
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

October 1984

The General Social Survey: A National Data Resource for Sociologists and Other Social Scientists

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The National Science Foundation has for the last several years supported three on-going survey data collection projects for the social sciences, and the data for all three are available through ICPSR. Two of these projects are fairly specialized, the American National Election Studies being primarily of interest to political scientists and political sociologists, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics being primarily of interest to economists. The third, the American General Social Survey, is of interest to a broader spectrum of the social science community.

The GSS project, which is the brainchild of James A. Davis, now of Harvard University, began in 1972 with a survey of about 1,600 respondents selected to represent the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 48 coterminous United States. The interview schedule for the 1972 survey was constructed with input from 105 social scientists, who suggested questions and reacted to a first draft of the schedule prepared by the project staff. The original primary purpose of the project was to monitor trends in important attitudes, feelings, and kinds of behavior, and thus most of the questions selected for inclusion on the first GSS had been asked at least twice previously on American national surveys conducted by such survey organizations as the National Opinion Research Center (through whose facilities the GSS is conducted), the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, and the major commercial polling organizations, such as Gallup.

In 1973, the GSS was expanded by the inclusion of a large number of additional variables, most of which also had been used on earlier surveys. The selection of items was made by the staff with the assistance of a small advisory committee

which included Otis D. Duncan, James Short, Otto Larsen, Philip Hastings, and Stephen Withey. At the same time, a rotational scheme was set up for future surveys, whereby some items were to appear on every survey and some on two of every three successive surveys--a scheme which has been maintained with only minor modifications. Annual surveys were conducted through 1978, when the GSS temporarily went on an every-other-year schedule, so that there were no surveys in 1979 and 1981. There has been a survey each year since 1982.

The General Social Survey has contained questions, and batteries of questions, on a variety of topics of interest to sociologists and other social scientists, ranging from happiness and satisfaction to attitudes toward work, from sex standards to attitudes concerning the rights of racial and ethnic minority populations. Among the more widely used items are a battery of civil liberties questions from a famous 1954 study by Samuel Stouffer and batteries of questions about attitudes toward abortion, confidence in institutions, and attitudes toward women's rights. A short vocabulary test and batteries of questions about desirable qualities for a child to have and about voluntary association memberships are among the items on all, most, or some of the surveys.

A unique feature of the GSS is the information which is included on a very broad and varied assortment of pre-adult and earlier-adult background characteristics. These include years of school completed by both the father (or father substitute) and the mother, the father's occupational prestige, the father's detailed occupation, the religion in which the respondent was raised, whether or not the

mother worked outside the home at different stages of the respondent's childhood, whether or not the parents divorced before the respondent was age 16, whether or not a parent died before the respondent was 16, size of community lived in at age 16, region lived in at age 16, number of siblings, and the respondent's estimate of the relative economic standing of the family of orientation, among others. Adult background characteristics include age at first marriage, whether or not the respondent has ever been divorced or legally separated, and number of children ever born to the respondent.

Each year since 1977, a cumulative data file has been prepared which includes data from all the surveys from 1972 through the most recent survey: the 1972-1984 data file and codebook are now available from ICPSR. The cumulative data files are valuable not only for trend and cohort studies but also for aggregating cases from all (or some) of the surveys to study small sub-populations, which are not adequately represented on any one survey, such as only children or persons whose parents were divorced. One subpopulation--blacks--can be studied not only by pooling data from the different surveys but also by using data from a supplementary sample of 354 blacks who were interviewed for the 1982 survey.

The data from some other supplements to the GSS (funded from sources other than the NSF) are distributed with the recent cumulative files. For instance, in 1983 Father Andrew Greeley paid for the addition of a number of questions about religious practices and beliefs, and these questions were repeated in 1984 and will be repeated in 1985. These questions, along with a number of items on religion which have been a regular feature of the GSS, provide some of the best available information on the religious practices and beliefs of Americans. For example, a question about the respondent's frequency of attendance at religious services has been a standard item, and Greeley's supplement adds

questions about the mother's and father's frequency of attendance while the respondent was growing up. A question about belief in an afterlife has been asked on several of the surveys, and the supplement contains a battery of questions about the respondent's conception of an afterlife. In 1982, the Ford Foundation paid for a supplement of attitudes toward the military and in 1983 it paid for a similar but shorter supplement. The data from both of these supplements are included in the 1972-1984 cumulative file and will be in subsequent cumulative files.

The GSS remains primarily a social indicators project, and its utility for monitoring trends increases as the period covered by the data reaches twelve years and beyond. However, the project has recently been modified to give one-time intensive treatments to a few topics considered to be of special importance by the principal investigators (James A. Davis and Tom Smith) or by the Board of Overseers formed in 1982. One such topic to be covered on the 1985 survey is the role of government in post-industrial society. Questions comparable to those asked on the American GSS will be asked at about the same time (February, March) on similar national surveys in England, West Germany, and Australia. Another innovation on the 1985 survey will be a battery of social network items, developed from a proposal by Ronald Burt, a member of the Board of Overseers. The resulting social network data will be the first ever gathered from a national probability sample. The social network variables will have great potential utility for use as independent variables in studies which use as dependent variables virtually any of the attitudinal and behavioral variables covered by the GSS.

The current Board of Overseers consists of Peter Rossi, chair, Ronald Burt, Jon Robinson, John Mueller, David Knoke, Stephen Cutler, Duane Alwin, Karen Mason, Judith Blake, Greg Duncan, James Beniger, Robert Groves, Stanley Presser, Richard Berk, and myself.

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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 300 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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Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith;
**GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE
 FILE, 1972-1984 (ICPSR 8294)**

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

The General Social Surveys were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) during February, March and April of 1972 - 1978, 1980, and 1982-1984. No surveys were conducted in 1979 or 1981. A total of 17,052 cases are in the file.

The cumulative dataset is currently available with SPSS and SPSS-X control cards. An OSIRIS data file is being prepared and will be announced on the hotline as soon as it is ready for distribution. Class IV

NOTE: Please see the Notes and Errata section of this Bulletin for more information on this previously-released data collection.

Davis, James A., and Tom W. Smith;
**GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE
 FILE, 1972-1982 (ICPSR 9010)**

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has made available a cumulative dataset merging nine years of General Social Surveys into a single file, 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 1980 and 1982. No surveys were conducted in 1979 or 1981. A total of 13,626 interviews were completed. The 1972 cumulative file is available in OSIRIS and card-image formats and includes a total of 13,626 respondents, with 11 decks of data per respondent. SPSS control cards are also available. There are 539 variables. Class I

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice;
**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 (ICPSR
 9028)**

This comprehensive and authoritative source of officially reported crime has been expanded to include data for 1981 and 1982. These data, processed from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Master tapes, cover every monthly return submitted by law enforcement agencies in the United States between 1980 and 1982. There are 12 files in all: the following four 1980 UCR data files were previously announced in the January 1984 *Bulletin*. (Please see the *Revisions/Updates* section of this *Bulletin* for the latest versions of these data).

- Part 1: Offenses Known and Persons Arrested, 1980 (2nd edition)
- Part 2: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1980
- Part 3: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1980
- Part 4: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1980

The following six files represent new additions to this collection now being released for the first time. The remaining two files will be released at a later date.

- Part 5: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1981
- Part 6: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1981
- Part 7: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1981
- Part 9: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1982
- Part 10: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1982
- Part 11: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1982

With one exception, the data within each of the three general file types (Offenses Known, etc.; Property Stolen

and Recovered; and Supplementary Homicide Report) have been processed by ICPSR into identical formats so that a single codebook may be used to access different years of data. The exception is the 1980 "Offenses Known" file (Part 1). Although many of the variables found in this file are comparable with variables in the 1981 and 1982 "Offenses Known" files, the 1980 file contains information on the number of persons arrested by each agency and does not contain data on police assaults. The 1981 and 1982 files have identical structures and include monthly data broken down by detailed offense and clearance types as well as a summary of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted.

The data in all files except the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) were collected at the agency-level. Agencies are identified by FBI "ORI" code, geographic region, state, population size and group, as well as an alphabetic agency name variable. SMSA codes created by the FBI and county codes are also included. Data in the SHR files were collected at the incident-level. Information on victims and offenders (up to a maximum of 10 victims and 11 offenders) such as gender, race, age, relationship and circumstances is included for each homicide "incident" (situations separated by time and place). Incidents are identified by month of occurrence, homicide type, situation type, ORI code, and population size and group. In general, record identifiers in all parts of this multi-part data collection allow considerable flexibility in creating aggregations or subsets.

Because some parts of this data collection are very large, these data are normally available only in OSIRIS and logical-record-length formats. Class II

CBS News/The New York Times;

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

These seven 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. The October survey was conducted in two waves, before and after President Reagan's speech about Grenada on October 27, 1983. The October samples are weighted separately, and two separate datasets for October are being released. The October datasets may be analyzed separately, or may be combined. 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, and in card-image format. Class I

Part 1: January 1983. N=1597. 113 variables. Conducted January 16-19, 1983. 1597 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. N=1489. 100 variables. Conducted April 7-11, 1983. 1489 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 an attempt to test alternative question wording.

Part 3: June 1983. N=1365. 112 variables. Conducted June 20-26, 1983. 1365 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: "Plane" 1983. N=705. 44 variables. Conducted September 14, 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.

Part 5: September 1983. N=1587. 105 variables. Conducted September 24-28, 1983. Respondents were asked questions about telephone service, U.S. troops in Lebanon, possible Presidential candidates, and President Reagan's handling of economic and foreign policy. Two versions of the questionnaire were used in an attempt to test alternative question wording. (A question about the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon was included only in one of those versions.)

Part 6: October 1983 (Prespeech). N=548. 51 variables. Conducted October 26, 1983, before President Reagan's speech on Grenada. Respondents were asked about U.S. troops in Grenada and Lebanon, the attack on the Marine barracks in Lebanon, and Reagan's handling of foreign policy.

Part 7: October 1983 (Postspeech). N=545. 51 variables. Conducted October 27, 1983, after President Reagan's speech on Grenada. Respondents were asked about U.S. troops in Grenada and Lebanon, the attack on the Marine barracks in Lebanon, and Reagan's handling of foreign policy.

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS, NATIONAL SAMPLE 1982-1983 (ICPSR 7635)

The National Crime Surveys were designed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to obtain detailed information about crime, its victims, and consequences. The data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau using a national sample of households drawn with a stratified multistage cluster procedure. Rotating subsamples were reinterviewed at six-month intervals.

Interviews were conducted with each household member over 12 years old and recorded detailed information about each household or personal victimization. The data include type of crime, description of offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses, and demographic characteristics of household members and neighborhood. Data are available for over 35,000 households per collection quarter. Class I

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Please note the ICPSR mailing address for United Parcel Service (UPS) shipments: ICPSR, Institute for Social Research, 426 Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

National Center for Educational Statistics;
HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE COHORT FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1982) (ICPSR 8297)
HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SENIOR COHORT FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1982) (ICPSR 8297)

This survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) on behalf of the National Center for Educational Statistics as part of a major longitudinal multi-cohort study of American youth; 1980 was the first wave of data for the cohorts involved and 1982 is the first follow up for the senior and sophomore cohorts. ICPSR will be distributing two separate data collections: HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 7896) containing the original survey, and this follow-up version which has a codebook for each cohort.

The structure and documentation of High School and Beyond First Follow-Up data files represent a departure from Base Year (1980) practices. The Base Year student file contains data from both the senior and sophomore cohorts. Due to the more complex design of the First Follow-Up and resulting increase in the volume of available data, separate files have been created for the two cohorts.

The First Follow-Up sample consists of approximately 30,000 1980 sophomores and 12,000 1980 seniors. It retains the multistage, stratified, and clustered design of the Base Year sample. All students selected during the Base Year had a probability of inclusion in the First Follow-Up. NORC attempted to survey all 1980 sophomores and a subsample of 1980 seniors. Group administration of questionnaires and tests were utilized with the sophomore cohort, and mailed questionnaires were utilized with the senior cohort.

The First Follow-Up survey questionnaire for 1980 sophomores replicates nearly all the items used in the Base Year questionnaire. Content areas of the sophomore Follow-Up questionnaire included education, postsecondary education, work/labor force participation, demographics, and values. Additional supplementary questionnaires were utilized for those 1980 sophomores who are not currently attending any school, who have transferred to other schools, and for those who have graduated early. The sophomore cohort was administered the same cognitive test in both the Base Year and the First Follow-up.

The 1980 senior cohort First Follow-Up Questionnaire, administered to all members of the elder cohort, differed from the sophomore questionnaire in that it emphasized postsecondary school and work experiences while the sophomore questionnaire focused mainly on high school experiences. Content areas in the senior questionnaire included education, work, financial status, marital status,

and demographics. The senior cohort was not retested in the First Follow-Up. In both the senior and sophomore First Follow-Up Questionnaires thirty items were identified as critical items, for which data was to be retrieved from respondents if necessary.

The collection consists of nine files, five files pertaining to the sophomore cohort and four files pertaining to the senior cohort. File 1 has a logical record length of 3115, files 2-8 have logical record lengths of 80, and file 9 contains 2627 characters. There are 138,436 total records in the data collection. The sophomore files contain 90,206 total records and the senior files contain 48,230 records. Class IV

Welch, Susan, and John G. Peters;
ATTITUDES OF AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATORS, 1975 (ICPSR 8161)

This data collection focuses on state legislators' attitudes towards political corruption. The first wave of interviewing started in October, 1975. The survey consisted of items concerning general attitudes about political corruption as well as questions designed to assess the likelihood of the occurrence of political corruption at all levels of government. In addition, state legislators were asked to evaluate particular types of activities for their degree of "corruptness". For some of these activities, legislators were asked to assess the frequency of occurrence within their own legislative settings. The survey instrument also contained questions about current social and political issues. Standard demographic variables (eg. age, sex, education) and other background variables (eg. party identification, district information) were included as well.

The universe of the study was all state senators or members of the upper houses of the state legislatures. A random sample of 24 states was chosen for investigation. In those 24 states, all legislators in the upper houses of the state legislature were mailed a questionnaire (978 legislators in all). Legislators who did not respond to the original questionnaire were sent a follow-up questionnaire identical to the original one. The first two waves netted a 42% return rate. Subsequently, a 171-person random subsample of the remaining nonrespondents was sent a shortened one-page version of the survey instrument; 21% of those legislators responded to this second follow-up survey. Overall, the dataset includes 441 cases for 86 variables. Class II

Related Publications:

Welch, Susan and John G. Peters;
"Political Corruption in America," *American Political Science Review*, 72 (September, 1978): 974-984.

Welch, Susan and John G. Peters;
"Elite Attitudes on Economic, Welfare, and Social Issues," *Polity*, 14 (Fall, 1981): 160-177.

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1981 (ICPSR 8277)

The Offender Based Transaction Statistics 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 1981.

Using the individual adult offender as the unit of 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 prosecution, 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.

The data are in one file which has 35 variables for 298,847 cases. Class IV

Glick, Henry R.;
JUDICIAL SELECTION AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION INNOVATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970-1979 (ICPSR 8252)

This dataset contains information for all 50 states on the major developments in the selection of state judges and the administration of each state court system. The data include the age of the state administrator's office, the percentage of court administrative staffers per total number of judges in trial courts, the salary of the state court administrator, and the percentage of total state expenditures allocated to court management. In addition, the court systems are rated according to eight indexes including the Berkson/Carbon Consolidation and Simplification of Trial Court Structure Index and the 1967 Procedural Rule-making Power Index. The primary sources of the data were several data collections obtained by the Principal Investigator from the American Judicature Society and the Council of State Government. There are 20 variables for 50 records, with one 80-character record for each state. Class III

Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc.;
PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), NEW ORLEANS, 1979 (ICPSR 8219)

The Prosecutor's Management and Information System (PROMIS) is a computer-based management information system for public prosecution agencies. PROMIS was initially developed with funds from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to cope with the problems of a large, urban prosecution agency where mass production operations have superseded the traditional practice of a single attorney preparing and prosecuting a given case from inception to final disposition. The combination of massive volumes of cases and the assembly-line fragmentation of responsibility and control has created a situation where one case is indistinguishable from another and where the effects of problems at various points or stages in the assembly line on ultimate case disposition go undetected and uncorrected.

One unique feature of PROMIS which addresses these problems is the automated evaluation of cases. Through the application of a uniform set of criteria, PROMIS assigns two numerical ratings to each case: one signifying the gravity of the crime through a measurement of the amount of harm done to society, and the other signifying the gravity of the prior criminal record of the accused. These ratings make it possible to select the more important cases for intensive, pre-trial preparation and to assure even-handed treatment of cases of like gravity.

A complementary feature of PROMIS is the automation of reasons for decisions made or actions taken along the assembly line. Reasons for dismissing cases prior to trial on their merits can be related to earlier cycles of postponements for various reasons and to the reasoning behind intake and screening decisions. The PROMIS dataset also includes information about the defendant; case characteristics and processes; charge, sentencing and continuance processes; and the witnesses/victims involved with a case.

PROMIS was first used in 1971 in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. To enhance the ability to transfer the PROMIS concepts and software to other communities, LEAA awarded a grant to the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) in Washington, D.C. The New Orleans PROMIS dataset is one product of this grant.

The New Orleans PROMIS dataset is organized in a hierarchical data structure with over 88,000 records and a total of six records per case. Each record includes data about a particular aspect of a case including data about the (1) defendant (about 12 variables); (2) case (about 72 variables); (3) charges (about 26 variables); (4) sentencing (about 18 variables); (5) continuances (about 16 variables); and (6) witnesses/victims (about 18 variables). Class II

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING,
 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRO-
 DATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE
 (ICPSR 8211)**

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. At this time, the B Sample is ready for distribution.

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 PUMS 1980 B Sample 1/1000 file is a single file containing data for the entire nation. The datafile is hierarchical in structure, with data records for each household selected as well as for every person residing in the selected households. Each of the 320,778 data records has a logical record length of 193 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING,
 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRO-
 DATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE
 (ICPSR 8212)**

The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1980 Census contain individual- and household-level information from the "long-form" questionnaire 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. At this time, the C Sample is ready for distribution.

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 PUMS 1980 C Sample 1/1000 file is a single file containing data for the entire nation. The datafile is hierarchical in structure, with data records for each household selected as well as for every person residing in the selected households. Each of the 321,154 data records has a logical record length of 193 characters. Class IV

Mackie, Thomas T.;
**INTERNATIONAL ALMANAC OF ELECTORAL
 HISTORY, 1981 (ICPSR 8247)**

This data collection was assembled by Professor Thomas T. Mackie of the University of Strathclyde, Scotland. The data are published in *The International Almanac of Electoral History* edited by Thomas T. Mackie and Richard Rose. The data set contains information for elections in specified countries from the beginning of competitive national elections until December of 1981. Included are the U.S. Presidential election returns and votes for members of the lower houses of parliament in the remaining countries in the survey. Votes are recorded for every party which has at least once secured one percent or more of the valid vote in a national election. Some parties with fewer votes are included where this aids cross-national comparison, or where the separatist or regional character of the party may lead it to regard its own "nation" as smaller than the total electorate.

The universe for the sample included the following countries; Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

The data collection is arranged into six files. File 1 contains an introduction, file 2 contains the codebook for the data, and file 3 contains the English language name for each party. The fourth file contains summary information for each election such as the size of the electorate, turnout, valid and invalid votes, total votes, and the number of seats in parliament. The fifth file contains the number of votes cast for each party at each election. The sixth file contains the number of seats won by each party at each election and the total number of seats in the legislature. Missing data is denoted by a blank in all files.

The collection consists of a total of 3,144 records: 25 records in file 1, 88 records in file 2, 608 records in file 3, 598 records in file 4, 1,094 records in file 5, and 731 records in file 6. Each file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING,
1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE
4A (ICPSR 8282)**

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. The files also contain 100 percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. This series is comprised of STF 4A, STF 4B, and STF 4C. All series have identical tables and format, but differ in geographic coverage.

Population items tabulated for each area include demographic data and information on schooling, ethnicity, labor force status, children, and details about occupation and income. Housing items include data on size and condition of the housing unit as well as information on value, age, water, sewage and heating, vehicles, and monthly owner costs.

STF 4A focuses on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and counties or county equivalents, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, and tracted areas outside of SMSAs in each State. The data collection STF 4A contains one file for every state. The collection summarizes data for the total population.

ICPSR has received data sets from four states to date. The four states, Texas, Georgia, Washington, and Michigan, each contain a logical record length of 1956. The Texas file contains a total of 496,236 records, the Georgia file contains a total of 113,379 records, there are 154,814 records in the Washington file, and the Michigan file contains a total of 243,652 records. Class IV

(Member price for STF 4A files is \$70/reel. This price may be subject to change. STF 4A files for additional states will be acquired as requested.)

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 4B consists of 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. The files also contain 100% counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units.

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. 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.

The geographic entities for which all STF4B data items are tabulated are as follows, in abbreviated form: State; SCSAs; SMSAs; Urbanized Areas; All Counties and County Equivalents; MCD/CCDs; Places of 2,500+ Population; and American Indian Reservations/Alaska Native Villages.

Each logical "record" in these files consists of 86,064 characters; for each of these records 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 of the seven record types*. The number of data records varies by state.

Data for all 51 states and the District of Columbia are now available. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981 [UNITED
STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8285)**

The Annual Housing Surveys normally consist of two data collections for each year: a national sample of housing units and a sample of housing units in selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

The 1981 SMSA files included the following fifteen SMSAs: Anaheim, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Dallas, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; Fort Worth, Texas; Madison, Wisconsin; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota; Newark, New Jersey; Orlando, Florida; Phoenix, Arizona; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Spokane, Washington; Tacoma, Washington; Washington, D.C.; and Wichita, Kansas.

The collection contains data focusing on such housing characteristics as year structure built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, property value, housing quality, housing expenses, heating equipment, and neighborhood conditions. Statistics also include income sources, physical disabilities of the occupants, and travel to work data. Information on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are recorded, along with data on schooling, Spanish origin, length of residence, and tenure for the householder.

The collection contains fifteen files, one for each SMSA. The logical record length for each file is 1440 characters. There are 73,173 records in the data collection. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1981: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8269)

This data collection was created by expanding the March CPS format to include estimated taxes paid (Federal and State individual income taxes, property taxes on owner-occupied housing units, Social Security taxes, retirement taxes) and after-tax money income. The estimates of after-tax money income in this file were derived by simulating the amount of taxes paid by sample households on the March CPS microdata file.

In addition to the usual monthly labor force data found on CPS files, supplemental data are provided on work experience, types and amounts of "before-tax" money income received during the previous calendar year, and migration. Data are also furnished for seven non-cash income sources and characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are provided for members of each household.

The universe for this data collection is the civilian non-institutional population of the U.S. living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base. A probability sample is used in selecting housing units. The data file has 333,680 records, one for each person sampled. The logical record length is 414 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, APRIL 1983 (ICPSR 8265)

The universe for this data collection is all persons in the civilian non-institutional population in the U.S. living in households. Approximately 71,000 households were selected for the sample.

Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Additional items pertain to country of birth, immigration, and fertility of immigrant women. Information provided includes date of birth, country of birth, citizenship status, year entered the United States, number of children born, date of birth of the most recent child, total number of children born in countries outside American jurisdiction, and number of children born in countries outside American jurisdiction currently living in the household.

The data file has 168,594 records, one for each person sampled. The logical record length is 480 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH/APRIL 1982 MATCH FILES: ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT (ICPSR 8267)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household survey sample consisting of the civilian non-institutional population of the U.S. living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in households not on a military base.

The file comprises records for the six rotation groups common to the March and April 1982 Current Population Surveys. For females 18 years and over, data are included on alimony and child support collected from the April supplement. These data highlight alimony and child support arrangements made at the time of separation or divorce, amount of payments actually received, and value and type of any property settlement. This file also provides the usual monthly labor force data plus data on work experience, income, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Additional data for persons 15 years and over are available concerning work weeks, work hours per week, and income. Information on age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin were collected for each person in the household enumerated.

The data file has 203,349 records, one for each person sampled. The logical record length is 480 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8266)

In this data collection, comprehensive data are made available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Additional data focus on occupational mobility, job training, and length of time at current job. Data include labor force status and occupation in January 1982, length of time worked in the current occupation, and length of time worked continuously for the present employer.

The universe for this data collection is all persons in the civilian non-institutional population in the U.S. living in households. Approximately 71,000 households were selected for the sample. The data file has 168,124 records, one for each person sampled. The logical record length is 481 characters. Class IV

Parnes, Herbert S.;
**NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF
 LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982
 (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. Department of Labor. Five age cohorts have been studied, some since 1966, mature men, mature women, young men, young women, and youth. The latest additions to the collection are the data for Young Men for 1981, Young Women for 1980, and Youth 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 is provided on microfiche cards and will include information for the entire Young Men cohort, 1966-1981, the entire Young Women cohort, 1968-1980 and the entire Youth Cohort, 1979-1982. Class IV

Cook, Constance Ewing;
SURVEY OF PUBLIC INTEREST GROUP MEMBERS, 1982 (ICPSR 8284)

This data collection was assembled by Professor Constance Ewing Cook of Albion College. This project was partially supported by a grant to Albion College from the Mellon Foundation. The study examines the attitudes of members of public interest groups regarding their reasons for joining the organizations, their activism, their level of satisfaction and plans for membership renewal, their knowledgeability about the group's choice of issues, and the degree of membership involvement in organizational issues. Also included are data regarding the gender, age, education, and occupation of the members.

The universe for the sample included Michigan members of Common Cause, the American Civil Liberties Union, the League of Women Voters, and the Conservative Caucus. The data were collected by sending mail questionnaires to 250 randomly selected members of the above public interest groups.

The data collection has a file containing SPSS control cards and a data file comprised of four components, one for each public interest group. Each component contains the same 29 variables. There are 79 records in the control cards file and 562 records in the data file. The collection is available only in card-image format. Class IV

Berk, Richard A. and Lawrence W. Sherman;
**SPECIFIC DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST
 FOR DOMESTIC ASSAULT: MINNEAPOLIS,
 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8250)**

This data collection contains data on 330 domestic violent events. The data were collected between March 1981 and September 1982. There are several parts to this collection. The first deals with information about domestic assault incidents taken from the persons involved in such incidents. Interviews were conducted with all parties to the domestic assault. Included here are such items as socio-economic and demographic attributes of the suspect and victim, their relationship (husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend, lover, divorced, separated), the nature of the argument that spurred the assault, the presence or absence of physical violence, and the nature and extent of police contact in the incident.

In addition to data on the individuals involved in the disputes, police arrest records were also documented. The date of the crime, the ethnicity of the participants, the presence or absence of alcohol or drugs, a weapon, and a police assault in the incident were also recorded.

This data collection has 9 files and there are over 100 variables for the 330 domestic assaults investigated. Class IV

Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen;
**ADULT CRIMINAL CAREERS, MICHIGAN:
 1974-1977 (ICPSR 8279)**

These data are intended to develop estimates of the extent and variation of individual offending. The data were taken from the computerized criminal history files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included are the adult criminal records of individuals 17 years of age and older arrested in Michigan from 1974 to 1977.

The primary criterion for inclusion in the sample was at least one arrest in Michigan for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft. Once sampled, the arrest history includes data on ALL recorded arrests through 1977, regardless of offense type. The full dataset includes records for 41,191 individuals for a total of 200,007 arrests.

The dataset is organized by individual, including demographic aspects of the individual (birth date, state of birth, sex, and race) followed by information from the individual's arrest record. The arrest records include the date of arrest, the offenses charged, the disposition (convicted, dismissed, or acquitted), and the sentence.

Because the data are organized by individual, they are suitable for longitudinal analyses of individual offending patterns over a long period of time. The data are contained in one file with 57 variables for 241,198 cases. Class IV

Congressional Quarterly, Inc.;

VOTING SCORES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1945-1982 (ICPSR 7645)

The data for this study were assembled from the voting studies published by the Congressional Quarterly, Inc. in Volumes II through XXXVIII of the *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*. Included in this study are the voting scores for members of Congress who served at any time during the period beginning with the Second Session of the 79th Congress in 1946 and ending with the Second Session of the 97th Congress in 1982. Except for the 79th, 80th, 96th, and 97th Congresses, Congressional Quarterly (CQ) regularly computed voting scores for each Senator and Representative for each Session of the Congress and for the entire Congress.

There are several major types of voting scores that are recorded in this data collection. The *voting participation* score is basically an indicator of the Member's attendance. The *partisan voting* score is calculated on a subset of the total roll calls which CQ designates as Party Unity roll calls, i.e. roll calls in which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. The *bipartisan voting* score was consistently figured by CQ on a subset of the total Bipartisan roll calls, i.e. roll calls in which a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way. This score is not included in the CQ Almanacs after 1977. CQ calculated a Member's *conservative coalition* score on a subset of roll calls in which a majority of voting Southern Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans opposed the position of a majority of voting Northern Democrats. The *presidential issues* score rates Members of Congress on those roll calls dealing with issues on which the President has clearly and previously stated a personal position. From 1955 to 1970, this score was further subdivided into support scores for foreign and for domestic policies of the President. The *federal role* score gauges the Congressperson's support or opposition concerning moves for a larger or smaller federal role. Finally there is a set of *interest group* scores. Beginning in 1960, CQ released "Group Ratings" for which the Congressperson's support of interest groups was scored. These scores were taken from the *CQ Weekly Reports* for these years and added to the voting studies files.

There are 753 variables for 393 cases in the Senate file and 802 variables for 1827 cases in the House file. The identification variables in each include Member Name, Member's state, Member's party, and the unique five-digit ICPSR Member number. Class II

Related Publication:

Congressional Quarterly, Inc. *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Volumes II-XXXVIII., Washington, D.C., 1946-1982

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics; CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 8235)

This data collection contains selected expenditure and income data from the diary components of the 1980 and 1981 Consumer Expenditure Surveys. The last major effort to collect information on expenditures of households in the United States was conducted in 1972-1973. The principal objectives of the ongoing survey are: to collect current consumer expenditure data to provide a continuous flow of data on the buying habits of American consumers for use in a wide variety of social and economic research and analysis; and to provide data for future revisions to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The 1980 diary survey data were derived from the reports of over 5,500 sample consumer units. The collection and processing were carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unlike previous surveys, which were conducted only every ten to twelve years, the 1980-1981 surveys are the beginning of an ongoing survey which will provide data on a continual basis.

In the diary survey, consumer units are asked to list all of their expenses during the period they are in the survey. However, the primary objective of the survey is to obtain reliable expenditure data on small frequently purchased items which are normally difficult to recall. These items include expenditures for food and beverages, gas and electricity, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. The diary data are collected on a household characteristics questionnaire and a separate questionnaire to record daily expenses.

The data collection consists of eight physical files. The first four files contain the data from the 1980 survey, and the remaining four files contain the data from the 1981 survey. The logical record length varies between files. The data collection contains a total of 629,531 records. Class IV

FREQUENT MAGNETIC TAPE USERS: ORDER 10 TAPES AT A TIME

Users who routinely purchase magnetic tapes from ICPSR may find it more convenient to buy tapes in lots from ICPSR rather than purchasing tapes separately for each order. For such orders, we will bill you once for the tapes and then set the tapes aside for you to use for future requests. You may advise us of the volume numbers you want assigned to the tapes at the time you order the tapes or otherwise ICPSR will assign the volume names. A lot will consist of ten 2400 foot magnetic reels.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1940 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (ICPSR 8236)

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1950 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (ICPSR 8251)

These data collections were assembled through a collaborative effort between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Center for Demography and Ecology of the University of Wisconsin. The 1940 and 1950 Census Public Use Sample Project was supported by The National Science Foundation under Grant SES-7704135. The collections contain a stratified 1-percent sample of households, with separate records for each household, for each "sample line" respondent, and for each person in the household. These records were encoded from microfilm copies of original handwritten enumeration schedules from the 1940 and 1950 Censuses of Population.

The universe for the sample included all persons and households within the United States. Geographic identification of the location of the sampled households includes Census regions and divisions, States (except Alaska and Hawaii), Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMA's), and State Economic Areas (SEA's). The SMA's and SEA's are comparable for both the 1940 and 1950 Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS).

The data collections were constructed from and consist of 20 independently-drawn subsamples stored in 20 discrete physical files. Each of the 20 subsamples contains three record types (household, "sample line", and person). Both collections had both a complete-count and a sample component. Individuals selected for the sample component were asked a set of additional questions. Only households with a "sample line" person were included in the public use microdata sample. The collections also contain records of group quarters members who were also on the Census "sample line".

For the 1940 and 1950 collections, each household record contains variables describing the location and composition of the household. The "sample line" records for 1940 contain variables describing demographic characteristics such as nativity, marital status, number of children, veteran status, wage deductions for social security, and occupation. The person records for 1940 contain such demographic variables as nativity, marital status, family membership, education, employment status, income, and occupation.

The "sample line" records for 1950 contain variables describing demographic characteristics such as nativity, marital status, number of children, veteran status, education, income, and occupation. The person records for

1950 contain such demographic variables as nativity, marital status, family membership, and occupation. Accompanying the data collections are code books which include an abstract, descriptions of sample design, processing procedures and file structure, a data dictionary (record layout), category code lists, and a glossary. Also included is a procedural history of the 1940 Census.

The data collections are arranged by subsample with each subsample stored as a separate physical file of information. The 20 subsamples were selected randomly. Within each of the 20 subsamples, records are sequenced by State. Extracting all of the records for one State entails reading through all of the 20 physical files and selecting that State's records from each of the 20 subsamples. Record types are ordered within household (household characteristics first, "sample line" next, and person records last).

The 1940 collection consists of a total of 2,133,800 records: 391,034 household records, 391,034 "sample line" records, and 1,351,732 person records. Each record type has a logical record length of 138 characters. The 1950 collection consists of a total of 2,844,458 data records: 461,130 household records, 461,130 "sample line" records, and 1,922,198 person records. Each record type has a logical record length of 133. Class IV

Kerbel, Matthew R.;
MEDIA ACCESS TO THE PRESIDENCY: 1974-1977 (ICPSR 8253)

These data were collected through a systematic study of the Ford Administration's White House central files, located at the Gerald R. Ford Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The collection catalogs the various requests for contact with the president which were made during his administration. To be included in the dataset, a given request had to be made by a professional journalist or news organization, specifically for a news interview with the President. Requests by private citizens, academics, authors writing books, corporations, and advertising agencies were not included. Similarly, requests for Presidential photographs, brief recorded messages, as well as offers of free television time during the election campaign were omitted.

This data collection contains 1647 cases for each of the 14 variables. The logical record length is 23 characters. Class IV

Data collections which were published in the **GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES, 1984-1985**. (Not appearing in previous *Bulletins*)

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES], 1983 (ICPSR 8256)

The data in these files were gathered from various Federal agencies and national sources including the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, the 1977 Economic Census, and the 1978 Census of Agriculture. There are three data files and the universes vary from file to file.

The counties file provides data on area and population, households, vital statistics, health, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, crimes, housing, journey to work, education, labor force, personal income, money income, government employment and finances, manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, banking, elections, and agriculture. It provides data for the United States, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and 3,137 counties or county equivalents.

The cities file includes, in addition to most of the subjects in the counties file, data on workers in family, climate, and residential electric bills. The cities file provides data for 50 states and the District of Columbia and 957 cities with 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1980.

The places file provides data on land, population, money income and households. It includes data for states and the District of Columbia and places with 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1980, and, for 11 states, minor civil divisions (MCD's) with 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1980. Incorporated cities with 25,000 inhabitants or more appear in both the cities file and the places file.

The counties file includes 3,189 records: a U.S. total, 51 state and D.C. records, and 3,137 county records. The file is divided into two segments of 1,276 characters for a total record length of 2,552 characters and the sequence of records is FIPS state code by FIPS County code.

The cities file includes 1,008 records: 51 state and D.C. records, and 957 city records. The record length is 2,015 characters and the sequence of records is FIPS state code by census place code.

The places file includes 10,020 records: 51 state and D.C. records, 7,601 place records, and 2,368 MCD records. The record length is 250 characters. The sequence of records is FIPS state code by Census place code. For the 11 states for which MCD's are shown, the MCD records follow the place records which are sorted alphabetically within the state.
Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 8231)

ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 8232)

The Annual Housing Surveys are comprised of two major data collections each year. One is a national sample of housing units which is released by the Census Bureau in two forms: the National Core File and the National Core and Supplement File.

For all annual housing surveys, data are collected on whether the housing units have kitchens, heating units, and electrical systems and, if so, how well these work. Information on the costs incurred for mortgage payments, real estate taxes, property insurance, utilities, and garbage collection allow comparisons of housing costs from one year to another or between geographic areas. Data collected on income can be used in conjunction with annual housing expenditures to estimate the average percentage of families' and primary individual's incomes which is spent on housing. Households which moved in the 12 months prior to enumeration are asked to provide comparison information on the current and previous residences of household heads. Information is collected on whether employment, family, or other factors such as changes in neighborhood or financial conditions influenced the decision to move.

The National Core and the National Core and Supplement Files contain a sample of households chosen each year for the AHS. Each household completes a set of core questions about housing expenditures, taxes, insurance, etc., and an additional set of supplement questions which vary from year to year. The National Core Files are released from the Census Bureau first, and they contain the core questions. The National Core and Supplement (here referred to simply as the "National" files) contains both core and supplement questions.

For the National Core File, 1981, data were collected for a sample of approximately 60,000 housing units. The file has 60,408 records, each with a logical record length of 678 characters.

Data for the National File, 1981, were collected for the same sample of approximately 60,000 housing units. The file has 60,408 records also, each with a logical record length of 1,440 characters. Data from the supplemental questions includes travel-to-work information for each worker in the household. Class IV

Additions to Holdings ICPSR

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: CENSUS SOFTWARE PACKAGE (CENSPAC) [VERSION 3.2 WITH STF4 DATA DICTIONARIES] (ICPSR 7789)

The Census Software Package (CENSPAC) is a generalized data retrieval system that the Census Bureau developed for use with the public use statistical data files. CENSPAC primarily provides processing capabilities for summary data files but it also has some features that are applicable to microdata files. Version 3.2 of CENSPAC consists of programs written in 1974 ANSI COBOL and requires 170k bytes of main memory, direct access storage for dictionary files, and input and output devices. CENSPAC was developed on an IBM 370/168 VS, but is also operational under UNIVAC EXEC-8, IBM OS, IBS DOS, Burroughs 7700 CDC 7000, UNIVAC 90/80, Honeywell 6600, DEC 20, DEC Vax, and APPLE II operating systems.

Documentation is provided from the Bureau of the Census detailing the CENSPAC command language for file definition and report generation, the Census documentor for preparing file documentation, as well as information on system installation. The actual software is provided in 15 tape files on one tape providing sample JCL for system installation; programs for system reconfiguration, source code for CENSPAC; machine-readable data dictionaries for STF 1, STF 2, STF 3, and, most recently, for STF 4. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 2 (ICPSR 8258)

MARF is the 1980 census counterpart of the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) prepared for the 1970 census. It links State or State equivalent, county or county equivalent, minor civil division (MCD)/census county division (CCD), and place names with their respective geographic codes. It is also an abbreviated summary file containing selected population and housing unit counts.

MARF 2 has the same geographic coverage as the first MARF and includes the following additional information: FIPS place codes, latitude and longitude coordinates for geographic areas down to the BG/ED level, land area in square miles for geographic areas down to the level of places or minor civil divisions (for 11 selected states) with a population of 2,500 or more, total population and housing count estimates based on sample returns, and per capita income for all geographic areas included in the file.

There are 51 files: one for each state and the District of Columbia. The files each have a logical record length of 390 characters. The number of records varies with each file. Class IV

Revisions/Updates ICPSR

U.S. Department of Labor;
COST OF LIVING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711)

A revised version of this data collection is now available. A small number of data errors (mostly relating to missing data values for some cases) that were brought to ICPSR's attention by a data user have been corrected along with minor corrections to the codebook. Class II

THE GUIDE IS AVAILABLE ON TAPE

The **Guide to Resources and Services, 1984-1985** is available on magnetic tape. To request that version simply ask for the **Guide** on tape when you send in your order.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. U.S. Dept. of Justice;
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 (ICPSR 9028)

As noted in the **Additions** section of this **Bulletin**, this collection has been updated to include 1981 and 1982 data. Several previously released versions of 1980 data have been revised for compatibility and ease of use with the 1981-1982 files and are as follows:

Part 2: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1980
Part 3: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1980

The locations for variables have been standardized for all years so that only one format is required to access data for each of the 1980-1982 files: the contents of variables have NOT been altered in any way with the exception of certain variables in Part 3: Supplementary Homicide Report, 1980. See the **Notes/Errata** section in this **Bulletin** for more information about the 1980 SHR file. Class II

There are several errors in the **GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES 1984-1985** which was published in August. In the Subject Index all entries which are listed as 9184 should have been listed as 8184.

Also in the Title/Documentation and Study Number/Documentation indexes the dates in the title of study #8142 are incorrect. It should read **COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1974-1980 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. AND SMSA SUMMARY DATA**.

An inadvertant omission was made in the Holdings section of the **Guide** as well as the indexes. The description for the **GENERAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1982 (ICPSR 9010)** was deleted, although the data collection does exist and may be ordered by researchers; a description is included in the **Additions** section of this **Bulletin**. A newer cumulative file, **GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1972-1984 (ICPSR 8294)** has just been made available to ICPSR and may be ordered as well.

There is an error in the description of **ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1978: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8146)** as announced in the May **Bulletin**. The number of records in the file is 19,556, not 7,843.

There are several data errors in the **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 [Part 3: SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT, 1980]** file, (ICPSR 9028). The data were erroneously formatted to reflect a maximum of 11 victim records and 10 offender records. The correct format allows a maximum of 10 victim and 11 offender records. Also, each of the "Relationship of Victim to Offender" variables had some real values inadvertently recoded to missing data values. These values occurred in the categories "Friend," "Homosexual relationship," "Other-known to victim," and "Stranger." Corrected versions of the data and codebook are now available.

Other Announcements

ICPSR

A NOTICE TO INTERESTED RESEARCHERS: YOU MAY ADD QUESTIONS TO THE SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES

Each month the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center conducts a telephone survey. This **Survey of Consumer Attitudes** can often accommodate "riders" which can be anything from a single question to 10 or 15 minutes of questions. A short block of time (two or three minutes) can ordinarily be inserted on short notice; larger blocks will need to fit into our general Telephone Facility schedules. For investigators who need only a limited number of questions, "riding" on the Survey of Consumer Attitudes is considerably less expensive than mounting one's own survey. The Survey is also flexible in terms of the number of cases garnered, and it can readily be used to obtain panel data on a six-month basis.

For further information contact:

Patrick Adams
Field Office, Survey Research Center
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

313/764-8356

A document explaining this process was enclosed in the October 1984 "Bulk" mailing to ICPSR Official Representatives.

ORDER YOUR DATA EARLY TO AVOID DELAYS

Users are reminded to plan ahead for their data needs both for instructional purposes and for research projects. Normal turnaround time for routine requests is between two to three weeks from the time the order arrives. In order to assure that the data you need are available when you need them, please take a moment to assess your future data needs now and to place your orders accordingly. Also please note that the fast-approaching holiday season will bring delays in mail beginning around the end of November and keep this in mind when making plans for ordering data.

IFDO/IASSIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

An international conference will be held in Amsterdam on May 20-24, 1985 sponsored by the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO) and the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST). The conference will be hosted by the Steinmetz Archives (the Dutch data archive), which is a department of the Social Science Information and Documentation Center.

The theme of the conference is Public Access to Public Data, a theme which will be of special interest to social scientists, data archivists, librarians, research administrators, government records managers and users of data banks.

The public now has the chance to do research using large bodies of census data, administrative micro-data, and survey data. New developments in computer usage have made it technically possible to access this data for scientific research, but problems exist concerning the access of the data. This conference will give researchers a chance to present new developments in this area and discuss related problems.

Papers are being solicited on various aspects of the theme described above. Abstracts of papers should be submitted to the conference program committee before December 1, 1984. Abstracts should be typed in English, with a maximum of 500 words.

The conference will include presentations, demonstrations, and workshops which will be devoted to specific topics such as census software packages, statistical programs for micro-computers, and international data. The registration fee is approximately \$100 and the meetings will be held in the Grand Hotel Krasnapolsky in central Amsterdam.

For further information write to: Steinmetz Archives, IFDO/IASSIST Conference, Herengracht 410-412, 1017 BX Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Telephone (20)225061. When inquiring, please indicate if you are planning to submit an abstract.

CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER 1984 "BULK" MAILING TO THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

The October "bulk" mailing contains the following items:

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies, Center for Political Studies

(1) **AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1982: POST-ELECTION SURVEY FILE (ICPSR 9042)**

(2) **AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1982: APPENDIX A: NOTES AND QUESTIONNAIRE (ICPSR 9042)**

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

(3) **AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1982 (ICPSR 8130)**

CBS News and the *New York Times*

(4) **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1982 (ICPSR 9053)**

Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault and Ronald Inglehart

(5) **EURO-BAROMETER 16: NOISE AND OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS, OCTOBER 1981 (ICPSR 9022)**

(6) **EURO-BAROMETER 17: ENERGY AND THE FUTURE, APRIL 1982 (ICPSR 9023)**

(7) **EURO-BAROMETER 18: ECOLOGICAL ISSUES, OCTOBER 1982 (ICPSR 9057)**

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

(9) The latest **ISR Newsletter**

(10) A copy of the University of Essex-SSRC **Bulletin**

(11) An update on the ABC micro software

(12) An announcement about adding questions to the **ISR/SRC Survey of Consumer Attitudes**

(13) The ICPSR **MicroNews**

**ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM IN
QUANTITATIVE METHODS
OF SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR 1985**
(tentative schedule)

FIRST SESSION

(July 1 - July 26)

Lectures

Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
Measurement and Design of Social Research
Implications of Sample Design for Data Analysis
Dynamic Analysis
Introduction to Computing

Workshops

American Electoral Research: Use
of the National Election Studies
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and
Criminal Justice
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and
Data Analysis I
Modeling International Relations
Regression Analysis
Linear Models
Applied Multivariate Analysis
Dimensional Analysis
LISREL Models (1 week)
Log Linear Models (1 week)
Introduction to Current Microcomputer
Applications (2 days)

SECOND SESSION

(July 29 - August 23)

Lectures

Modeling of Social Phenomena
Matrix Algebra (1 week)
Introduction to Computing

Workshops

Causal Models
Linear Models
Time Series Analysis
Robust Measures of Statistical
Variation
Introduction to Statistics and
Data Analysis II
Panel Analysis
Categorical Data Analysis
LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables
Empirical Research Issues in Aging
Asian American Research Methods
(2 weeks)
Introduction to Current Microcomputer
Applications (2 days)

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].

LOW-COST DATA ANALYSIS WITH ABC

ICPSR has received numerous inquiries about ABC, the statistical software developed for use on IBM PC's and similar microcomputers. In comparing ABC with other statistical software packages for microcomputers, significant differences can be observed in both the capabilities offered by the various packages and the ways in which the packages actually operate. Some of these differences between ABC and other software packages can be attributed to the intended uses for which each was designed.

ABC was designed for ease of operation in performing the most commonly used statistical and data manipulation functions. The objective is to serve the needs of the student and the instructor, focusing on basic, straightforward data analysis. ABC is particularly intended as a tool which would free an instructor from the burdens of teaching beginning students the technical details of using a statistical analysis package. This aspect of ABC, when compared to other statistical software, which typically offers a broader range of capabilities while retaining traditional "batch-like" commands, has been readily evident to most observers.

What may not be so readily apparent are the associated cost differences between use of ABC and use of most of the other microcomputer-based packages currently available. Software designed to be more powerful than ABC also typically costs much more than ABC, sometimes in ways that are not obvious. Some of these cost considerations are outlined below.

Hardware Cost. Because ABC has a smaller set of analytic capabilities than a number of the other packages, it will run on a substantially less expensive microcomputer. This may be very important for applications such as student microcomputer labs, where the lower cost per machine is multiplied for every machine in the lab. ABC will run on an IBM PC with dual floppy disks and at least 256K of memory, or on almost any of the IBM-compatible machines such as the Zenith Z-150, the TI Professional, the DEC Rainbow, the Compaq, etc. ABC will also run on the IBM PC Jr if that machine is extended with extra memory or dual floppy disks.

The more elaborate statistical packages in several cases require more memory and a hard disk of at least 5 million bytes capacity. The performance of those systems improves greatly because of the hard disk, but the cost of the machine may be double that of the PC configuration which is practical for ABC.

Software Cost. ABC is currently priced at \$50 a copy for ICPSR members; \$100 a copy for other educational, governmental, and non-profit institutions; and \$200 a copy for all others. There is also a site license available which permits an institution to make unlimited copies of the software, with the price of that license equalling that of 30 copies (e.g., \$1,500 for ICPSR members). Thus the software cost to equip a lab of ten micros with ABC would be \$500; that cost could even be lower if the overall volume of ABC use on a campus justified an ABC site license. The prices for other statistical packages seem to increase with the total number of capabilities included in the packages. This can easily lead to a situation in which the software costs of equipping a significant number of machines, such as for a multi-machine lab, may be greater than the mainframe price of the same or similar software. Thus for many instructional or research needs, the ABC software may be a very economical choice.

Ease of Use. ABC was designed with ease of learning and use as the first priorities. ABC offers the inexperienced student a rewarding first experience with computing, quickly helping that student to forget about the computer and think instead about the data analysis. ABC is also intended to be valuable to the faculty member, not only in terms of course preparation and instructional time, but also for personal research as well. These aspects of ABC's mode of operation may represent important costs, measured in personal time, satisfaction, and productivity, that should be assessed when choosing a statistical analysis package.

Data. ABC has capabilities for input of existing data files in SPSS, OSIRIS, or card-image format, and includes software to subset data for transmission between a mainframe and a microcomputer. This allows the user to take advantage of existing data collections with a minimum of additional time and effort. ABC also has a capability for the direct entry of new data into the microcomputer, using prompts and simple editing commands established by the user. One consequence of these ABC capabilities is that for many small data collections, data analytic or instructional projects, the ABC software and a microcomputer may be all that is needed for conducting those activities.

Summary. ABC provides a basic set of data analysis capabilities at an overall cost level that is relatively low, especially when the various components of cost described above are taken into account. Furthermore, ABC provides an easy introduction to data analysis and gives the user a model of the analysis process that should easily transfer to more advanced work with other software packages. It is fully appropriate to think of using both ABC and other packages in a complementary fashion. The most important role for ABC is to offer an economical means of encouraging basic data analysis.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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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*.

**AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION
STUDY, 1984: CONTINUOUS
MONITORING (JANUARY-JUNE)
(ICPSR 8298)**

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
MARCH 1984 (ICPSR 8300)**

**COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED
STATES, 1917-1919 (ICPSR 8299)**

**NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1983 (ICPSR
8203)**

**SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS
AND PRISONS, 1983 (ICPSR 8204)**

**JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORREC-
TIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1982 (ICPSR
8205)**

October 1984

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