
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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Euro-Barometer Surveys Now Extend Across Twelve Nations and Over Fifteen Years

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Starting in the fall of 1985, the cross-national public opinion surveys sponsored by the European Community, the Euro-Barometer series, will be carried out in twelve nations, with Spain and Portugal being added to the ten nations already surveyed each spring and fall. This series now extends over a period of more than 15 years, with well over 200,000 interviews now available for analysis.

In order to facilitate time series analysis of these data, a cumulative dataset has been prepared based on 28 attitudinal and 22 demographic variables that have been included in many or all of the surveys carried out from 1973 to 1984. Nationality and year of survey constitute variables in one very large standardized dataset currently being released by the ICPSR survey data archive. It is planned that this dataset will be made retroactive to 1970 and updated as new surveys become available.

The Euro-Barometer surveys result from a unique program of cross-national and cross-temporal social science research. This effort began in early 1970 when the Commission of the European Communities sponsored simultaneous surveys of public attitudes toward the Common Market and other European Community institutions in the six original member-countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, and The Netherlands, plus Great Britain. The Commission also examined the goals given top priority for each respondent's own nation, as well as attitudes toward important political issues. These concerns remained a central part of the European Community's research efforts in a six-nation survey carried out in the summer of 1971. In September 1973, the surveys took on a broader scope in content as well as in geographical coverage: (1) The number of countries surveyed expanded from six to nine as three new nations, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain joined the European

Community; and (2) measures of subjective well-being and the perceived quality of life became standard features of the surveys. The items used to measure subjective well-being, like many other questions used in these surveys, replicated items originally developed in American research in order to facilitate cross-national comparisons.

In 1974, the Commission of the European Communities launched the Euro-Barometer surveys, a survey research program designed to provide regular monitoring of the social and political attitudes of representative national samples of the residents of all nine member-nations, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and West Germany. The number of countries surveyed increased to ten in October 1980 with the entry of Greece, which became a member of the Community in 1981; the number will increase to twelve with the addition of Spain and Portugal which will become members in 1986.

A total of 23 Euro-Barometer surveys had been completed by April, 1985. In addition to obtaining regular readings on support for European integration, national goals and political issues, political party preferences, ideological orientations, and subjective well-being, many Euro-Barometers have explored special topics such as attitudes toward poverty and unemployment, gender roles, interpersonal trust, energy and environmental problems, attitudes toward work, attitudes toward science and technology, aid to developing nations, and attitudes toward the Atlantic Alliance.

The Euro-Barometer surveys have grown larger in recent years. In part, this reflects increased support by the Commission of the European Communities; but it also reflects the fact that other sponsors, including the United

States government, have invested in these surveys. Thus, starting in the fall of 1980 and continuing in the fall of subsequent years, a battery of questions concerning the public's economic outlook was included in the Euro-Barometer surveys by means of a National Science Foundation grant to Michael Lewis-Beck. Similarly, the United States Information Agency has sponsored the inclusion of batteries dealing with attitudes toward the United States and the Atlantic Alliance in recent years. The Berlin Science Center and Electricite de France have also sponsored the inclusion of supplementary items in recent Euro-Barometers. There are advantages to both sides in this procedure: the sponsors are able to analyze their items in the context of a much larger set of questions; and the additional items enrich the dataset that is subsequently made available to the social science community.

The Euro-Barometer surveys have been carried out under the direction of Jacques-Rene Rabier, Special Advisor to the Commission of the European Communities. The present author has collaborated with him in design and analysis of the surveys, and in helping make the resulting data available to the social science community through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The Euro-Barometer series alone now contains 226 national surveys coordinated across both time and space. Key questions have been asked in comparable form across ten nations at various times and across a period of fifteen years in given countries. The processing and documentation of these surveys have been supported by a series of grants from the National Science Foundation.

One indicator of the value these data have for the social science community is the widespread demand there has been for the surveys which have been released so far. The European Community surveys have become the third most widely requested datasets handled by ICPSR, ranking after the ISR-CPS National Election Studies and the NORC General Social Surveys. These datasets have been furnished to well over 200 different institutions and are utilized in scores of publications each year in the fields of political science, social psychology, sociology, and economics.

The regular monitoring of the orientations of Western publics has made it possible to analyze processes of social

change that could not have been measured in any other way. For example, repeated measurement of the value priorities of mass publics, from 1970 to 1985, has demonstrated the presence of an intergenerational value shift. This process is subject to short-term fluctuations in response to changes in the socioeconomic environment, but it also displays a strong long-term tendency, based on population replacement. By 1985, a substantial net shift toward Postmaterialism was manifest. The implications of this shift seem far-reaching, and have only begun to be explored.

Another finding from these surveys has been the presence of large and relatively stable cross-national differences in levels of subjective well-being. However, a drastic shift in the subjective well-being of the Belgian public, which began in 1979, has not yet reversed itself. Throughout the early surveys, from 1973 to 1978, the Belgians were consistently one of the happiest and most satisfied publics in the Western world, but this outlook deteriorated dramatically and by 1982-1984 they ranked among the *least* satisfied. Interestingly, a similar decline did *not* take place in neighboring countries. This phenomenon is one of several intriguing puzzles that remain to be explained in the realm of subjective well-being. It could only have been detected through longitudinal cross-national empirical research.

The Euro-Barometer datasets have been constructed in a way that facilitates comparative analysis, with data from all ten (and soon, twelve) nations combined in a single file with uniform codes and variable numbers for each item. More detailed information about given datasets is provided in the respective codebooks.

The value of the European Community surveys increases as additional time series data become available. These surveys are an asset to the international social science community that has become more and more widely utilized in recent years. The cumulative dataset for 1973-1984 will facilitate longitudinal cross-national analysis for researchers interested in political and social trends in advanced industrial societies.

NOTE: Refer to the first entry in the **Additions to Holdings** section for a more technical description of this data collection.

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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ISSUES OF THE **BULLETIN**

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

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SPSS CONTROL CARDS NOW AVAILABLE FROM ICPSR

ICPSR has begun producing SPSS control cards for Class I and II collections which are announced in each quarterly **Bulletin**, beginning with 1985 releases. Staff are also producing control card files for selected collections released prior to 1985. A sampler of those releases, for which SPSS control cards are available, includes:

National Surveys of the Aged; Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919; United Nations Roll Calls, 31st-37th sessions; National Crime Surveys Extract: Personal Crime Longitudinal Files; ABC News/*Washington Post* Public Opinion Surveys, January-July 1983; Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys; Commercial Victimization Surveys; and United States Congressional Roll Calls, 98th Congress. Work has begun on the American National Election Studies series; the Euro-Barometer series is already complete (see description below).

The SPSS control cards are available as separate files. They are oriented toward SPSSx software, but also can be used with SPSS, Version 9, with minor modifications. These control cards are produced by ICPSR staff from the OSIRIS-format dictionary/codebooks, using computer software written specifically for this purpose. Two alternate versions of SPSS control cards are available: one describes the logical record data file and the other documents the 80-character card-image version of each file. Control card files accompany requests for Class I and II studies released in 1985, as well as for collections described above.

OTHER MAJOR COLLECTIONS:

Euro-Barometers (3-20)/European Communities Studies, 1970-1973.

Production of SPSS control cards for the Euro-Barometer/European Communities Studies series is completed and control card files are available now for distribution. ICPSR selected the Euro-Barometer/European Communities Studies series as the first major serial collection for SPSS control card production because of its wide dissemination throughout the academic community.

American National Election Studies.

In addition to the Euro-Barometer/European Communities Studies series, SPSS control card files are also available for the American National Election Studies, 1978-1984. ICPSR staff are completing control card production for this series; availability of control card files for the 1948-1968 surveys will be announced on the *Hotline*.

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

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STUDIES, 1973-1984: CUMULATIVE FILE (ICPSR 8434)

The European Communities Studies, 1973-1984: Cumulative File contains 28 attitudinal and 22 demographic variables selected from European Communities Studies, 1973 and Euro-Barometers 3-21. The questions selected were asked in at least four surveys and, in many cases, were asked in nearly all of the 20 individual surveys. This allows the user to run cumulative or longitudinal analyses using the year of the survey as a variable.

Some of the attitudinal variables selected from the individual studies are: the respondent's overall life satisfaction, amount of social change desired, left/right political orientation, support of the Common Market, strength of religious attachment, and the political party for which the respondent would vote. Other variables provide information on respondents' views toward nuclear power, income

equality, terrorism, military defense and pollution. Three indices constructed by the principal investigators—cognitive mobilization, materialist/post-materialist values, and left/center/right vote—are also included.

The demographic variables in this data collection are: age, sex, marital status, household composition, occupation, religion, income quartiles, age at which the respondent left school, town size and region.

Including the indices noted above, the European weight, and several I.D. variables, there are a total of 58 variables on 191,039 cases with a record length of 92. The cumulative file is also available in card-image format. Class II

NOTE: Refer to the article on the front page of this **Bulletin** for a more complete description of the contents and purposes of the cumulative European Community Study/Euro-Barometer file.

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith;
**GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE
 FILE, 1972-1985 (ICPSR 8435)**

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset which merges twelve years of the General Social Survey 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 1982-1985. No surveys were conducted in 1979 or 1981. In 1985, 1534 respondents were interviewed; a total of 18,856 respondents have been interviewed since the inception of the GSS.

The interview schedule used in this survey changes slightly every year as some items are added or deleted with each wave. The most notable addition to the 1985 questionnaire was the inclusion of a special supplement on social networks. Respondents were asked to name a maximum of five people with whom they discuss important matters. For each person named, the respondent was then asked how close he/she felt to this person, how the respondent was connected to the person, the length of time the respondent had known that person, the frequency of contact with the person, and the age, race, sex, religion, and educational status of the named person. Relationships between the five persons named were also ascertained.

The data file is available in card-image format. There are sixteen 80-column records for each of the 18,856 cases. SPSS control cards accompany the file. Class IV

NOTE: This newly released GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY covers the years 1972-1985. In the *Additions to the Guide* section of this issue of the **Bulletin** ICPSR is also releasing an updated version of the GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1972-1984. These are two distinct data collections.

Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies;
**AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984
 (ICPSR 8298) (Field Administration Data File for
 Continuous Monitoring)**

The Continuous Monitoring dataset, for which this is a supplemental file, consists of interviews taken from January 11, 1984 to December 7, 1984. The respondents were selected in 46 consecutive independently drawn samples, with an average of 75 telephone interviews in each sample. The dataset is sometimes called a "Rolling Cross Section" because there is an overlap in time between consecutive

samples: all interviewing for one sample was not completed before interviewing on the next sample began. Respondents were selected by a random digit dialing procedure. Each telephone number selected to be called generated a labeled coversheet, and each coversheet has an administrative history with the number of calls, household composition, final disposition, and other information.

This file consists of field administration information for every coversheet generated during the course of the study, including non-interviews. There are 10,464 records in the file, compared to 3496 records in the Continuous Monitoring Survey data file. The file contains zip codes for working, residential telephone numbers, where the selected respondent agreed to give that information. No Continuous Monitoring Survey respondent interview numbers are in this dataset, so the survey data file CANNOT be merged with the Field Administration File. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL
 DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1984 (WITH 1985-BASED
 WEIGHTS) (ICPSR 8418)**

This is a new version of a data collection that was previously released under the title "Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1984" (ICPSR 8300). The earlier dataset used the 1980 Census as a basis for weighting. The reweighted file instead uses a new weighting procedure introduced into the Current Population Survey monthly estimation beginning in January 1985; it will enable users to gauge the impact of the new weighting procedure on estimates of change from March 1984 to March 1985. Both versions of the 1984 Annual Demographic File are currently available to users.

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, plus supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Data are recorded in two forms: a household record and a person record. Characteristics such as age, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are included for each person in each of the households enumerated.

The universe of this survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States 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 with approximately 330 variables. The logical record length is 390 characters. Class IV

CBS News;
**CBS NEWS NATIONAL AND LOCAL SURVEYS,
1984 (ICPSR 8410)**

CBS News conducted one national and three regional public opinion surveys during the early part of the primary election season in 1984. Respondents were asked numerous political opinion questions which probed their opinions of the Presidential candidates and awareness of the primary/caucus selection system in their own states. The individual surveys are described below.

February 5, 1984 — Regional. 573 respondents.

This survey examined respondents' opinions on numerous current political situations, such as America's role in Lebanon, perception of both President Reagan and Walter Mondale as "great communicators," and perception of the likability of the eight candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. This survey also includes demographic data.

February 12, 1984 — Regional. 639 respondents.

This survey collected information on respondents' attitudes towards the level and tenor of the United States' negotiations with the Russians, and probed the degree of confidence respondents expressed that the various Presidential candidates would negotiate effectively with the Russians. Demographic data are also included.

March 5-8, 1984 — National. 1744 respondents. In addition to questions eliciting respondent opinions toward President Reagan and the Democratic candidates for President, this survey also queried respondents about likely voting behavior in the upcoming election, attitudes toward several organizations and institutions affecting politics in 1984 such as the Moral Majority, Operation PUSH, the American Legion and the media, and probed for an evaluation of the AFL-CIO endorsement of Walter Mondale. Respondents were asked for detailed information on their perception of the capability and ability of the major Democratic party candidates to solve the country's problems. The study contains basic demographic information.

April 8, 1984 — Regional. 634 respondents. Local and long distance telephone usage were examined in this survey. Respondents were asked their opinion about President Reagan's appointment of Edwin Meese as Attorney-General of the United States. Basic demographic information is also included. Class IV

CBS News/*The New York Times*;
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES PRIMARY ELECTION DAY EXIT POLLS, 1984 (ICPSR 8398)

CBS News and *The New York Times* conducted interviews in 1984 with voters in 12 states they left the polls on primary election day. Voters were asked about their choice of candidates in the Presidential primary and to describe candidate characteristics and issues which helped in their selection. Voters were also asked their political party preference and liberal/conservative attitudes and to evaluate President Reagan's job performance.

The states in which interviews were conducted and the number of respondents in each are: Alabama (1,349 respondents), California (2,522), Georgia (1,293), Illinois (1,283), Massachusetts (1,328), New Hampshire (1,278), New Jersey (2,078), New York (2,016), North Carolina (1,618), Ohio (1,511), Pennsylvania (2,003), and Texas (1,105). There is one data file for each state. Class IV

CBS News;
**CBS NEWS PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT POLLS,
1984 (ICPSR 8425)**

CBS News interviewed voters in 1984 as they left the polls on primary election day in seven states and the District of Columbia. Voters were asked about their choice of candidates in the Presidential primary and to describe candidate characteristics and issues which helped in their selection. Voters were asked their political party preference and opinions on the United States' response to the Communist threat in Central America. Demographic information is also included.

States in which voters were interviewed and the sample size of each survey are: Vermont (1,643 respondents), Connecticut (1,466), Indiana (1,075), Maryland (1,401), Nebraska (1,938), Oregon (2,011), Tennessee (1,527). The number of voters interviewed in the District of Columbia totaled 472. The collection consists of one physical file of data per state. Class IV

SOCIAL RESEARCH SAMPLING VOLUME AVAILABLE

ICPSR members will want to know that *Sampling for Social Research Surveys, 1947-1980* by Irene Hess is available from the Institute for Social Research. This 1985 publication is paper-bound and costs \$20. For a copy, contact ISR Publications, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

CBS News/*The New York Times*;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL AND LOCAL SURVEYS, 1984 (ICPSR 8399)

The New York Times and CBS News collaborated on a series of national and local surveys from January to December 1984. The surveys were conducted by telephone. They provide a continuum of information by which to measure Americans' perceptions and awareness of the evolving political landscape in a presidential election year. The collection contains items about President Reagan's job performance, attitudes toward candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, and opinion about American foreign policy in 1984. The collection includes panel surveys, a question ordering experiment, and surveys of registered/non-registered voters. There are 23 separate files of data. Descriptions of the individual surveys, including topics which are unique to each survey, are provided in the following table.

SURVEY PERIODSCOPE		SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIAL TOPICS
January 14-24	Iowa	N=1910; Registered/ Non-Registered Voters	U.S. efforts to negotiate with USSR; likelihood of voting in Iowa caucus
January 14-21	National	N=1443; Registered/ Non-Registered Voters	U.S. foreign policy in Lebanon; rating of candidates on political and economic experience
February 21-25	National	N=1410	Question ordering experi- ment
March 21-24	National	N=1217; Registered/ Non-Registered Voters	Detailed respondent eval- uation of candidates Hart Mondale; second panel wave
March 21 -24	National	N=464; Likely Democratic voters in 1984 primary or caucus	Third panel wave respond- ents asked about changes in their preference for Democratic nominee
April 23-26	National	N=1367	Two questionnaires were used to test pairings of potential vice-presiden- tial nominees
June 23-28	National	N=1593	Oversample of Black adults
July 12	National	N=943	Selection of Geraldine Ferraro as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate
August 5-9	National	N=1616	Voting behavior and current registration information
September 12-15	National	N=1546	Voting behavior and current registration information

September 30 October 4	National	N=1748	Voter registration information
October 7	National	N=1748; half of the respondents from the September 30-October 4 poll	First presidential debate
October 9	National	N=1748; rest of the respondents from the September 30-October 4 poll	First presidential debate
October 11	National	N=1546; respondents from the September 12-16 survey	Vice-presidential debate
October 14-17	National	N=1809	Voter registration information
October 21	National	N=1809; half of the respondents from the October 14-17 survey	Second presidential debate
October 24-25	National	N=1809; rest of the respondents from the October 14-17 survey	Second presidential debate
October 23-25	National	N=1463	Voter behavior and registration information
October 31- November 2	National	N=1994	Voter behavior and registration information
October 31- November 3	National	N=2875	---
November 3-4	National	N=866	---
November 8-14	National	N=1994; all respondents in the November 3-4 survey	Voting choices in the general election
December 2-4	National	N=1340	Attitudes toward professional football

ABC News;
ABC NEWS GENERAL ELECTION EXIT SURVEYS, 1984 (ICPSR 8416)

ABC News conducted surveys of voters at selected precincts in all 50 states and the District of Columbia on election day in November 1984. Voters were interviewed as they exited the polling places and were asked their Presidential choice and reasons for voting as they did. Voters were also asked why they chose *not* to vote for the

other Presidential candidate. The surveys collected demographic information, including the respondents' political party identifications, ethnic backgrounds, and liberal/conservative leanings. The data exist in one physical file; the total number of respondents for all surveys is 20,637. Class IV

Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
**EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA
FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: ANNUAL FILE, 1982 (ICPSR 8382)**

These data are taken from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's 1982 *Census of Governments*. The census on governmental and public employment provides data on expenditure and employment, by function, of Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and other special districts). Information is included on total employment, total police protection, police protection with arrest powers, other police protection, judicial-legal employment, corrections employment, total expenditures, police protection expenditures, judicial-legal expenditures, and corrections expenditures. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 803 characters. There are 80 variables and 321 cases. Class II

Center for Action Research and the Social Science Education Consortium;
**LAW-RELATED EDUCATION EVALUATION
PROJECT [UNITED STATES], 1979-1984 (ICPSR 8406)**

Data were gathered for this evaluation to assess the degree of awareness of and receptivity to law-related education among professional groups and primary and secondary students. In 1981 and 1982, questionnaires were mailed to a sample of professionals in certain educational organizations as well as to school principals, juvenile justice personnel, and law school deans. The respondents were asked about their knowledge of and interest in law-related educational programs. Primary and secondary school students were selected for an impact evaluation of the law-related education programs. Questionnaires were administered to students during academic years 1982-83 and 1983-84, before and after taking law-related education courses.

The data are organized in four files, two files from the mailout surveys and two from the student impact questionnaires. The logical record length for the mailed surveys is 73 characters, with 1,790 cases in 1981 and 1,200 cases in 1982. The student file for 1982-83 has 1,348 cases and a logical record length of 567, the file for 1983-84 has 1,120 cases and a logical record length of 484. Class IV

Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation;
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1979-1983 (ICPSR 9028)

Data from the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Master tapes which cover every monthly return submitted by law enforcement agencies in the United States have been expanded to include 1979 and 1983. There are 20 files in all; the following 12 files were released in 1984 and earlier this year.

Part 1: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1980
Part 2: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1980
Part 3: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1980
Part 4: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1980
Part 5: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1981
Part 6: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1981
Part 7: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1981
Part 8: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1981
Part 9: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1982
Part 10: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1982
Part 11: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1982
Part 12: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1982

The following eight files represent new additions to this collection now being released for the first time.

Part 13: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1979
Part 14: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1979
Part 15: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1979
Part 16: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1979
Part 17: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1983
Part 18: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1983
Part 19: Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR), 1983
Part 20: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1983

All these data were collected at the agency level with the exception of the data for the Supplementary Homicide Report which were collected at the incident level. Information on victims and offenders such as gender, race, age, relationship, and circumstances is included for each homicide "incident." Incidents are identified by homicide type, month of occurrence, ORI code, situation type, and population size and group. For the agency-level data, agencies are identified by FBI ORI code, geographic region, state, population size and group, and an alphabetic agency name variable.

The data within each general file type have fixed record lengths with the exception being the Supplementary Homicide Report which has variable length records. 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

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;
GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1984 (ICPSR 0013)

The ICPSR collection of general election data for the United States has been updated recently to include returns from elections held in 1984. This collection contains county-level returns for national elections to the offices of President, Senator, and Representative, along with information for state governor and one additional elected state office. In addition, the following related collections of election data have also been updated with 1984 information: CANDIDATE NAME AND CONSTITUENCY STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1788-1984 (ICPSR 7757); CANDIDATE NAME AND CONSTITUENCY TOTALS, 1788-1984 (ICPSR 0002); REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006-see below); and UNITED STATES HISTORICAL ELECTION RETURNS, 1788-1984 (ICPSR 0001). Class II

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research;
REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)

The ICPSR collection of referenda and primary election materials spans a century and a half of social and political history in the United States. Information is available at the county level from all years in which states held national elections or off-year statewide elections.

The referenda portion of this collection includes the vote in primary and general elections on statewide referenda, constitutional amendments, State House/Senate Joint Resolutions, and initiated measures, as well as the ballot language of each measure. Most of the information in this collection is available ONLY in typed and photocopy form, except for returns from 1968 to 1984 which are automated.

1968-1984 REFERENDA DATA IN COMPUTER-READABLE FORM: ICPSR has automated all statewide referenda returns from 1968-1984. Included in this portion of the collection are the county vote breakdowns for approximately 3500 referenda voted upon in primary and general elections throughout the United States. These data are maintained in 50 separate state files; the files were expanded recently with the addition of data for referenda voted upon in the 1984 elections. A typed codebook accompanies each state file. Class II

Heath, A.F., R.M. Jowell, J.K. Curtice, and E.J. Field;
BRITISH ELECTION STUDY: [JUNE] 1983 (ICPSR 8409)

This joint project between investigators at Oxford University and at Social and Community Planning Research was designed to yield a representative sample of eligible voters in Great Britain at the time of the 1983 general election. As with previous surveys in the series, electors in Northern Ireland and the Scottish Highlands and Islands were excluded from the sampling frame.

Fieldwork was conducted between July and October; ninety-three percent of the respondents were interviewed within twelve weeks of the election. Interviews were completed with 3955 respondents. The data are in card-image format with eight cards for each of the 3955 cases. SPSS control cards accompany the file.

These data were provided to the Consortium by the Social Science Research Council Survey Archive, University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under an agreement with the SSRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR. This agreement also provides that ICPSR will disseminate the data only for use within its member institutions and that additional copies of the documentation must be obtained from the SSRC.

Central Intelligence Agency;
WORLD DATA BANK II: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA (ICPSR 8376)

The boundaries of five different geographic areas—North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia—are digitally represented in this collection of data files that can be used in the production of computer maps. Each of the five areas is encoded in three distinct files: coastline, islands, and lakes; rivers; and international boundaries. There is an additional file for North America delineating state lines in the United States and provincial boundaries in Canada. The data in each of the files is hierarchically structured into subordinate features and ranks which may be used for output plotting symbol definition. The mapping scale used to encode the data ranged from 1:1 million to 1:4 million.

All of the files have logical record lengths of 20 characters. The number of logical records per file varies from 313,716 to 934,248 for coastline, islands, and lakes; 197,231 to 914,736 for rivers; and 8,501 to 115,208 for international boundaries. The internal boundaries file for North America contains 62,068 records. Class IV

Bureau of Justice Statistics;

**SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS,
1983:[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8274)**

The Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 5,785 respondents were selected from a universe of 3,600 institutions housing 190,000 male and 13,000 female inmates. The sample included 400 institutions, 4,300 male and 1,800 female inmates. The survey consists of information regarding socioeconomic characteristics and demographics of respondents; previous military service; prior criminal history; jail activities; drug and alcohol use; health care; and current offenses. There are 1,040 variables in the dataset, which has a logical record length of 1850 characters. Class II

Romm, Joseph;

**EVALUATION OF INTENSIVE PROBATION IN
MILWAUKEE, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 8276)**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the results and impact of a two-year experiment in innovative probation practices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After being classified according to the Wisconsin risk and needs assessment scale, individuals who had been sentenced to probation between January 2, 1980 and June 30, 1981 and had reported to the probation department for intake were randomly assigned to one of eight experimental and control groups. The experiment was limited to adult residents of Milwaukee County who were not already on probation, were not judged to be severe psychotic or severe sex-deviant cases, and were not assigned to jail work-release sentences of more than ten days followed by probation (Huber cases).

There are three files in this data collection: the Reassessment file, the Admissions/Terminations file, and the Chronological file. Each case in the Reassessment and Admissions/Terminations files represents data on an individual probationer. There are 84 variables for 1343 cases in the Reassessment file and 218 variables for 1922 cases in the Admissions/Terminations file; both files have logical record lengths of 100 characters. Of the 1922 cases for which admissions data were collected (about 133 variables), 397 cases also have termination data available (an additional 85 variables). Cases in the Chronological file are records of probation agent contacts with probationers over the course of the study. There are 17 variables for 47,169 cases (contacts) in this file which includes information on 1781 probationers. As many as 270 contacts with a single probationer are recorded. This file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Lizotte, Alan J.;

**CRIME ON CAMPUS, 1978-1979: A SURVEY OF
150 COLLEGE CAMPUSES AND CITIES (ICPSR
8381)**

These data contain information about crime on 150 selected college campuses and cities in the United States. This collection contains information on violent crime on campus, property crime on campus, the number of police officers assigned to campus duty, aggregate demographics and socio-economic conditions of the students on campus as well as for the cities in the dataset. Three files comprise this collection. One is an SPSS Version 9 file containing control cards; and a second has SPSSx control cards. A third file contains the data. The logical record length of the data is 80 characters. There are approximately 80 variables. Class IV

Teplin, Linda A.;

**KEEPING THE PEACE: POLICE DISCRETION
AND THE MENTALLY DISORDERED IN CHI-
CAGO, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 8438)**

Data on police-citizen encounters were collected to explore the peacekeeping functions of the police and their handling of encounters with mentally ill persons. The data were gathered through observations by researchers riding in police cars in two Chicago police districts during a 14-month period in 1980-1981.

There are two parts to this dataset. First, information was collected once per shift on the general level of activity during the shift and the observer's perceptions of emotions/attitudes displayed by the police officers he/she observed. Also, information is included for each of the 270 shifts about the personal characteristics, work history, and working relationships of the police officers observed. The second part of the dataset contains detailed information on each police-citizen encounter including its nature, location, police actions and/or responses, citizens involved, and their characteristics and behavior. A unique and consistent shift identification number is attached to each encounter so that information about police officer characteristics from the first ("shift-level") part of the dataset may be matched with the second ("encounter-level") part.

There are 1382 police-citizen encounters involving 2555 citizens in this collection, and the data reside in two files. There are three cards per case in the Shift Level Data File and sixteen cards per case in the Encounter Level Data File. Missing data were recoded to 9's by the Principal Investigator and can mean either actual missing data or unknown or inapplicable data. The logical record length of both files is 80 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY STATISTICS (ICPSR 8395)

The Employment Summary Statistics dataset is part of the Census of Governments, a complete enumeration of United States governmental units undertaken every five years. Data are gathered for approximately 80,000 states, counties, municipalities, school districts and other divisions in the United States.

This data collection contains the October, 1982 employment and payroll figures by function. Data for full- and part-time employment and payrolls are shown for such functions as administration, education, corrections, police, fire protection, utilities, health, public welfare, parks, libraries, sanitation, highways, and transit. Data are also provided for labor-management relations, employee organizations, employee benefits, and unemployment, health, and life insurance.

There are three files in this collection. File A provides detailed statistics for each state and local government; it contains approximately 271 variables. File B has the data for local governmental units aggregated by county. File C has United States and state summaries for the following types of governments: 1-State and Local Government Total, 2-State Government, 3-Local Government, 4-Local Governments in SMSAs, 5-Counties, 6-Municipalities, 7-Townships, 8-School Districts, and 9-Special Districts. Files B and C each contain approximately 265 variables.

File A consists of 82,973 records, File B of 3,132 records, and File C of 468 records. All three files have logical record lengths of 3,600 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: FINANCE SUMMARY STATISTICS (ICPSR 8394)

Every fifth year a complete census of governmental units in the United States is undertaken. Data are gathered for approximately 80,000 states, counties, municipalities, school and other districts in the United States.

This data collection contains the 1982 finance data for revenue, expenditure, debt, and cash and security holdings for States and local governments. Revenue is given by source, generally taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and service charges. Expenditures are shown both by function, such as education, transportation, public welfare, and other services, and by type, including intergovernmental, current operation, and capital outlay. Also provided are financial

data on employment-retiree systems and on utilities operated by state and local governments.

There are three files in this collection. File A provides detailed statistics for each state and local government and has 82,616 records. File B has the data for 3,132 local governmental units aggregated by county. File C has United States and state summaries for the following types of governments: 1-State and Local Government Total, 2-State Government, 3-Local Government, 4-Local Governments in SMSAs, 5-Counties, 6-Municipalities, 7-Townships, 8-School Districts, and 9-Special Districts. File C has 468 records. Each file contains approximately 339 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES (PROVISIONAL) BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE: 1980-1982 (ICPSR 8419)

Included in this data collection are population estimates for each of the 3,145 United States counties and county equivalents in the United States as defined in the 1970 census; the estimates are for July 1st of 1980, 1981, and 1982. There are 18 age groups; the two race categories are white, and black and other races. The estimates were originally prepared for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), and are sometimes referred to as the "NCI County Age, Sex, and Race Estimates." They are labeled "provisional" because they will eventually be replaced with estimates which rely on 1980 county migration data. The data are contained in one rectangular file consisting of 3,145 records with a logical record length of 1,314 characters. Class IV

National Center for Educational Statistics;
HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1983: FALL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 8397)

The Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) XVIII was a package of several surveys; this survey contains data on fall college enrollments. The sampling universe consisted of institutions of higher education and their branches located in the United States and its outlying areas. Responses from 3,242 institutions are included in this collection. The data in the survey include such institutional characteristics as sex and predominant race of the student body, type of accreditation, type of calendar system, and total number of students. Also given are data on the highest level of course offerings and on selected major fields of study. The data are contained in one file consisting of 47,574 records with a logical record length of 244 characters. Class IV

Goldenberg, Edie N. and Michael W. Traugott;
CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN STUDY, 1978
(ICPSR 8431)

The focus of this study is campaigns waged for election to the United States House of Representatives. A national sample of congressional districts in the continental United States in 1978 was chosen for investigation. The districts selected were those in which contested races were conducted for seats in the 96th Congress and in which interviewing for the American National Election Study of 1978 had occurred. The collection includes information obtained from personal interviews with the candidates' campaign managers; content analysis of newspapers in the districts; campaign expenditure data; and information about each district's makeup, history and recent electoral results.

Four files comprise the collection. The first contains information acquired from interviews with the campaign managers of major party candidates in the 86 contested races. These interviews, conducted both before and after the election, focused on the development and implementation of campaign strategy and resource allocation. In this file the candidacy is the unit of analysis, with matching information contained in each data record for the 167 candidates and their opponents. Included is information on perceptions of campaign issues, tactics, fund-raising and expenditures, and events that affected the outcome of the race. A second file contains information identical to that in the first but analyzes 86 campaigns and is organized at the district level. Presented in each record is a series of variables for the Democratic campaign, followed by the same variables reported for the Republican campaign. The third file in the collection includes information about newspaper coverage of the congressional races obtained from news stories, opinion columns, editorials, letters to the editor, and advertisements in 33 different newspapers whose coverage included the districts that comprised this study. A total of 833 separate items appeared in these newspapers during alternate weeks of the campaign (October 3-November 6, 1978). The fourth file contains detailed reports of each discrete expenditure made by each of the 167 campaigns, as submitted to the Federal Election Commission. For each of the 21,913 reported expenditures in this file, information is recorded on the date, amount and purpose of the expenditure, as well as classification of campaign type (general or primary election) for which each expenditure was made.

Some variables in the collection originally assembled by the principal investigators have been recoded or masked in the public use data file to protect the confidentiality promised to

respondents and to prevent identification of the individual campaigns, candidates and campaign managers that were studied. Recoded versions of many of these variables are presented in the public use file. In addition, ICPSR will perform customized analysis at the request of researchers, in accordance with established ICPSR procedures. Class II

Behavioral Research Institute;
NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]:
WAVE II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424)

Parent and youth data for the second wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375). Youths and their parents or legal guardians were interviewed in early 1978 about events and behavior which had occurred in 1977. The second wave of the study was funded jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration). Because of the funding arrangement, the interview schedules used in Wave I and Wave II are slightly different; e.g., there are differences in the "drug use" section.

Data were collected on demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labelling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, and community involvement. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 80 characters. There are 963 variables. Class III

Arce, Carlos H.;
MEXICAN ORIGIN PEOPLE IN THE UNITED
STATES: THE 1979 CHICANO SURVEY (ICPSR
8436)

The 1979 Chicano survey, conducted by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, was a household survey of persons of Mexican descent in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas and Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the survey was to compile a statistically representative and comprehensive body of empirical information about the social, economic, and psychological status of Chicanos. Interviews were conducted in Spanish or English, depending upon the respondent's preference. A total of 991 interviews were collected.

The data are available in OSIRIS and card-image format. There are approximately 1,800 variables for 991 cases. Class II

Hartigan, Richard;

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF MISDEMEANANT PROBATION IN HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8259)

This research was designed to determine whether or not the supervision of misdemeanor probationers was cost-effective for increasing the level of successful probation completions in Hamilton County, Ohio. The primary objective was to examine the relationships among these factors: supervision costs, the collection of court costs, fines, and restitution, types of supervision, risk assessment and probationer conduct for the population of probationers. Probationers were initially classified according to risk assessment and then randomly assigned to a supervision category.

Data were collected on 2756 misdemeanor probation experiences between January 1, 1981 and December 31, 1982. The variables examined in the study include: risk assessment at intake, supervision level assigned, number of times the probationer was assigned to probation, start and planned termination dates, date of last status change, status at termination, degree of successful completion of probation achieved, costs incurred in administering probation, and amounts collected from each probationer for court costs, restitution and fines.

The data are contained in three files. Although data were collected on 7072 misdemeanor probation experiences, there are only 2756 probationers included in the study. The remaining 4316 cases were excluded due to failure of the probationer to show up for screening or for other reasons that did not meet the research criteria. For these 2756 probationers, there are 6618 records of actual misdemeanor experiences in the data file. Each record represents one experience, so it is possible for an individual probationer to have multiple records. There are 16 variables per case. All three files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Cuniff, Mark A.;

PENAL CODE CITATIONS: SENTENCING IN 18 AMERICAN FELONY COURTS, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8396)

Data for this study concerning felony court sentencing practices were collected from 18 jurisdictions in 15 states. The jurisdictions consisted of cities and counties with an average population of 886,000 persons, making them representative of urban and densely populated suburban areas. Among jurisdictions, the sentencing schemes available to the judiciary varied; both determinate and indeterminate sentencing practices are represented in the

sample. The variables include information about the criminal charges, nature of convictions, sentences imposed, terms and location of prison sentences, and the age of persons sentenced.

The data are arranged by jurisdiction into 18 files, each consisting of 20 variables with logical record lengths of 80 characters. The number of records per file varies from 146 to 1384 with an average of 830 records. Class IV

Wright, Kevin;

IMPROVING CORRECTIONAL CLASSIFICATION, NEW YORK, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 8437)

There were three specific goals of this research. The first was to evaluate three procedures currently available for the classification of correctional inmates: the Risk Analysis method, Megargee's MMPI Typology, and Toch's Prison Preference Inventory. Second, the research devised and tested a postdictive model of adjustment to prison life. Third, a new classification scheme was developed for predicting inmate adjustment to prison life that considers individual and organizational (contextual) level factors and various interactions between the two.

These data were collected from a sample of 942 volunteer inmates from ten New York state correctional facilities, five of which were maximum security and five of which were medium security facilities. Only one-half of the original 942 inmates completed the MMPI. Background and questionnaire data were collected during the summer and fall of 1983. Outcome data on each inmate infraction were collected for a three-year period prior to that time.

Each case in the first file represents survey response data from an individual inmate. There are 172 variables for 882 cases in this file. Of the 172 variables, 56 are from the Prison Preference Questionnaire (PPQ), 86 are from the Prison Environment Inventory (PEI), and the remaining 30 are from the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ). Cases in the second file are records of medical contacts and diagnoses of inmates' illnesses. There are five variables for the 12,502 cases. The third file contains 35 variables for 529 cases; cases are personality assessment information and scores for each individual offender. Data in the fourth file consist of 54 individual-based variables covering inmates' background characteristics. The fifth file contains records of offenses and disciplinary action by individual offender; there are 32 variables. The client number is unique and consistent across all data files.

The first file has a logical record length of 80; the second, 264; the third, 968; the fourth, 264; and the fifth, 80. Class IV

Van der Eijk, C., B. Niemoeller, and A.Th.J. Eggen;
DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION STUDY, 1981 (ICPSR 7912)

This election study was conducted as a three-wave panel with the first wave gathered a few months before the start of the election campaign (January-February 1981), the second wave during the campaign (April-May 1981), and the third wave immediately following the election of May 26, 1981 (May-June 1981). The survey focuses on the partisan orientations and voting behavior of the Dutch people. It also includes questions about respondents' political knowledge, interest, and participation, as well as their positions on such issues as abortion, nuclear energy, differences in income, crime, unemployment, pollution, nuclear armaments, and religion in society. The first wave contains information about respondents' sex, age, marital status, occupation, education, social class, and religion.

A total of 2305 respondents were interviewed in Wave 1. Of these respondents, 1812 were reinterviewed in Wave 2, and 1620 of those were reinterviewed in Wave 3. The three waves are contained in a single dataset, with a total of 796 variables. The data are available in OSIRIS and card-image formats. SPSS control cards (Version 9), an OSIRIS dictionary, and non-OSIRIS machine-readable codebook are also available. Class II

Van der Eijk, C., B. Niemoeller, M.J. Koopman, and S.M.J. Koopman;
DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION STUDY, 1982 (ICPSR 8121)

Sixth in the series of election studies in the Netherlands, this survey was conducted after the parliamentary elections of September 1982. Like its predecessors, it also focuses upon the partisan orientations and political attitudes of the Dutch electorate. Most of the questions are identical to those used in the 1981 survey.

The survey was administered to two separate samples: individuals previously interviewed in the three waves of the 1981 election study (Wave 4), and a "fresh sample" of individuals not previously interviewed. Of the 2305 respondents in the original 1981 sample, 1206 were successfully interviewed in all four waves. The "fresh sample" includes 1541 respondents.

Two data files are available for the 1982 election study. The "Combination" data file includes data for all of the respondents interviewed in 1982 (1541 from Fresh Sample and 1206 from Wave 4, for a total of 2747). There are 334 variables in this file, including a filter variable by which the researcher can separate the Fresh Sample from Wave 4. The Over-all data file adds to the combination data file the 1099 attrition cases from the original 1981 sample of 2305, for a total of 3846 (1541 + 1206 + 1099). There are 334 variables in this dataset as well.

Both of these datasets are available in OSIRIS and card-image form, with SPSS control cards (Version 9), an OSIRIS dictionary, and a non-OSIRIS machine readable codebook. Because the codebook documents frequencies for the Fresh Sample and Wave 4 files separately, ICPSR has added a frequencies addendum that gives frequencies for the Combination data file and the Over-all data file. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1983 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8420)

The 1983 SMSA files of the Annual Housing Survey contain data from a sampling of 13 selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). This collection focuses on housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, property value, mortgage or rent payments, and cost of utilities. Other housing data assess the adequacy of heating, weatherproofing, and electrical wiring, as well as neighborhood conditions like the presence of crime, litter, air pollution, and abandoned structures. Additional data evaluate the availability of public transportation, schools, police protection, hospitals, and other services. Information on individual household members includes age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to the householder, plus data on the education, Spanish origin, and length of residence of the householder.

The 13 SMSAs included in the 1983 survey are: Baltimore, Maryland; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Honolulu, Hawaii; Houston, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Miami, Florida; New York, New York; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; St. Louis, Missouri; and Seattle-Everett, Washington. The data are contained in 13 files, one for each SMSA. The number of records per file varies from 4,165 to 8,573; all of the files have logical record lengths of 1,098 characters. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;
NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1980 (ICPSR 8385)

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1981 (ICPSR 8386)

The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) contains data on medical care provided in physicians' offices; it is a continuously sampled survey based on a nationwide sample of patient records. The survey obtains information on the number of office visits by age, race, and sex of the patient, and by selected physician characteristics such as geographic location and type of practice. Data describing the nature of office visits include the patient's problem, prior visit status, referral status, major reason for the visit, physician's diagnosis, diagnostic and therapeutic services provided, and duration of the visit. The patient's problem or complaint is coded according to a revised symptom classification developed specifically for the NAMCS. Beginning with the 1979 survey, the physician's diagnosis has been coded according to the "International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)."

The 1980 NAMCS is based on approximately 46,000 patient records provided by 1,879 physicians. There are 46,081 records in the dataset contained in one file, each with a record length of 138 characters.

The 1981 NAMCS is based on a sample of approximately 43,000 patient records collected from 1,807 physicians. The data are in a single file consisting of 43,366 records with logical record lengths of 143 characters. Class IV

National Center for Health Services Research;
NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 8325)

The National Medical Care Expenditure Survey (NMCES) was conducted in six separate rounds in 1977 and early 1978, sampling about 14,000 households containing a total of 40,320 persons. Core data collected in the first five rounds include use of hospitals, dental care, contact with physicians, and purchase of eyeglasses or medical equipment, as well as data on the cost of services, sources of payment, number and type of disability days, and health insurance coverage. The sixth round of interviews provided data on chronic impairments, income tax filing status, and the amount of medical deductions for the 1977 income tax.

This dataset is comprised of a single file containing 40,320 records with a logical record length of 834 characters and approximately 250 variables. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1981 (Child Health Supplement) (ICPSR 8319)

Each year since 1969 the United States Bureau of the Census has conducted a continuous sampling of households in the United States for data on the amount and distribution of illness and disability, as well as for the type, duration, and cost of health services received. The total sample for each year's Health Interview Survey consists of approximately 42,000 households including about 120,000 persons.

The Child Health Supplement to the 1981 Health Interview Survey provides detailed data on child health and development, supplementing the five files (persons, doctor visits, condition, hospital, and household) originally comprising the 1981 survey. The Supplement includes data on children's age, sex, birth date, physical and social development, family relationships, prenatal care, hospitalization and illness, behavior, schooling, and seat belt usage. Corrections to the original "persons" file are included where the original data on age, sex, or date of birth have been found to be in error. The data for the Child Health Supplement are contained in one file of 15,416 records, with a logical record length of 2,400 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1984: FERTILITY AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR 8403)

Information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey is contained in this dataset, with comprehensive data provided on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons age 14 and over. Also included are individual characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Additional questions pertaining to childbearing were asked of women 18-44 years old. Data for this group include the total number of children born, date of birth of the most recent child, and the month and year of the woman's birth.

The universe of this survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households, with a probability sample of approximately 71,000 households. The data are contained in one rectangular file consisting of 166,055 records with a logical record length of 600 characters. Class IV

Van Duizend, Richard L., Paul Sutton, and Charlotte A. Carter;

SEARCH WARRANT PROCEDURES IN SEVEN CITIES, 1984: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8254)

These data were collected by the National Center of State Courts, funded by the National Institute of Justice (Grant No. 80-IJ-CX-0086). Data were collected in seven unnamed cities. Court cases were identified in one of three ways: 1) observation during real-time interviews; 2) court records of real-time interviews; or 3) court records of historical cases. The variables in this dataset include the rank of the law enforcement officer applying for the warrant; the type of agency applying for the warrant; general object of the search requested; specific area to be searched; type of crime being investigated; central offense named in the warrant; evidence upon which the warrant application is based; and disposition of the warrant application.

The data contain 128 variables, and have a logical record length of 80 characters. The data file has 8,352 records. There is also a file of SPSS control cards. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 3 (ICPSR 8405)

Extracts from the 1980 Census entitled the Master Area Reference Files (MARF) link geographic areas with their respective numeric codes; they also contain total population and housing unit counts. The geographic data are arranged hierarchically in the following order: States (including the District of Columbia); counties; minor civil divisions (MCDs) or census county divisions (CCDs); places within MCDs and CCDs; census tracts or block numbering areas; and block groups or enumeration districts.

This release, also known as the "MARF 3 School District Equivalency File," is an extract of Summary Tape Files 1A and 3A from the 1980 Census. In addition to providing the standard MARF geographic data, it associates school district identification numbers with the lowest available levels of census geography; flags are provided where an area is split between districts.

The data are contained in 51 distinct files, one for each state and for the District of Columbia. The number of records in each file ranges from 1,144 for the District of Columbia to 48,165 for California; all files have logical record lengths of 387 characters. Class IV

Clarke, Stevens;

FELONY PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8307)

This research was designed to assess the impact of a determinant sentencing law, the Fair Sentencing Act, which became effective July 1, 1981 in North Carolina. Statewide data from twelve counties were collected on felony prosecution and sentencing from police departments, arrest reports, police investigation reports, and District and Superior Court files during a three-month period in 1979 and again in 1981. The twelve counties reflect a purposive sample of North Carolina counties and were selected on the basis of region, urbanization, and workload of the court.

Variables in the dataset include information from official court records on witness testimony and quality of evidence, information from prison staff and probation/parole officers, and social, demographic, and criminal history data for defendants. In this dataset it is possible to trace defendants through the criminal justice system from arrest to disposition. The data include information on the defendant's entry point in the system, charge and charge reduction information, arraignment status, and mode and type of disposition.

There are four files in all, two data files and two containing SAS control cards. Each case in the 1979 and the 1981 data files represents data on an individual defendant. There are 279 variables for 1378 cases in the 1979 data file and 322 variables for 1280 cases in the 1981 data file. Both data files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

American Justice Institute;

SYSTEMS AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTICIPANTS (PROJECT STAR), 1971-1974: CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN, NEW JERSEY, TEXAS (ICPSR 8392)

Project STAR was designed to collect information about the various roles of operational criminal justice personnel in order to assist in the design of educational and training programs for these personnel. Data were collected from a two-part questionnaire administered to criminal justice personnel in four states: California, Michigan, New Jersey and Texas. The first part of the questionnaire contains general information including personal, attitudinal, and opinion items as well as questions concerning the goals of the criminal justice system. The second part consists of 97 situations which the respondent was asked to rank using a five-part scale.

The data are organized in four files by state. The logical record length is 3912 characters for all cases. Class IV

Litchfield, R.B. and H.P. Chudacoff;

COMPARATIVE CITIES TEACHING PACKAGE, SECOND EDITION 1985 (ICPSR 7698)

Comparative Cities is a teaching package designed to introduce graduate and undergraduate students to quantitative methods in social and urban history. Data are derived from 19th century manuscript census schedules for Pisa, Italy (1841), Amiens, France (1851), Stockport, England (1841 and 1851), and Providence, Rhode Island, United States (1850, 1865, 1880). The package was initially developed at Brown University with the support of a National Endowment for the Humanities project grant.

This teaching package has recently been updated with several files designed to be used with microcomputers. Included in the updated material are four text files (Contents of Tape, Coursebook, Explanatory Materials, and Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes), a file of SPSSx data definition statements for use with PC-SPSSx, and a file of data definition statements for use with the Consortium's ABC statistical analysis package. Nine separate sub-files, each derived from the original census data and designed for analysis on micro-computers which are equipped with PC-SPSSx or ABC, are also provided. Finally, the package includes two mainframe SPSSx "Export" files which contain all of the data collected for each city. While these latter files duplicate the SPSS files contained in the earlier Comparative Cities package, they have been modified for use with SPSSx. The original Comparative Cities Teaching package files can still be supplied as well. These files are oriented toward use of SPSS Version 9 on mainframe computers. Class IV

CBS News;

CBS NEWS ELECTION DAY SURVEYS, 1984: STATE SURVEYS (ICPSR 8368)

CBS News recently re-issued these surveys with updated sample sizes. The states in which the survey was conducted and the new sample size are Alabama (1,678 respondents), California (2,778), Illinois (1,962), Iowa (1,869), Massachusetts (1,489), Michigan (1,217), Minnesota (1,429), Mississippi (1,386), New Hampshire (652), New Jersey (1,564), New York (2,252), North Carolina (1,948), Ohio (1,771), Oregon (1,511), Pennsylvania (2,106), Texas (1,980), Vermont (956), and West Virginia (1,155). Researchers who requested any of these surveys since their original release in the May 1985 *Bulletin* may wish to re-order. Class IV

Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1980: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH (ICPSR 8248)

Data for New York have been added as well as additional derived variables dealing with elapsed time between arrest and police disposition, prosecution/grand jury disposition, final court disposition, and final sentencing. There are 50 variables and 360,676 cases. The logical record length of the data is 150 characters. Class II

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1981: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, MINNESOTA, NEW YORK, VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8277)

Data for Minnesota, New York, and Virginia have been added as well as additional derived variables dealing with elapsed time between arrest and police disposition, prosecution/grand jury disposition, final court disposition, and final sentencing. There are 50 variables and 439,845 cases. The logical record length of the data is 150 characters. Class II

Social Security Administration;

RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1979 (ICPSR 8344)

Released previously as a Class IV data collection, the Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1979 has now been updated to Class I status. Standard machine-readable documentation has been generated. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to OSIRIS missing data values. Both OSIRIS and card image formats are available. The file contains 7352 cases and 1572 variables and has a record length of approximately 3846 characters. There are interviews with 1082 surviving spouses. Class I

The New York Times;

NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (ICPSR 8366)

Researchers who are using the *New York Times* National Surveys, 1983 (ICPSR 8366) should note that the data files released by ICPSR in the May 1985 *Bulletin* inadvertently omitted several variables. These variables have been incorporated now into the relevant data files; the revised files may be re-ordered by contacting Member Services. Class IV

Jacob, Herbert;

GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 8076)

The Governmental Responses to Crime in the United States Project was initiated in October, 1978, as a result of the rising crime rate in the United States and the wide variety of programs seeking to contain it. The project investigated the growth of crime and the ways in which local governments responded to crime during the period from 1948 to 1978 by analyzing policy responses to the rise in crime in 10 American cities: Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, Phoenix, and San Jose.

This data collection is contained in five parts: Baseline, Ten City, Local Ordinances, State Laws, and Media Data. There are 13 data files. The baseline data file contains information on all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1950, 1960, 1970 or 1975. These data constituted a baseline with which the 10 cities could be compared to other cities in the United States. There are 57 variables for 12,276 cases. The logical record length of this file is 376.

The ten city file contains information on changes in the activities, focus, and resources of local police departments, courts, prosecutorial systems, and correctional institutions in the 10 cities named above. There are 58 variables for 310 cases; the file has a logical record length of 361.

The city ordinance and state law files contain data on public policy responses by examination of changes in ordinances and laws over time. The city ordinance file has 37 variables and 422 cases. The state law file has 45 variables and 533 cases. The logical record lengths of the files are 148 and 225, respectively.

The media data files examine attentiveness to crime and criminal justice issues as covered in the news media. The nine city files (for all cities except Newark) have 140 variables and approximately 670 cases each. The logical record length of this file is 422.

These data were originally released in Class IV form. Major revisions have been completed on the codebook, and the data have been checked and reformatted according to ICPSR specifications. Class II

Temple, Mark;

MARION COUNTY [OREGON] YOUTH STUDY, 1964-1979 (ICPSR 8334)

This is an investigation of the young men in Marion County, Oregon between the years of 1964 and 1979. The subjects were interviewed in a twelve-wave panel study beginning in their sophomore years of high school and continuing to age 30. The original base population was determined through a large scale survey of the county's youth, the male portion consisting of 1227 individuals. The first wave, conducted in the high schools in 1964, utilized a 200-item questionnaire.

The collection consists of a data file that has been organized so that each of 1227 respondents is represented by 36 separate records. This results in a total of 44,172 records, each with a logical record length of 162. The first 22 records contain data on 800 distinct variables gathered in the 12 waves of interviews. Records 26-28 are for the 17 variables associated with the juvenile and adult offense data. There are 15 socio-economic variables which were gathered for the "random sample group" only, which are found in record 29. The last seven records contain 400 variables which concern Careers and Vietnam Experiences.

The data were originally released in May 1985 but did not include the last seven records containing the information on Careers and Vietnam Experience. These data are now available. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1982 (ICPSR 9037)

Data for housing owner/renter occupancy rates have been corrected in this new version of the 1982 Annual Demographic File. The original version was released by ICPSR under the same title and study number. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1981 (ICPSR 8319)

ICPSR is issuing a new edition of these files. ICPSR has cleaned the data files, recoding all non-numeric characters into numeric characters. In addition, ICPSR has prepared machine-readable documentation for these data. The five files which have been upgraded to Class II are the Household File, the Person File (including the Home Care Supplement), the Condition File, the Doctor Visit File and the Hospital Stay File. The data are available in both card-image and logical record length formats. An OSIRIS dictionary-codebook accompanies the file. Class II

NOTE: These collections, by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, have had major revisions to their codebooks but NO CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE DATA.

Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;
JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1974 (ICPSR 7706) CLASS II

JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1975 (ICPSR 7707) CLASS II

NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1978 (ICPSR 7737) CLASS II

SURVEY OF JAIL INMATES, 1978 (ICPSR 7751) CLASS II

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES ATTITUDE SUB-SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7663) CLASS I

Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention;

JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1979 (ICPSR 7846) CLASS II

Shannon, Lyle W.;

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, 1948-1977 [RACINE, WISCONSIN]: THREE BIRTH COHORTS (ICPSR 8163)

This data collection contains data on juvenile delinquency and adult crime for three birth cohorts in Racine, Wisconsin. The three birth cohorts are for the years 1942, 1949, and 1955. The 1942 cohort consists of 1,352 persons, the 1949 cohort of 2,099 persons, and the 1955 cohort of 2,676, for a total of 6,127 persons.

THE GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES, 1985-1986 IS AVAILABLE

Our latest **Guide** has been printed and is over 100 pages larger than last year's edition. We have added descriptions for approximately 120 new and revised data collections, redesigned the Subject Index, and added a new section on our European National Membership Archives. If you would like to order a copy, at no charge to members, \$20 to non-members, please contact Member Services, ICPSR, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

Additions to the Guide

ICPSR

The following data collections were released in the 1985-1986 **Guide to Resources**, not in any previous **Bulletin**. For a complete description of each collection, consult the **Guide**.

Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies;
AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1984 (ICPSR 8298) (Pre- and Post-Election Survey)

The 1984 Election Study has two components: the Continuous Monitoring Study was released in the May 1985 **ICPSR Bulletin** as a Class II data collection. The traditional Pre- and Post-Presidential Election Survey Panel, which was released as a Class IV data collection at the same time, has now been updated to Class I status.

The ICPSR Class I version contains variables not available in the earlier Class IV NES Study Staff version, including field and sampling variables, voter validation variables, and a series of occupation variables recoded to separate data on "head of the family" from data on "spouse of R."

The data are available in OSIRIS format with an accompanying OSIRIS dictionary, as well as in card-image format. A machine-readable OSIRIS codebook has now been prepared with a variable description list, simplifying access to the data. There are 1,134 variables for each of the 2,257 respondents. Class I

Johnston, Lloyd D., Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley;

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1983 (ICPSR 8387)

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1984 (ICPSR 8388)

Each year, a large and nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the U.S. is asked to respond to approximately 100 drug use and demographic questions as well as an average of 200 additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations and occupational aims, and marital and family plans. There are more than 1,300 variables in all.

The total sample is divided each year into five subsamples and each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answer the drug and demographic questions. There are five forms, each of which generates a corresponding data file. In addition, there is a sixth file which contains only the "core" drug and demographic variables present in all five forms. The 1983 and 1984 samples of public and private high school students include totals of 16,947 and 16,499 respondents respectively. Each of the five subsamples contains approximately 3,300 respondents. Class II

Social Security Administration;

RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1969 (ICPSR 7683)

RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1973 (ICPSR 7685)

Released previously as Class IV data collections, updated versions of these studies are now available. Standard machine-readable documentation has been generated. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to OSIRIS missing data values. Both OSIRIS and card-image formats are available. Each is now Class I.

The Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1973 file contains 9423 cases, including 495 interviews with surviving spouses. There are 1089 variables and it has a logical record length of 3826 characters.

The Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1969 file contains 11,153 response records. There are 1006 variables and each record has a logical record length of 2135 characters.

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith;

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1984 (ICPSR 8294)

The General Social Surveys were conducted during the months of February, March and April of 1972-1978, 1980, and 1982-1984.

The cumulative dataset merges all twelve surveys into a single file in which each year or survey may be subset as a separate file. This greatly simplifies the use of the General Social Surveys for both trend analysis and pooling. In addition, this cumulative dataset contains items previously available only as supplemental data sets (e.g., the 1982 black oversample). Finally, the cumulative file contains certain items never before available (e.g., the 1982 Ford Foundation questions on the military).

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur annually on each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years (1973, 1974 and 1976, or 1973, 1975 and 1976), and a few occasional questions such as split ballot experiments that occur in a single survey.

This cumulative file has 17,052 records, one for each person interviewed, and the logical record length of each record is 890 characters. Class II

Morgan, James N.;

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1983 (ICPSR 7439)

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics is now available for waves one through sixteen for the years 1968-1983. The data are in two distinct datasets: the sixteen-wave family file and the sixteen-wave family-individual file. These data are normally supplied in one of two different technical formats, OSIRIS or LRECL. If the data are supplied in OSIRIS or the logical record length (LRECL) format, the logical record length for the family file exceeds 17,300 characters and the logical record length for the family-individual file exceeds 18,000 characters. Class II

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP): WAVE II RECTANGULAR FILE (ICPSR 8317)

The Survey of Income and Program Participation is 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.

There are two formats available from the second wave. The first format is described as a rectangular or "flat" file. Each logical record for a sampled person includes information on the household and family of which the person was a part during each month of the reference period, as well as characteristics of the person and each source of income received during the period. The SIPP Wave II Rectangular file consists of 41,433 data records. Each file has a logical record length of 5,352 characters.

The second format is described as relational or "modified hierarchical." Although each of the data records in this file is of fixed length, there are eight conceptual record types within five "levels" in the data file. The SIPP Wave II Relational file consists of 193,290 data records, each with a logical record length of 1,740 characters. In addition to the data files, a separate "dictionary" file supplied by the Census Bureau is also available. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1979 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8264)

The Annual Housing Surveys contain 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 collection contains fifteen files, one for each SMSA studied. Each file has a logical record length of 1,248 characters. There are 121,461 records in the entire collection and approximately 609 variables. Class IV

Notes and Errata

ICPSR

ICPSR has been notified that some problems exist in four variables in the NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE (ICPSR 7610), the Young Men cohort for 1981. Variables R8114, R8115, R8116, and R8117 are affected. The values for 27 cases in R8117, Total Family Income, were seriously overestimated which could result in misleading analysis when using this variable. For some of the respondents for variables R8114 (Weeks Worked), R8115 (Weeks Unemployed), and R8116 (Weeks Out of Labor Force), a double count of weeks not working was made so that researchers analyzing unemployment will also get inaccurate results.

ICPSR members who have received data for this cohort should contact ICPSR Member Services. Errata sheets will be provided so users can adjust their file.

The name of a second Principal Investigator should have been included for NATIONAL STUDY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, PHYSICIAN PRACTICE STUDY, PHASE III, 1981 (ICPSR 8301) released in the May **Bulletin**. In addition to Mary Kay Schleiter, add the name of Alvin R. Tarlov.

Users will want to note that the study description for CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4A (ICPSR 8282), released in the October 1984 **Bulletin**, contained an error. That description should read, "STF4A focuses on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and components of SMSAs, including counties or county equivalents; places of 10,000 or more inhabitants; census tracts; and tracted areas outside of SMSAs in each state." The italicized words above are critical and were omitted. Not all counties and areas of a state are included in STF4A but only those areas within SMSAs of that state.

The description in the May 1985 **Bulletin** for the GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILE/DUAL INDEPENDENT MAP ENCODING (GBF/DIME), 1980 (ICPSR 8378) contained an error. The file stated that 47 MSA files were currently available with a total of 218,218 records. Due to problems at the Census Bureau, only 45 MSA files are currently available with a total of 209,322 records.

IASSIST 86 TO MEET IN CALIFORNIA IN MAY 1986

The 1986 IAASSIST (International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology) Conference will be held May 22-25, 1986 in Marina Del Rey, California, "the 'Riviera' of California!!" according to the literature being circulated. The preliminary announcement and call for papers mentions that the topics will be of interest to social scientists, data archivists, librarians, information specialists, researchers, programmers, urban planners, and government agency administrators. The Program Committee is soliciting papers and proposals for panel discussions, roundtables, workshops or tutorials to be presented at the conference.

IASSIST is interested in papers and proposals concerned with the generation, transfer, retrieval, and use of machine-readable social science data, especially projects which involve issues and techniques related to integrating the service, processing, and utilization of data.

Potential participants should observe this schedule: Intent to submit a paper or proposal: November 15, 1985; Abstract in the hands of Program Committee: January 20, 1986; Notification of acceptance by Program Committee: February 25, 1986.

Questions, intent forms, and abstracts (less than 500 words) should be sent to:

IASSIST 1986 Program Committee
c/o Jackie McGee
The Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica CA USA
90406-2138

ICPSR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET NOVEMBER 15-17, 1985

The annual meeting of the Official Representatives will be held from Friday, November 15 until Sunday, November 17 in Ann Arbor. Proceedings will begin at 1:00 PM Friday and conclude around noon Sunday. Those planning to attend should note the following: 1-Only 50% of travel costs for the OR will be reimbursed for air coach or super saver fares; 2-Hotel reservations at the Ann Arbor Inn must be made by October 18 (contact Donna Gotts immediately if this has not been done); 3-The form that was sent to all ORs should be returned whether the OR is attending or not.

The Program Committee is composed of Martin Levin (Emory University), Chair, Aage Clausen (Ohio State University), Richard Boyd (Wesleyan University), John Modell (Carnegie-Mellon University), and George Watson (Arizona State University).

A sample of sessions follows:

- Organizing and Maintaining a Local Data Facility
- A Demonstration and Discussion of On-line Services Available through the Consortium
- Data for Disciplines: Data Requirements for Selected Areas, Current Data Holdings and Anticipated Needs
- Microcomputer Systems: State-of-the-Art and Prospects
- The Social Sciences in the Last Half of the Eighties: Opportunities and Prospects
- Analysis and Processing of Complex Sampling Designs and Data Structures
- Microcomputer Exhibits and Demonstrations

Contact ICPSR for more complete information at 313/764-2570.

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
(Pre- and Post-Election Survey: Final Version)

Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919
(East North-Central States)

Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1971

Current Population Survey, March 1985

High School and Beyond, 1980: Second Follow-up, 1984

National Crime Surveys: Victim Risk Supplement, 1983

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1979-1984

Federal Court Cases, 1970-1984: Integrated Data Base

National Survey of Indigent Defendants, 1982

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM FOR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Attention Official Representatives: This request is from our Member Services Department. During the past year or so, we have found that there have been many changes in telephone numbers and office locations by a substantial portion of Official Representatives and also Designated Recipients, the individuals they have authorized to handle orders on their behalf. In order to help us assure that our records are complete, we are asking everyone to fill out the form below with their current complete address and phone number and return to Janet Vavra, Member Services.

OR NAME _____

DEPARTMENT _____

INSTITUTION _____

ADDRESS _____
(Building and Room number and/or street address)

PHONE NUMBER _____

Please provide the same information as above for the Designated Recipient if there is one for your campus.

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