
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

January 1985

Innovations in the Summer Training Program: Short Courses, New Topics, and Substantive Approaches

The ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research has been offered each summer beginning in 1963. The Program has become nationally and internationally recognized as a primary mechanism for basic and advanced training in the methodologies and technologies of research and instruction in the social sciences. The attractions of the Program seem to be the range of methodological instruction provided; the opportunity for intensive study; and the high quality of instruction and supporting facilities.

Over the last several years many changes have occurred in the ICPSR Summer Program. These changes have in some cases been evolutionary extensions of previous offerings, others have been creative innovations often at the cutting edge of empirical research. The Program offers a rich diversity of new courses, techniques, and methodologies. Indeed, those who have not followed the Program closely may be surprised by the substantial changes that have occurred. Change, however, has taken place without sacrificing attention to the basic statistical methods traditionally covered in the Program.

New Topics and Content

For the last few years the Program has offered instruction in **LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables** which examines linear structural equation models with and without latent variables. Another recent change is the expansion of the **Categorical Data Analysis** workshop to include linear probability; linear discriminant, probit, and logit models; as well as contingency table analysis using linear probability, log-linear, and logistic models.

Two of the most exciting additions to the Program in the last two years deal with sample estimation and distribution problems. **Robust Methods of Statistical Estima-**

tion introduces the recent creative uses of the Jackknife and the Bootstrap resampling procedures. Exploratory Data Analysis, and Nonparametric Statistics are also examined as aids to analyzing non-normally distributed data. A lecture series, **Implications of Sample Design for Data Analysis**, reviews various sampling methods with particular attention to the ways they affect secondary analysis of survey data. The use of weighting to adjust for unequal selection, to compensate for nonresponse, and to make sampling distributions conform to population distributions utilizing post-stratification is discussed and illustrated.

Two recent course additions address mathematical models. A lecture series, **Modeling Social Phenomena**, presents linear difference equations, dynamic modeling, graph algebra, and game theory. The workshop **Mathematical Models of International Relations** explores applications of Markov chains, stochastic diffusion models, simulation, utility theory, and game theory.

In addition, for the first time the 1985 Program will offer a workshop on **Event History Analysis**. This course will present recent developments in statistical techniques used for longitudinal analysis of events such as crimes, wars, and behaviors in social-psychological experiments.

Intensive "Short" Courses

Over the last several years the Consortium has added to the schedule short, intensive workshops on selected topics aimed at those who cannot attend the Program for four or eight weeks. This summer several such courses will be presented. There will be one-week (five day) workshops on **LISREL Models**, on categorical **Log-linear Analysis**, and on ARIMA (Box-Jenkins) Models. The latter will be offered as a modular element of the regular four-week Time Series course.

In conjunction with the Bureau of the Census the Consortium will sponsor a one-week seminar on the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**, a recent and continuing data product of the Bureau. This project promises to be of great potential value to social and behavioral scientists. The survey consists of a rolling sample of 20,000 households per year which investigates individual and family income and financial resources, as well as participation in federal agency programs.

As has been the case for the last three years, the Program will again offer a two-day (weekend) workshop on **Current Microcomputer Applications**. The presentations will emphasize practical uses of commercially available software for both academic and administrative purposes.

In a collaborative enterprise with the Survey Research Center's Summer Institute the Consortium will co-sponsor two five-day courses. The first will be on **Utilizing Surveys and Polling Data** which will emphasize the consumption of such information as opposed to the collection of data. The second is titled **Innovations in Telephone Surveys**, which will present recent trends in response error, sampling frames, and Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

Substantively Oriented Courses

Complementing the methods curriculum of the Program there is a set of courses that are substantively oriented. The instructional focus is on applying quantitative methods of analysis to particular substantive areas rather than on learning new statistical and mathematical techniques. These courses include Empirical Research **Issues in Aging**; Quantitative Analysis of **Crime and Criminal Justice**; Quantitative **Historical** Analysis; **Asian American** Research Methods (which covers bilingual instrumentation and rare element sampling); and American **Electoral** Research: Use of the **American National Election Studies** for Replication and Elaboration.

Applied Statistics and Mathematics

The curriculum of the Program continues to include a wide variety of courses in the core areas of statistics and mathematics as applied to the social and behavioral sciences. The eight-week **Introduction to Statistics** sequence remains a popular component. Enrollment is composed of individuals beginning their methodological training as well as scholars who are attempting to "retool" their research skills.

The several **Linear Models** courses continue to be the single most heavily enrolled set of workshops. It is evident that the previous training of most participants has prepared them to best take advantage of material focusing upon least squares, regression, and structural equation models. Hence, the emphasis in the Program as well is upon courses in **Causal Modeling**, **Time Series** and **LISREL**.

The Program over the last several years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than linear models. These include Categorical Analysis, **Applied Multivariate Analysis** (covering such topics as Principle Component, Discriminant, and Factor Analysis, and Canonical Correlation), **Dimensional Analysis**, and **Measurement and Design** of Social Research. In addition, a set of courses reviews such **mathematical** topics as algebra, set theory, matrix algebra, probability, and calculus. Materials covered in these lectures are extremely useful in acquiring a sound understanding of the statistical techniques offered in the Program.

Program Structure and Organization

The Summer Training Program is partitioned into two four-week sessions offered each July and August, with instruction organized in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats. The Program's instructional environment stresses integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by active participatory data analytic experiences on both mainframe equipment and microcomputers. The 1985 Program schedule is included in this issue of the **ICPSR Bulletin**. Participants in the ICPSR Summer Program may also take advantage of courses in the ISR **Survey Research Center's** Summer Institute on such topics as survey research design and data collection, sampling techniques, measurement issues, and data processing.

The direction of the content of the Program is guided by an Advisory Committee which is currently chaired by **Herbert Weisberg** (Ohio State University). Recently the Consortium was pleased to announce that **Christopher Achen** (University of Chicago) has joined the staff as an advisor to the Program.

For a copy of the 1985 Program brochure and application, contact: Henry Heitowit, ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. [313/764-8392].

---Henry Heitowit
---Director, Educational Resources, ICPSR

NOTE: The 1985 Summer Program Schedule can be found on page 14 of this Bulletin.

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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Additions to Holdings

ICPSR

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

EURO-BAROMETER 20: AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, OCTOBER 1983 (ICPSR 8234)

The European Community continues its series of periodic data collections with this study of public attitudes in its ten member-nations. Respondents were interviewed in October, 1983.

The monitoring of attitudes on European integration, life satisfaction, and social goals undertaken in previous Euro-Barometers was continued in this data collection. Questions regarding European institutions focused particularly on the role of the European Parliament and the upcoming elections to that body. Respondent attitudes and perceptions concerning the Third World were also extensively probed.

The codebook is machine-readable and the dataset is available in either card-image or OSIRIS format, the latter having a logical record length of 514 characters per respondent. There are 469 variables for 9,718 respondents. Class I

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1984 (ICPSR 8300)

The Annual Demographic surveys are often referred to as the March CPS Demographic Supplements. The 1984 survey marks the seventeenth year that these data have been compiled. This file provides the usual monthly labor force data, but in addition it also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Data are recorded in two forms, a household record and a person record. Demographic characteristics such as age, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are included for every person in the households enumerated.

The universe of this survey includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the U.S. living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units. The data are contained in one file consisting of 299,469 records. The logical record length of the file is 390 and there are approximately 330 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3B (ICPSR 8318)

Summary Tape File 3 consists of four sets of computer-readable data files containing 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.

Summary Tape File 3B provides summaries for each 5-digit ZIP code area within a state, and for 5-digit ZIP code areas within states which are contained within SMSAs or portions of SMSAs or within counties, county portions, or county equivalents. All persons and housing units in the United States were sampled. Population and housing items include household relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin, number of units at address, complete plumbing facilities, number of rooms, whether owned or rented, vacancy status, and value for noncondominiums.

STF3B has 51 files, one for each state and the District of Columbia. Each file has a conceptual logical record length of 12,096 characters with six physical record segments of 2,016 characters each. The number of records varies by state. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; **SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP): WAVE I (ICPSR 8317)**

The SIPP Wave I is the first in an ongoing series of surveys designed to provide a major expansion into the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the U.S. The data will provide for a better understanding of the level and changes in the level of well-being of the population and of how economic situations are related to the demographic and social characteristics of individuals. The data will prove useful in the study of Federal transfer programs, estimating program cost and effectiveness, and assessing the effect of proposed changes in program regulations and benefit levels. Analysis of issues such as tax reform and Social Security program costs can be expanded and refined, based on the information in this new survey.

There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card which records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in the household as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second is the core portion of the questionnaire with questions repeated at each interview which cover labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element is the various supplements or topical modules that will be asked during selected household visits. However, no topical modules were asked in the first Wave.

The SIPP Wave I data file includes information from interviews conducted between October, 1983 and January, 1984. Households were asked to report on their monthly incomes, labor force activity, household composition and federal transfer program participation for the four months preceding the date of interview. "Reference" months thus covered in the SIPP Wave I data file include June through December, 1983.

The universe is the resident population of the U.S., excluding persons living in institutions and military barracks. Approximately 26,000 housing units were initially selected and about 21,000 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. One-fourth of these households were interviewed each month, and households were scheduled to be re-interviewed every four months.

This release of the SIPP Wave I data is described by the Census Bureau as stored as a "modified hierarchical" file. Although each of the data records in the file is of fixed length (of 1600 characters), there are eight conceptual record types within five "levels" in the data file. The levels (and associate record types) are as follows: level 1 is the sampling unit (in Wave I, all persons living at a sampled address); level 2 is the household; level 3 is the family; level 4 is the person; level 5 is the income source (wage and salary job, self employment job, general income amounts 1, and general income amounts 2). Within each sampling unit, records are sequenced by type; that is, they are not strictly hierarchical. "Pointers" (i.e., record numbers or indices) on each record link it to records at the next higher and/or lower levels as appropriate.

Census Bureau plans call for the release (early in 1985) of a rectangular or "flat" file containing the SIPP Wave I data. ICPSR will acquire and distribute this file as well.

The present SIPP Wave I file consists of 255,238 data records, each with a logical record length of 1600 characters. In addition to the data file, a separate "dictionary" file supplied by the Census Bureau is also available. Class IV

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1983 [98TH CONGRESS: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES] (ICPSR 0004)

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1983 [98TH CONGRESS: SENATE] (ICPSR 0004)

Roll calls from both sessions of the 98th House of Representatives and Senate are available in final processed form. There are 906 roll calls for the House and 673 for the Senate. Documentation for this collection is available in machine-readable form only. Class I.

THE ICPSR COUNCIL TO MEET IN FEBRUARY

The February, 1985 meeting of the ICPSR council will be held in Tempe, Arizona, hosted by Arizona State University. Dates are February 14-16, 1985.

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984: CONTINUOUS MONITORING, JANUARY 11-JUNE 19 (ICPSR 8298)

In addition to the standard pre- and post-presidential election study, the National Election Studies carried out a Continuous Monitoring of the electorate in 1984. The monitoring began January 11 and ended December 7th. Each week, telephone interviews were conducted with 75 respondents (on average) selected by a random digit dialing procedure. Each week's respondents are a fresh cross-section.

The portion of this project which is currently being released includes interviews with 1,725 respondents taken in the primary season, during the period of January 11 through June 19. A subsequent version of Continuous Monitoring, incorporating **all** interviews taken in 1984, is planned for the first half of 1985.

The Continuous Monitoring study was intended to capture the dynamics of an election campaign. The interview emphasized those elements important to electoral choice that are most likely to be affected by the campaign and by external events that intrude upon the campaign.

More specifically, the interview asked for the respondent's evaluation of his own, his group's, and the nation's economic situations. There were thermometer ratings of candidates for the nomination, as well as trait assessments of and affective reactions to major candidates. Questions about candidate viability and likelihood of winning the election were also asked. A series of issue questions were asked for respondent's self-placement as well as placement of major candidates. Demographic variables were also included.

The survey instrument was intended to be very much the same from one sample week to the next. At the same time, the design allowed for the addition of new questions as campaign events made necessary, and for deletion of some questions no longer relevant as the campaign unfolded. **Versions** are defined by question additions or deletions. **Four** versions are incorporated in the present release. The codebook clearly indicates for which version each question was asked.

There are about 560 variables in this release, and 1,725 cases. The data are available in logical record format, and as an OSIRIS dataset. Class IV

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1984: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)

The revised version of this dataset includes records for each of the members of the 98th Congress as well as an updated version of the records for the 97th Congress which reflect termination of office for former members. There are separate records for each officeholder for each U.S. Congress in which that member served, with 104 variables describing congressional service and selected biographical characteristics. Service variables include political party affiliation, district, state and region represented, exact and cumulative dates of service in each Congress and each Chamber, as well as total congressional service. Biographical variables include state and region of birth, education, military service, occupation, other political offices held, relatives who have also held congressional office, reason for leaving each Congress, and occupation and political offices held subsequent to service in Congress. Many of these particular variables are summarized in a collapsed variable. Class I

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1981 [30TH AND 31ST PLENARY SESSIONS] (ICPSR 5512)

General Assembly roll calls for the 30th and 31st Plenary Sessions (1975-1976) of the United Nations have been added to the ICPSR collection of U.N. roll call data. (This addition partially fills a gap in the ICPSR holdings of U.N. roll call data; data are now available for sessions through the 36th session, with the single exception of the 32nd session.) All of the data are stored in member format, with the U.N. member as the case, the roll call as the variable, and the member's vote as the value for each variable. The machine-readable documentation contains a synopsis of each roll call, including the total vote on that roll call and its location in the General Assembly Official Records. The 30th Session has 144 cases (nations) and 71 variables (including 70 roll call votes). The 31st Session has 147 cases (nations) and 90 variables (including 89 roll call votes). Class I

ABC News/*The Washington Post*;

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JANUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8172)

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, FEBRUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8173)

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, APRIL 1983 (ICPSR 8174)

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, MAY 1983 (ICPSR 8175)

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JUNE 1983 (ICPSR 8176)

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JULY 1983 (ICPSR 8177)

These six surveys were conducted by Chilton Research Services of Radnor, Pennsylvania. Each poll includes standard trend questions and demographic information in addition to questions on specific topics. Data are available in either card-image or logical record format. Each survey has an OSIRIS dictionary-codebook which is available only in machine-readable form. All of the surveys are Class II.

Interviews for the January poll were conducted with 1,510 respondents. The questions determined attitudes concerning government policies and their economic impact. Each of the 1,510 cases has a logical record length of 133; there are approximately 120 variables.

The February poll contains interviews with 1,504 respondents who were asked about personal finances and their relationship to government policies, and the Middle East situation. There are approximately 125 variables for each of the 1,504 cases, with a logical record length of 136.

Interviews for the April poll were conducted with 1,516 respondents. The questions evaluated the respondent's feelings towards Reagan's attitudes and actions concerning military spending and expansion, and the environment. Each of the 1,516 cases has a logical record length of 144 characters and approximately 132 variables.

The May survey polled 1,501 respondents concerning governmental handling of the economy with special focus on our involvement in Latin America. There are approximately 90 variables for each of the 1,501 cases, with a logical record length of 106.

For the June poll 1,501 respondents were interviewed. This survey evaluated the impact of the Reagan administration and examined the level of awareness of AIDS disease. Each of the 1,501 cases has a logical record length of 94 and there are approximately 79 variables.

Interviews for the July poll were conducted with 1,505 respondents. This survey concerned public perception and evaluation of Reagan's handling of the Central America situation. There are approximately 117 variables for each of the 1,505 cases, with a logical record length of 131.

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982-1983: FACULTY COMPENSATION (ICPSR 8289)

The Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) XVII package consists of several sub-surveys one of which is entitled "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty, 1982-1983". The working universe consists of 3,311 institutions of higher education and their branches located in the United States and its outlying areas. The file contains final edited data for 2,985 institutions. The data are contained in one file with a logical record length of 216. There are 47,915 total records. Class IV

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982: FALL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 8292)

The Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) XVII package consists of several sub-surveys, one of which is entitled "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education, 1982." The universe of this survey consists of 3,327 institutions of higher education in the United States and its outlying areas. 3,255 institutions responded, leaving 62 institutions totally imputed and 10 institutions that could not be imputed. The study contains data on enrollment in institutions as of Fall, 1982. Summary page information on racial/ethnic categorization is included.

The data are contained in one file with a logical record length of 244. There are 47,135 total records. Class IV

Shanas, Ethel;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1957 (ICPSR 7686)

This survey of the aged in the United States consists of three parts: 1. The Health Needs of Older Persons, 2. Household Enumeration: Non-interviewed Individuals, and 3. Public Attitudes on Older People. The surveys were sponsored by the Health Information Foundation at the University of Chicago and conducted at the National Opinion Research Center. Part I, the Health Needs of Older People covers the fields of health, the use of medical facilities, the cost of medical care, the older person's sources of income, his/her social relationships, attitudes toward younger family members, work, religion and a self-evaluation of health status. Part II contains information describing persons located during the enumeration process who were unable to complete the interview. Part III, Public Attitudes on Older People, surveyed a cross-section of adult Americans. This survey was mainly concerned with what responsibility younger and middle aged people assume for older relatives; the kinds of plans these people make for their own maintenance in later years; and overall attitudes on the part of all age groups toward certain situations which are common in later life. This survey is the first of three national surveys, continued in 1962 and 1975, of the aged conducted by Dr. Shanas.

The data in Part I and II are based on a random sample of the total non-institutionalized population in the United States in the age group 60 and over. The six-stage area probability sample was of the general design used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Current Population Survey. Part III, the general public survey, used the same sampling frame used in Parts I and II but employed quotas rather than probability selection at the last two stages; it is based on an areally-restricted quota sample of the adult population. Part I consists of 2,114 cases and 829 variables per case. Each record contains the responses to the Household Enumeration Folder, the older person's questionnaire, a hospital supplement, and the 'designated individual' questionnaire. Part II consists of 326 cases and 26 variables per case. Each record consists of the responses to the Household Enumeration Folder for those individuals who did not complete the entire interview. Part III consists of 2,567 cases and 102 variables per case. Each record contains the responses to the Public Attitudes on Older People survey.

The data can be provided in several formats including a card image file that contains several decks per case in a format based on 80-column records. Class I

Related Publication:

Shanas, Ethel. "The Health of Older People: A Social Survey." Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1962.

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982: FINANCIAL STATISTICS (ICPSR 8290)

The Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) XVII package consists of several sub-surveys, one of which is entitled "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1982". The universe of the survey consists of 3,294 institutions of higher education in the United States and its outlying areas. The file contains final edited data for 2,988 institutions and estimates for the remaining 306 institutions. Data include current funds revenues by source; current funds expenditures by function; physical plant assets, indebtedness on physical plant, endowment assets; and changes in fund balances. An institution by institution format was selected.

The data are contained in one file with a logical record length of 170 characters. There are 112,906 total records and 256 variables. Class IV

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1983-1984: INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS (ICPSR 8291)

The Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) XVIII package consists of several sub surveys, one of which is entitled "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities, 1983-1984." The universe of this study included 3,330 institutions and 133 system/central offices located throughout the United States and its territories. The file contains edited data for 3,305 reporting units (3,188 institutions and 117 system/central offices). Data for the remaining 158 reporting units are residual from prior years and HEGIS XVII Basic Student Charges master file. The Institutional Characteristics master file provides all of the basic characteristics for each institution included in the HEGIS survey universe. All other HEGIS surveys access the Institutional Characteristics file in the creation of the individual survey master files.

The data are contained in one file with a logical record length of 100 characters. There are 26,648 total records. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation;
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982: POLICE EMPLOYEE (LEOKA) DATA [PARTS 8 AND 12] (ICPSR 9028)

This important serial data collection has been extended to include detailed 1981 and 1982 information on the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the U.S. each month. These files contain data on all assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used that could have caused serious injury or death. In addition, felonious killings are distinguished from those due to accidental causes. Details are available for each agency on the total number of police employees, the number and type of patrols and shift assignments, the number of injury and non-injury assaults by type of weapon, and the number of weapon-specific assaults by situation type. These situations include disturbance calls, burglaries, robberies, attempting other arrests, civil disorders, custody of prisoners, suspicious persons, ambushes without warning, mentally deranged persons, traffic pursuits and stops, and all other circumstances. For each of these categories, the number police assaults cleared by arrest (or other exceptional means) are also included. The final group of variables are assault counts by time of occurrence (in two-hour increments: e.g., the number of assaults occurring between 12:01AM and 2:00AM, 2:01AM and 4:00AM, and so on).

These Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) reports were collected in every month an agency reported a police assault on the basic Uniform Crime Report Return A form. Monthly variables are coded zero for months in which no police assaults were reported. Agencies are identified by their "ORI" code (a unique alpha-numeric ID created by the FBI), population size, group and subgroup, geographic region, state and FBI SMSA codes. Alphabetic agency names and state names are also included. There are a total of 2,256 variables available for 16,615 cases (agencies) in the 1981 file and 16,793 cases in the 1982 file. The data are available in logical record and OSIRIS formats. Special arrangements are necessary for users who require card image formats because of the very large size of these datasets. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1982 (ICPSR 8205)

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982, is the seventh in a series of surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. It contains information on state and

local public residential facilities which the juvenile justice system operated during the fiscal year 1982. The previous surveys covered the years 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979, and they are included in the ICPSR archive.

Each data record is classified into one of six categories: (1) detention center; (2) shelter; (3) reception or diagnostic center; (4) training school; (5) ranch, forestry camp, or farm; and (6) halfway house or group home. Data include state, county, and city identification; level of government responsible for the facility; type of agency; agency identification; resident population by sex, age range, detention status, and offense; and admissions and departures of population. Also included in the data are average length of stay, staffing expenditures, capacity of the facility, and programs and services available.

There are approximately 365 variables and 1,023 cases, one for each juvenile detention or correctional facility. Class II

Spelman, William;
REACTIONS TO CRIME IN ATLANTA AND CHICAGO, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8215)

Two previously released data collections from ICPSR are combined in this dataset. The first is **CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH AND LOW CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS IN ATLANTA, 1980 (ICPSR 7951)** by Stephanie Greenberg. Information was obtained from 523 residents interviewed in six selected neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia. A research team from the Research Triangle Institute sampled and surveyed the residents. The second dataset is **CRIME FACTORS AND NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE IN CHICAGO, 1979 (ICPSR 7952)** by Richard Taub of the National Opinion Research Center. This collection contains 3,310 interviews of Chicago residents in eight selected neighborhoods.

The Spelman data contain 156 variables including residents' demographics and socioeconomic status, personal crime rates, property crime rates, neighborhood crime rates, and neighborhood characteristics. There are three pieces of information for each variable: variable reference numbers for both the Atlanta and Chicago datasets; the complete wording of the questions put to respondents of each survey; and the exact wording of the coding schemes adopted by the researcher. The combined dataset contains 3,833 cases with three logical records per case. The logical record length of the files is 133 characters. Class IV

Institute for Law and Social Research;

PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), ST. LOUIS, 1979 (ICPSR 8225)

PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), RHODE ISLAND, 1979 (ICPSR 8288)

The Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) is a computer-based information system for public prosecution agencies. PROMIS was initially developed with funds from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to cope with 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 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 crimes through the measurement of the amount of harm done to society, and the other signifying the gravity of the prior 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 with similar degrees of 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 postponement for various reasons and 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 witness/victims involved in the 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 concepts and software to other communities, LEAA awarded a grant to the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) in Washington, D.C. The PROMIS datasets from Rhode Island and St. Louis are two products of this grant.

These two data collections are organized into hierarchical data structures with over 109,000 and 98,000 records, respectively. There are six records per case. Each record includes data about a particular aspect of a case including data about the (1) defendant (14 variables for Rhode Island; 16 variables for St. Louis); (2) case (about 131 variables for Rhode Island; 80 variables for St. Louis); (3) charges (about 32 variables for Rhode Island and St. Louis); (4) sentencing (about 24 variables for Rhode Island and St. Louis); (5) continuance (about 27 variables for Rhode Island; 21 for St. Louis); and (6) witness/victims (about 17 variables for Rhode Island; 15 for St. Louis). The data for both collections are variable blocked. Class II

Heinz, John P., and Edward O. Laumann;

CHICAGO LAWYERS SURVEY, 1975 (ICPSR 8218)

The American Bar Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the National Science Foundation funded this study which contains information collected in 1975 on attorneys in Chicago. The purpose of this data collection is to describe and analyze the social organization of the legal profession in Chicago. Several major aspects of the legal profession are investigated here: the organization of lawyers' work; the social stratification within the local (Chicago) Bar Association; prestige within the profession; lawyers' personal values; career patterns and mobility; networks of association; and the "elites" within the profession.

The data were collected based upon a stratified sample with simple random selection of elements within strata using Sullivan's Law Directory as a primary source, and as a supplementary source, Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory.

The universe is all attorneys in the city of Chicago who are non-retired and not recent graduates from law school (one year) who had law offices. Interviews were completed by 777 attorneys, and the dataset contains approximately 870 variables. The logical record length of the data records is 1,221 characters. Class III

**ICPSR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES
WILL MEET IN NOVEMBER, 1985**

Plan ahead now to attend the next meeting of Official Representatives which will be held in Ann Arbor on November 15-17, 1985. Informational sheets were mailed to all Representatives in December which provide more details.

Additions to Holdings

ICPSR

Bureau of Labor Statistics; **COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1919 (ICPSR 8299)**

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has periodically over the last ninety years conducted surveys of the cost of living for "typical" American families. This collection contains data obtained from the third of such national surveys, conducted by BLS in 1918 and 1919, and covering the years 1917-1919. (The first survey of this type is available from ICPSR as **Cost of Living of Industrial Workers in the United States and Europe, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711)**. Original survey materials from the second such investigation, conducted in 1901, were apparently destroyed years ago.)

Over 12,000 families of wage earners or salaried workers in industrial locales were originally interviewed as part of this survey. Interviews were conducted in 99 cities located throughout the United States. The original completed questionnaires, housed in the National Archives of the U.S., are being converted to computer-readable form by ICPSR under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The interview schedules include a rich array of information about the income and expenses of the families surveyed, as well as basic demographic characteristics of each of the members of the families or households that were selected for study. The methods of selection of families in the survey are not entirely clear but it is felt that the group of families chosen fairly represent the urban population of the nation at the time of the interviews.

The data collection includes over 2,000 variables detailing the income sources and specific items purchased by each of the families in a calendar year. Quantities of each item purchased are contained in the dataset as well. The survey also queried the families about the type of dwelling unit in which they resided, and covered expenses for housing, fuel and lighting for the survey year. Demographic characteristics recorded for each household member include relationship to head, age, sex, occupation, weeks spent in the household and employed, wage rate, and total earnings.

Data from this collection are being released as groups of interviews are completed. At the present time, 2,608 interviews conducted in cities located in states of the "Old South" are available for use. The cities covered are Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Birmingham, AL; Charleston, SC; Charlotte, NC; Fredericksburg, VA; Hunstville, AL; Jacksonville, FL; Knoxville, TN; Louisville, KY; Memphis, TN; Meridian, MS; Mobile, AL; New Bern, NC; New Orleans, LA; Norfolk, VA; Richmond, VA; Roanoke, VA; Savannah, GA; and Winston-Salem, NC. All interviews for the above cities are contained in one data file, with the data

records (each corresponding to an interview) containing approximately 7,000 characters of information. Interviews conducted in other cities will be released over the next several months. Class II

Sinclair, Robert O., and B.A. Lewis; **FAMILY TIME USE: AN ELEVEN-STATE UR- BAN/RURAL COMPARISON, 1978 (ICPSR 8240)**

A research team of scientists from eleven states representing each region of the U.S. was assembled, and a collaborative research project was established in 1977 under the Regional Research program of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (NE-113). The project included three proposals: to establish a data bank for urban and rural families on time use for household, paid, and volunteer work, and nonwork activities; to compare time use among urban and rural populations in various geographic areas in the U.S.; and to determine changes in time use over the past decade.

The 1967-1968 time use study conducted in Syracuse, New York was the catalyst for this collaborative effort. Recognizing the interest in this subject and the limitations of the existing knowledge base provided the idea of a national research study. Those interested in measurement and valuation of nonmarket work use time as a factor in their models. Allocations of time between obligations and leisure are reflected in the time use of family members, as are the effects of role-sharing in dual-career families. At the micro-level, a better picture of the quality of life can be seen if time use of all family members is analyzed. This approach allows the study of distribution of work loads, interaction of household members, and trade-offs that can be made in a family household unit.

The states which participated in the study include: California, Connecticut, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Support was also received from Ohio. All participating household units contained four persons, two adults and two children under the age of 18 who were full-time residents of the household. The sample in each state was stratified according to urban or rural residence and age of the younger child. Louisiana was the one state containing an urban sample only. North Carolina was the one state containing a rural sample only.

A total of 2,100 families participated through the use of questionnaires and time use charts. 1,050 of these were classified as urban families, and 1,050 were classified as rural families. The data are contained in a single file of 105,000 records. The physical record size is 80 characters with 50 of these records present for each case. Approximately 1,200 variables are included for each family interviewed. Class IV

Institute for Economic and Social Measurements, Inc.;
**COST OF PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION
AND IN-HOME SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY,
1982-1983 (ICPSR 8309)**

With support from the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging under grant No. 90-A-1279, this study was undertaken to examine the costs of providing transportation and in-home services to the elderly. The study was divided into two distinct parts, transportation services provided to the elderly and in-home services provided to the elderly.

Both parts of the study examined the costs of administrative, professional and clerical staff. Variables include wages paid, number of full vs. part-time staff and fringe benefits, as well as office expenses such as the cost of office machines, equipment, supplies, and furniture. Insurance and taxes paid were also investigated, as were accounting, advertising and legal counsel costs.

The transportation services section of the study classified agencies providing the services studied by type: private for profit, private non-profit, public, and other. This portion of the study also determined vehicle descriptions, revenue by source, and hours that service was provided.

The in-home services section of the study also classifies agencies providing these services by type: government based public health, government based social services, private non-profit, and private for profit. Several types of services offered were examined, such as nursing care, therapy, personal care, housekeeping, physician visits, nutrition and social service counseling, and companionship.

This collection is stored as one physical file containing 120 data records; each data record has a logical record length of 3,600 characters. The transportation services portion includes approximately 180 variables, while the in-home services portion contains approximately 280 variables. Class IV

Gross, Donald A.;
STATE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES, 1975-1979 (ICPSR 8312)

This study, funded by a University of Kentucky summer faculty grant, examined the importance of conference committee behavior in the state legislatures of ten states over one budgetary period. The study analyzed the winners in conference and the degree of inter-chamber disagreement on budgetary items. There is one file containing 10 cases, with 17 variables per case. Class III

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1980 [UNITED
STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8257)**

**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1982 [UNITED
STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8310)**

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

The 1980 SMSA files included the following fifteen SMSAs: Albany, New York; Los Angeles, California; Memphis, Tennessee; Saginaw, Michigan; Salt Lake City, Utah; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Birmingham, Alabama; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; New York, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Providence, Rhode Island; Sacramento, California; and Saint Louis, Missouri.

The 1982 SMSA files are comprised of the following twelve SMSAs: Atlanta, Georgia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Paterson, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York; San Antonio, Texas; San Bernadino, California; San Diego, California; and San Francisco, California.

The collections each contain data focusing on characteristics of the housing inventory such as year structure built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, property value, housing quality, housing expenses, heating equipment, sales value, and neighborhood conditions. Statistics also include income sources, physical disabilities of occupants, and travel to work data. Information on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are recorded for all household members. Additional data on schooling, Spanish origin, length of residence, and tenure were collected for householders.

The 1980 collection contains fifteen files, one for each SMSA. The logical record length for each file is 1,440 characters. There are 109,746 total records in the data collection. The 1982 collection contains twelve files, one for each SMSA studied. Each file maintains a logical record length of 1,698. There are 50,697 records in the entire data collection and approximately 750 variables. Class IV

Matulia, Kenneth J.;

POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, 1970-1979 (ICPSR 9018)

The circumstances surrounding "justifiable homicides" by police are the focus of this data collection which examines occurrences in 57 U.S. cities during the period 1970-1979. Incidents include homicides by on- and off-duty police officers serving communities of 250,000 or more. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire sent to police executives of the 57 cities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation supplied data on justifiable homicide by police and civilians, including age, sex, and race data.

The variables include number of sworn officers; number of supervisory officers; average years of education; department regulations about such issues as off-duty employment, uniforms, carrying firearms, and disciplinary actions, in-service training, pre-service training, firearms practice, assignments without firearms; on-duty deaths; and off-duty deaths. There are 26 records in the dataset. The study was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The file has a logical record length of 132 characters. Class IV

Hellman, Daryl A., and James Alan Fox;

CENSUS OF URBAN CRIME, 1970 (ICPSR 8275)

This dataset contains information on United States cities with 1970 populations over 150,000. There are 331 variables including crime incidence, criminal sanctions, police employment, police expenditures, police unionization, city revenues and sources of revenue (including intergovernmental transfers), property values, public sector package characteristics, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and housing and land use characteristics.

Data for 88 cities were collected. The data were primarily gathered from various governmental censuses: Census of Population, Census of Housing, Census of Government, Census of Manufactures, and Census of Business. The **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (ICPSR 9028)** and **EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICPSR 7818)** were used as supplemental sources. The data were collected under a grant from the National Institute of Justice. There are 43 records per case each with a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Bayley, David;

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE RESPONSE: DENVER, 1982 (ICPSR 8217)

The nature of police behavior in problematic situations encountered by patrol personnel, primarily disturbances and traffic stops, is investigated in this data collection. The site for the data collection was Denver, Colorado; information was gathered in the period from June to September, 1982. The dataset contains two files. The first is for disturbance encounters, and contains data for 92 cases and 404 variables. The second file is for traffic stops; it has 164 cases, and 210 variables. The variables for disturbances include type of disturbance, manner of investigation, designation of police response, several situational variables such as type of setting, number of victims, bystanders, suspects, and witnesses, demeanor of participants to the police, type of police response, demeanor of police toward participants, and others.

The variables for the traffic stops include manner of investigation, incident code, officers' description of the incident, condition of the vehicle stopped, police contact with the passengers of the vehicle, demeanor of passengers to the police, demeanor of police to the passengers, resolution of the situation, and others.

The data were collected based on field observation, using an instrument for recording observations. The data were sampled based on a stratified sample by precinct and shift. The logical record length of each file is 80. Class IV

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

NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)

The National Jail Census was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Census was taken of all locally administered county and municipal jails with the authority to hold prisoners for more than 48 hours. Data are presented for 3,338 jails in 45 states. Excluded are Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Information includes jail population by legal status, age and sex of prisoners, maximum sentence, admissions and releases, available services, structure and capacity, expenditure, and employment. There are approximately 536 variables. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FILE (ICPSR 8268)

All levels of local government (excluding States) within the U.S. are encompassed in the universe of this study. Data appear for counties, municipalities, townships, independent and dependent school districts, and single and multiple function special districts.

Information regarding the number, type, and selected characteristics of local governments are contained in this dataset. Such government characteristics as 1980 census population, number of employees, payroll, and types of public services provided are included in the study. Additional data on public school districts were collected by the National Center for Education Statistics. This information includes the number of schools, fall enrollment, and grade levels.

The data are contained in one file with a logical record length of 240 characters. The study contains 83,828 total records which are sequenced by State and government type. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8286)

Included in the universe of this study are all local governments in the 1982 Census of Governments. This represents approximately 20,000 local governments (including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts), plus the governments of all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Data were collected during October of 1982 on full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalent employment, and payroll statistics by type of government and by function.

The study is comprised of one file maintaining a logical record length of 3,600 characters. There are 20,725 records and approximately 225 variables. Class IV

Notes and Errata

An error in the **Guide to Resources, 1984-1985** was corrected in the ERRATA section of the October **ICPSR Bulletin**. Now please note this correction to the correction. All entries listed in the indexes with the incorrect study number 9184 should NOT be changed to 8184; they should be changed to 8194. That should be enough corrections...

Revisions/Updates

CBS News/The New York Times;
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEYS, 1980
[PART 14: NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY DAY SURVEY] (ICPSR 7812)

Various errors in the codebook for the New Hampshire Republican Primary Day Survey (Part 14) of the **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEYS, 1980** have been corrected and a new machine-readable codebook for Part 14 is now available from ICPSR. Many of the question texts for the variables in this codebook had been merged incorrectly, so that question texts did not correspond to variable names. Several other errors in the codebook have also been corrected. Class I

The January 1984 **ICPSR Bulletin** contained a typo in the description of the **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (ICPSR 7610)**. It stated that ICPSR has the data for the Young Women cohort through 1980. ICPSR holdings actually include data through 1982.

There is an additional statement which should have been added to the description of the **PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), NEW ORLEANS, 1979 (ICPSR 8219)** dataset which was announced in the October 1984 **ICPSR Bulletin**. Users should know that the data format is variable blocked.

An error in the **Guide to Resources and Services, 1984-1985** should be noted. **County Business Patterns (ICPSR 8142)** contains only the year 1980, not 1974-1980. Also, the two files that are available from ICPSR are the State and County files, not the US and SMSA Summary Data files.

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
Introduction to Computing

Workshops

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)
Current Microcomputer Applications (2 days)
Survey of Income and Program Participation
(1 week)
Utilizing Survey and Polling Data (1 week)
Innovations in Telephone Surveys (1 week)

SECOND SESSION

(July 29 - August 23)

Lectures

Modeling of Social Phenomena
Matrix Algebra, Estimation, and Probability
Introduction to Computing

Workshops

Causal Models
Linear Models
Time Series Analysis
Robust Measures of Statistical Estimation
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Event History Analysis
Categorical Data Analysis
LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables
American Electoral Research: Use of the
National Election Studies
Empirical Research Issues in Aging
Asian American Research Methods (2 weeks)
ARIMA - Time Series Models (one week)

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

ICPSR'S SERIAL DATA COLLECTIONS: CONTINUOUS UPDATES

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and make available all new waves or versions of a number of datasets which are updated continuously. The following alphabetical list contains all those series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of December 1984. Many of the series updated here are described in this **Bulletin**. If a collection is comprised of ongoing serial datasets, and if ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire the entire series, then it is included in the list.

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

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan-Nov.)
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1982 (even years only; no 1950, 1954) 1984 Continuous Monitoring
American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982
Annual Housing Surveys (National and SMSA Files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1981 National Core: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 SMSA: 1973-1978, 1980-1982 Travel to Work: 1975, 1976
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976; 1978-1981 Employment: 1973-1976 1978-1982
British Election Studies	Ivor Crewe, Bo Sarlvik	1969-70, 1974, 1975, 1979
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1983
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970 1980: STF1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D; 4A, 4B Extract; EEO Special File; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171
Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965-1966, 1973-1975 Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1976 Summer 1962-1963, 1973-1976 Winter 1973-1976

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
County-City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983 City (Consol) 1944-1977 County(Consol) 1944-1977
Cross-National Socio- Economic Time Series	World Bank	1950-1975
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files available)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1984 May 1969-1981 Nov 1972-1982 (Even years)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1977
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1984
Election Returns [United States]	ICPSR	1788-1982
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart	#3-#20 (1975-Oct.1983)
European Community Study	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
General Social Surveys	National Opinion Research Center	Annual files 1972-1977 Cumulative file, 1972-1984
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975) 18 files Cycle II (1972-1976) 10 files
High School and Beyond	National Center for Educational Statistics	1980, 1982
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1984
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnston, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1982
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1979

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
National Assessment of Educational Progress	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980 22 sets of files
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Department of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Department of Justice	1972-75 (Cities) 1973-83 (National)
National Jail Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	National Center for Educational Statistics	1972 + follow-ups 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Herbert Parnes	Mature Men: 1966-1981 Mature Women: 1967-1979 Young Men: 1966-1981 Young Women: 1968-1982 Youth: 1979-1982
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973) Cycle II (1976)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	1968-1982
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1982
Referenda [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1982
Retirement History Longitudinal Survey	Social Security Administration	1969-1977 (Odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	13 files
Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et. al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Department of Justice	1966-1976 (SMSA, Cities) 1980-1982
United Nations Roll Calls	ICPSR	1946-1974, 1978-1981
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1984
United States Congressional Roll Calls	ICPSR	1789-1984

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
Voting Scores for Members of the U.S. Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1983
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et. al.	1948-1977 (I,II,III)
World Military and Social Expenditures	Ruth Sivard	1974, 1976-1982
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1978
World Population	U.S. Department of Commerce	1950-1981

PLAN AHEAD WHEN ORDERING DATA!

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 and three weeks. In order to assure that the data you order are available when you need them, please take the time now to assess your future data needs and place your orders ahead of time. This will assure that you will avoid spending valuable time waiting for materials to arrive and that students and other researchers will not be inconvenienced as well.

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**.

ABC News/*Washington Post* Polls, 1983

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and Prisons, 1983

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), Wave I: Rectangular File

Euro-Barometer 21

National Crime Surveys, 1983

United Nations Roll Calls, 1977, 1982

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January 1985

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