
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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Social Science Research Under Siege*

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Texas A & M University

The social sciences are under siege, more so than a simple extrapolation from the state of the economy would suggest or warrant. The financial threats to the development of research knowledge are quite visible, even though not comprehensively understood by the research community. Other equally serious threats are less visible and will have serious long-term effects on the erosion of our legitimacy, the application of research to national policy, and the performance of basic research. In addition to less subtle budgetary reductions, the social science research community has had its access to information restricted, the development of sound data blunted, its heretofore public research privatized, its Washington professionals and peer reviewers threatened. These are serious and potentially devastating factors which are even more troublesome than those operative three decades ago at the height of the McCarthy era.

Restricting Access to Information and the Development of Data

Social science research is based upon the availability of quality data, and good information and research are the cornerstones of sound national policy. Our ability to perform basic research and to conduct applied work to enhance the formulation of sound national policy is being systematically undermined through a wide array of decisions that may generously be viewed as ad hoc, and less generously viewed as systematic efforts to restrict the flow of public information for us, for other scientists, and for the public at large. Although the White House denies the existence of a central directive to decrease the availability of information, consider the following developments (*The New York Times*, 15 November 1982):

1. There have been continued efforts to restrict the scope of the Freedom of Information Act and to impose restrictions on research activities that are not supported by the government—factors that

prompted the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) to deplore significant infringements on academic freedom.

2. Major changes have been ordered which greatly increase the amount of information which is subjected to classification.
3. At least 50 major statistical programs of the federal government, many of which relate to the social sciences, have been either eliminated or reduced. These cuts, according to the Library of Congress, reflect the policy agendas of those in power and as a consequence are not politically neutral. Major survey cancellations, reduced frequency of observation, reduced sample sizes, delayed implementation of revisions, delayed schedules for data availability and reductions in staff are now substantially affecting our ability to monitor society in such areas as employment, transportation, medical care, nutrition, housing, consumer expenditures, crime, family growth, and high school performance.
4. A variety of publication programs have either been eliminated or substantially reduced. More than 2,000 federal publications have been terminated and there have been selected attempts to deliberately suppress publications on social issues, including one such effort in the Department of Labor that was ruled illegal.

Through one of the most arcane yet potentially devastating acts, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which publishes the Occupational Outlook Handbook, slated five social science occupations for elimination (geographer, political scientist, anthropologist, historian, and market analyst). This reference book is used extensively by high school counselors and by colleges and universities to assist

students in making occupational choices by reporting information on courses of study, the number of practitioners, and the future outlook of each profession. In the end, a barrage of criticism from the social science community resulted in a compromise about how information regarding these occupations will be presented.

No news is good news. Unbiased scientific research frequently produces results which test popular conceptions (misconceptions), and as a consequence scientific activity and the professionals who perform it are often threatening. One way to prevent this conflict of "knowledge" is to reduce data availability, to fail to produce research relevant to national policy, or to stop it dead in its tracks. Although it does not stand alone in this category, one recent effort at the Department of Labor is enlightening. A major longitudinal study of the \$280 million Youth Employment Program had already produced results indicating that when low wage, part-time employment was made available to the nation's youth, public school dropout rates declined and unemployment fell also, especially among the minority population. Just at a point where the study was beginning to shed some light on the longer term effects of youth employability, the Department of Labor terminated funding and ended the project. The *Washington Post* (10 December 1982) editorialized that "this is not just a waste of millions of dollars. It's also a disturbing indication that some top administration officials either think they know everything worth knowing about the labor market or are afraid that something they find out will be uncomfortably incongruent with their preconceptions."

The Privatization of Public Research

Many universities and their research scholars are carefully watching efforts by the government to divert grant and contract activity, and even some intramural functions, to the private sector. Several of these developments have a direct bearing on the social sciences and on issues about who should be performing the public's business. Recent developments include the following: (1) a mandate for all federal R & D agencies to designate a portion of their extramural budgets (1.25 percent) to programs for researchers in smaller private firms beyond the university and government agencies; (2) the transfer of some historical archives from the National Archives and Records Service to private contractors, including substantial Census-related data extensively used by historians and the general public; (3) the reversal of a long-standing policy that Department of Health and Human Services grants be restricted to not-for-profit institutions through efforts at the Office of Human Development Services to encourage private for-profit organizations to apply for research grants, and if necessary, to formally affiliate with not-for-profit firms; and (4) continuing efforts to prevent passage of legislation which would implement a UNESCO Convention to prevent the illicit exportation of historical and archaeological artifacts and restrict access by private dealers who wish to capitalize on materials critical for scientists and museums.

Politicizing Agency Personnel Processes and Research Peer Review

It is apparently not sufficient for the government to reduce our already meager competitive research funding, to attempt to obliterate references to our professions as occupations, to severely restrict access to data, or to place the public's business in private hands. In addition there are the fairly well publicized efforts to politicize agency personnel by appointing individuals with either no research or academic background or with sanitized political pedigrees to key research administration positions (see *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 6 April 1983).

Reports in at least three federal departments that dispense social science research funds present evidence that the competitive professional review process normally conducted by scientific peers has been diluted. In addition to substantial budget cuts of 65 percent over one year, there is alarm over potential politicization of the peer review process at the Office of Human Development Services within the Department of Health and Human Services. Much of the research performed for this Office is relevant to social scientists, and its scientific merit has compared favorably with other agencies doing federally-funded research in health, mental health, and alcohol and drug abuse. In a departure from past practices, OHDS initiated a two-stage review process that begins with concept papers that are not reviewed by peer review panels but by groups of lay people. The assistant secretary of OHDS has complete authority over the funding of proposals--a factor which adds to fears of politicization, especially since this individual's former employer was the fourth largest recipient of funds from the Office.

At the Department of Agriculture, which supports social science research on survey design, agricultural economics, forecasting, policy analysis, international data collection, and nutrition, there has been a bold effort to politicize the review process by performing FBI security checks and political loyalty checks on scientists appointed to review panels.

The peer review process at the Department of Education is under investigation by the General Accounting Office after 25 educational and research organizations protested the deprofessionalization of the process in the National Institute of Education and in other education research programs (*Education Daily*, 22 July 1982; ASA Footnotes, 1983a). The charge extends not only to the issue of political appointees but to concern over unqualified political appointees, and especially the removal of research scholars from peer review panels.

Conclusion

An examination of the causes of these external threats to social science research development is not likely to produce simple or certain answers. An argument on behalf of a conspiracy is plausible, but the penetrating and compre-

hensive orchestration necessary for such is probably not in place. The most frequently invoked explanation is ideological, and while that may indeed be the most important, it surely has interaction effects with such factors as ignorance or misunderstanding of the social sciences.

Social science research is only one of a number of activities subsumed under the rubric of "professional social inquiry," as Charles E. Lindblom and David K. Cohen (*Usable Knowledge: Social Science and Social Problem Solving* 1979) call it. Any mode of such inquiry becomes closely associated with another, and there is considerable confusion in the public and elite mind—for this list includes basic and applied research, speculative thought, social commentary, mathematical and historical analysis, objective policy evaluation, and partisan consulting. Without an understanding of the differences between these activities and the various actors engaged in them, the social sciences are likely to be perceived as a set of disciplines in disarray, best left unto ourselves. Our utility is negatively compared to other sciences, our findings look like common sense, our language is confusing, our perceived manipulative powers are suspect, our conflicting theories and methods are disconcerting, and it looks like support for us will not produce results.

Although some of these concerns are surely real, their meaning is shaped by the angle of vision—whether one is looking in from without or out from within. Most important, the external threats are inextricably interwoven with factors internal to the social sciences, and they are likely to reflect our current stage of development more than the current state of the society, economy, or polity. This is the most fundamentally plausible explanation, and while it may not be sufficient to disprove a conspiracy, it does shed light on the factors underlying popular conceptions which may be taken for conspiracies. Even though we may be less developed than other sciences, we do not need to reach agreement on the extent to which we are pre-paradigmatic, on the meaning of a paradigm or scientific consensus, or even on the desirability of achieving full scientific status in order to feel the constraints on performing the most rudimentary individual scientific work.

We as social scientists are at a point where we can now see some small effects of our arguments on behalf of social scientific credibility and the relevance of the social sciences to national policy and administration, and of our ability to directly influence policy and regulations that govern support for the social sciences. We are better organized than ever; many members of Congress, even the most conservative and private-regarding, are understanding us better and coming to our defense; and there are even signs of second thoughts in various sectors of the government. Along with a variety of nonprofit groups, the social science community was instrumental in temporarily rolling back proposed regulations at OMB that would have unconstitutionally restricted the employees of nonprofit organizations receiving even a modicum of federal support by prohibiting communication with government officials for purposes of influencing legislation, regulations, and court decisions at all levels of government (*Chronicle of Higher Education*, 2 March 1983; 23 March 1983). In addition, selective research funding restorations have occurred, but the road ahead is a long one replete with more subtle and vicious efforts to exclude us from national policy.

For the first time, the National Academy of Sciences (1982) is paying attention to the social sciences qua science, and their recent report attempts to counter perceptions that we document the trivial and obvious and that our disciplines are dangerous agents for harmful social manipulation. Our scientific standing is being legitimized, as illustrated by the comments of the Academy president: "Social sciences follow the scientific method and even understand it better perhaps than the physical sciences do." We must be vigilant, but we must also argue for patience and against expediency. As the Academy report indicates, the way in which policymakers use social science research "is not deliberate, direct and targeted, but a result of long-term percolation of social science concepts, theories, and findings into the climate of informed opinion."

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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 275 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.

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Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Carsten Sorensen, Ronald Inglehart, and Ian Gordon;

CANDIDATES FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, APRIL-MAY 1979 (ICPSR 9033)

This is a study of the basic goals and attitudes towards current political issues of a sample of 742 candidates for seats in the first elections to the European Parliament that were held in June, 1979. Interviews were conducted in each of the nine nations which were then members of the European Community during the two months preceding the election. The sample includes 62 percent of those who were elected to the European Parliament.

In addition to attitudinal information, the study includes data on each respondent's career history and political affiliations, as well as information on the contacts which the candidates had with other parties and the subjective sense of closeness which they felt towards them, both in their own nations and across national boundaries within the European Community.

The study was designed to permit comparison of opinions between the general public and candidates. It includes a large number of questions that were also administered to the general public in each of the nine nations of the European Community. The mass surveys were carried out at the same time as this study and are available as **EURO-BAROMETER 11: YEAR OF THE CHILD IN EUROPE, APRIL 1979 (ICPSR 7752)**.

The codebook is available in machine-readable form and the dataset is available in either card-image or OSIRIS format. The OSIRIS datafile contains a single logical record for each respondent. The dataset contains approximately 220 variables for 742 respondents. Class I.

NOTE: In order to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, the released dataset does not contain all the information collected from respondents. Codes for some variables have been collapsed and data fields for others have been filled with missing data codes. The codebook contains frequency distributions for both the original and revised versions of each variable. Provisions can be made for analysis of the complete dataset. Interested users should contact Member Services, ICPSR, for details.

CBS News/*New York Times*;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (ICPSR 8243)

These four datasets are part of an ongoing data collection effort in which the *New York Times* and CBS News are equal partners. Each survey includes questions about President Reagan's performance in office, especially with respect to economic and foreign affairs. In addition, each survey includes questions about other social and political issues, as well as questions about respondents' personal backgrounds. Respondents were interviewed by telephone, and selected from among eligible members in households selected by a random digit dialing technique. Data are available in logical record length format with 240 characters per record.

Part 1: January 1983. 1,597 individuals responded to questions about Reagan's handling of economic and foreign affairs, various proposals to reduce the federal deficit, unemployment, and social security.

Part 2: April 1983. 1,489 individuals responded to questions about Reagan's handling of economic and foreign affairs, the environment, and defense policy. Respondents were also asked about their willingness to vote for a black candidate, candidates endorsed by labor unions, and candidates endorsed by homosexual organizations. Two versions of the questionnaire were used in attempt to test alternative question wording.

Part 3: June 1983. 1,365 individuals responded to questions about Reagan's presidency, possible Presidential candidates in 1984, foreign policy, economic policy, merit pay for public school teachers, federal spending on education, and tennis.

Part 4: Spy Plane 1983 (September 1983). 705 respondents were asked several questions about the Korean passenger plane shot down by the Soviet Union in September 1983, including questions about American response to the attack. The questionnaire also included questions about Reagan's handling of foreign and economic policy.

This is a Class IV data collection.

Morgan, James N.;

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1982 [1982 Data] (ICPSR 7439)

The 1982 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics are now available. The full collection from 1968 through 1982 consists of two distinct datasets: the fifteen-wave family file and the fifteen-wave family-individual file. The logical record length for the family file exceeds 15,900 characters and the logical record length for the family-individual file exceeds 16,500 characters. The family file would require approximately three to four 2400-foot magnetic tapes written nine-track and 1600 b.p.i. The family-individual file would require approximately ten to eleven reels written in the same format. If tapes can be written at 6250 b.p.i., nine-track, one tape is needed for the family file and three tapes for the family-individual file.

There are 6,742 records in the family file and 20,110 data records in the family-individual file. The data are available either in OSIRIS or logical-record-length format. Class II

Pierce, Glenn L., William J. Bowers, James Baird, and Joseph Heck;

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: NATIONAL TIME SERIES COMMUNITY-LEVEL DATABASE, 1967-1980 (ICPSR 8214)

The Uniform Crime Reports National Time Series Data, 1967-1980 include detailed criminal offense and clearance information submitted monthly by over 3,000 consistently reporting law enforcement agencies in the United States. These data were processed at the Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts under several grants from the National Institute of Justice in order to produce easily accessible and highly reliable time series data on officially reported crime. Originally provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), these data exclude Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data from infrequently reporting law enforcement agencies. In general, only those agencies which submitted ten or more monthly reports in every year during 1967 through 1980 are included in this dataset.

The data include detailed breakdowns of offenses and clearances taken from disaggregated UCR Return A tapes. Of particular interest are weapon-specific robbery and assault variables; types of rape, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and clearances by arrest (or other exceptional means) of adults and juveniles for each offense sub-type. Both monthly and annual counts of these are available. Finally, as an aid to the user, each agency is identified by its FBI 'ORI Code' as well as a sequential case number produced and documented by ICPSR in the

codebook's appendix. Cases also may be identified by geographic region, state, SMSA, county, population size and group, and frequency of reporting.

The time series data are stored in fourteen separate files of annually pooled cross-sections. Each file contains approximately 1,279 variables for 3,328 cases where each case represents a consistently reporting law enforcement agency. The data are available in OSIRIS and card-image formats. Class II

National Association of State Units on Aging/National Association of Area Agencies on Aging (NASUA/N4A);
NATIONAL DATA BASE ON AGING [U.S]: 1981 (ICPSR 9036)

The National Data Base on Aging is a demonstration project designed to test the feasibility of a voluntary system for collecting information at the national level about the network of State and Area Agency on Aging programs. The effort is a joint undertaking of the National Association of State Units on Aging (NASUA) and the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging (N4A), funded by the Administration on Aging. Questionnaires were mailed to all 57 State Units and 666 Area Agencies in September, 1981. Topics included the staffing of the agencies, the types of funding used, and the types of services provided by the agencies.

Part One: The first file contains survey data from the State Units on Aging and state-level data from the 1980 U.S. Census and Social Security Administration. There are 437 variables in this file for each of the 54 cases.

Part Two: The second file contains data from the survey of Area Agencies on Aging along with Planning and Service Area (PSA)-level data from the census and Social Security. There are 364 variables for each of the 542 cases in this file.

Part Three: The third file, "Characteristics of Service Providers", contains information on service providers, including service delivery locations and grant or contract funding sources. There are 58 variables for each of the 8,146 cases in the file.

Part Four: The final file, "Characteristics of Services Provided", includes data for each of the distinct services provided directly or indirectly by Area Agencies on Aging. There are 23 variables for each of the 8,091 cases in this file.

This data collection has four parts. Each part consists of an OSIRIS codebook-dictionary and a logical record length data file. Data files are also available in card-image format. Class II

Additions to Holdings

ICPSR

Andersen, Ronald M. and Lu Ann Aday;
NATIONAL SURVEY OF ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE, 1982 (ICPSR 8244)

The purpose of the National Survey of Access to Medical Care, 1982, was to provide current data on the accessibility of medical care for the U.S. population. The 1982 access survey served to update information available from previous Center for Health Administration Studies/National Opinion Research Center surveys in 1953, 1958, 1963, 1970, and 1976. This data collection provides information on traditional GNP-type indicators as well as on special access problems reflective of the 1980's.

All U.S. households with phones were sampled between May 10 and September 27, 1982 using a random-digit dialing sample design which included an oversample of low income (150 per cent of poverty level) households.

There are five files in the data collection: 1) a logical record length data file, 2) frequencies of all variables, 3) SPSS control cards, 4) a file containing the SPSS version of the data file including variable labels, value labels, and missing values for each variable, and 5) a final file listing the variables with column locations and formats. There are 6,610 cases, 477 variables, and a logical record length of 4,000 characters. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;
NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980 (ICPSR 8239)

The National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey, 1980 was designed to produce a database of detailed information on the country's health status, patterns of health care utilization, charges for services received, and methods of payment. The survey was based on a sample selected to represent the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Repeat interviews were conducted with the initial panel of 6,600 responding households at approximately twelve-week intervals beginning in early 1980 and ending in mid-1981. The Health Care Financing Administration and the National Center for Health Statistics co-sponsored the survey. Data were collected by the Research Triangle Institute, National Opinion Research Center, and SysMetrics, Inc. under contract to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The study consists of six parts: Person, Medical Visit, Dental Visit, Hospital Stay, Prescribed Medicine and Other Medical Expense, and Condition. The number of cases and logical record length for each of the parts is as follows:

Part #	File Name	# Cases	Logical Record Length
1	Person File	17,123	640
2	Medical Visit File	86,594	247
3	Dental Visit File	23,113	165
4	Hospital Stay File	2,946	529
5	Prescribed Medicine and Other Medical Expense File	58,544	208
6	Condition File	51,465	222

This is a Class IV data collection.

National Center for Health Statistics;
HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976-1980: HEALTH HISTORY SUPPLEMENT AGES 12-74 YEARS (ICPSR 8237)

The second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, conducted during the period 1976-1980, was designed to measure the nutritional status and health of the U.S. population ages 6 months-74 years. A similar survey, HANES I, was conducted during the period 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, pure tone audiometry, speech, 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 20,647 sample persons 12-74 years of age of whom 18,447 were interviewed and 14,479 were examined.

The HEALTH HISTORY SUPPLEMENT AGES 12-74 YEARS file contains demographic, health history, and blood pressure data on 14,479 persons 12-74 years of age who were interviewed and examined during HANES II. The medical histories obtained include items on cardiovascular conditions, back, neck, and joints, mononucleosis, yellow jaundice, hernia, exposure to pesticides, smoking, kidney and bladder disease, activity limitation, menstruation and pregnancy. The file contains 14,479 records, approximately 450 variables, with a record length of 810 characters. Class IV.

Federal Election Commission;

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES BY PARTY AND NON-PARTY POLITICAL COMMITTEES, [UNITED STATES]: 1977-1978 AND 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8158)

According to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as amended), political party and non-party committees must limit their campaign spending and report their expenditures to the F.E.C. The data collected by the F.E.C. outline the party and non-party committee expenditures for each candidate supported. This collection contains data collected for two election cycles, 1977-78 and 1979-80. The data are contained in four files per cycle.

Party data are contained in two files: a spread file contains a record for each party committee in alphabetical order by committee ID number; a crosstabs file contains one or more records for each party committee organized first by committee ID number and then by candidate ID number. Non-Party data are also contained in two files: a spread file and a crosstabs file, both organized in the same manner as the Party files. Parts 1-4 of this collection contain the data from the 1977-78 election cycle. Parts 5-8 contain the data from the 1979-80 cycle. The spread files have a logical record length of 640 characters per record. The crosstabs files have a logical record length of 106 characters per record. For 1977-78, there are 744 records in the party spread file, 2,738 records in the party cross-tabs file, 1,950 records in the non-party spread file, and 50,036 records in the non-party cross-tabs file. For 1979-80, there are 585 records in the party spread file, 2,296 records in the party cross-tabs file, 2,785 records in the non-party spread file, and 77,254 records in the non-party cross-tabs file. Class IV

Federal Election Commission;

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8238)

According to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as amended), political party and non-party committees must limit their campaign spending and report their expenditures to the F.E.C. The data collected by the F.E.C. outline the party and non-party committee expenditures for each candidate supported and also present the data by candidate and House or Senate position sought. This collection contains data collected for the election cycle, 1981-82. The data are contained in six files.

Party data are contained in two files: a spread file contains a record for each party committee in alphabetical order by committee ID number; a crosstabs file contains one or more records for each party committee organized first by committee ID number and then by candidate ID number. Non-Party data are also contained in two files: a spread file

and a crosstabs file, both organized in the same manner as the Party files. House/Senate data are contained in two similar files: a spread file and a crosstabs file, organized like the Party and Non-party files.

Candidates are designated by a Candidate ID number which includes the federal office sought (coded "S" for Senate or "H" for House) and the state in which the candidate has run. The Party cross-tabs file contains 1,976 records with a logical record length of 106 characters per record. The Party spread file contains 483 records with a logical record length of 640 characters per record. The Non-Party cross-tabs file contains 95,304 records with a logical record length of 106 characters per record. There are 3,722 records in the Non-Party spread file with a logical record length of 640 characters per record. The House/Senate cross-tabs file contains 96,634 records with a logical record length of 106 characters per record, and there are 2,240 records with a logical record length of 451 per record in the House/Senate spread file. Class IV

Baum, Dale;

ELECTORAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, 1848-1876: MASSACHUSETTS (ICPSR 8242)

This collection contains electoral and demographic data for Massachusetts counties and cities during the years 1848-1876. The data for this collection were compiled for a study of electoral changes in Massachusetts politics during the Civil War period and to link these to socioeconomic determinants of support for the Republican and Democratic parties. The data include election returns, data from Massachusetts state censuses, Massachusetts General Court reports, data from the Archives of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and data from the Massachusetts Bureau of State of Labor. There are 367 cases and 31 records per case with a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Related publications:

Baum, Dale;

The Civil War Party System: The Case of Massachusetts, 1848-1876. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1984.

Baum, Dale;

"Know-Nothingism and the Republican Majority in Massachusetts: The Political Realignment of the 1850s." *Journal of American History* 64 (March 1978), pp. 959-986.

Grofman, Bernard;

MULTNOMAH COUNTY [OREGON] JURY PROJECT, 1973-1976 (ICPSR 9030)

The Multnomah County [Oregon] Jury Project, 1973-1976 was conducted as part of the Modeling Jury Decision Project funded by the National Science Foundation. These data represent a census of 32 jury panels which served from July 1973 through March, 1976 in the Fourth Circuit Court in Multnomah County (Portland) Oregon. Information was obtained for both six-member and twelve-member juries.

Data were collected from the official court records, monthly juror panel summaries, and from self-administered juror demographic data sheets. Information collected includes: members of the jury, their votes, the final verdict, the type of case, the name of the judge, the amount of time taken by the jury to arrive at a decision, juror's age, occupation and years in residence in Oregon, educational background, family information, and past jury and trial information. The data include both individual-level juror and aggregate jury case data.

The data collection contains 199 variables and the data are in card-image format with a logical record length of 80 characters. The data include information on 6,657 jurors and 1,159 trials. There are a total of 48,244 records with 7 records per case. Class IV

Parnes, Herbert S.;

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: YOUTH COHORT [1982 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

These data are part of the on-going project conducted at the Center for Human Resource Research at Ohio State University in conjunction with the U.S. Dept. of Labor. Five age cohorts have been studied, some since 1966: mature men, mature women, young men, young women, and youth. This latest addition to the collection is the data for the Youth Cohort for 1982.

Major topics include labor force participation, unemployment, job history, education, training, personal characteristics, financial data, occupational aspirations, unemployment rates for local area, and size of labor force in local area.

Documentation for the 1982 data is provided on microfiche cards. Soon, fiche cards will be made available for the other years of the study, one set of cards for each year. A cumulative file will no longer be prepared. There are approximately 2,480 variables and the data collection has 12,123 records, one for each youth surveyed. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1980: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, AND PENNSYLVANIA (ICPSR 8248)

The Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) consist of data which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of court action and case disposition. Collected by individual states from existing data, the dataset includes all cases which reached disposition during the calendar year 1980. Data were collected and submitted by California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Using the individual adult offender as the unit for analysis, selected information is provided about the offender and his or her arrest, prosecution, and court disposition. Examples of variables included are: arrest and level of arrest charge, date of arrest, charge filed by the prosecutor, prosecutor or grand jury disposition, type of counsel, type of trial, court disposition, sentence type, and minimum and maximum sentence length. Dates of disposition of each stage of the process allow for tracking of time spent at each stage. In cases where the offender is charged with multiple offenses, the most serious charge and most serious outcome at each stage of the process (from the offender's point of view) are provided. Individual offenders are also given unique identification which is consistently used when they are involved in subsequent cases.

The file contains approximately 35 variables and has a logical record length of 130 characters. There are approximately 188,445 records for California, 7,953 records for Ohio, and 59,191 records for Pennsylvania. Class IV

LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE DATA BEING CUT BACK

Due to budget exigencies within the Department of Labor, the Young Men's and Mature Men's panels of the **NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE (ICPSR 7610)** were discontinued in November of 1983. The study staff is exploring alternate sources of funding.

The 1984 Mature Women's survey and the 1985 Young Women's survey are unaffected by these cuts. The 1986 Youth survey (round 7) will be cut very slightly.

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF PERSONAL HEALTH PRACTICES AND CONSEQUENCES [U.S.], 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8220)

The National Survey of Personal Health Practices and Consequences [U.S.], 1979-1980 is a telephone survey of a national probability sample. It is designed to provide data for examining the relationships between health practices and physical health status. Included are questions on diet; exercise; sleeping; smoking; drinking of alcoholic beverages; weight status; dental hygiene; use of seat belts; changes in preventive health behavior due to illness; perceived health status and energy level; use of preventive health services; use of medical and hospital care; behavior with respect to high blood pressure; work status; conditions of work with respect to hazards, stress, physical demands, and sick leave; participation in social groups and religious services; enjoyment of free time; number and closeness of friends and relatives; general psychological well-being; recent stressful life events; and socio-demographic information, such as age, sex, marital status, educational level, race and family income.

The sample was selected using random-digit dialing techniques. The survey was conducted in two waves of interviews among a panel of non-institutionalized civilian adults aged 20-64 years in the coterminous U.S. Wave I was conducted in the spring of 1979 and comprises data for 3,025 respondents. Wave II was conducted one year later and contains data for 2,436 respondents, 80.5% of the Wave I sample.

The data are available in OSIRIS and card-image formats. The file consists of 3,025 records containing data from both waves with a logical record length of 585 characters. The 589 Wave II noninterview portions of the records have been padded with missing data values. There are 467 variables per case. All blanks have been padded with missing data values. Class III

Related Publications:

Danchik, Kathleen M., Charlotte A. Schoenborn and Jack Elinson:

"Highlights from Wave I of the National Survey of Personal Health Practices and Consequences, 1979." Series 15-No.1, National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS. 1982.

Schoenborn, Charlotte A., Kathleen M. Danchik and Jack Elinson:

"Basic Data from Wave I of the National Survey of Personal Health Practices and Consequences, 1979." Series 15-No.2, National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS. 1982.

Eisenstadt, Revelyn K., and Charlotte A. Schoenborn: "Basic Data from Wave II of the National Survey of Personal Health Practices and Consequences: United States, 1980." NCHS Working Paper No. 13. National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS. 1982.

Roeder, Philip W.;

POLICY RESEARCH ON AGING AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (PRAMHS) PROJECT (ICPSR 9043)

This study consists of four parts. Part 1 is the result of a nationwide mail survey of Community Mental Health Centers. Questions centered on the delivery of mental health services to the elderly including amount of client load which is elderly, amount of interaction between CMHC and Area Agency on Aging, factors which affect the delivery of services to the elderly, and specialized services for the elderly. In addition to data from the PRAMHS questionnaire, data from the 1976 National Institute of Mental Health CMHC inventory was merged with the corresponding agencies.

Part 2 contains data from a mail survey of Area Agencies on Aging. Data include percentage of referrals made by agencies to mental health programs compared to other types of programs, priority given mental health issues, factors which influence delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly, and amount of communication between AAA and agencies in its service area serving the mental health needs of the elderly.

Part 3 consists of data collected by the PRAMHS project State Unit on Aging mail survey. Information is included concerning interaction with State Mental Health Agency, priority given mental health issues, efforts by the elderly to influence policy decisions, and factors influencing delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly.

Part 4 is the result of the PRAMHS State Mental Health Agency mail survey. Data include information concerning interaction with SUA, efforts to decrease the number of elderly in state mental health institutions, efforts by the elderly to influence policy decisions, and factors influencing delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly.

The data is in card image format. Part 1 consists of 124 variables for 355 cases with 5 decks per case. Part 2 has 128 variables for 349 cases with 3 decks per case. Part 3 has 72 variables for 33 cases with 3 decks per case. Part 4 consists of 59 variables for 28 cases with 2 decks per case. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING,
1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE
4B EXTRACT (ICPSR 8229)**

Summary Tape File 4 consists of three sets of computer-readable data files containing highly detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 census. The files contain sample data inflated to represent the total U.S. population.

ICPSR has acquired an "extract" of STF4B; all geographical entities from the complete STF4B series are included in the extract file for each state, along with the seven major "record types" out of a possible total of 39. The record types in the extract file each represent a population group for which the detailed tabulations were presented; included are record types for Total Population; White Population; Black Population; American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut Population; Asian and Pacific Islander Population; Other Races Population; and Spanish Origin Population.

Each logical "record" in these files is comprised of 86,064 characters; for each record there are 44 record segments (physical records) of 1,956 characters each. These numbers represent the amount of data in a geographical area for each record type; thus the total amount of data available for a given geographical area may be seven times as high as these numbers, if all the record types are present for that area.

The number of data records varies by state. At the time this **Bulletin** went to press, data for the following states were available from ICPSR: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming which had already been announced in the March **Bulletin**, and data for California, Iowa, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin which have now been received as well. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1976:
FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8147)**

A survey was taken of state governments, school district governments, and a sample of other local governmental units included in the 1972 Census of Governments in order to prepare this data collection.

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 15,972 records and approximately 500 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1978:
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8145)**

These data were collected in 1978 by surveying the units included in the 1977 Census of Governments. A sample was drawn of various local governmental units including the governments of counties, municipalities, and school districts.

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 2,700 characters. The file has 15,745 records, and there are approximately 350 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1978:
FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8146)**

To prepare this data collection, a survey was taken of state governments, school district governments, and a sample of 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.

There are 7,843 records and approximately 500 variables. The file has a logical record length of 4,800. Class IV

CBS News/*New York Times*;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION DAY SURVEYS, 1982 (ICPSR 8168)

Revised Class I versions of the 27 state election day exit polls are now available. They were previously released as a Class IV dataset. The 27 files are: Alabama (1733 cases); Arkansas (790); California (3054); Connecticut (2070); Illinois (1541); Iowa (1094); Maine (1532); Massachusetts (2938); Michigan (864); Minnesota (1203); Mississippi (975); Missouri (2063); Montana (1446); Nebraska (1252); Nevada (1158); New Jersey (2073); New Mexico (1161); New York (2423); Ohio (985); Rhode Island (1286); Tennessee (850); Texas (2044); Utah (1547); Vermont (1092); Virginia (954); West Virginia (652); and Wyoming (893). Class I

Campbell, Angus and Philip E. Converse;

THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN LIFE, 1978 (ICPSR 7762)

A second edition of this Class I data collection is now available. Values for some variables have been corrected for approximately 10 cases and minor changes have been made in the codebook notes and frequencies addendum.

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)

A newly revised version of this data collection is now available. Codebook corrections have been made, and the codebook extensively revised to more accurately document missing data. Researchers may wish to order the new codebook. Class II

Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart;

EURO-BAROMETER 19: GENDER ROLES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, APRIL 1983 (ICPSR 8152)

A Class I version of this data collection is now available. This new version contains data for Var. No. 251 (VOTE INTENTION) for Belgium and Northern Ireland which were not available at the time of the previous release in the March 1984 *Bulletin*. Also, errors were discovered in Var. No. 161 (1ST NATIONAL GOAL). This release contains corrected data for that variable as well.

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1970 (ICPSR 7561)

Released as a Class IV dataset in 1977, a revised version of this data collection is now available. Standard ICPSR machine-readable documentation has been generated. The newly available rectangular file consists of combined family and individual records for every person in the survey. Noninterviewed households in the rectangular file are padded with missing data codes for the individual portion of the record. All nonnumeric codes and blanks have been replaced with numeric data. Linking identification variables have been added to facilitate record handling.

The dataset consists of 145,023 records with a logical record length of 346 characters. There are 156 variables per case. Class II

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, (CPS)/ SOCIAL SECURITY SUMMARY EARNINGS (SER) EXACT MATCH FILE, MARCH 1978 (ICPSR 9039)

A revised version of this dataset, first released as a Class IV study in 1983 is now available. Standard ICPSR machine-readable documentation has been generated. The newly available rectangular file consists of a combined household, family, and individual record for every person in the survey. Noninterviewed household records are padded with missing data codes for the family and person portions of the record. Nonnumeric codes and blanks have been replaced with numeric codes. Linking identification variables have been added to facilitate record handling.

The file contains information on 67,900 households, 58,488 families and 155,706 individuals. The dataset consists of 159,186 records with a logical record length of 909 characters. There are 415 variables per case.

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1981 (ICPSR 8115)

A revised version of the data collection, originally released in 1983, is now available. Standard ICPSR machine readable documentation has been generated. All nonnumeric codes and blanks have been replaced with numeric data. There are 188,764 records with a logical record length of 361. There are 229 variables per case. Class II

National Center for Health Statistics;

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY I, 1971-1975: OPHTHALMOLOGY
(ICPSR 8059)**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY I, 1971-1975: DERMATOLOGY (ICPSR
8063)**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY I, 1971-1975: AUDIOMETRIC (ICPSR
8067)**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY I, 1971-1975: BIOCHEMISTRY, SER-
OLOGY, HEMATOLOGY, PERIPHERAL BLOOD
SLIDE AND URINARY DATA (ICPSR 8069)**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY II, 1976-1980: HEMATOLOGY AND
BIOCHEMISTRY (ICPSR 8102)**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY I, 1971-1975: MEDICAL HISTORY
QUESTIONNAIRE, AGES 1-11 (ICPSR 8138)**

**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 Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys were designed to measure the nutritional status and health of the U.S. population ages 6 months-74 years and to obtain 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 and October 1983, 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 OPHTHALMOLOGY file contains 331 variables, 10,127 cases and has a logical record length of 540 characters.

The DERMATOLOGY file has 673 variables, 20,749 cases and a logical record length of 883 characters.

The AUDIOMETRIC file has 438 variables, 6,913 cases and a logical record length of 643 characters.

The BIOCHEMISTRY, SEROLOGY, HEMATOLOGY, PERIPHERAL BLOOD SLIDE AND URINARY DATA file contains 213 variables, 23,808 cases and has a logical record length of 499 characters.

The HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY file has 153 variables, 20,322 cases and a logical record length of 310 characters.

The MEDICAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE, AGES 1-11 file contains 256 variables, 4,972 cases and has a logical record length of 393 characters.

The MEDICAL HISTORY AGES 6 MONTHS-11 YEARS file contains 459 variables, 6,839 cases and has a logical record length of 685 characters.

The MEDICAL HISTORY AGES 12-74 YEARS file contains 616 variables, 18,447 cases and has a logical record length of 978 characters.

Both OSIRIS and card image versions are available. Each of the files contains approximately 100 demographic variables. Class II

The Principal Investigators of the **NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: MATURE MEN, 1981 (ICPSR 7610)** have informed ICPSR of a problem which occurred while coding the 1981 data. A number of men interviewed in 1981 (503 cases) are coded as NOT having received any Social Security retirement benefits in calendar year 1980 (item 94, 1981) even though their records indicate that they were currently receiving those benefits (item 30c, 1981), that they had retired before January 1, 1981, and that they had received similar benefits in earlier years. As a result of these coding errors, the incidence of Social Security income and family income is understated for these 503 respondents.

To remedy this problem, these steps can be taken (only for those respondents who report no Social Security Old Age or disability income in the income section of the 1981 survey).

1. For respondents who report item 30c(4), 1981, ascertain their date of retirement. If that date is prior to 1981, create a variable representing the annual amount of Social Security based on the monthly amount, changes in the Social Security benefit legislation, and the length of time in calendar year 1980 that the respondent had been retired.

2. For respondents who are not asked or who are NA on item 30c(4), 1981, a similar variable can be created from information in the 1980 survey. Respondents interviewed in 1980 were asked, "During the *last 12 months*, did you (or your wife) receive any income from Social Security or Railroad Retirement checks from the U.S. government?" Because the income data from the 1981 survey refer to calendar year 1980, more than one-half of that year's income can be obtained from the 1980 survey. This amount can be adjusted to account for changes in Social Security benefits.

3. The 1980 *KEY* family income should also be revised to include the adjusted Social Security benefits.

Following are frequency distributions for the newly calculated Social Security Income for the respondent and his wife (SSRWA) and for the revised key total family income variable (TFI81).

REVISED TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FOR 1981 SURVEY

Codes	SSRWA	TFI81
Negative	0	5
0	758	5
1-999	202	38
1000-1999	123	24
2000-2999	144	39
3000-3999	241	66
4000-4999	230	83
5000-5999	217	68
6000-6999	202	82
7000-7999	156	93
8000-8999	86	88
9000-9999	70	71
10000-14999	95	315
15000-19999	11	235
20000-24999	1	187
25000-49999	0	320
50000 or more	0	76
NA	296	1037

For more information about the cause of this problem or about how to adjust the variables in question, contact Larry Less at 614/422-3390 or Gil Nestel at 614/422-7337 at the Center for Human Resource Research, 5701 N. High St., Worthington OH, 43085-3993.

There is a coding error in the data for Part 1 of the **MORTALITY DETAIL FILES EXTERNAL CAUSE EXTRACTS, 1969-1979 (ICPSR 8224)**. Part 1 of this dataset, which represents all deaths due to external causes in 1969, is incorrectly identified by the Part/Year variable [REF 3] as "79". The data for this part (Part 1) as released are in fact 1969 data and this variable should be recoded "69". The 1969 data file also may be correctly identified by the total number of records. The 1969 data file has 159,373 records while the 1979 data file has 159,635 records.

In **EURO-BAROMETER 18: ECOLOGICAL ISSUES, OCTOBER 1982 (ICPSR 9057)**, the code documentation for Var. No. 63 (WHICH PARTY VOTE) contains the following errors: For Belgium, code 51 should read "Walloon Union (RWD) Francophone Front (FDF)". For Northern Ireland, the code categories should be documented as follows:

- 15. Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP)
- 20. Democratic Unionist Party
- 60. Alliance
- 62. Official Unionist Party
- 64. Other Unionist Party
- 65. Provisional Sinn Fein
- 90. Workers' Party (Republican Clubs)
- 96. No party preference
- 99. DK; NA

Users should note that for Northern Ireland, these code categories are not equivalent to those used for corresponding variables in previous Euro-Barometers.

There are several errors in the instructional package **AMERICAN VOTING BEHAVIOR: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1952-1980 (ICPSR 7581)**. These errors affect the printed student workbook and two of the four files of SPSS control cards.

CODEBOOK FOR 1952-1972 DATA

Variable 24: Code value "2" should read "3"
 Variable 77: Frequencies should read:

Code Value	Frequency
1	986
8	32
9	607

(Others are correct)

CODEBOOK FOR 1972-76 NATIONAL SURVEY PANEL

Variable 3: Code values range from 21 to 99 and there are 5 cases coded 0.

CODEBOOK FOR 1976 NATIONAL CROSS SECTION SURVEY

Variable 4: Non-zero code values range from 18 to 99.

CODEBOOK FOR 1980 ELECTION SURVEY

Variable 3: Code values range from 1 to 8 (rather than 0 to 7).
 Variable 60: Code value "2" should read "5".
 Variable 65: Non-zero code values range from 18 to 93.
 Variable 70: Frequencies should read:

Code Value	Frequency
0	93
1	217
2	269
3	113
4	264
5	253
6	44
7	125
9	30

SPSS CONTROL CARDS FOR 1972-76 FILE

Line 357 should read "68 variables" rather than "69 variables." This error has been corrected in the file now available from ICPSR.

SPSS CONTROL CARDS FOR 1980 FILE

There should be no slashes at the end of lines 275 and 276. This error has been corrected in the file now available from ICPSR.

The ICPSR **Guide to Resources and Services, 1983-84** erroneously describes the datasets for this instructional package. The Guide description should read:

Dataset (Part) 1: 1952-72	80 vars.
Dataset (Part) 2: 1972-76	68 vars.
Dataset (Part) 3: 1976	46 vars.
Dataset (Part) 4: 1980	78 vars.

Notes on **TIME-USE LONGITUDINAL PANEL STUDY, 1975-1981 (9054)**

1. The same Direct Data Entry screens were used in coding both respondents' and spouses' questionnaires. Questions which were asked of respondents but not spouses are padded with missing data in the spouse file; questions which were asked of spouses but not respondents are padded with missing data in the respondent file.

2. The household composition variables - V1013, V1014, and V4030 in all files (documented in codebook as 10013, 10014, 26030) - have a valid code which should appear under the code group heading "Respondent, no spouse":

12. Respondent and other adult relatives or non-relatives.

3. The synthetic week filter variables - V8399 in the respondent and spouse files (documented as 27399 in the spouse codebook and 28399 in the respondent codebook) - have THREE valid codes:

0. Does not have synthetic week data

1. Has synthetic week data derived from four days: two weekdays, one Saturday and one Sunday

2. Has synthetic week data derived from three days: one weekday, one Saturday and one Sunday.

Users should refer to page 12 of the User's Manual for more information on the construction of these variables.

Notes and Errata

ICPSR

Users of the **WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III: 1948-1977 (ICPSR 7761)** have brought two anomalies in the Aggregate Events dataset to the attention of the ICPSR staff. For variable 341 (Annual Average Growth Rates in GNP per Capita, 1970-1978), there are several negative data values for which the minus sign was not left-justified in the code field. The following table lists the country code, country name and the data values for these cases:

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	V341 DATA VALUE			
			490	ZAIR	0-22
			500	UGND	0-28
			520	SMLA	00-1
031	BHMS	0-64	530	ETHP	00-1
051	JMCA	0-14	541	MZBQ	0-55
055	GRND	0-18	551	ZMBA	00-9
110	GYNA	00-2	552	ZIMB	0-10
411	EQGN	0-59	580	MDGS	0-27
433	SNGL	00-3	581	CMRS	0-53
435	MRTN	00-6	620	LBYA	0-26
436	NGER	00-6	692	BHRN	0-14
439	UPVL	0-10	694	QTAR	0-25
451	SRLE	0-13	696	UAR	0-56
452	GHNA	0-30	760	BHTN	00-2
483	CHAD	00-6	781	MLDV	0-21

Some statistical program packages will object to the placement of the minus signs above. To rectify this, the minus signs should be left-justified in the four-column coding field and leading zeros inserted before the first significant digit.

In addition, the codebook entry for variable 356 (Total Military Expenditure (Current Million U.S. Dollars), 1978) has a typographical error. The total number of valid cases (N) for this variable is listed in the codebook as 146. The correct value for N is 142.

Other Announcements

ICPSR

DO YOU HAVE THE CORRECT ADDRESS FOR UPS DELIVERIES?

Since the majority of ICPSR shipments are sent by United Parcel Service (UPS), please be sure that you include your building and room number in your address if you do not have a street address. This will facilitate the delivery of your packages. If you are unsure of the address that ICPSR has in the files for you, please feel free to check with us. Also, if you are sending packages to ICPSR via UPS, please note that our street address is not the same as our post-office box mailing address. Send UPS packages to ICPSR, 426 Thompson St., Ann Arbor MI, 48109.

THE ICPSR BULLETIN WILL PUBLISH AGAIN IN THE FALL

This is the last issue of the **Bulletin** until fall. After summer vacation we will resume publication and the first issue should reach those on the mailing list in late October. We try to mail only during the academic year and we hope this got to you before you left campus for the summer. During the summer the latest additions to our series list will be announced on the ICPSR HOTLINE which can be reached by calling 313/763-3486 any time.

ICPSR INVITES TEACHING PACKAGE PROPOSALS

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) has been urged to direct greater effort to encouraging and facilitating empirically oriented instruction in the social sciences. As a step in that direction, partial support is offered for preparation and publication of at least two undergraduate teaching packages. Support in the amount of a maximum of \$3,000 (no overhead) for each package will be awarded competitively with the ICPSR Council directing the review process and exercising final determination of awards of support. The review process will involve review of proposals and review of completed products for acceptance. The competition is open to faculty, graduate students, and staff affiliated with ICPSR member colleges and universities.

Awards of support will be payable one-half upon acceptance of proposals and one-half upon acceptance by the Council of completed products. Supported materials will be published and disseminated by the Consortium. A pre-proposal of 3-5 pages referencing the points listed under "guidelines" is the initial step in the application process. Inquiries and pre-proposals should be directed to Henry Heitowit of the Consortium staff.

Guidelines

Supported packages should include a monograph for student use along with computer-based supporting materials in the form of a data file, simulation or other modeling program(s), or some combination thereof, as well as an instructor's guide. However, innovative alternative approaches will be welcomed. Materials can be intended as one- or two-week units in courses, for longer segments of courses, to provide the basis of a complete course, or designed for purposes of self-instruction. In reviewing pre-proposals, the criteria given below will be employed.

- (1) Proposals can be oriented toward any discipline or area of the social sciences. Preference will be given to proposals that are applicable to two or more disciplines or areas of study.
- (2) Preference will also be given to proposals that look toward providing students with experience in conceptualizing and measuring social and political processes and in formulating and testing hypotheses.
- (3) Proposed materials can be relevant to any level of undergraduate instruction.
- (4) Proposed materials should not be machine or analytic-system specific but should be designed for use employing alternative machines and systems. Preference will be given to materials that can be employed on all levels of equipment—micro- and minicomputers as well as larger equipment—and to materials that reduce the investment required of instructors to teach students to use computational systems.
- (5) Preference will be given to proposals for further development, extension, and refinement of materials that have been employed and tested in prototype form. Except in rare instances preference will not be given to proposals to revise, update, or produce a new edition of previously published materials.
- (6) It is anticipated that proposed teaching materials will be oriented toward significant substantive problems and issues in the social sciences. More methodologically oriented proposals will also be considered particularly as they look toward contributing to improved quantitative literacy among students of the social sciences. Proposals that are concerned with significant substantive problems and also promise to contribute to improved quantitative literacy will be given particular preference.

Continued on page 17

Pre-proposals

Pre-proposals should include in an introduction an overview of the materials proposed for development. The overview should provide a general description of the proposed materials, indicate topical foci and goals and their significance, and discuss underlying pedagogical approaches and assumptions.

The body of the proposal should address the criteria summarized above in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review. The range of courses or students to which the proposed materials would be relevant should be communicated. Prior experience, if any, in using the proposed materials in prototype form should be described. The nature of data or programs to be employed should be indicated. The source of data or programs should also be given. If commercially supported or proprietary computer programs are to be employed, costs and conditions of availability should be explained. Data may be drawn from any source including Consortium holdings. However, data employed must be in "clean" form and available for dissemination and use without restriction.

Technical information should include the size of data files in terms of numbers of cases and variables and approximate numbers of characters or card images. In the case of computer programs, the language to be employed should be given along with an indication of size in terms of machine memory and storage requirements. The types and categories of machine for which materials will be suited should also be indicated, along with the analytic or other systems required for use with the proposed materials. Any other technical information of relevance to assessment of proposals should be provided. Special attention should be given to explaining approaches to be employed to reduce burdens upon instructors in teaching students to use computational systems.

Proposal Submission and Awards

Initial pre-proposals should be about three pages in length, and the applicant's *vita* should be included as well. Pre-proposals should be submitted on or before August 31, 1984. Applicants who have successfully passed the pre-proposal stage of the competition will be asked to provide a full proposal by November 1, 1984. Notification of awards of support will be given on or before December 31, 1984, with completed products to be provided by September 30, 1985 for final Council and external review for acceptance. If in the judgment of the Council and reviewers acceptable proposals are not received, only one or no awards will be made. One half of awarded support will be paid at the time of acceptance of proposals; the remainder will be paid following final review and acceptance of completed products.

Inquiries and proposals should be addressed to:

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR, Room 4080 ISR
University of Michigan
P O Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

UPDATES TO SERIAL HOLDINGS LIST

Here are the newest additions to our serial holdings. They have been acquired since the complete list was published in the January 1984 **Bulletin** and are indicated by an asterisk (*). Annotating that list will create an up-to-date record of all of ICPSR's serial datasets.

Annual Housing Survey, 1981 [United States]: National File

Annual Housing Survey, 1981 [United States]: National Core File

*Annual Survey of Governments, 1976: Finance Statistics

*Annual Survey of Governments, 1978: Finance Statistics

*Annual Survey of Governments, 1978: Employment Statistics

CBS News Exit Polls, 1982

CBS/*New York Times* National Survey, 1982

*CBS/*New York Times* Surveys, 1983

Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample 1/1000 A Sample

*Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4B Extract

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

*Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Health History Supplement Ages 12-74 Years

Health Interview Survey, 1980

*National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, Youth Cohort, 1982

*Panel Study of Income Dynamics: 1968-1982

*Uniform Crime Reports: National Time Series Data, 1967-1980

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

The remaining files of the following two datasets released in March 1983 are now available. See the March **Bulletin** for a description of these files.

The Police Contact file is now available for **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, 1948-1977 [RACINE, WISCONSIN]: THREE BIRTH COHORTS (ICPSR 8163)**

The Home files are now available for **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, 1948-1977 [RACINE, WISCONSIN]: CITY ECOLOGICAL DATA (ICPSR 8164)**

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**.

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983

Part 5 (September 1983) and Part 6 (October 1983)

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1982: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1940: PUBLIC USE SAMPLES

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1950: PUBLIC USE SAMPLES

VOTING SCORES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1948-1982

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May 1984

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