigan study of political behavior in New Haven, Connecticut are also available from the Consortium. Studies like these as well as other good studies of local politics can contribute in important ways to our understanding of the political process, and can serve as a useful complement to larger national-scope studies.

We report our experience on the Redwood Network Project not to discourage but encourage other investigators who have only limited resources. But they should be aware of the fact that if such a project is to be done well, it will require time and patience. Several factors associated with the project design must be considered. Those who will use students to conduct interviews cannot expect to complete this kind of field research in one quarter or even in one semester. The bookkeeping operation—keeping track of respondents and interviewers—is also very complex. Unfortunately, the concept of 'network' has become something of a fad in the social sciences. Articles have been appearing with the word *network* in their titles, but their contents show that the concept is often merely used analogically or metaphorically. This practice our brief description of the Redwood Network Project should discourage. We hope that this brief description of the Redwood Network Project will be useful for any researchers planning similar projects, and that it will also discourage the practice of poorly designed or executed network projects.

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For twenty years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 260 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge: non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR'S holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

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

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Susan E. Wyman, Editor

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith;
**GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE
FILE, 1972-1983 (ICPSR 8184)**

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has made available a cumulative dataset merging 10 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 through 1978 and in 1980, 1982, and 1983. No surveys were conducted in 1979 or 1981. A total of 15,579 cases are in the file. This release also includes a 1982 black oversample, which was not part of the 1972-1982 cumulative file.

The 1972-1983 cumulative dataset is currently available only in card-image format and includes a total 15,579 cases with 12 decks of data per respondent. SPSS control cards are also available. There are approximately 650 variables. An OSIRIS format will be announced on the HOTLINE as soon as it is ready for distribution. Class IV

ABC News/Washington Post;
**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST ELECTION
EXIT POLLS, 1982 (ICPSR 8120)**

These data were collected at polling places on Election Day, 1982, and selected respondents completed a self-administered questionnaire. Demographic information about the respondent is included in addition to statistics on voting behavior.

The data file has 46 variables for each of the 24,438 records but can be broken into fifteen parts: 13 states in which enough locations were chosen to provide valid state samples (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin), other locations throughout the U.S., and a sample of locations in Illinois Congressional District 18. With the exception of two Illinois locations which fall into both the states sample and the one for C.D. 18, these samples do not overlap. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: VOTER
SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1982 (ICPSR 8193)**

This data file, known as the Voter Supplement File, is prepared each election year by the Census Bureau. All persons in civilian households in the U.S. comprise the universe for this data collection. Approximately 71,000 households were selected for the sample.

Data are provided on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic characteristics are also included as well as number and ages of children in the household. %UM : NEXT SYSTEM SHUTDOWN IS 6 PM. Supplemental statistics are shown in this particular survey on citizenship, voter registration, and voter participation in the 1982 Congressional elections.

The data file has 169,324 records, one for each person sampled, and each record has a logical record length of 480 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL
DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1983 (ICPSR 8192)**

This datafile, known as the Annual Demographic File, is prepared each March by the Census Bureau. All persons in civilian households in the U.S. and male members of the Armed Forces living outside military housing comprise the universe for this data collection. Approximately 58,000 households were selected for the sample.

Data are provided on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Demographic characteristics are also included. Supplemental statistics are shown in this particular survey on noncash income sources. The nine sources are: food stamps, school lunch program, group health insurance, pension plan, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS (military health), and energy assistance.

The data file has 300,423 records, one for each person sampled, and each record has a logical record length of 390 characters. Class IV

MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS

The 1984 Program Committee for the American Political Science Association is planning another demonstration of microcomputer applications in research, teaching, and administration. It will be part of the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. from August 30 through September 2, 1984.

People interested in demonstrating applications or convening a meeting of users of specific types of microcomputers should send a brief description of the microcomputers being used and their applications to:

Carolyn L. Geda, ICPSR, P.O.Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48105
(313)764-2571

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980 (ICPSR 9028)

This collection contains the data for the Uniform Crime Reports, 1980. This release is the first in a continuing series of UCR datasets to be released by CJAIN through ICPSR. The Uniform Crime Reports, 1980 is a four part study which includes: 1980 Return A and B files, Return A Supplement file, Supplemental Homicide Report file and the Police Employee (LEOKA) file. These datasets can be accessed separately or together and were originally collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The 1980 Return A file includes monthly data on the number of Crime Index offenses reported, the number of offenses cleared by arrest (or other exceptional means), and the number of adults and juveniles arrested by each reporting law enforcement agency in 1980. The file was processed from 'Return A' and 'Return B' tapes provided by BJS and contains 540 variables for 16,413 agencies. The data are not weighted.

The Return A Supplement data are collected on a monthly basis by all UCR contributing agencies. These data are aggregated at the agency level and report on the nature of crime and the value and type of property stolen and recovered. This file contains 1130 variables for 15,554 agencies. The data are not weighted.

The Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR) data are collected monthly and aggregated by agency. These data provide more substantive information such as, circumstances surrounding the homicide, weapon used, age, sex, race of victim(s) and offender(s), relationship between victim(s) and offender(s) and classification of each homicide for each incident. There are 148 variables for 22,215 cases. The data are not weighted.

The Police Employee Data contain variables which describe the number of sworn male and female law enforcement personnel per police department. Furthermore, this dataset incorporates the Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) data. The LEOKA data includes both nominal and ratio level variables which describe the type of weapon used, type of police assignment, time of assault, number of personal injuries due to assault and clearance of killing or assault. These data are collected monthly and are aggregated by agency. There are 2256 variables for 16,414 cases. The data are not weighted.

All four of these datasets are available in card-image and OSIRIS formats. Class II

National Center for Health Statistics;
NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE II, 1976: INTERVAL FILE (ICPSR 8181)

The National Survey of Family Growth was designed to provide data on fertility, family planning, and related aspects of maternal and child health. Fieldwork for Cycle II was carried out between January and September of 1976. Interviews were conducted with a multistage probability sample of women living in the coterminous United States, aged 15-44 years inclusive, who were either currently married, previously married, or never married but had offspring presently living in the household. Approximately 33,000 households were screened to identify the sample of women eligible for the survey.

The interval file contains detailed information collected from the 8,611 respondents about their pregnancy histories including the date, outcome and order of all pregnancies; single or multiple births; sex; weight; residence; mortality; breastfeeding of infants; and information on the respondent's periods of non-intercourse, contraceptive methods used, and regularity of use.

The file consists of approximately 80 variables and 23,042 records, one record for each pregnancy reported by the sample women. The record length is 200 characters.

Other information about the respondent may be found in the NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH: COUPLE FILE (ICPSR 7902) released earlier. The Couple File contains many summary measures of fertility derived from the Interval File. Class IV

Land, Kenneth C. and Marcus Felson;
SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES ARCHIVE FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1946-1980 (ICPSR 7932)

This study contains a thirty-five year time series of general social indicators. The file includes data on vital statistics, household characteristics, population, labor force and unemployment characteristics, income and economic indicators, health, education, time use, and leisure activity. Most of the data are reported on an annual basis extending from 1946 through 1979. Some of the series are based on a less frequent observation cycle (e.g. some education series); and some do not extend back to 1946 (e.g. some of the health data.)

The study consists of two files. The first file contains a list of the 640 variables, an alphabetized listing of the variables and SPSS condensives. This file had 20,874 records with a logical record length of 121 characters. The second file contains the SPSS control cards and the raw data in card image format. Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of Labor;

COST OF LIVING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, 1888- 1890 (ICPSR 7711)

In 1888-1890, the fledgling United States Department of Labor sponsored an investigation to determine the cost of living as well as the cost of production in selected industries in the United States and several Western European countries. Reports from this study of nine industries (cotton and woolen textiles, glass, pig iron, bar iron, steel, bituminous coal, coke and iron ore) included family-level information on the household composition, income and expenditures of 8,544 families of workers employed in these nine industries. That information is contained in this data collection which was converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR.

This collection includes 101 data items for each of the 8,544 families residing in 24 states in the U.S. and in five European nations (France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland and Belgium). Among the items reported are sources of income, ages and sexes of children, detailed occupation of the household head, and detailed expenditures for food as well as nonfood items. Some characteristics of the families' dwelling units are also included. In total, information is presented for some 44,158 individuals who comprised families of workers employed in these nine industries.

There are 8,544 data records in this collection, one for each of the families surveyed. Each record has a length of 640 characters. Class II

Related Publications:

Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1890. Cost of Production: Iron, Steel, Coal, etc.
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1891)

Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1891. Cost of Production: The Textiles and Glass
(Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1892)

Zunz, Olivier;

SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF DETROIT, 1880- 1900 (ICPSR 8200)

This data collection consists of detailed examinations of various facets of life in Detroit in the years from 1880 through 1900. Data from thirteen different primary sources (such as the manuscript censuses) were collected to analyze the effect which technological innovation and the environmental change which went with it had on the American social structure. Detroit is seen as a city which experienced all the problems of industrialization, as well as the advantages. It had a diverse ethnic population and grew rapidly in the years from 1880-1900.

The collection includes thirteen separate data files, with record lengths ranging from 38 to 229 characters. These files contain varying numbers of data records, with the smallest file having 63 cases and the largest containing over 26,000 data records. This collection can only be provided in logical record format. Class III

Related Publication:

Zunz, Olivier:

The Changing Face of Inequality: Unbanization, Industrial Development, and Immigrants in Detroit, 1880-1920
University of Chicago Press, 1982

World Bank. Economic and Social Data Division; WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1981 (ICPSR 8197)

These two data sets contain country level economic and social measures for 183 countries. The first file (World Tables) contains, where available, population; national accounts and price data for 1950, 1955, 1960 through 1977; data on external trade for 1962, 1965, 1970, and 1977; data on balance of payments, debt, central government finance and trade indices for 1970-1977, and social data for 1960, 1970 and (estimated) 1977. More specifically, the groupings include GDP by industrial origin and expenditures in constant local prices and current local prices; population, exchange rates and indices; balance of payments and external debt (\$US); central government finance in local currency; social indicators and external trade. The second file (World Tables 1982 Update) contains data on national accounts, prices, exchange rates and population for 1960-1981. The groupings include GDP by industrial origin as well as expenditure in current local prices and constant local prices, area, population, exchange rates, and indices and savings.

The World Tables file consists of 38,626 records which contain 213 economic and social indicators (variables) organized by country by year with a logical record length of 572. The World Tables 1982 Update second file consists of 11,328 records which contain 64 economic and social indicators (variables) also organized by country with a logical record of 452. Each record contains time series data for one country and one indicator.

Note: The ICPSR obtained these data from the World Bank under the terms of a contract which states that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and MAY NOT be sold or provided to third parties outside of the ICPSR. Individuals at institutions which are not part of the ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the World Bank.

Sivard, Ruth Leger;

WORLD MILITARY AND SOCIAL EXPENDITURES, 1981 (ICPSR 8110)

WORLD MILITARY AND SOCIAL EXPENDITURES, 1982 (ICPSR 8111)

World Military and Social Expenditures, 1981 contains descriptive information on national resources and social and military expenditures in 1977-1979 for 141 countries. The data consist of both raw and per capita values, and ranks of values, for variables measuring military strength, general economic conditions, and human resources (including health, education and general welfare). Although the statistical tables were largely prepared in 1981, the latest year for which adequate world-wide coverage was possible for many of the social statistics was 1978, and for some it was 1977. Social data tend to lag behind military. Projections to 1978 were therefore necessary for some of the social statistics, while military, population, and GNP data were generally available through 1979.

There are 141 records, each with a logical record length of 196. There are 54 variables. Class I

World Military and Social Expenditures, 1982 contains descriptive information on national resources and social and military expenditures in 1978-1980 for 141 countries. The data consist of both raw and per capita values, and ranks of values, for variables measuring military strength, general economic conditions, and human resources (including health, education and general welfare). Although the statistical tables were largely prepared in 1982, the latest year for which adequate world-wide coverage was possible for many of the social statistics was 1979, and for some it was 1978. Social data tend to lag behind military. Projections to 1979 were therefore necessary for some of the social statistics, while military, population, and GNP data were generally available through 1980.

There are 141 records, each with a logical record length of 198. There are 55 variables. Class I

Related publications:

Sivard, Ruth Leger;

World Military and Social Expenditures, 1981. Leesburg, Va.: World Priorities, 1981.

Sivard, Ruth Leger;

World Military and Social Expenditures, 1982. Leesburg, Va.: World Priorities, 1982.

Education Commission of the States;

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS [UNITED STATES], 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8072)

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, understandings and attitudes of young Americans. Each year for the past 11 years, 75,000 to 100,000 persons have been assessed in one or more learning areas taught in the schools.

This study consists of twenty-two distinct sets of files. In addition to the nine sets announced previously, eight more sets are now available. A list of current holdings with the number of data files in parentheses follows:

1. 1979-80, Age 9, Reading/Literature(11);
2. 1979-80, Age 13, Reading/Literature(15);
3. 1979-80, Age 17, Reading/Literature(14);
4. 1977-78, Age 9, Mathematics(7);
5. 1977-78, Age 13, Mathematics(11);
6. 1977-78, Age 17, Mathematics(12);
7. 1976-77, Age 9, Science(7);
8. 1976-77, Age 13, Science(10);
9. 1976-77, Age 17, Science(11);
15. 1974-75, Age 9, Reading(3);
16. 1974-75, Age 13, Reading(3);
17. 1974-75, Age 17, Reading(3);
18. 1972-73, Ages 9,13,17, Mathematics
Change to 77-78 (7,9,11);
19. 1970-71, Age 9, Reading(9);
20. 1970-71, Age 13, Reading(15);
21. 1970-71, Age 17, Reading(12);
22. 1970-71, Adult, Reading(6).

The remaining files will be released over the course of the next several months.

Every set of files is accompanied by a machine-readable user's guide and appendices, and machine-readable half-sample replicate definition files and exercise documentation files. Each data file consists of approximately 200-400 variables for 2,500 cases and is accompanied by a print-image codebook and SPSS control-card files. SAS cards are available upon request. Thus, information from the Reading/Literature test administered to nine-year olds in 1979-1980 is contained in a user's guide file, an appendix file, one half-sample definition file, one exercise documentation file, eleven logical record data files, eleven SPSS control card files, and eleven print-image codebook files. Therefore, users ordering the complete set of files for the 79-80 nine-year old reading exams would receive a tape with thirty-seven files. Due to the magnitude of this study, users should specify the subject matter, age group, and test year when ordering. Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRO-DATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8170)

The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1980 Census contain individual- and household-level information from the 'long-form' questionnaires distributed to a sample of the population enumerated in the Census. Three different PUMS series have been prepared, each containing a number of discrete physical files. These series are called the A Sample, the B Sample, and the C Sample.

[fil] Each of the discrete PUMS files contains two types of records: 'household' records and 'person' records. Although the length of each of these record types is identical (193 characters), the files are hierarchical in structure; each person record has a logical and physical relationship to the household record which precedes it. Thus, software packages capable of managing hierarchical files are necessary for use with the Public Use Microdata samples.

The 1980 B Sample PUMS has a file for each state and an additional file (not currently available from ICPSR) for households and persons residing in metropolitan areas which are too small to be separately identified and/or which cross state boundaries. The B Sample identifies SMSAs and county groups (which are defined differently than in the A Sample). Most states cannot be identified in their entirety.

Each data file in the PUMS B Sample contains two types of records ('household' and 'person'), each with a logical record length of 193 characters. The number of records varies with each file. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES]: 1982 (ICPSR 8187)

Two files have been produced from this data, a State file and a Metropolitan file, both of which have statistics gathered from various governmental and private agencies.

The State file has 2,031 items on these and other general areas: population, households, vital statistics, health, education, crime, social insurance and welfare, housing, land use, labor force and unions, income, utilities, banking, elections, and veterans. Data are available for all states and the District of Columbia, the United States, and Census regions and divisions. There are 780 records, each with 1,881 characters.

The Metropolitan file has 348 items covering the same general areas of interest as the State file. Data are available for the United States, all SMSAs, SCSAs, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. There are 1,962 records, each with a logical record length of 1,969 characters. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;
MORTALITY DETAIL FILE: EXTERNAL CAUSE EXTRACT, 1972-1979. (ICPSR 8224)

The Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract is a special subset of data prepared from the Mortality Detail File 1972-1979 (ICSPR 7632). These data were collected by the National Center for Health Statistics and are of considerable importance to those individuals interested in criminological research.

Due to changes in Cause of Death definitions incorporated in the Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA-9), the 1972-1978 data files differ slightly from the 1979 data file. The 1972-1978 data reflect cause of death codes of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA-8), the period immediately following (1979) utilizes ICDA-9 cause of death codes. As such, codebooks and data are not directly comparable between volumes, although attempts were made to standardize coding whenever possible.

For each data file in the years from 1972 to 1978 there are 35 variables for approximately 82,846 to 166,997 cases, and for the year 1979 there are 38 variables for 159,635 cases. The 1979 file also contains new variables pertinent to criminal justice research: handgun versus other gun accidents, handgun versus other gun suicides, handgun versus other gun homicides, and drug poison versus other poison homicides. These data are available in OSIRIS and card image formats and there is no hardcopy documentation available at this time. Class I

U.S. Dept. of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service;
MIGRATION DATA BY COUNTY, 1980 TO 1982 (ICPSR 8139)

This data collection was prepared by the Internal Revenue Service to facilitate the analysis of migration patterns of the American people within the United States by tracing the origins of their tax returns in 1980 and 1982. Their county of residence is documented in both years.

There are two data files, one which shows the number of returns and the number of exemptions in each county in the country, and one which shows the aggregate adjusted gross income for each county. The first file has data for all returns in 1979, both for non-migrants and those who had moved out of the county, and for 1981, also for non-migrants and those who had moved into the county. It also has data for all exemptions, in order to approximate the number of movers and non-movers in the two years (1979 and 1981).

Both files have 3,137 records, one for each county. File 1 has a logical record length of 270 characters, and file 2 has a logical record length of 138 characters. Class IV

Thomas Anton;

FEDERAL BUDGET OUTLAYS, 1971-1980 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8199)

This collection contains expenditure data for the 150 largest U.S. Federal Government programs, which make up close to 90% of total federal spending. The source of information on federal funding activity is the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds (GDFF) series, published annually from 1968-1980 by the Federal Information Exchange System, a component of the Community Services Administration (CSA). The files released here have been further processed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Analysis Project (at the University of Michigan) and the Inter-university Consortium, as part of an effort to develop a comprehensive database for monitoring and analyzing the distribution of federal funding in the United States.

In this processing, the 150 largest programs were subset. OSIRIS dictionaries for the files described below were created and leading blanks were replaced by zeros. Units of analysis were reorganized so that there are now three conceptual kinds of files available: 1) the state/geographic region is the unit of analysis and the variables measure federal funding for 150 programs for each time point; 2) the unit of analysis is the geographic area (state or region) at each time point and the variables are measures of federal funding for 150 programs; 3) the unit of analysis is the federal program and the variables measure federal funding for each geographic area at each time point. Please note that states (including the District of Columbia) are the largest geographic units in these files. Note also that, due to a change in the start of the federal fiscal year between 1976 and 1977 (from July 1st to October 1st) a transition quarter is included in the data. Therefore, there are eleven time points: ten years and one transition quarter.)

The files differ not only by units of analysis, but also by what the variables measure. There are three kinds of variables: 1) dollar amount of program expenditures; 2) amount expended PER CAPITA; and 3) per cent of total federal funds on this program spent in this geographic area.

The nine files that make up the present release are described in detail below.

Program Records by State

Part 1. The unit is geographical; there are 66 states (including D.C.), census regions, and divisions as well as a national record. The variables are dollar amounts rounded off into thousands for each of 150 programs measured at eleven time points. The logical record length of the OSIRIS file is 13,214.

Part 2. Sixty-six geographical units; per capita expenditures (rounded off into thousands) for top 150 programs measured at eleven time points. The logical record length of the OSIRIS file is 8,264.

Part 3. Sixty six geographical units; percent concentration figures which are equivalent to state share of total national program expenditures for the top 150 programs, measured at 11 time points.

State by Year Records

Part 4. Record units are geographic units (states, D.C. and census regions) by time point (10 years plus a transition quarter) with a total of 66 x 11 (726) cases. This file contains dollar expenditures (rounded off to thousands) for the top 150 programs. The logical record length of the file is 1206.

Part 5. Geographic by time point units; 66 x 11 = 726 cases. The variables are per capita expenditures rounded off to thousands. The logical record length is 766.

Part 6. 726 cases, organized as above. The variables are percent concentration figures (equivalent to state shares of total national program expenditures).

Program Level Records

Part 7. The case is the federal program; there are 150 records in this file. Variables describing program characteristics are part of this file including type of recipient, House committee jurisdiction, hard dollars vs. soft dollars, appropriation account number, program name, type of assistance, type of recipient. The remaining 726 variables describe the expenditures on the program for each of 11 time points (10 years plus a transitional quarter) for sixty-six geographic units. The logical record length of this file is 6,624.

Part 8. 150 program records. Variables are per capita expenditures on the program for the 66 geographic units measured at eleven time points. The logical record length of this file is 4,446.

Part 9. 150 program records. Variables are percent concentration of expenditures (share of the total federal expenditure for the geographic unit) for 66 states/regions for 11 time points. The logical record length of the file is 4,446.

The entire data collection is Class II.

National Center for Health Statistics;

HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976-1980: MEDICAL HISTORY AGES 6 MONTHS-11 YEARS (ICPSR 8182)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976-1980: MEDICAL HISTORY AGES 12-74 YEARS (ICPSR 8183)

The second Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES II), conducted during the period 1976-1980, was designed to measure and monitor the nutritional status and health of the U.S. population ages 6 months through 74 years. A similar survey, HANES I, was conducted from 1971-1975. During HANES II, data were collected by means of a household questionnaire, medical histories, dietary questionnaires, a physical examination, spirometry trials, electrocardiograms, body measurements, puretone audiometry, speech and allergy tests, x-rays, a medication/vitamin usage questionnaire, a behavior questionnaire, and laboratory analyses of blood and urine samples. There were a total of 27,801 sample persons of which 25,286 were interviewed and 20,322 were examined.

The Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Medical History ages 6 months-11 years contains demographic characteristics and health histories of 6,839 interviewed persons 6 months-11 years of age. The medical histories obtained include items on birth weight, birth order, sitting and walking stages, infant feeding, congenital conditions, accidental poisoning, bad accidents, hospitalizations, activity limitation, pneumonia, colds, diarrhea, pica, vision problems, chronic conditions checklists, allergies, lead poisoning, medications, kidney, bladder, and urinary tract conditions, anemia, hearing and speech, lung and chest conditions, school meal programs, and parents' height and weight. The file contains 6,839 records, with a record length of 900 characters. Class IV

The Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Medical History ages 12-74 years contains demographic characteristics and health histories of 18,447 interviewed persons 12-74 years of age. The medical histories include items on medication; hospital care; tuberculosis; a variety of acute and chronic diseases; tobacco usage; physical activity; weight; height; vision disability; exposure to pesticides; gastrointestinal problems; and, for females, a menstrual and pregnancy history. Data were also collected on anemia, diabetes, respiratory conditions, hearing and speech, liver and gallbladder conditions, kidney and bladder disease, allergies, hypertension, cardiovascular conditions, stroke, arthritis (stressing middle and upper back and neck problems), and participation in food programs. The file contains 18,447 records, and approximately 600 variables with a record length of 1,160 characters. Class IV.

H. Schuman, M. Manis, V. L. Hamilton, J. Sanders, R. Groves;

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1977: ATTITUDE-BEHAVIOR CONSISTENCY AND ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY (ICPSR 8189)

This study explores two topics on social psychology. Attitude-behavior consistency was measured by asking respondents about their television viewing and their attitudes toward television violence. Follow-up interviews were conducted by telephone to ascertain respondents' actual television viewing. In addition, some respondents were asked to sign a petition regarding violence on television. The study of attribution was conducted by reading respondents a series of vignettes and then asking several questions regarding the characters' responsibility for their actions.

The OSIRIS dictionary for this study is available in machine readable form. The OSIRIS data file has a logical record length of 899 characters. The dataset contains 607 variables and 689 respondents. Class IV.

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

ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1976 [UNITED STATES]: TRAVEL-TO-WORK [SMSAs] (ICPSR 8136)

The data contained in this collection are from the Travel-to-Work supplement to the 1976 Annual Housing Survey (AHS) SMSA file. The Travel-to-Work supplement was sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, and the data were collected by the Bureau of the Census. Questions were asked of all family members 14 years and over who were employed at the time of the interview.

The AHS SMSA collection for 1976 contains data from 20 selected SMSAs: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ; Baltimore, MD; Birmingham, AL; Buffalo, NY; Cleveland, OH; Denver, CO; Grand Rapids, MI; Honolulu, HI; Houston, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Las Vegas, NV; Louisville, KY-IN; New York, NY; Oklahoma City, OK; Omaha, NE-IA; Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, RI-MA; Raleigh, NC; Sacramento, CA; St. Louis, MO-IL; Seattle-Everett, WA.

Current information is provided concerning census tract of residence, census tract or State/county of place of work, type of transportation used to get to work, time leaving for work, and other transportation-related issues.

The data are organized into 20 separate files, one for each SMSA. The number of records in the files ranges from 1,974 to 13,081 and each has a logical record length of 372. Members of approximately 140,000 households were interviewed. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1979:
FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8148)**

This is a survey of the finances of a variety of governmental units. To prepare this data collection, a survey was taken of all state governments, all school district governments, and a sample of approximately 14,000 other local governmental units included in the 1977 Census of Governments.

Finance data are included on revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings for states and local governments. Revenue data are provided by source, and expenditures are shown by function such as education, and by type including intergovernmental, current operation, and capital outlay. The financial statistics of employee-retirement systems and of utilities operated by state and local governments are also shown.

The file has a logical record length of 4,800. There are 29,343 records and approximately 500 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1979:
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8149)**

These data were collected in 1979 from all local governments included in the 1977 Census of Governments. A sample was drawn of approximately 20,000 local units including all county governments in the 75 largest SMSA's, other governments in counties with over 50,000 population, all municipalities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, and all school districts with over 6,000 pupils.

Information is included on full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalent employment, and payroll statistics by type of government, and by function. The data collection also includes statistics on labor-management relations, number of organized employees number of bargaining units, number of contractual agreements, and number of employees covered by contractual agreements.

There is one file with a logical record length of 3,120 characters. The file has 20,407 records, and there are approximately 350 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1980:
FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8140)**

This is a survey of the finances of a variety of governmental units. To prepare this data collection, a survey was taken of all state governments, all school district governments, and a sample of approximately 20,000 other local governmental units included in the 1977 Census of Governments.

Finance data are included on revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings for states and local governments. Revenue data are provided by source, and expenditures are shown by function such as education, and by type including intergovernmental, current operation, and capital outlay. The financial statistics of employee-retirement systems and of utilities operated by state and local governments are also shown.

The file has a logical record length of 4,800. There are 29,599 records and approximately 500 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1980:
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8141)**

These data were collected in 1980 from all local governments included in the 1977 Census of Governments. A sample was drawn of approximately 20,000 local units including all county governments in the 75 largest SMSA's, other governments in counties with over 50,000 population, all municipalities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, and all school districts with over 6,000 pupils.

Information is included on full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalent employment, and payroll statistics by type of government, and by function. The data collection also includes statistics on labor-management relations, number of organized employees, number of bargaining units, number of contractual agreements, and number of employees covered by contractual agreements.

There is one file with a logical record length of 3,120 characters. The file has 20,460 records, and there are approximately 350 variables. Class IV

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1980
[UNITED STATES] U.S. and SMSA SUMMARY
DATA (ICPSR 8142)**

This collection contains data on the total number of establishments, mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payroll, and number of establishments by employment-size group for all business establishments in the U.S. with one or more paid employees. The data are tabulated by detailed kinds of business based on the 1972 Revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) designations. Data are not included for agricultural production, railroad, government, or household employment.

(continued on page 11)

The County Business Patterns collection, as compiled by the Census Bureau, consists of four separate files: State, County, U.S. Summary, and SMSA Summary data. Only two of the files are available from ICPSR, the U.S. and SMSA Summary data. The first file consists of the tables of U.S. Summary Data, and the data for all nine Census Divisions are contained in one physical file. The second file consists of the tables of SMSA Summary Data and the data are contained in nine physical files, one per Census Division. One additional reference file is available which contains the codes for the SIC designations.

Presentation of data for the U.S. Summary data is by SIC code within nine employment-size categories. There are approximately 47,400 records in the entire U.S. Summary data file, with a logical record length of 300. Data are presented for SMSAs by SIC code and show number of establishments for 13 employment-size class categories. There are an average of 100,000 records per census division file (approximately 21,600 records per year per census division), with a logical record length of 150. Class IV

Curtin, Richard T.;

PAYMENT METHOD COSTS ASSESSMENT: SURVEY OF RETAILERS, 1983 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8171)

This telephone interview survey was conducted during April and May 1983 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan with a grant from the Federal Reserve Board. The purpose of the survey was to collect data on the sensitivity of retailers' pricing structure to methods of payment used by consumers to make purchases. The major areas of investigation were sales volume transacted by cash, personal checks, third party credit cards and other methods; cost differences incurred by retailers for accepting different payment methods; retailer experience with and attitudes towards cash discounts and credit surcharges.

The sampling universe consisted of non-food retail establishments in the coterminous United States. The overall response rate was 82%, although retail firms with an annual sales volume of more than \$5,000,000 were somewhat less likely to respond. Other characteristics of respondents and non-respondents did not differ significantly.

The data are available in OSIRIS and card-image formats. The dataset includes 410 variables and 713 records. Class IV.

Related Publication:

Richard T. Curtin. *Payment Method Costs: Assessments by Retailers* Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. 1983.

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics; WORK STOPPAGES HISTORICAL FILE, 1953- 1981 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8156)

The Work Stoppage Historical File, 1953-1981 contains data for work stoppages that began in 1952 and continued into 1953; all work stoppages, private and public for 1953-1977; and all public work stoppages for 1978-1981. Variables for the 1953-1977 work stoppages data include case number (month, year and stoppage number), duration, beginning and ending dates, numbers of workers affected, number of days idle, major issues, contract status, state identification code, and major industrial code. Variables for the 1978-1981 data set include case number, duration, beginning and ending dates, number of workers affected, number of days idle, major issues, contract status, union support, union code, occupational group, official recognition, industry code, employer units-private and public, number of hours in usual work week, mediation, settlement of stoppage, issues—disposition and remaining, presence or absence of violence, state and SMSA.

The data are stored in card-image format in two files. The first file covering 1952-1977 consists of 129,627 records with 13 variables per record. The second file covering 1978-1981 consists of 2,157 records with 29 variables per record. Class IV

Peterson, Mark, Jan Chaiken, and Patricia Ebener; SURVEY OF JAIL AND PRISON INMATES, 1978 (ICPSR 8169)

This survey was funded by the National Institute of Justice and was conducted as part of the Rand Corporation's research program on career criminals. Rand's Second Inmate Survey was administered in late 1978 and early 1979 to convicted male inmates at 12 prisons and 14 county jails in California, Michigan and Texas.

The purpose of the study was to provide detailed information about the criminal behavior of offenders and their associated characteristics. Emphasis was placed on investigating other major areas of interest such as the quality of prisoner self-reports, varieties of criminal behavior, selective incapacitation, and prison treatment programs.

There are 11 files in this data collection; the number of records in the files ranges from 204 to 21,900, and the number of variables from 62 to 455. The files and their accompanying documentation are distributed by ICPSR in the form received from the principal investigators. Class IV

Lavrakas, Paul J. and Wesley G. Skogan;

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, 1979: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA SURVEY (ICPSR 8086)

This survey was conducted as part of the 'Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention' project at the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University. The project was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the wide range of activities in which the American public engages to be secure from crime. In particular, this survey was designed to identify the scope of anti-crime activities and investigate the processes which facilitate or inhibit the public's involvement in those activities.

The geographical area for the survey was defined by the 'commuting basin' of Chicago, excluding several independent cities and their suburbs (e.g., Aurora, Waukegan, and Joliet) on the northern and western fringes of that area, and excluding all areas in Indiana. A 'modified random digit dialing with enrichment' procedure was used to generate a total of 5,346 prospective sample numbers. Interviewing was carried out by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois during June through August, 1979. A total of 1,803 interviews were completed.

Information was gathered on people's opinions toward safety, their involvement with 'crime prevention' activities and the quality of life in their neighborhoods. In addition, data were assembled from Census Bureau and police reports for each community area in which respondents lived in the years immediately preceding the survey.

Data are available in both OSIRIS and card-image formats, with machine-readable documentation. There are 219 variables for each of the 1,803 cases. Class II

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

SURVEY OF FISHING, HUNTING, AND WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION, 1980 (ICPSR 8201)

This three-part survey was conducted in 1980 by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of the Interior to examine the fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated activities of U.S. civilians. The probability sample of 143,000 households was selected from the universe of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The data are contained in three separate files.

The first file identifies individuals who participated in fishing, hunting, or nonconsumptive wildlife-associated activities (i.e., wildlife observation, photography, and feeding) in 1980. This first file has 340,032 records each with a logical record length of 120 characters.

The second file contains data compiled for the first file as well as information of the kinds of hunting and fishing done. Data include state, wildlife region, or foreign country in which the activities occurred; the number of trips taken, duration of trips, and distance traveled from home; the average catch or yield; and number of hours per day hunted or fished. Additional information pertains to expenditures for hunting and fishing-related activities and membership in national or local conservation or wildlife-related organizations. File two consists of 35,615 records each with a logical record length of 5,676 characters.

The third file includes all information from the second file, plus data on wildlife observation, photography, and feeding. Data furnished include type of site visited, type of area (local, state, or federal), kinds of wildlife observed, and expenses for food, lodging, transportation, and fees. Additional information is available on kinds of wildlife present, types and amounts of feed provided, and equipment costs. This third file contains 6,949 records each with a logical record length of 1,356 characters. Class IV

Mahler, Vincent A.;

DEPENDENCY APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY, 1970 (ICPSR 9021)

The purpose of this study is to provide cross-national data on the external determinants of the division of power and wealth in lesser developed countries. The study aggregates data which were produced by the United Nations, World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The study includes 70 lesser developed countries located in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Southern Europe. These countries were selected on the basis of data availability.

The study variables include exports as a proportion of GNP, export concentration, commodity concentration, trade composition, terms of trade, types of investment, aid concentration, debt service, arms transfers, educational indicators, social welfare indicators, taxes, unemployment, security measures, GNP indicators, index of national resource endowment and population.

There is one file of data with 29 variables for 70 countries and four decks per country. SPSS file control cards are supplied with the collection. Class IV

Related Publications:

Vincent A Mahler. *Dependency Approaches to International Political Economy: A Cross-National Study*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1980.

Vincent A Mahler. *Mining, Agriculture and Manufacturing: The Impact of Foreign Investment in Third World Countries*, Comparative Political Studies. 14:267-297. 1981.

Additions to Holdings

ICPSR

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1978: NATIONAL
CORE AND SUPPLEMENT FILE (ICPSR 8194)**

This data collection was produced by sampling 78,000 housing units selected from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and adding new addresses collected from building permits. This file includes statistics on the housing inventory including year the structure was built, type of living quarters, occupancy status, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, real estate and property taxes, and value of the property. Data are also included on energy-related matters such as type of insulation and fuels used.

Travel-to-work information is also presented for the head of the household: mode of transportation, and travel time and distance are given. Demographic characteristics are provided for each household member.

The file has 77,944 records, each with a logical record length of 846 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1980: NATIONAL
CORE AND SUPPLEMENT FILE (ICPSR 8191)**

This data collection was produced by sampling 80,000 housing units selected from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and adding new addresses collected from building permits. This file includes statistics on the housing inventory including year the structure was built, type of living quarters, occupancy status, number of rooms, real estate and property insurance, and value of the property. Additional information is included about mobile homes and condominiums. Data are also included on energy-related matters such as type of insulation and fuels used.

Travel-to-work information is also presented for each worker in the household: mode of transportation, carpools, public transportation, and travel time and distance. Demographic characteristics are provided about each household member plus education and ethnic origin.

The file has 79,976 records, each with a logical record length of 1,710 characters. Class IV

Revisions/Updates

ICPSR

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)

The fourth version of this dataset is now available. Codebook changes include the addition of a variable description list and the addition of a section which breaks down the 6 column 'date' variables into separate month, day and year variables (REF 554 - 579). Missing data specifications have been revised and in particular, the 'origin' of all 'inappropriate' codes has been traced. Undocumented codes in the data have been recoded to missing data values and the weight variable (REF 551) has been corrected to reflect 4 implied decimal places.

There are 579 variables for 5,247 cases. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
**THE NATIONAL JUSTICE AGENCY LIST
(ICPSR 7858)**

This dataset is a master name and address file containing information on ten separate types of justice agencies throughout the country. Thousands of agencies are contained in the files. Part 1, the court subfile has now been revised to include the State government agencies. This file has 28 variables and a logical record length of 203. There are over 20,000 records. Class II.

Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice;
**WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND
SOCIAL INDICATORS III: 1948-1977 (ICPSR
7761)**

There is a new version of the dictionary for the aggregate data file in which the missing data codes for decimal variables are assigned correctly. The machine readable codebook has also been corrected. [See ERRATA, **ICPSR BULLETIN**, Oct. 83, p. 16]

CBS News/*New York Times*;
**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL
SURVEYS, 1982 (ICPSR 9053)**

Released as Class IV in May, 1983, revised Class I versions of the seven national monthly surveys comprising this collection are now available. Standard ICPSR machine readable documentation has been generated. The data have been checked for wild codes and inconsistencies. The seven files are: January (1540 cases, 89 variables); March (1545 cases, 96 variables); May (1470 cases, 96 variables); June, Part I (985 cases, 32 variables); June, ALL (1174 cases, 92 variables); September (1664 respondents, 104 variables); October (2111, 101 variables). All files are available in OSIRIS as well as card-image format. Class I

National Center for Health Statistics;
HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I, 1971-1975: MEDICAL EXAMINATION (ICPSR 8055)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I, 1971-1975: NEAR AND DISTANT VISION (ICPSR 8062)

The Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys were designed to measure the nutritional status and health of the U.S. population ages 1-74 years and to obtain more detailed information on the health status and medical care needs of adults ages 25-74 years in the civilian non-institutionalized population.

Released at Class IV in June 1982, updated versions of these data collections are now available. Standard ICPSR machine-readable documentation has been generated. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to OSIRIS missing data values. Consistency checks were performed and values recoded as indicated.

The MEDICAL EXAMINATION subsample contains demographic information and results of a general medical examination which was given to respondents aged 1-74 years and a more extensive medical examination given to those ages 25-74 years. It has 541 variables, 23,808 cases, and a logical record length of 769 characters.

The NEAR AND DISTANT VISION subsample, which contains demographic information and near and distant vision test results for persons ages 25-74 years, has 163 variables, 3,059 cases and a logical record length of 266 characters. OSIRIS and card-image versions are available. Class II.

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations;
AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1982 (ICPSR 8130)

This study consists of two surveys conducted in late 1982 in the United States by the Gallup Organization. The first survey measures attitudes of the public concerning the role of the United States in the world. The second survey is a sample of opinion leadership in the foreign policy area.

This release is an update of the first ICPSR release of Fall, 1983. The dataset has been processed to Class I, and OSIRIS dictionary/codebooks are now available for both surveys. The national sample has 1546 respondents and 386 variables; the leadership sample has 341 respondent and 257 variables. Card-image versions are available for both files. Class I

Errata

ICPSR

The announcement of the Class II release of **PRETRIAL RELEASE PRACTICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1976-1978 (ICPSR 7972)** in the October **BULLETIN** incorrectly stated that 15 data files were being released. In actuality, data will be released in 3 volumes with one data file each. (See page 344 of the **GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES, 1983-1984** for a complete description of the parts.) Part 1 which contains information for Baltimore City, Santa Cruz, Louisville, Miami, Baltimore County, Tucson, San Jose, and Washington, D.C. is currently available. There are 223 variables on 3,410 cases. The data has a logical record length of 362 characters.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980 (ICPSR 9028), released in early 1983, did not contain data for variable 292, 'Group Letter.' This error has been corrected and the revised file is available.

There is an error in the descriptions of the 1970 U.S. Census files in the **GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES, 1983-1984**. The descriptions for ICPSR #8135, #8122, #8123, #8124, #8125, #9014, #8126, #8127, #8128, #8107, #8129, #8131, and #8132 all include statements about the 'compressed' format of the data and the special computer programs required for them. These data are in the compressed format in which they were received, but the software needed to read the data is no longer available from ICPSR. Anyone who is interested in these files should contact ICPSR Member Services for information about the source of the software.

The source for the 'cause of death' codes used in the **MORTALITY DETAIL FILE, 1979 (ICPSR 7632)** was incorrectly cited in the October **BULLETIN**. The correct source is the ICD-9 (International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision) not the ICDA-9.

The documentation for variable 93 ('Support for Common Market Index') in **EURO-BAROMETER 16: NOISE AND OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS**, First Edition is incorrect. The correct descriptions of the codes for this variable are as follows:

1. Low - coded 2 in Q.250 and 3 in Q.257
2. Coded 0 or 3 in Q.250 and 3 in Q.257; or coded 2 in Q.250 and 0 or 2 in Q.257
3. Coded 0 or 3 in Q.250 and 0 or 2 in Q.257; or coded 1 in Q.250 and 3 in Q.257; or coded 2 in Q.250 and 1 in Q.257

4. Coded 0 or 3 in Q.250 and 1 in Q.257; or coded 1 in Q.250 and 0 or 2 in Q.257
5. High - coded 1 in Q.250 and 1 in Q.257

The logical record lengths for Part 1 and Part 2 of **ILLEGAL CORPORATE BEHAVIOR, 1979 (ICPSR 7855)** were specified incorrectly in the October **BULLETIN**. The correct logical record length for Part 1, the Economic Analysis Data, is 791. Part 2, the Violations/Sanctions file, has a logical record length of 366.

Other Announcements**ICPSR**

**ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS
OF SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR 1984**
(tentative schedule)

First Session**(June 25 - July 20)****Lectures**

Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
Measurement and Design of Social Research
Implications of Sample Design for Data Analysis

Introduction to Computing
Current Microcomputer Applications (one week)

Workshops

Empirical Research and Gender Issues
American Electoral Research: Use of the
National Election Studies
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Global Models/Simulation
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice

Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Regression Analysis
Linear Models
Applied Multivariate Analysis
Dimensional Analysis

Introduction to Microcomputer Applications (2 days)
Management of Social Science Machine-Readable Files
(July 9-13)
LISREL (one week)

Second Session**(July 23 - August 17)****Lectures**

Modeling of Social Phenomena
Introduction to Computing (two weeks)
Matrix Algebra Review (one week)

Workshops

Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Linear Models
Causal Models
Time Series Analysis
Categorical Data Analysis

Panel Analysis
LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables
Modern (Robust) Methods of Statistical Variation

Empirical Research Issues in Aging
Asian American Research Methods (two weeks)

For further information on the Program, a copy of the brochure and application forms, contact Henry Heitowit, ICPSR Summer Program, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 [(313)764-8392].

ICPSR'S SERIAL DATA COLLECTIONS: CONTINUOUS UPDATES

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and make available all new waves or versions of a number of datasets which are updated continuously. The following alphabetical list contains all those series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of December 1983. Many of the series updated here are described in this **Bulletin**. Only those collections which are ongoing serial datasets, and to which ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire the entire series, are included in the list.

Release of updated versions or new waves of these studies will be announced in one of two ways. As in the past, these data files will be announced in the **ICPSR Bulletin**. In addition, ICPSR will now include information about availability of these studies on the ICPSR HOTLINE, a constantly updated 24-hour telephone answering machine which can be reached by dialing 313/763-3486 anytime. As soon as it is announced on the HOTLINE, the series addition may be ordered from ICPSR.

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan-Nov.)
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1982 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
Annual Housing Surveys (National and SMSA Files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1980 National Core: 1978, 1979, 1980 SMSA: 1973-1978 Travel to Work: 1975, 1976
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973/1974, 1974/1975, 1979, 1980, 1981 Employment: 1973-1976, 1979, 1980, 1981
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i>	1976-1982
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970 1980: STF1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3C; EEO Special File; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171
Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965-1966, 1973-1975 Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1976 Summer 1962-1963, 1973-1976 Winter 1973-1976
County-City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977 City (Consol) 1944-1977 County(Consol) 1944-1977
Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series	World Bank	1950-1975
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files available)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1983 May 1969-1981 June 1981, 1982 Nov 1972-1982 (Even years)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1977

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1983
Election Returns [United States]	ICPSR	1788-1982
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart	#3-#19 (1975-Apr.1983)
European Community Study	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
General Social Surveys	National Opinion Research Center	Annual files 1972-1977 Cumulative file, 1972-1983
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1979
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975) 17 files Cycle II (1972-1976) 7 files
High School and Beyond	National Center for Educational Statistics	1980
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1983
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnston, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1982
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1979
National Assessment of Educational Progress	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Department of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Department of Justice	1972-75 (Cities) 1973-80 (National)
National Jail Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1970, 1972, 1978
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	National Center for Educational Statistics	1972 + follow-ups 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Herbert Parnes	Mature Men: 1966-1981 Mature Women: 1967-1979 Young Men: 1966-1980 Young Women: 1968-1980 Youth: 1979-1981
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973) Cycle II (1976)

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	1968-1981
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1982
Referenda [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1982
Retirement History Longitudinal Survey	Social Security Administration	1969-1977 (Odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	12 files
Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et. al.	1975-1976
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Department of Justice	1966-1976 (SMSA, Cities) 1980 (4 parts)
United Nations Roll Calls	ICPSR	1946-1974, 1978-1981
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1980
United States Congressional Roll Calls	ICPSR	1789-1983
Voting Scores for Members of the U.S. Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1978
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1983
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et. al.	1948-1977 (I,II,III)
World Military and Social Expenditures	Ruth Sivard	1974, 1976-1982
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1978
World Population	U.S. Department of Commerce	1950-1981

FORTHCOMING...

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks. They are either being processed at this time or are expected imminently; they are NOT currently available for use. Researchers may order them when they are announced in future issues of the **BULLETIN**.

Euro-Barometer 19: Gender Roles in European Society, April 1983

National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience: Youth Cohort, 1982

Candidates for the European Parliament, April-May 1979

CENSPAC Version 3.2 (Augmented with STF4 and PUMS data dictionaries)

County and City Data Book, 1983

Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Waves I-XV

Annual Housing Survey, 1981: National Core File

Health Interview Survey, 1980

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1983 [98th Congress: House, Senate]

Wages of War, 1816-1980: Augmented with Disputes and Civil War Data

NEW ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS ELECTED

New members of the ICPSR council were elected in December 1983 by ballots mailed to all ICPSR Official Representatives. The Council members indicated below with asterisks were just elected to 4-year terms and will serve from January 1984 through December 1987. The continuing Council members will complete their terms in December 1985.

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CONTENTS

Featured Article	1
'The Redwood Network Project: Small-Scale Research at the Local Level'	
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University	
Additions to Holdings	3
ABC News/Washington Post Election Exit Polls, 1982	3
Annual Housing Survey, 1976 [United States]: Travel-to-Work [SMSAs]	9
Annual Housing Survey: National Core and Supplement Files (1978,1980)	13
Annual Survey of Governments: Finance Statistics (1979,1980)	10
Annual Survey of Governments: Employment Statistics (1979,1980)	10
Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention, 1979: Chicago Metropolitan Area Survey	12
Cost of Living of Industrial Workers in the United States and Europe, 1888-1890	5
County Business Patterns, 1980 [United States]: U.S. and SMSA Summary Data	10
Current Population Survey: Voter Supplement File, 1982	3
Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1983	3
Dependency Approaches to International Political Economy: A Cross-National Study, 1970	12
Detroit Area Study, 1977: Attitude-Behavior Consistency and Attribution of Responsibility	9
Federal Budget Outlays, 1971-1980 [United States]	8
General Social Survey Cumulative File, 1972-1983	3
Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Medical History	
Ages 6 Months-11 Years and Ages 12-74 Years	9
Migration Data by County 1980 To 1982	7
Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract, 1972-1979	7
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States], 1970-1980	6
National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II, 1976: Interval File	4
Payment Method Costs Assessment: Survey of Retailers, 1983 [United States]	11
Social Composition of Detroit, 1880-1900	5
Social Indicators Time Series Archive for the United States, 1946-1980	4
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]: 1982	7
Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, 1980	12
Survey of Jail and Prison Inmates, 1978	11
Uniform Crime Reports, 1980	4
Work Stoppages Historical File, 1953-1981 [United States]	11
World Military and Social Expenditures, 1981 and 1982	6
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950-1981	5
1980 Census: Public Use Microdata Sample (B Sample): 1% Sample	7
Revisions/Updates	13
Errata	14
Other Announcements	15

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