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National Crime Surveys: CJAIN Expands Holdings on Criminal Victimization

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The Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) at ICPSR distributes data from a number of victimization surveys, and the inventory is growing. Current national and big-city household and commercial victim survey datasets will soon be joined by a major new study of the Washington, DC metropolitan area and new data from revisions of the National Crime Surveys Questionnaire.

Now at the Archive: THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS (NCS): NATIONAL SAMPLE (ICPSR 7635) produces yearly estimates of victimization rates for individuals and households. Conducted for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics by the Census Bureau, the survey involves repeated visits to a rotating sample of addresses. Each month, interviews are conducted with all residents 12 years of age and older in about 10,000 households. The residents are questioned about their experiences with crime during the preceding six months. Addresses remain in the sample for six waves of interviewing when they are replaced by a new group. The data are organized at the Archive by collection quarter.

In addition to the on-going National Crime Surveys, CJAIN distributes data from 39 victimization surveys conducted by the Census Bureau in 26 cities during the early and mid-1970s (13 of the cities were surveyed twice). These city studies, the NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7658), are large with about 21,000 respondents per survey. Besides victimization, the city surveys contain a limited amount of attitudinal information and self-reports of crime-related behavior, topics not included on the national questionnaire; these data comprise the NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES ATTITUDE SUB-SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7663). In addition to residents, the city studies provide interviews with representatives of between 2,000 and 3,500

commercial establishments. These data, included in COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1973-1975 [UNITED STATES]: CITIES SAMPLE (ICPSR 8002), focus on robbery and burglary victimization only. There are no plans for further city surveys. An earlier national survey, COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1973-1977 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8003), has since been discontinued. Finally, there is a special analytic file which matches respondents across several six-month waves of interviewing and retains detailed data on all of the assault incidents they recalled; this may be more useful than the cross-sectional files for examining repeated or multiple victimizations. These data are included in a two-volume data collection, NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS EXTRACT: PERSONAL CRIME LONGITUDINAL FILES, 1976-1982 (Assault Victim Experiences and Victim and Non-Victim Responses) (ICPSR 8315).

Using the National Crime Survey Data: Information gathered in the National Crime Surveys can be used to classify individual incidents into FBI or other analytic categories. The detailed followup questions provide information on injury and loss, the presence and use of weapons, descriptions of offenders, victim and offender actions, and the reporting of incidents to the police. Data on incidents can be linked to information about the household and respondent, and to a limited amount of data about community of residence. CJAIN distributes the NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: (NCS) NATIONAL SAMPLE (ICPSR 7635) in several formats. The primary national sample files are hierarchically structured on three separate levels. The Archive has created incident-level files which drop all data on nonvictims, the majority of those interviewed, and person-level extract files which combine information on victims and a 10 percent sample of nonvictims. These files are rectangularly structured. The

hierarchical files and the person-level extract files are available by collection quarter while the incident-level extract files are available by year only. Because of the large size of the NCS data files, it may be judicious to select one of CJAIN's analytic data subsets. Only a few quarters or years of data may be needed for analysis; 13 years worth is a lot!

There has been a great deal of research by the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Social Science Research, and the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan on the reliability and validity of the resulting data. There is evidence that the National Crime Survey has undercounted minor and unsuccessful offenses, those which have not occurred recently, and crimes involving non-strangers. There may be differential reporting by race and level of education, especially of events in the assault category, and data in the NCS on interpersonal violence must be interpreted with care. Very few rape cases are reported each year, so most analyses of those merge the results of several years of interviewing.

Uses of the Victimization Data: Yearly reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics describe national levels of victimization as well as trends of victimization for major population categories. Other researchers have used the national data to test lifestyle and opportunity-based theories of victimization; to examine detailed patterns of injury from individual types of crime; to generate estimates of the dollar cost of crimes for use in cost-benefit calculations; to describe victim-offender interactions and their consequences; to document the crime problems facing particular groups (e.g., women, the elderly, blacks); and to compare U.S. victimization with that in other nations. There is still a great deal that can be done with the national data in all of these categories, and the impending release of new information on victim behavior from post-1979 interviews should increase their utility.

Results of the city victimization surveys have been employed in comparisons with Uniform Crime Reports figures for the same jurisdictions, and for a few studies of the relationship between victimization, attitudes, and behavior. There is a great deal of untapped information in the city surveys, however, and little research has systematically examined differences among them in patterns of victimization. The surveys point to significant inter-city

differences in the distribution of weapon use, gang crimes, and the mix of commercial and household victimization. The attitude component of the data reveals substantial city-level differences in fear of crime and attitudes toward the police. The national and city commercial surveys are virtually unexplored, despite the concentration of statistics on serious robbery and burglary in these data and the interesting pattern of repeat and multiple victimization of selected types of commercial establishments.

New Data Available: Beginning in 1979, changes in the NCS questionnaire resulted in new data on several aspects of victimization. Specifically, the Basic Screen Questionnaire was altered to ask for detailed responses dealing with residential mobility, such as: "How long have you lived at this address?" and "Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last years?". The Crime Incident Report was changed to include a question about the specific month and year an incident occurred whereas the pre-1979 questionnaire asked only for the season when the event took place. Also, the crime report was modified to inquire into particular reasons why respondents did or did not report an incident to the police. These data now have been released to the public, and will be available soon from CJAIN.

In addition, data from a special Victim Risk Supplement included in the NCS in February, 1984 is now available. The NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: VICTIM RISK SUPPLEMENT, 1983 (ICPSR 8316) questioned respondents intensively about their daily routines, work and leisure, travel, and protective measures. These new variables should prove useful in explaining why the risk of victimization varies among individuals. Continuing research on methods for assessing victimization should produce new changes in the NCS questionnaire in the future.

Finally, in 1983 the Research Triangle Institute conducted a telephone survey of victimization in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS AND CAPITOL HILL EMPLOYEES, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8228) dataset is unlike earlier Census Bureau city surveys. This collection includes responses from residents of suburban as well as central-city areas, and the questionnaire contains unique data on the crime problems of commuters.

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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Research Triangle Institute;

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS AND CAPITOL HILL EMPLOYEES, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8228)

This victimization study of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees was conducted between May 1982 and April 1983. The primary objective was to measure the extent of crime in the District of Columbia and the impact of crime on the quality of life in the District. Also studied was the degree to which Congressional employees working in the Capitol Hill area were subject to victimization and the extent to which victimization and the fear caused by it affected their productivity.

This data collection contains six files, three of which are data files. The first file contains person-level data such as residential mobility, crime prevention efforts, and socio-demographic characteristics. This file includes 5,542 cases with one record per respondent and has a logical record length of 334. The crime data file, called the "In Scope Crimes File," contains 1950 records. Each record in this file represents a reported criminal victimization, and the file's logical record length is 531. The third file, the "Out of Scope File," has 2,525 cases. An out of scope crime was defined as one which was either outside the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 or not a crime of interest for this study. The logical record length of this file is 150. The three remaining files in this collection are machine-readable codebook files with logical record lengths of 133 characters. Class IV

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: VICTIM RISK SUPPLEMENT, 1983 (ICPSR 8316)

This special one-time survey was conducted in conjunction with the larger National Crime Survey and designed to collect data on noninterviewed and interviewed persons reporting household victimizations. The Supplement was administered in February, 1984 for a one-month period in place of the National Crime Survey. The purpose of the Supplement was to collect data on people's life-styles in order to determine whether certain life-styles are related to crime victimization.

The Victim Risk Supplement is based on five questionnaires used by the Census Bureau for data collection. The first and second questionnaires, VRS-1 and VRS-2, contain basic screen questions and an incident report, respectively. VRS-3, the third questionnaire, was completed for every household member age 12 or older, and it includes questions specifically designed to determine whether a

person's life-style at work, home, or during leisure time affects the risk of crime victimization. The interviewers completed the fourth and fifth questionnaires, VRS-4 and VRS-5; they were instructed to answer questions about the respondents' neighborhoods and behavior during the interviews.

The Victim Risk Supplement is a hierarchically structured data collection. There are 791 variables and the logical record length of the data is 481 characters. There are 14,258 households, 25,238 person records, and 2,952 incidences of crime. The VRS-3 questionnaire was completed for 25,138 respondents; the VRS-4 for 11,700; and the VRS-5 for 22,990. Class II

National Center for Juvenile Justice;

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1982: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8440)

These data describe the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico during calendar year 1982. The data contain all available summary information on children's cases disposed in courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters, delinquency status, and dependency/neglect. The data are contained in one file and there are 3085 cases, one record for each case. The logical record length of the file is 144 characters. Class IV

Federal Judicial Center;

JUDICIAL DISTRICT DATA BOOK, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8439)

The Federal Judicial Center contracted with Claritas Corporation to produce the three data files in this collection from the Census Bureau's 1983 County and City Data Book. The data, which are summarized by judicial units, were compiled from a county-level file and include information on area and population, households, vital statistics, health, income, crimes, housing, education, labor force, government finances, manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, and agriculture. The data are in three files. The first file, which provides data for Federal judicial districts, has 92 cases; the second file, Federal administrative divisions, has 204 cases; and the third file, Federal jury divisions, has 320 cases. The logical record length of each file is 2751 characters. Class IV

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

UNITED STATES MICRODATA SAMPLES EXTRACT FILE, 1940-1980: DEMOGRAPHICS OF AGING (ICPSR 8353)

This is a special version of the decennial Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) released by the Bureau of the Census. ICPSR, with support from the National Institute on Aging, has prepared this collection to provide a small sub-sample of the PUMS file for analysis of issues on aging. This stratified sub-sample of adults contains approximately 500 records from each of 28 sex/race/age subclasses, and an equal probability sample (epsem) which is a subset of the stratified sample. Only data for 1980 and 1970 are currently available; other years will be added in the near future and will be announced in the ICPSR *Bulletin*. For 1980, there are 12,910 person records in the stratified sample and 2,967 in the epsem sample. For 1970, there are 12,517 and 3,080, respectively.

This newly created rectangular data file contains a single record for each of the sampled individuals. The record consists of a household portion containing the original census data, constructed variables which summarize the characteristics of the individuals living in the household, and a roster with the age, sex, relationship to the head of the household, and educational achievement of each person in the household. The rest of the record contains original census data about the sampled individual, the head of the household and a spouse, if present.

This data collection consists of a single data file of 360 variables, 25,427 cases and a record length of 709. The data are available in either OSIRIS or card-image format. Class I

Jensen, Richard, Daniel Scott Smith, Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin, and Janice Reiff;

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880 (ICPSR 8427)

This survey describes the social conditions of older Americans in the late 19th century. Family structure was emphasized using national samples of the non-institutionalized population in 1880.

The data for the 1880 sample are contained in three data files in card-image format. Each data file is documented with SPSS-9 control cards. Three independent samples were drawn from the 1880 census with individuals selected from clusters defined by manuscript census page. File 1 is a national sample of the non-institutionalized population age

65 and over and has 1,501 cases with 123 variables. File 2, which has 129 variables, samples 804 blacks and 405 whites ages 65 and over in 32 southern counties. File 3 has data for 472 southern urban blacks age 65 and over plus 315 whites, all drawn from a universe of cities over 4,000 in population (17 PSUs). There are 123 variables in File 3. Each file in the 1880 sample contains 10 cards per case. Class IV

Jensen, Richard, Daniel Scott Smith, Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin, and Janice Reiff;

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 (ICPSR 8428)

Social conditions of older Americans in the early 20th century are examined in this survey. Family structure was emphasized using national samples of the non-institutionalized population in 1900. The 1900 sample provides ecological characteristics including attributes of counties and occupational and ethnic characteristics of other heads on sampled census pages.

These data were collected from a stratified sample of 56 counties, excluding cities of 25,000, and 44 urban PSUs. Persons sampled were drawn from clusters defined by manuscript census page. Cities over 25,000 were triple-sampled. The data for the 1900 sample are contained in one data file in card-image format which is documented with SPSS-9 control cards. The sample of the non-institutionalized population ages 55 to 64 has 2,000 cases and for age 65 and older there are 3,000 cases. The file for the 1900 sample contains 164 variables and 9 cards per case. Class IV

Related publication:

Smith, Daniel Scott;
"A Community-based Sample of the Older Population from the 1880 and 1900 United States Manuscript Census," *Historical Methods*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Spring 1978.

Vinovskis, Maris A.;

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN IN 1860 (ICPSR 8445)

The names and occupations of inhabitants of Washtenaw County, Michigan were transcribed from the 1860 census enumerations to construct this data collection. In addition to demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and race, information is provided for each individual on property value, place of birth, school attendance, literacy, and physical or mental handicaps. The record for each individual includes "dwelling" and "household" codes, allowing users to analyze the data by family or housing unit. There are 9,162 records in the data file, each with a logical record length of 80 characters. Class IV

The Washington Post/ABC News;

WASHINGTON POST/ABC NEWS SURVEY OF VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS, 1985 (ICPSR 8446)

On the tenth anniversary of the close of the war in Vietnam, the *Washington Post* and ABC News conducted this national survey of America's Vietnam-era veterans, probing their attitudes and opinions towards this country's costliest, most controversial, and longest war. Respondents evaluate the degree to which their overall military experience affected them personally, the types of social, economic and emotional difficulties they experienced after discharge, and the degree to which their difficulties have lessened over time. This survey also examines the degree to which veterans endorse the means by which the war was conducted and the military goals they pursued. Veterans who served in Vietnam are also asked about the frequency and type of wounds and injuries they received, their attitudes towards organized opposition to the war, their experience in situations in which Americans and Vietnamese were killed, and the impact of GI college benefits on their post-service experience.

The collection contains approximately 230 variables and the sample of 1,249 is comprised of Americans who served active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces between August 1964 and June 1975. It consists of 811 veterans of the war in Vietnam and 438 veterans of the Vietnam era who served their active duty elsewhere. Veterans of Vietnam were asked a longer, more detailed series of questions than were other Vietnam-era veterans. There are eight 80-column records of data for each of the 1,249 cases. Class III

Zimmerman, William;

WORDS AND DEEDS IN SOVIET MILITARY EXPENDITURES, 1955-1983 (ICPSR 8188)

The relationship between Soviet policy statements and military expenditures is assessed in this data collection. Annual speeches given by Soviet Finance Ministers to the Supreme Soviet were analyzed for references to intended defense spending, the United States, and the threat of imperialism. Other variables in this dataset include estimates from various Western sources of the level of Soviet defense spending and identification of the appropriate year in the Soviet planning cycle. A year is the unit of analysis in this dataset; there are 29 years covered, with 14 variables for each period. The data are stored in one file with a logical record length of 38 characters. Class II

Related Publication:

Zimmerman, William and Glenn Palmer;

"Words and Deeds in Soviet Foreign Policy: The Case of Soviet Military Expenditures," *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 77 (June, 1983), pp.358-367.

Wright, Erik Olin;

CLASS STRUCTURE AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980 (ICPSR 8413)

Data collected in this survey measure how social concepts such as authority, autonomy, and hierarchy relate to the social, economic, and occupational positions of individuals, thus providing a systematic means for analyzing social class structure. The survey is part of an eight-nation comparative project; most of the questions asked in the United States survey will be replicated in other countries.

A systematic cluster sample of telephone numbers was used to gather data from 1,760 persons. The universe consisted of adults age 18 and over in the coterminous United States who either were working, were not working but wanted to work, or were housewives with working spouses. A battery of questions addressed work-related issues such as supervision, decision-making, autonomy, respondent's formal position in hierarchy, ownership, credentials, and income. Other work-related data describe the size, industrial sector, and government or corporate linkages of the individual's employer.

Further data were gathered on the class origins of the respondent's family and of the families of the respondent's spouse and friends. Information on class-related experiences such as unemployment and union participation was also collected, as well as data on the division of power and labor in the household. In addition, the survey contained a broad range of questions on social and political attitudes and on the respondent's political participation.

Background information on each respondent was also collected, but some of these variables have been recoded to missing data in order to protect the anonymity of the respondents. These variables are described in the documentation available from ICPSR, and researchers interested in these particular variables may request ICPSR to conduct specific data analyses using those variables. Such requests will be processed according to the standard policies of ICPSR.

There are 1,760 data records in this collection, each containing 537 variables; they are in one file with a logical record length of 1,358 characters. The documentation is available in machine-readable form only. Class III

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1985 (ICPSR 8432)

The Annual Demographic surveys produced by the Census Bureau are often referred to as the March CPS Demographic Supplements. The 1985 survey marks the eighteenth year that these data have been compiled. In addition to the usual monthly labor force information, this file contains supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive data are provided for persons age 14 and over on employment status, occupation, and industry. For persons age 15 and over, additional data include hours worked per week, income components, and residence. 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. State of residence, census division and region, and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are uniquely identified. The data are contained in one file of 301,261 records, with approximately 330 variables. The logical record length is 390 characters. Class IV

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1982) (ICPSR 8297) (Sophomore Cohort Transcripts Survey)

Every secondary-school course taken by each of 15,941 high school students is documented in this survey. The universe of the study is a sub-sample of the sophomore cohort of the first High School and Beyond follow-up survey. Approximately 30,000 students were sampled in the sophomore follow-up, providing data on education, labor force participation, demographics, and opinions. Scores on a battery of cognitive tests were also included.

There are two distinct types of records in the transcript data file. Type 1 records, which are 320 characters long, each contain information for a single student. Included for each student are type of high school program, grade-point average, absenteeism, class rank and size, participation in specialized educational programs, and standardized test scores. Immediately following each Type 1 record are a number of 40-character Type 2 records, each of which provides data on a single course taken by the student. The Type 2 records provide data on the year the course was

taken, the type of course, length of enrollment, credit earned, and grades received. Because the number of courses taken varies from one student to another, the length of the combined records for each student varies as well. Therefore the data file is written in Variable Blocked format, with records of different lengths physically grouped into multiple-record blocks. Student identification numbers contained in each record make it possible to merge information from this file with other High School and Beyond data files.

In addition to the data file, there are two files containing SPSSx control cards and one file of SAS control cards. There is also a documentation file containing codes for the "Classification of Secondary School Courses" (CSSC) devised by the National Center for Educational Statistics. There are 471,330 records in the data file. Type 1 records are comprised of 123 variables and Type 2 records have 17 variables. Class IV

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT SECOND FOLLOW-UP (1984) (ICPSR 8443)

Conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) for the National Center for Educational Statistics, this survey constitutes the third wave of data in the High School and Beyond series. The base-year data (ICPSR 7896) were collected in 1980, and the first follow-up (ICPSR 8297) was conducted in 1982. The series is a longitudinal study of cohorts of 1980 high school seniors and sophomores. As with the first follow-up, the structure and documentation of High School and Beyond Second Follow-Up data files represent a departure from base-year (1980) practices. The base-year student file contains data from both the senior and sophomore cohorts. Due to the more complex design of the follow-up surveys and a resulting increase in the volume of data, separate files have been created for the two cohorts.

The data files include detailed questionnaire responses on education, postsecondary education, work and labor force participation, financial status, personal and social values, and basic demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, and religious and ethnic background. The collection contains five files for each cohort: a data file, SAS and SPSS control cards, and files providing the record layout of the data file and documentation for the SAS cards. The Senior data file consists of 11,995 records with a logical record length of 3,762 characters, and the Sophomore data file contains 14,825 records with a logical record length of 4,548 characters. Class IV

Miller, Warren E., M. Kent Jennings and Barbara G. Farah;
CONVENTION DELEGATE STUDY, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8367)

A continuation of the 1972 Convention Delegate Study (ICPSR 7287), these data were gathered in order to examine the continuities and changes between 1972 and 1981 in the careers, political participation, issue preferences and political perspectives of the group of political activists represented by delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions during that period. The study consists of two parts. The first part is a cross-section consisting of a census of all delegates to the 1976 and 1980 conventions and a census of all 1972 delegates who responded to the previous study. The second part is a panel consisting of all recontacted respondents to the 1972 study and includes their responses to both the 1972 and 1981 surveys. The cross-section is currently available. It is expected that the panel will be ready for release in early 1986.

The 1981 study consists of responses to a mail questionnaire which was distributed to all of the groups described above between January and April of 1981. Questions tap respondent attitudes toward the party and its nomination process, various issues and candidates, and political ideology. Information on the respondent's past political activity and attitudes toward political participation is also included. Some variables have been removed or recoded for confidentiality reasons.

The cross-section component of the study is available in both OSIRIS and card-image format. There are approximately 489 variables for 5406 respondents. Class II

Jewell, Malcolm;
TURNOUT IN STATE GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS, 1950-1982 (ICPSR 8390)

This collection consists of voting turnout statistics for every contested gubernatorial election in 47 states from 1950 through 1982. Information is also included for states holding four-year gubernatorial terms during 1946 and 1948 as a means of increasing the number of cases per state. Data are not available for Delaware, Indiana, and New York, since primaries have only been adopted recently in these states.

Information is provided on the number of candidates in each primary, total vote for the winner, and total vote in the party primary. In addition to raw vote totals, several derived variables are also included. A "normal" Democratic and Republican vote statistic, based on the average number of votes cast for the party's candidates for governor, United States Senator, and United States Congressman, is

calculated for each year in each state as a means of comparing the total party primary vote with its vote in the general election. Furthermore, the study includes an adjusted voting age estimate for eleven southern states. That estimate is a ratio of the total number of Blacks of voting age to the total number of Black registered voters and is designed to control for the impact of discrimination on voter turnout prior to 1970.

This study was funded, in part, by the National Science Foundation. It contains 30 variables and is available in card-image format. The data are accompanied by a separate file of SPSS data definition statements. Class IV

Kleppner, Paul;
ELECTORAL RETURNS FOR STATEWIDE OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1952 (ICPSR 7861)

This data collection incorporates county-level election returns from fifteen states for various statewide offices during the years 1874-1952. Included are votes cast for party candidates contesting a variety of offices such as Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor. Election returns for Governor are not included in this data collection. See also UNITED STATES HISTORICAL ELECTION RETURNS, 1788-1984 (ICPSR 0001). Data are stored in separate files for the following states and time periods. Class III

State	Years Covered	Variables
California	1882-1950	232
Colorado	1892-1952	293
Indiana	1876-1948	389
Minnesota	1890-1948	288
Missouri	1882-1948	288
Montana	1889-1948	155
Nebraska	1884-1950	316
New York	1878-1946	379
North Dakota	1889-1948	220
Ohio	1886-1948	285
Oregon	1878-1948	255
Pennsylvania	1874-1948	476
South Dakota	1889-1950	258
West Virginia	1904-1948	106
Wisconsin	1884-1950	446

Francis, Wayne L.;

STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1981 (ICPSR 8389)

This collection focuses on the committee systems in the separate state legislatures in the United States. The data were collected by mail questionnaire sent to a national sample of state legislators at the close of the 1981 legislative sessions. Included are responses to questions about the management, operation, and efficiency of legislative committee systems as well as problems perceived in the committee system. State legislators were asked to evaluate the performance and centrality of the committees they served on and their legislative chamber as a whole.

There are approximately 107 variables for each of the 2028 respondents in the file. The data are stored as 80-character records with two records for each respondent. Class III

Related Publication:

Francis, Wayne L. and James Riddlesperger;
"U.S. State Legislative Committees: Structure, Procedural Efficiency and Party Control," *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol 7 (1982) pp.453-471.

American Political Science Association;

SETUPS: VOTING BEHAVIOR: THE 1984 ELECTION (ICPSR 8430)

Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) for American Politics are computer-related modules designed for use in teaching introductory courses in American government and politics. The data for these instructional subsets are distributed by ICPSR through an arrangement with the American Political Science Association (APSA). As with previous SETUPS, manuals for use with the data are available from the APSA Division of Educational Affairs. Arrangements have been made for individuals at ICPSR member institutions to obtain a bulk order discount on the price of the manuals supplied by the APSA. Faculty should notify the Association of eligibility for this discount and insure that the bookstore order form also indicates Consortium membership.

VOTING BEHAVIOR: THE 1984 ELECTION, by Charles L. Prysby and Carmine Scavo. The data for this module are taken from the pre- and post-election surveys of the AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (ICPSR 8298), conducted by Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies Board. Only respondents who completed both waves of the survey are included in this file. There are 115 variables and 1989 cases.

The data are supplied in two formats. The card-image data file contains two decks per case and is accompanied by SPSS data definition cards. For users with micro-computers running the PC-DOS or MS-DOS operating systems, the dataset can also be supplied as an ABC file on floppy disks with a subsetting version of the ABC statistical software package included on the disks.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JULY 1984: TELEPHONE AVAILABILITY (ICPSR 8400)

Information on labor force activity during the week prior to the survey constitutes the core of the Current Population Survey series. Data on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons age 14 and over are provided, along with demographic information such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Also included in the July 1984 survey are data on the availability of telephones in households.

All states and 44 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are identified and ranked by size. The universe of the survey, represented by a probability sample of approximately 71,000 households, is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The data are contained in one rectangular file of 165,116 records, each with a logical record length of 480 characters and approximately 190 variables. Class IV

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE [UNITED STATES]: 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8384)

This data collection contains intercensal estimates of the resident population of all counties in the United States by age, sex, and race. Figures were gathered annually on July 1 from 1971 to 1979 and are included here along with census counts for 1970 and 1980. These estimates are for 5-year age groups to age 85 and over for the total White and Black population, by sex.

The data for this collection are contained in one file with 3,141 logical records, each of which is 8,754 characters in length. The records are arranged in a rectangular file by county within state. There are approximately 1,447 variables. Class IV

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1982: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, MINNESOTA, NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, VIRGIN ISLANDS (ICPSR 8408)

This Offender Based Transaction Statistics dataset is the third in a series of data collection efforts which allow examination of offender characteristics and patterns of court action and court disposition. The first data collection occurred in 1980 (ICPSR 8248), and the second in 1981 (ICPSR 8277). The 1982 data were collected in seven states and the Virgin Islands, and they include all cases which reached disposition during that year.

The individual offender is the unit of analysis. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. Data are contained in one file which has 50 variables for each of approximately 500,000 cases. The logical record length is 150 characters. Class II

Palumbo, Dennis J., Michael Musheno and Steven Maynard-Moody;

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN OREGON, COLORADO, AND CONNECTICUT, [1981] (ICPSR 8407)

Data were collected from three states to evaluate the success of community corrections programs and to identify the conditions that underlie these successes. In-person field interviews and mail questionnaires were used on state, county, and district levels. The variables in the study were designed to examine the kind of people who implement and maintain these programs, the level of commitment by judicial and prison officials to these programs, community support, and the goals of cost reduction, work training, and rehabilitation.

The data for this collection are contained in eight files. Three files of SPSS-X control cards document the eight data files. There are 920 cases in Connecticut, 317 in Colorado, and 444 in Oregon. The logical record length of all the files is 80 characters. Class IV

Haapenian, Rudy and Carl F. Jesness;

EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHRONIC OFFENDER, [1978-1980: CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 8226)

The patterns of adult criminal behavior are examined in this data collection. Data covering the adult years of peak criminal activity (from approximately 18 to 26 years of age) were obtained on three samples of delinquent youths who had been incarcerated in California Youth Authority institutions during the decade of the 1960s. Data were obtained from three sources: official arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (CII); supplementary data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the California Bureau of Vital Statistics. Follow-up data were collected between 1978 and 1980.

The unit of analysis in this dataset is the individual offender, and the numbers of cases in the three samples are 1715, 982, and 210. There are two files per sample. The first is a background data file containing information obtained while the subjects were housed in Youth Authority institutions, and the second is a follow-up history offense file containing data from arrest records. Each individual is identified by a unique ID number, which is the same in the background and offense history files. Each case has 56 arrest variables. The samples have differing numbers of variables for the background information. Class IV

Debro, Julius;

RESEARCH ON MINORITIES, [1981]: RACE AND CRIME IN ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON, D.C. (ICPSR 8459)

This is an investigation of criminological and sociological factors within the black community which focuses on the alleged high incidence of violent crime committed by blacks. Four communities within Atlanta, Georgia and four within Washington, DC were selected for this study; two communities in each area were designated high crime areas while the other two were low crime areas. Included among the variables are: the relationship of race and socioeconomic class to crime, fear of crime and experiences, contacts and attitudes toward the police, gender, and religion. There are 621 cases in this dataset, which has a logical record length of 84 characters. Class IV

Parnes, Herbert S.;

**NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF
LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1983
(ICPSR 7610) (Mature Men, 1983)**

The National Longitudinal Surveys were designed to analyze the labor market behavior and experience of several age-sex subsets of the United States population. The mature men cohort, which includes men 45 to 59 years of age, is one of five cohorts in the series. The others are mature women (ages 30 to 44 years), young men and young women (each 14 to 24 years of age), and youth (young men and women ages 14 to 22). Each of the five groups is represented by a national probability sample of over 5,000 individuals—approximately 1,500 blacks and 3,500 whites.

The major topics that are covered in the survey may be classified under the following headings: (1) labor market experience (including labor force participation, unemployment, job history, and job mobility), (2) socioeconomic and human capital (including education, training, health and physical condition, marital and family characteristics, financial characteristics, military service, job attitudes, retirement plans, and occupational aspirations and expectations), and (3) environmental variables (size of labor force, and unemployment rates for local areas).

The 1983 data are the final wave for the mature men cohort. The documentation is available on microfiche, and the codebook is also in machine-readable form. Data for the 1966-1983 mature men cohort are contained in one file of 5,020 records with a logical record length of 22,796 characters. Class IV

Andersen, Ronald M. and Lu Ann Aday;

**COMMUNITY HOSPITAL PROGRAM (CHP)
ACCESS IMPACT EVALUATION SURVEYS,
1978-1979, 1981 (ICPSR 8245)**

These surveys were designed to evaluate group medical practices and the ways in which they affect both access to and use of medical services. Group practices sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Hospital Program were selected for use in this study. The data were originally collected by the Center for Health Administration Studies at the University of Chicago, with the assistance of Chilton Research Services. Two surveys were conducted for the study, a baseline survey in 1978-1979, and a follow-up in 1981. Community residents and CHP patients in twelve communities were interviewed.

Demographic and medical care data were collected for selected individuals and families in the survey areas. Data on regular sources of medical care for individuals include the type of organization used, type of practice, accessibility, frequency of visits, types of health care professionals seen, cost, and satisfaction. Also in the collection are data on perceived health, episodes of illness (including symptoms, duration, disability days, and doctors consulted), use of preventive health care services, and insurance coverage. Demographic data for individuals and families include age, sex, race, educational attainment, employment, and income.

There are 263 files in the collection. Of these, 92 are "raw" data files, 115 are SPSS frequency files, and the remaining 56 contain documentation. There are four basic types of data files: data on doctors and episodes of illness, basic information on individual survey respondents, analytic files which link major analysis variables from the individual survey with doctor files (used in the analyses reported in Aday, et al., 1983), and data on family members. There are SPSS frequency files corresponding to each raw data file.

Much of the documentation accompanying this collection is available only in machine-readable form. It includes variable lists and input statements for SPSS users, variable descriptions for the frequency files, and variable listings and column locations for the raw data files. Also provided are design effects adjustments for the analysis data and algorithms for many of the created variables (those not on questionnaires).

Each of the raw data files contains between 717 and 989 records, with the exception of the family data files, which contain roughly 2,000 records apiece. The logical record length of the doctor episode files is 3,840 characters; of individual respondent files, 4,640 characters; of analytical files, 3,600 characters; and of family files, 2,160 characters. All of the SPSS and documentation files have logical record lengths of 137. Class IV

Related publications:

Aday, L.A., R. Andersen, S.S. Loevy, and B. Kremer; *Hospital-Sponsored Primary Care: Marketing and Impact*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Health Administration Press, 1983.

Loevy, S.S., R. Andersen, and L.A. Aday; "Potential Patients and Loyal Users: Access to Care in Community Hospital Sponsored Group Practices," *Journal of Ambulatory Care Management*, 6 (November 1983), pp. 43-57.

Aday, L.A., R. Andersen, S.S. Loevy, and B. Kremer; "Hospital Sponsored Primary Care: Impact on Patient Access," *American Journal of Public Health*, August 1984.

Airey, C.R. and R. Jowell;

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1983 (ICPSR 8391)

Respondents to this survey, which sampled adults living in private households in Great Britain, answered questions concerning a variety of subjects: various political orientations including attitudes toward the parties and likely voting behavior in the next British General Election, political tolerance, and relations with other nations. Other topics included beliefs and expectations concerning both national and personal economic conditions, attitudes toward government spending and programs, social problems such as crime and racial prejudice, and attitudes toward marriage and sexual mores. The data are in card-image format with eleven records per case. There is a total of 1761 cases.

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.

Tilly, Charles;

KENT'S DIRECTORIES OF BUSINESSES IN LONDON, 1759-1828 (ICPSR 8422)

Published annually from 1732 until 1828, the Kent Directories provide the names, descriptions, and addresses of businesses in London. This collection is a transcription of the directories beginning with the 1759 edition. In addition to the name, type of business, and street address for each entry, the dataset contains the year of the listing, a "mobility code" indicating presence in the previous year's directory, and a set of geographical grid coordinates accurate to 100 meters.

The directories are presented in three data files. The "Street" file, an alphabetical listing of all addresses occupied by businesses each year, gives for each address the year, street name and number, and grid location. The "Business Type" file is an alphabetical listing of businesses by their descriptions. The "Master" file duplicates data from both of the other files, and also contains the name and mobility code of each business. The Street file consists of 35,868 records with a logical record length of 85 characters. The Business Type file contains 13,377 records, with a logical record length of 54. There are 40,192 records in the Master file which has a record length of 179 characters and a total of eight variables. Class IV

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics;

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980- 1981: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 8423)

Detailed income and expenditure data from the 1980-1981 Consumer Expenditure Survey are provided in this collection. The survey has two major components: the Diary Survey, released by ICPSR as CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 8235), which gathered data from over 5,500 household diaries, and this Interview Survey, which contains interview data from 42,830 households in the United States. There are four types of data files for the Interview Survey, with one file of each type for each of nine quarterly periods. The survey covers all of 1980 and 1981, and the first quarter of 1982.

Data are compiled for Consumer Units—roughly equivalent to families—in the first ("FMLY") of the data file types. These files include housing characteristics, family size, education, financial status and transactions, and employment. Information on individual Consumer Unit members is provided in a second file type ("MEMB"). Included are data on age, race, sex, marital status, education, taxes paid, benefits received, and employment. The remaining two types of files supply detailed expenditure ("MTAB") and income ("ITAB") data coded according to job titles from the Universal Classification Code (UCC). All of the data files contain Consumer Unit Identification Numbers that enable users to merge data from the various files.

In addition to the 36 data files, four documentation files are included with the dataset. Two of these contain cross-references to Bureau of Labor Statistics *Bulletin* 2225, the published version of the collection. A third lists UCC codes and titles, and the last is a machine-readable version of the printed documentation.

There are approximately 4,725 records in each FMLY file, with nearly 480 variables and a logical record length of 1,210 characters. The MEMB files average around 12,600 records, with approximately 120 variables and logical record lengths of 280 characters. The MTAB files contain eight variables, with logical record lengths of 33 characters and record counts of about 367,000. The ITAB files, averaging about 165,000 records, have seven variables and logical record lengths of 32 characters. Class IV

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

A revised version of the traditional pre- and post- election surveys is now available. Included are data for the 1978 congressional district of interview variable which, in the previous release, was padded with zeroes. In addition, two socioeconomic indicator scores have been added for the occupation of the respondent, who is the head of the household, and the respondent's spouse. The first is derived from the income and educational attributes of the total labor force while the second is derived from the attributes of the male labor force only.

In 1984, as in 1980 and 1978, NES attempted to "validate" the turnout of respondents to the Pre-Post election survey. The results of that exercise were publicized in the first ICPSR release in early June. Since then, the NES staff has responded to queries about these data, and has also begun to code the interviews conducted with election administration officials at the time the vote validation data were collected.

These experiences have led the NES staff to make comprehensive changes to the vote validation data previously released. In particular, the summary variables have been significantly recoded and reorganized. Information from the interviews with election officials has also been incorporated into Variables 1129 and 1130. In addition, the documentation has been rewritten for greater clarity, and the names of the counties associated with each office have been added to Variable 1120.

In addition to the new variables described above, vote validation information has been added for several cases which did not have that information at the time of the previous release. Users of the vote validation data should reorder the dataset from the Consortium. Class I

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation;
**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1979-1983 (ICPSR
9028) (Offenses Known and Clearances by
Arrest, 1980)**

This is the third edition of this file. Additional corrections have been made to the data, and the logical record length of the file is 2013 characters. Class II

National Center for Health Statistics;
**HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1978 (ICPSR
8044)**

**HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1979 (ICPSR
8049)**

ICPSR is issuing new editions of these files. ICPSR has cleaned the data, recoding all non-numeric characters into numeric characters and in addition has prepared machine-readable documentation for these data.

There are 5 files in the 1978 Health Interview Survey. The Household file contains 41,164 cases and has a logical record length of 96 characters with 56 variables. The Person file contains 109,940 cases, each 443 characters in length and has 157 variables. The Condition file with 134 variables has 57,517 cases of 378 characters each. The Hospital Episode file provides data on 14,583 cases with logical record lengths of 334 and has 113 variables. The Doctor Visit file has 98 variables and 20,100 cases, each 223 characters in length. Class II

There are also 5 files in the 1979 Health Interview Survey. The Household file, containing 41,993 cases, has a logical record length of 479 characters with 64 variables. The Person file is combined with the Home Care Supplement into one file and contains 110,530 cases, each with a logical record length of 607 and 345 variables. The Condition file contains 149 variables and has 59,629 cases of 496 characters each. The Hospital Episode file contains 14,606 cases of 493 characters, each of which has 120 variables. The Doctor Visit file contains 20,092 cases, has a logical record length of 479, and 105 variables. Class II

Social Security Administration;
**RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL
SURVEY, 1971 (ICPSR 7684)**

Released previously as a Class IV data collection, the Retirement History Longitudinal Survey for 1979 has been updated to Class I status. Standard machine-readable documentation has been generated, and 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 Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1971 file contains 10,169 cases, of which 245 represent interviews with surviving spouses of original respondents who died sometime after the 1969 survey. There are 1538 variables; the logical record length is approximately 5082 characters. Class I

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;

ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1985: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)

ICPSR staff updated the existing roster file with information about members of the first session of the 99th Congress. This collection now contains extensive biographical and service information for all members of Congress serving from 1789 through 1985. It supplements ICPSR's historical collection of House and Senate voting records with information describing each member's political party affiliation, district, state, region, cumulative dates of service in each Congress, and a summary of total Congressional service. Numerous background characteristics are also included, such as state and region of birth, education, military service, occupation, and other political offices held, both prior to and subsequent to Congressional service, relatives in Congress, and reasons for leaving each Congress. The file contains approximately 39,000 records and 104 variables. Class I

National Center for Educational Statistics;

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 7896) (Revised Parent File)

The "parent" data file, one of eight component files in the High School and Beyond base-year collection, has been revised to include 22 new variables. The additional variables provide information imputed from the original survey data, primarily in the areas of family income, liabilities, and assets. The revised file should be particularly useful in studies of financial aid and other topics concerned with family income and wealth.

The High School and Beyond surveys are a national longitudinal study of cohorts of 1980 high school sophomores and seniors, for which three waves of data are currently available. Nearly 60,000 students were sampled for the original "Student" data file. A sub-sample of this group was chosen for the Parent survey, with parents of 3,367 sophomores and 3,197 seniors responding. The response rate for both cohorts was better than 90 percent. Other files in the base-year collection include school data provided by principals, language data for students reporting non-English language experience, teachers' comments, information on twins and siblings, and data on students' choices of friends.

Information in the Parent data file is focused on goals and financing of post-secondary education. Data include numerous parent opinions and projections concerning the educational future of the student, anticipated financial aid, student's plans after high school, expected ages for student's marriage and childbearing, estimated costs of post-secondary education, and government financial aid policies. Also supplied are data on family size, value of property and other assets, home financing, family income and debts, and the age, sex, marital and employment status of parents, plus the current living and educational expenses for the student, and the student's employment status. The data are contained in one file of 6,564 records with a logical record length of 588 characters. Other files provided with the dataset include a machine-readable codebook and SAS control cards. Class IV

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics;

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

This is the third release of the 1917-1919 Cost of Living study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which interviewed over 12,000 families of wage earners or salaried workers in 99 cities located throughout the United States. The first release of this study, announced in the January 1985 *Bulletin*, included 2,603 interviews from cities of the "Old South." The second release (see the May 1985 *Bulletin*) included these interviews as well as 2,011 additional ones from cities in the "Upper Border" states, the "Trans-Mississippi South," and the states of the "West North Central" region.

The current release contains all of these interviews and adds 2,688 cases from the following cities of the "East North Central" region: Brazil, Indiana; Calumet, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Danville, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; East St. Louis, Illinois; Evansville, Indiana; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Indianapolis, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Moline, Illinois; Pana, Illinois; Rock Island, Illinois; and Steubenville, Ohio.

All interviews for the current set of 7,302 cases are contained in one data file, with each data record (corresponding to an interview) containing 6,942 characters of information. Interviews conducted in other cities will be released over the next several months. Class II

CBS News and *The New York Times*;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEY, 1984: ELECTION DAY NATIONAL SURVEY (ICPSR 8373)

Previously released at Class IV, an updated version of this data collection is 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.

The collection contains 9174 cases each with a logical record length of 69 characters. There are 55 variables. Class I

CBS News;

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

Previously released at Class IV, revised Class I versions of these 19 state exit polls 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.

The state files with the number of respondents indicated are: Alabama (N=1678), California (2778), Illinois (1962), Iowa (1869), Massachusetts (1489), Michigan (1217), Minnesota (1429), Mississippi (1386), New Hampshire (652), New Jersey (1564), New York (2252), North Carolina (1948), Ohio (1771), Oregon (1511), Pennsylvania (2106), Texas (1980), Vermont (956), and West Virginia (1155). Class I

NOTE: These collections, by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, have had major revisions to their codebooks. NO CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE DATA. However, the ICPSR version numbers for these collections have been changed, and some formatting changes occurred as well.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics;

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES SAMPLE, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7658) Class I

CENSUS OF STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1979 (ICPSR 7852) Class II

NATIONAL SURVEY OF COURT ORGANIZATION, 1971-1972 (ICPSR 7640) Class II

Notes and Errata

ICPSR

The October 1985 issue of the **Bulletin** contained two misleading errors in titles. Please note that EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: ANNUAL FILE, 1982 (ICPSR 8382) should read instead: EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1982. In addition, OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1980 (ICPSR 8248), a study appearing in the Revisions/Updates section of the October **Bulletin**, incorrectly listed Utah in its title. The correct title is OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1980: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

Users should note that the title for a data collection released in the May **Bulletin** has been changed. The correct title is NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375); the previous version was NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH, 1976: [UNITED STATES].

Researchers interested in the AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1982 (ICPSR 9042) will want to know that only two volumes of this collection are currently being distributed. The Contextual Data, to be published as Appendix B, has not been produced by the National Election Studies staff.

The 1967-1982 Mature Women cohort data for NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (ICPSR 7610) were supplied to ICPSR without the 1982 sampling weight. This problem will be corrected with the release of the 1966-1984 Mature Women data; but for users who need this information at the present time, the sampling weight and I.D. for 1982 are now available on a separate tape that is forthcoming.

The Center for Human Resource Research, study staff for the NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (ICPSR 7610), moved their offices over a year ago. However, their old address is still contained in the microfiche documentation provided with some of the NLS datasets. Users of these collections should take note that their current address and phone number are:

Center for Human Resource Research
650 Ackerman Road, Suite A
Columbus, Ohio 43202-1501
(614)263-1682

Some text was inadvertently dropped from a description in the Revisions/Updates section of the October **Bulletin**. The files in the JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, 1948-1977 [RACINE, WISCONSIN]: THREE BIRTH COHORTS (ICPSR 8163) data collection are in OSIRIS and card-image formats and have logical record lengths varying from 701 to 4,090 characters.

The study description for CRIME ON CAMPUS, 1978-1979: A SURVEY OF 150 COLLEGE CAMPUSES AND CITIES (ICPSR 8381), released in the October **Bulletin**, states that there were 80 variables when there are actually 79.

Also in the October **Bulletin** it was announced that the Bureau of Justice Statistics-sponsored data collections with revised codebooks had no changes to the data. However, the ICPSR version numbers for the collections had each been changed to identify accurately the updated editions and some formatting changes occurred as well.

Other Announcements

ICPSR

December 1985 Bulk Mailing

The December 1985 bulk codebook mailing to Official Representatives contained the following items:

Codebooks for:

- (1) CBS News/*New York Times*
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (ICPSR 8243)
- (2) Ronald Inglehart and Jacques-Rene Rabier
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STUDY, 1973 (ICPSR 7330)
- (3) Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault and Ronald Inglehart
EURO-BAROMETER 21: POLITICAL CLEAVAGES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, April 1984 (ICPSR 8263)

- (4) Ethel Shanas
NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1957 (ICPSR 7686)

- (5) Ethel Shanas
NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1962 (ICPSR 7687)

Other items of interest:

- (6) 1985 ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods Bibliography
- (7) ESRC-University of Essex Data Archive Bulletin
- (8) The Institute for Social Research Newsletter

ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR 1986

(Tentative Schedule)

FIRST SESSION

(June 30 - July 25)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models in the Social Sciences
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Linear Models
Applied Multivariate Analysis
Dimensional Analysis and Scaling

One Week Workshops

LISREL Models
Logit and Log-linear Models
Time Series and Dynamic Models
Event History Analysis Models
Contextual Effects Models
Management of Social Science Machine-Readable Files
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

SECOND SESSION

(July 28 - August 22)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Causal Models
Linear Models
Time Series Analysis
Innovative Exploratory Methods of Data Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Event History Analysis
Categorical Data Analysis
LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables
American Electoral Research: Use of the National Election Studies
Empirical Research Issues in Aging

The brochures and applications for the 1986 ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research will be available in February. Copies will be mailed to Official Representatives; individuals interested in receiving the 1986 Summer Program materials should write to:

ICPSR Summer Program
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(313) 764-8392

ICPSR'S SERIAL DATA COLLECTIONS: CONTINUOUS UPDATES

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981,1982 (Jan-Nov.); 1983 (Jan-July); 1984 (Nov.)
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1984 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982
American's Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1981; National Core: 1978-1981, 1983; MSA:1973-1983; Travel to Work:1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1982; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1982
British National Election Studies	Ivor Crewe, Bo Sarlvik	1969-70, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1984
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970 1980: STF1A,1B,1C,1D;2A,2B;3A,3B,3C,3D; 4A,4B Extract; EEO Special File; County Population by Age,Sex,Race, Spanish Origin; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983; City(Consol) 1944-1977; County(Consol) 1944-1977
County Business Patterns [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	State, County: 1980-1982, U.S. Summary: 1981, 1982
Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series	World Bank	1950-1975
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1985; May 1969-1981; 1983 Nov 1972-1982 (Even years)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1978
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1985
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault Ronald Inglehart	#3-#21 (1975-April 1984); Cumulative file, 1973-1984
European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
General Election Data for the United States	ICPSR	1788-1984
General Social Surveys	National Opinion Research Center	Annual files 1972-1977; Cumulative file, 1972-1985
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970-1981
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975) Cycle II (1972-1976)
High School and Beyond	National Center for Educational Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1985

DATA COLLECTION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnston, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1984
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1980; External Cause Extract 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980: 22 sets of files
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Department of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Department of Justice	1972-75 (Cities); 1973-83 (National)
National Jail Census	U.S. Department of Justice	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	National Center for Educational Statistics	1972 + follow-ups, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Herbert Parnes	Mature Men: 1966-1983; Mature Women: 1967-1982; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1982; Youth: 1979-1982
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973); Cycle II (1976); Cycle III (1982)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	Waves 1-16: 1968-1983
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1984
Retirement History Longitudinal Survey	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (Odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	8 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1975; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1976; Summer 1962-1963, 1973-1976; Winter 1973-1976
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Wave I (1983-1984); Wave II (1984)
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Department of Justice	1966-1976 (SMSA, Cities); 1979-1983
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1982
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1985
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1984
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1983
World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I,II,III)
World Military and Social Expenditures	Ruth Sivard	1974, 1976-1982
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1978
World Population	U.S. Department of Commerce	1950-1981
Youth Studies (Various Studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965 and 1973 The Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973

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NEW ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS ELECTED

New members of the ICPSR council were elected in December 1985 by ballots mailed to all ICPSR Official Representatives. The Council members indicated below with asterisks were just elected to 4-year terms and will serve from January 1986 through December 1989. The continuing Council members will complete their terms in December 1987.

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FORTHCOMING...

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

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL
VOTING RECORDS, (99TH CONGRESS: 1ST SES-
SION)

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1985
PILOT STUDY

STATE COURT STATISTICS, 1978-1980

SURVEY OF INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENSE, 1982

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS
(OBTS), 1983: CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, NEW
YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VIRGIN
ISLANDS, VIRGINIA

REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME: NEWARK AND HOU-
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January 1986

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