
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

September 1987

The State Legislative Electoral Data Project

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Electoral scholars will soon have a major research resource that will assist them in studying electoral and governmental processes in the United States. ICPSR, with support from the National Science Foundation, has begun a project to collect and computerize election returns for state legislative races, as well as information on voter registration, in all fifty states in the period from 1968 to the present. In addition, primary election returns for state legislative contests in sixteen southern and border states will also be prepared. When completed, this data collection will permit researchers to extend our scientific knowledge of the electoral system in ways which were not previously possible.

Popular elections are, of course, a central element of democratic political systems. They constitute means for mobilizing citizen support, mechanisms of collective choice, and principal instruments of communication between citizens and officeholders. How these processes of choice and communication actually operate, their component elements, and the factors that effect them are all matters of fundamental scientific interest. All are critical to understanding the ways in which societies are organized, and how social integration is created and maintained. Knowledge of electoral processes is also of pressing applied importance. To the degree that electoral processes lose citizen interest or appear irrelevant, to the degree that these processes appear manipulable, political stability and the functional capacity of government is threatened.

The states of the U.S. afford unparalleled opportunities to advance knowledge of electoral and governmental processes. State governments are highly similar in form but differ in many ways, including social and economic characteristics, needs and problems, degree of media exposure, and directions of demographic and economic change. The states afford, in short, signal opportunities for comparative analysis. The research data collections to be prepared by this project, in conjunction with existing ICPSR files of election returns for national and statewide offices, will contribute in major ways to the realization of these opportunities.

The State Legislative Electoral Data Project will prepare computer-readable data files from three types of materials: state legislative election returns for general elections in all fifty states, legislative primary election returns in sixteen southern and border states, and basic data on voter registration for all states having statewide registration. The project will be directed by Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director, and Erik W. Austin, Director of Archival Development at ICPSR. Malcolm E. Jewell of the University of Kentucky will serve as principal adviser for the project and will chair a steering committee, consisting of William H. Flanigan (University of Minnesota), Samuel C. Patterson (Ohio State University), and Ronald E. Weber (Louisiana State University). The committee will help to locate fugitive data and provide advice on designing data formats and documentation and integrating these data files with other electoral data in the ICPSR holdings. The committee will also be responsible for organizing a research conference at which papers utilizing the project's state legislative election data will be presented. The conference is scheduled to be held in the fall of 1989.

At its initial meeting in June 1987, the steering committee established priorities for collecting data and developing the files. Much of the data, particularly for legislative general elections, are already stored at ICPSR as paper copies of official returns. One of the first steps in the project will be to track down missing election returns, particularly for southern and border state primaries, and to fill in remaining gaps in voting registration data.

State Legislative General Election Data

The first priority in preparing data files will be the state legislative general elections for the 50 states. Data entry and processing of the general election returns are currently under way, beginning with the fifteen states that used single-member state legislative districts exclusively throughout the 1968-1986 period (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin). Data for this group of

fifteen states will be made available for general scholarly use as soon as processing is completed (currently anticipated to be by the spring of 1988.) General election data for the remainder of the states will then be prepared and released as soon as processing of groups of states is completed.

The state legislative general election data will be recorded at both the constituency (Legislative District) and county levels. Three types of data files will be prepared: a basic file that records the vote received by each candidate in every District and in each county within a District; a candidate/District file providing complete information on each election, including the incumbency status of all candidates; and national-scope county-level files of aggregated state legislative election returns. Organization of these data files will be similar to that of ICPSR's current collections of electoral returns for the races of President, U.S. Senator and Representative, Governor, and statewide offices. Where possible, party designations in state legislative data files will be standardized with those used for other offices to permit analyses across various levels of the political system. In these ways, comparison of state legislative election information with other types of electoral and demographic data will be facilitated. Additionally, the structure of project data files will permit investigators to combine basic electoral returns with other types of data that they have collected, such as campaign finance information or data on characteristics and activities of state legislators. In these ways, data files produced by the project will support independent analyses of a wide range of topics and can also form the bases of comparative investigations that utilize a rich and disparate array of data resources spanning levels of the political system as well as subject realms.

Southern Legislative Primary Election Data

The project's second priority will be to prepare data files on primary elections for state legislatures in southern and border states for the same time period. States for which primary election returns will be processed include the eleven "traditional" southern states, plus West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The latter group was chosen because primary elections were most likely to be decisive in those states during the 1968-1986 period. (It is not economically feasible to compile primary elections for all states at the present time.)

The primary election data files will be similar to those for the legislative general elections, although they will differ in some respects as well. The primary election files will include incumbency status of candidates, where appropriate, and will contain the results of runoff elections where these occur. Primary election returns are harder to locate than returns for general elections, so there will no doubt be some missing elections, particularly in the earlier part of the period. In addition, these files will reflect the practice in numerous states of not recording results or even holding primary elections for uncontested races.

Voter Registration Data

The third priority for the State Legislative Electoral Data Project is development of a computer-readable file on voter registration at the state and county levels for each state for the years from 1968 to the present. This data file will include the total number of registered voters, as well as party registration for major and minor parties along with "nonparty" registrants. Other breakdowns of registered voters (such as race and sex) will be recorded where they are available. State level and often county level registration data for the most recent years are readily available, and in many cases are already in the paper files at ICPSR. Early in the project, efforts will be made to collect the missing data from state governments and political parties.

Conference on State Legislative Elections

The steering committee will organize a conference on state legislative elections to stimulate research utilizing the newly acquired data files. The conference is scheduled to be held in the fall of 1989 at the University of Kentucky.

The steering committee has developed a preliminary list of topics for papers that might be included in the conference. The list is intended to be suggestive rather than to discourage other proposed topics. (A formal announcement of the conference will be sent out in 1988, inviting scholars to submit proposals for papers to be delivered at the conference.) The tentative list of proposed topics is:

- *The growth of two-party competition in southern states, as measured by the frequency and closeness of legislative contests as well as patterns of competition in northern states.
- *A study of incumbency advantage in state legislative races, with comparisons over time and among states.
- *The effects of presidential and gubernatorial coattails in state legislative races.
- *A study of the causes of divided partisan control over state legislatures and the governorship.
- *The effects of single- and multi-member districts on party competition.
- *Variation in seats-votes ratios in state legislatures.
- *The effects of legislative reapportionment on party competition.
- *Case studies of the effects of campaign spending, along with other variables, on the outcome of legislative elections.
- *Variables affecting variation in legislative turnover, including variations among states and by election schedule.
- *A study of variations in Democratic primary competition in southern states, emphasizing differences among states and the effects of incumbency.
- *Trends in turnout in southern legislative primaries.

Availability of Project Data

As soon as they are processed, all data resources prepared by the State Legislative Electoral Data Project will be made available to the scholarly community through the normal ICPSR channels. It is anticipated that all project data will be completed and released for general use by the spring of 1989. Information on the availability of portions of these collections will be published periodically in the **ICPSR**

Bulletin. In addition, the steering committee is scheduling sessions at both the Midwest Political Science Association and APSA Meetings in 1988, where more information about the project and its data collections will be presented. Finally, once the project is completed, ICPSR will routinely add to its holdings the new state legislative election and registration data as they are collected.

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 over 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 311 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.

September 1987 Vol. VIII, No.1

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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.

Subscription Price:
\$15 per year

GLOSSARY

Each description of a data collection begins with the name of the Principal Investigator (an individual or individuals or an agency), the authoritative title of the collection with qualifications specific to the current release of the data in parentheses if needed, and the ICPSR study number to be used when ordering.

SUMMARY: Used ONLY for new data collections, this is an abstract of the collection describing its purpose and substance.

COLLECTION CHANGES: Used ONLY for revised/updated collections, this describes changes which were made *as of this release*.

CLASS: Contains the ICPSR class number.

UNIVERSE: Identifies the group of entities which comprise the object of study in a research investigation; the "population" of elements from which a sample is selected.

SAMPLING: Describes the procedures used to extract the sample from the universe.

NOTE: Used to describe details of interest to users.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: Lists the components of the entire collection including the number of data files as well as files of machine-readable documentation and/or other material. *For revised/updated collections*, all parts are described even if the modifications occurred in only one part.

DATA FORMAT: Lists ALL the collection's available data formats: (1) OSIRIS, (2) OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards, (3) Card Image, (4) Card Image with SPSS Control Cards, (5) Logical Record Length, (6) Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards, (7) OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each.

THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS were used to present the technical information that is described below. Not all collections have entries in all the tagged fields. (1) One-part data collections have one entry; (2) Small multi-part collections have individual entries; (3) Large multi-part collections show only a range of figures for each element in either one entry or several entries if there are several groupings of data. *For revised/updated collections*, ONLY the parts which were changed are described and the technical information given is for each revised, changed, or added part.

PART : Gives the official number of the part and a descriptive name for that part.

FILE STRUCTURE: Describes the structure of the part: rectangular, hierarchical, hierarchical in variable blocked format, or relational.

CASES: Indicates the number of units of analysis.

VARIABLES: Gives the number of variables contained in the file(s).

RECORD LENGTH: Gives the number of characters in each physical data record. Where alternate data formats are available, RECORD LENGTH refers to the data in its Logical Record Length or OSIRIS format. RECORD LENGTH for Card Image data is always 80 characters.

RECORDS PER CASE: (1) Gives the number of 80-character card-image records per case when the data are in Card Image format or (2) gives the number of records per case when the data are available in Logical Record Length format.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: Contains citations to important publications which are based on the data.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: VOTER SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1986 (ICPSR 8707)

SUMMARY: This collection provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition to these standard data, the November voting and registration supplement contains data pertaining to citizenship status, voting status in the election of November 4, 1986, and registration status. Telephone availability data are also provided in this file. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.
SAMPLING: Probability sample consisting of approximately 71,000 households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 163,178
VARIABLES: approximately 434
RECORD LENGTH: 486
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies
AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: 1987 PILOT STUDY (ICPSR 8713)

SUMMARY: This pilot was designed to test instrumentation for the 1988 American National Election Study. The study carries new measures of foreign policy attitudes, system support, and morality. A significant portion of the study is devoted to experiments in question wording and question order effects. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Form A Respondents to the 1986 National Election Study.
SAMPLING: Probability sample of the original respondents from the 1986 National Election Study post-election survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + printed documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 457
VARIABLES: approximately 1976
RECORD LENGTH: 3429
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1986 (ICPSR 8712)

SUMMARY: This data collection offers information on the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of elites, or opinion leaders, on matters relating to foreign policy. The primary objectives of this study were to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision makers must operate and to compare the attitudes of the general public with those of opinion leaders. For the purposes of this study, "opinion leaders" are defined as those who are in positions of leadership in government, academia, business and labor, the media, religious institutions, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations. Variables in the general public cross-section file and the elite file include opinions on specific foreign policy problems, economic and military aid to other countries, the role of the United States in foreign affairs, use of United States troops in other parts of the world, a nuclear freeze, the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"), and terrorism. Demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, income, marital status, and educational achievement are also supplied in the cross-section file, along with feeling thermometers which probe for the respondent's attitudes toward various foreign countries and toward well-known political figures. A follow-up survey of the general public was also undertaken to identify changes in attitudes that might have occurred in the aftermath of the Iran/Contra affair. This follow-up file contains a limited set of pertinent variables from the original general public cross-section study. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: File 1: national probability sample of the noninstitutionalized civilian population, aged 18 and older. File 2: selected opinion leaders from the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives, the Senate, business, labor, media, education, religious organizations, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations. File 3: national probability sample of the noninstitutionalized civilian population, aged 18 and older. **NOTE:** The design of the survey was developed by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and a group of professional consultants working together with the Gallup Organization. Data were collected by the Gallup Organization.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Cross-section
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,585
VARIABLES: approximately 205
RECORD LENGTH: 408
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Foreign Policy Elite
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 343
VARIABLES: approximately 119
RECORD LENGTH: 207
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1987 Follow-up
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,003
VARIABLES: 35
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8668)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively. The Health Promotions and Disease Presentation Supplement includes questions on health and fitness awareness, general health habits, injury control, child safety and health, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU).

SAMPLING: Starting in 1985, the NHIS multi-stage probability sampling design incorporates several major changes which facilitate linkages with other National Center for Health Statistics surveys, improve precision of estimates, and reduce costs. Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 198 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected, including two from each non-self representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples were drawn which may be used in any combination.

NOTE: The data contain amp (&), dash (-), and blank codes. In conjunction with the changes made to the core of NHIS in 1982, all 5 types of files have revised tape layouts. In general, identification items are at the beginning of each record followed by household and person information in the same location on each tape. Limitation of activity, acute conditions, disability days, and doctor visits should not be compared to data gathered before 1982. For the Health Promotions and Disease Prevention Supplement, one person was selected from each family interviewed and this sample person was a self-respondent to the supplement's questions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Household
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 36,399
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 91,531
VARIABLES: 99
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 65,806
VARIABLES: 103
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Hospital Episodes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18,408
VARIABLES: 100
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: Doctor Visits
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11,079
VARIABLES: 96
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 33,630
VARIABLES: 509
RECORD LENGTH: 930
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: REVERSE RECORD CHECK STUDIES: WASHINGTON, DC, SAN JOSE, AND BALTIMORE, 1970-1971 (ICPSR 8693)

SUMMARY: These surveys were part of a series of pretests conducted during the early 1970s to reveal problems associated with doing a nationwide study on victimization. They were done to determine the most effective reference period to use when questioning respondents in order to gain the fullest and most reliable information, to measure the degree to which respondents move incidents occurring outside the reference period into that period when questioned, and to explore the possibility of identifying incidents by a few broad general questions as opposed to a series of more specific probing questions. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Part 1: All crime victims in San Jose during 1970. Part 2: All crime victims in Baltimore in 1970. Part 3: All crime victims in Washington DC in 1970.

SAMPLING: Part 1: A probability sample of personal victims of crimes was selected from official police reports. Victims were chosen to provide uniform representation over 12 months on robbery, burglary, rape, assault, and larceny. Part 2: Five hundred victims were identified from official police records and represented four crimes: assault, robbery, larceny, and burglary, from five recall time periods. Part 3: Six hundred victims were identified from official police records and represented four crimes: assault, robbery, larceny, and burglary.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: San Jose Pilot Study
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 395
VARIABLES: 450
RECORD LENGTH: 9236
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Baltimore Study
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 360
VARIABLES: 450
RECORD LENGTH: 1540
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Washington DC Study
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 326
VARIABLES: 450
RECORD LENGTH: 1030
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Lehnen, Robert G., and Wesley G. Skogan (eds.). THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY: WORKING PAPERS VOLUME I: CURRENT AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1984: ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8675)

SUMMARY: OBTS is designed to collect information tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest), through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. 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. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the offender population. Overall, an assessment of the performance of the adult criminal justice systems in the states included in this dataset can be made. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Persons in the United States who have achieved adult status (as specified by individual state laws) and who have been processed for felonies by the police, prosecutors, or courts whether or not there is a final determination of guilt.

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by the ICPSR in order to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 531,896

VARIABLES: 54

RECORD LENGTH: 146

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: FULL FILE AND EXTRACT FILE, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)

SUMMARY: This dataset presents public expenditure and employment data on criminal justice activities in the United States. Information on employment, payroll, and expenditures is provided for police, courts, prosecutors' offices, and corrections agencies. Specific variables are identification of each government, number of full and part-time employees, level of full and part-time payroll, current expenditures, capital outlay, and inter-governmental expenditures. **CLASS II**

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UNIVERSE: All state, county, municipality, and township governments and university campus police departments in the United States.

SAMPLING: Probability sampling in which the relative size of a government's criminal justice expenditure as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments determines its probability of selection. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection. Included were 173 state, county, municipality, and township governments serving populations of 10,000 or more, 8,100 general purpose state and local governments with populations under 10,000, and 1,000 special campus police departments from universities and colleges.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Full File

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 7276

VARIABLES: 166

RECORD LENGTH: 1153

RECORDS PER CASE: 19

PART 2: Estimate File

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 366

VARIABLES: 143

RECORD LENGTH: 691

RECORDS PER CASE: 11

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL JUSTICE AGENCY LIST, 1986 (ICPSR 8692)

SUMMARY: This list has been updated by adding various surveys conducted in the past three years. They are: the 1984 State Correctional Facilities Survey, the 1986 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Survey, the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, and the 1986 Directory Survey of General Jurisdiction Courts. The prison sector has also been updated using the recently published American Correctional Association Directory. The populations section has been updated by replacing the old populations with 1984 populations for cities and townships and 1985 estimated populations for the remaining agencies. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

NOTE: This collection is a complete update to ICPSR 7858 and 8489.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 59,975

VARIABLES: 39

RECORD LENGTH: 360

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **JUSTICE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES SUMMARY REPORT.** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES MEXICO SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 8666)

SUMMARY: *The New York Times* conducted interviews with residents of Mexico to measure public opinion in that country on current social, economic, and political issues. Respondents were asked to comment on the state of the Mexican national economy, their personal political beliefs and party identification, views on the performance of the Mexican government, feelings toward the use of illegal drugs, religious practices, employment status and job description, educational attainments, income, and family composition. They also listed both the positive and negative aspects of life in the United States, compared them with life in Mexico, and gave their opinion on both the American government and the American people. Their attitudes toward the United States were judged in comparison with those for Spain, Cuba, Japan, the Soviet Union, France, and Columbia. They were also questioned about their feelings toward the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of Mexico

SAMPLING: National probability sample of 1,576 individuals living in communities greater than 2,499 inhabitants and a smaller, representative sample of 299 individuals living in communities with 1,000 to 2,499 inhabitants.

NOTE: The variable, WEIGHT, applies to the national probability sample of 1,576 individuals living in communities with a population in excess of 2,499 but should not be applied for analysis of the 299 respondents living in smaller towns (individuals coded 1 in CITYSIZE, 36 in CITY, and 2 in FILTER). Hard-copy materials include a variable description list and questionnaire written in English and a list of codes and questionnaire written in Spanish. Only the variable description list contains the correct variable locations for this dataset. Column locations described in the Spanish language materials are not applicable.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1875

VARIABLES: 123

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 5

CBS News/New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL ELECTION DAY POLL, 1986 (ICPSR 8699)

SUMMARY: This nationwide exit survey was conducted at the polls on election day, November 4, 1986. Respondents were asked about their vote choices for state and national offices. They were also asked their views concerning the local and national economy, abortion, and arms control. The respondents were asked who they would like to see as the Democratic and Republican nominees for president in 1988. Other items included party affiliation, ideology, and evaluation of Reagan's job performance as well as a number of questions that varied depending on issues of interest in the respondent's state. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All eligible voters 18 years or older.

SAMPLING: Multistage stratified random sampling.

NOTE: This dataset has a weight variable that must be used in all analyses.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 8994

VARIABLES: approximately 55

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES SURVEY, DECEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8690)

SUMMARY: Respondents were asked questions about their political knowledge and about their state elected officials. They were also asked to evaluate the Republican and Democratic parties, problems facing the country, and government corruption. Finally, they were asked their opinions about abortion and political party leaders. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Eligible voters 18 years or older.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: This dataset has a weight variable that must be used in all analyses. Decimal points appear in the data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1355

VARIABLES: 87

RECORD LENGTH: 79

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES ALL STAR BASEBALL POLL, 1986 (ICPSR 8679)

SUMMARY: For this survey, 230 players from the American League and 187 from the National League were questioned. The players were asked who they thought should be on the All-Star team for all positions for their respective leagues. They were also questioned about who the best personnel in their league were at the following positions: pitcher, relief pitcher, non-pitcher, and manager. All respondents were asked who was the best player in baseball. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Major league baseball players.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 417

VARIABLES: 21

RECORD LENGTH: 76

RECORDS PER CASE: 2

Home Office Research and Planning Unit **BRITISH CRIME SURVEYS, 1984 (ICPSR 8685)**

SUMMARY: In 1982 the Home Office conducted the first British Crime Survey, a major study with the aim of discovering levels of victimization in Britain, and of producing attitudinal data on issues relating to crime. The survey was repeated in 1984 and was restricted to England and Wales whereas the previous study had included Scotland. The survey set out to replicate the previous one as far as possible. Other than questions having to do with victimization and basic demographic details, the topics covered in the questionnaire were: general opinion of the local area, fear of crime and precautions taken, likelihood of crime occurring, extent of "incivilities" in the area, seriousness of various crimes, attitudes towards punishment and prison reform, victim support schemes, neighborhood watch schemes, and self-reported offending. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: In England and Wales, people age 16 and over, living in private accommodations.

SAMPLING: Stratified sample based on residency.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 11,030

VARIABLES: 188

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 16

Social and Community Planning Research **BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8551)**

SUMMARY: This survey, the third in an annual series begun in 1983, is designed to chart movements in a wide range of social attitudes in Britain. It is similar to the General Social Survey in the United States. This survey contains questions on media, politics, international affairs, economic expectations, work orientation, labor market participation, attitudes towards the countryside, attitudes towards social expenditure, welfare state issues, housing, education, social class, religion, racial prejudice, sexual morality, household composition, education level, tenure, occupation, and income. Also included are data from a self-completed questionnaire on the role of government, the environment, technology and employment, and nuclear war.

UNIVERSE: All adults aged 18 or over living in private households in Britain whose addresses were included in electoral registers.

SAMPLING: Multi-stage probability sample using electoral registers as the frame.

NOTE: These data were provided to the Consortium by the Economic and Social Research Council Survey Archive, University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under an agreement with ESRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR; the data are therefore released without class designation. 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 ESRC.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS control cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS control cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1804

VARIABLES: approximately 350

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 13

C. Gaye Burpee and James N. Morgan with Alan Dragon **HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF GRENADA, 1985 (ICPSR 8618)**

SUMMARY: The major objective of this survey was to collect data that would then be used by the Ministry of Finance as part of a larger fiscal reform project. One thousand and ten families from the islands of Grenada and Carriacou were interviewed. Interview items included standard demographic variables such as age and sex of family members, education of head of household, and occupation and earnings of all earners. Also included were house value, number of bedrooms, land ownership and property value, rental income, income and/or savings from fishing, gardening, sewing, ownership of and income from livestock, monthly food costs, self-employment, money or help received or given, savings plans, and whether last year was better or worse economically than the previous year. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All families living in housing units within the nine parishes of Grenada and the Island of Carriacou, excluding institutionalized persons or individuals in group quarters or special-care facilities. Also excluded were seasonal visitors to Grenada.

SAMPLING: Multi-stage area probability sample with parishes as the first strata.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1010

VARIABLES: 173

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PROPOSALS FOR SSHA CONVENTION DUE IN OCTOBER

The Social Science History Association will hold its thirteenth annual meeting November 3-6, 1988 at the Bismark Hotel in Chicago. Preliminary proposals for individual papers or entire sessions should be sent by October 16, 1987 to Caroline B. Brettell, Family and Community History Center, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610 (312/943-9090, Ext. 316). The deadline for final proposals of papers and panels is February 15, 1988.

Mark Cuniff

SENTENCING OUTCOMES IN 28 FELONY COURTS, 1985 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8708)

SUMMARY: The purposes of this study are to describe sentencing outcomes in felony courts for selected serious offenses - homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and drug trafficking - and establish a statistical series on sentencing outcomes in felony courts throughout the United States. The jurisdictions consist of cities and counties with an average population of 1.1 million persons. Among the jurisdictions the sentencing schemes available varied, with both determinate and indeterminate sentencing practices in operation. The study distinguishes between core informational items such as the criminal charges, the type of sentence imposed and the terms of the prison sentence, and optional items such as the characteristics of the offense, case processing, and the defendant. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Twenty-eight jurisdictions with populations ranging from 294,000 to 7,900,000.

SAMPLING: All sentences meted out in courts of general jurisdictions for 7 felony offenses. Sampling was low for homicide and rape but higher for burglary, larceny and drug trafficking. The cases are weighted by the inverse of their sampling ratio with 23,389 records adjusted to represent 71,231 weighted records.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 23,389
VARIABLES: approx. 24
RECORD LENGTH: 119
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

George M. Camp and LeRoy Gould

INFLUENCE OF SANCTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON RATES OF BANK ROBBERY, 1970-1975: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8260)

SUMMARY: This study was designed to explain variations in crime rates and to examine the deterrent effects of sanctions by combining the effects of economic and sociological independent variables. The study concentrated primarily on bank robberies, but it also examined burglaries and other kinds of robberies over the period 1970-1975. The research design combined variables from three different perspectives: economic, sociological, and opportunity, in order to examine the effects of sanctions on robberies. Economic variables included certainty, severity, and immediacy of criminal sanctions. Sociological variables included urbanization, population mobility, rigidity of class structure, and economic means-ends discontinuities. Opportunity variables consisted of exposure, guardianship, and attractiveness of object. Other variables examined were: 1) demographic information, including population changes and growth, percent non-white, income, and unemployment, 2) characteristics of banks, bank robberies, and assets, and 3) criminal justice information on crime clearance rates, arrests, and sentences. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Bank robberies in the fifty states, 1970-1975.
SAMPLING: The data collection is a pooled cross-sectional time-series of bank robberies in 50 states over a period of 6 years (1970-1975), resulting in 300 observations.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 300
VARIABLES: 56
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 7

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Gould, L.C., G.M. Camp, and J.K. Peck. **ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF DETERRENCE, MOTIVATION, AND CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY: A REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF BANK ROBBERY AND OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES.** Unpublished report, South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1983.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL AND JAIL-LEVEL DATA, 1985 (ICPSR 8687)

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the Sample Survey of Jails as part of a series of statistical programs measuring the correctional population. A complete census of local jails is conducted every five years and in the intervening years this Sample Survey provides basic data about the national jail population. The first Sample Survey was conducted in 1982 and was followed by a complete census of jails in 1983. Sample Surveys have been conducted in 1984 and, most recently, in 1985. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended (42 U.S.C. 3732), authorized the collection of this information. The Sample Survey meets BJS's need to analyze continuously the "spillover" effect on local jails of the growth in federal and state prison populations. The data are used in conjunction with statistics on federal and state prisoners to provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and to measure changes in that system. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All jails in the United States.
SAMPLING: A simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by average daily population as reported in the 1983 Census of Local Jails.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Jail-level
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1142
VARIABLES: 170
RECORD LENGTH: 1820
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Jurisdiction-level
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 874
VARIABLES: 170
RECORD LENGTH: 1820
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
**NATIONAL LONG TERM CARE CHANNELING
EVALUATION, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8683)**

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Health and Human Services initiated this survey to demonstrate and evaluate the cost savings and effectiveness of channeling community-based long term care services to the frail elderly through a case management approach. The goal of case management is to coordinate and direct community, medical, and informal long term care services to the frail elderly as an alternative to institutionalization. The evaluation data are provided in fourteen public-use files. These public-use files consist of nine master files, four files constructed especially for analyses, and a status file. Eight of the nine master files provide interview response data from the research instruments. One file is for the screening interview used to locate sample members and caregivers. Another set of files is for interviews with the sample members at baseline, six months, twelve months, and (for half the sample) eighteen months, and interviews with their caregivers at baseline, six months, and twelve months. The ninth masterfile contains tracking and status change information for all persons contacted during the demonstration and evaluation period. The four analysis files correspond to the main areas of evaluation: 1) the use of hospitals, nursing homes, and other formal medical services, 2) public and private expenditures on formal community services including case-management, housing, and income transfers, 3) informal care by family and friends, and 4) individual outcomes, including quality of life, physical functioning, unmet service needs, and mortality of the elderly sample members. Each of the analysis files includes dependent variables based on the interviews with sample members and caregivers, administrative service and cost records from Medicaid, Medicare, and service providers, standard control variables used in the analysis, and the flags used to select the analysis samples. The status file provides, for each sample member and caretaker, data on participation in and completion of all waves of interviews, inclusion in the analysis files, and availability of administrative records such as Medicaid, Medicare, and state death records. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Non-institutionalized frail elderly persons in the United States identified as being at risk of institutionalization in terms of age, residence, ability to perform activities of daily living (ADL), ability to perform instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), fragility of informal support systems, and unmet needs.

SAMPLING: The channeling demonstration randomly assigned ten communities to either a case-management system of long term care for its eligible elderly (for a total of five sites), or to a control group whose eligible elderly relied on whatever system of services were normally supplied (for a total of five sites).

NOTE: These are the distributions of age frequencies in the sample of the frail elderly: N = 1,653 for ages 64-74 years, N = 2,500 for ages 74-84 years, and N = 1,546 for ages 85 and over. There are 7 volumes of printed documentation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Screen
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6,326
VARIABLES: 182
RECORD LENGTH: 471
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Sample Member Baseline
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,626
VARIABLES: 803
RECORD LENGTH: 1,754
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 3: Client Tracking/
Status Change**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,168
VARIABLES: 103
RECORD LENGTH: 312
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 4: Sample Member Followup
6-Month**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 4,189
VARIABLES: 782
RECORD LENGTH: 1,857
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 5: Sample Member Followup
12-Month**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,634
VARIABLES: 782
RECORD LENGTH: 1,857
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 6: Sample Member Followup
18-Month**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,409
VARIABLES: 782
RECORD LENGTH: 1,857
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Status
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6,326
VARIABLES: 142
RECORD LENGTH: 411
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: Caregiver Baseline
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,929
VARIABLES: 653
RECORD LENGTH: 1,916
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 9: Caregiver Followup
6-Month**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,667
VARIABLES: 754
RECORD LENGTH: 2,590
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 10: Caregiver Followup
12-Month**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,537
VARIABLES: 754
RECORD LENGTH: 2,591
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 11: Formal Community
Services Analysis**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,607
VARIABLES: 656
RECORD LENGTH: 2,884
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 12: Informal Care
Analysis**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,408
VARIABLES: 387
RECORD LENGTH: 1,359
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 13: Hospital, Nursing
Home, and Other Med-
ical Services Analysis**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,554
VARIABLES: 428
RECORD LENGTH: 1,611
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PART 14: Quality of Life
Analysis**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 4,388
VARIABLES: 410
RECORD LENGTH: 926
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Kemper, Peter et al. "The Evaluation of the National Long Term Care Demonstration: Final Report." Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research, 1986.

Phillips, Barbara, Susan Stephens, and Joanna Cerf. "The Evaluation of the National Long Term Care Demonstration: Survey Data Collection Design and Procedures." Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research, 1986.

Herbert Holeman and Barbara J. Krepps-Hess
WOMEN CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA, 1979 (ICPSR 8684)

SUMMARY: This study examines women correctional officers working in California's male institutions, focusing on three aspects: (1) demographic characteristics of the female officers, (2) assessments of their ability to perform the jobs, and (3) attitudes of male and female officers and inmates about female correctional officers. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Male and female correctional officers and felons in eleven California male inmate institutions.

SAMPLING: Three different samples were collected: (1) A department-wide census that included every female correctional officer working in the eleven California male inmate institutions. This includes baseline data for 386 female correctional officers. (2) Job performance data from 168 female correctional officers was matched (using age and job tenure) with 168 male correctional officers. Only 7 of the 11 institutions were used since four of the institutions employed less than 24 female officers. For this reason, 24 women and 24 men were selected from each of these 7 institutions. For those institutions employing more than 24 women officers, a random digit table was used to select 24 women. (3) Survey responses were gathered from structured attitude questionnaires given to 182 male and 59 female correctional officers and 400 inmates from 7 institutions. For the officer sample, a proportionate stratified random sample was conducted, using the seniority listing of correctional officers. The sample was stratified by sex and institution so it would be representative of all correctional officers in California. Within each strata, 10 percent of the officers were selected. For the inmate sample, the selection was made from 75 percent of the mainline inmates out of a population of 25,838 male felons.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: Census
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 386
 VARIABLES: 31
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Inmate
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 400
 VARIABLES: 41
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: Female
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 168
 VARIABLES: 53
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Staff
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 241
 VARIABLES: 49
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Profile
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 252
 VARIABLES: 32
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: Male
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 168
 VARIABLES: 53
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Walter Vandaele
PARTICIPATION IN ILLEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES: EHRlich REVISITED, 1960 (ICPSR 8677)

SUMMARY: This study re-analyzes Isaac Ehrlich's 1960 cross-section data on the relationship between aggregate levels of punishment and crime rates. It provides alternative model specifications and estimations. The study examined the deterrent effects of punishment on seven FBI index crimes: murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Socio-economic variables include family income, percentage of families earning below half of the median income, unemployment rate for urban males in the age groups 14-24 and 35-39, labor force participation rate, educational level, percentage of young males and non-whites in the population, percentage of population in the SMSA, sex ratio, and place of occurrence. Two sanction variables are also included: 1) the probability of imprisonment, and 2) the average time served in prison when sentenced (severity of punishment). Also included are: per capita police expenditure for 1959 and 1960, and the crime rates for murder, rape, assault, larceny, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 47
VARIABLES: 66
RECORD LENGTH: 501
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Ehrlich, I. "Participation in Illegitimate Activities: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation." JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, May-June, (1973), 521-565.

Ehrlich, I. "Participation in Illegitimate Activities: An Economic Analysis." ESSAYS IN THE ECONOMICS OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT (1974), 69-134.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1986. (ICPSR 8696)

SUMMARY: This dataset was collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. It is a list of law enforcement agencies and contains variables regarding employment categories such as total full-time, part-time, sworn-in and other employees. It also contains FIPS codes and populations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16,708
VARIABLES: 20
RECORD LENGTH: 148
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Pease, Jane H., and William H. Pease
POLITICAL POWER IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS AND CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1828-1843 (ICPSR 8653)

SUMMARY: This study examined public records from two major port cities on the east coast of the United States in order to understand how urban centers functioned in antebellum America. The history, culture, and inhabitants of both cities were examined to compare the mechanisms of urban decision-making as they related to national economic and political circumstances. Demographic information was collected on a broad spectrum of individuals from both cities to gather as complete a picture as possible of those who wielded influence or power in the decisions undertaken in Boston and Charleston in response to the economic conditions of the period from 1828 to 1843. Variables in the dataset include the names of individuals, their gender, marital status, occupation, residence, location of business, birth and death dates, place of birth and nationality, political affiliation, church membership, fire and militia company association, professional, religious and/or philanthropic interests, business and corporate affiliations, property holdings, educational experiences, and political offices served. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the cities of Boston and Charleston from 1828 to 1843.

SAMPLING: All members of the elite in Boston (4,403) and in Charleston (2,308) who because of their occupation, political or social position, or wealth were likely to exercise influence and power in their communities, and a random sample of those who did not qualify as members of the elite. In Boston these included pro-Bank of the United States petitioners, anti-Bank of the United States petitioners, jurors, and firemen. In Charleston, jurors, voters, and firemen were sampled as members of the non-elite community. **NOTE:** Although this collection has only two parts, one for Boston and one for Charleston, it includes nine separate groups of individuals representing the universe of elite members and a sample of non-elite members in both cities. The principal investigators emphasize that the arrangement and nature of the variables differ between the two cities.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: Boston
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6089
VARIABLES: 140
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 2: Charleston
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3571
VARIABLES: 142
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pease, William H. and Jane H. Pease. **THE WEB OF PROGRESS: PRIVATE VALUES AND PUBLIC STYLES IN BOSTON AND CHARLESTON, 1828-1843.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980: AMERICAN INDIAN SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (ICPSR 8664)

SUMMARY: The 1980 American Indian supplementary file provides information on the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut populations beyond that obtained from the regular 1980 census questionnaire. The questionnaire was used on all federal and state reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) to obtain information about the unique living conditions present on many reservations and in those specified areas of Oklahoma. The file is comprised of two types of records (housing and person) in a hierarchical structure. Population items from the supplementary questionnaire include: tribal affiliation, educational attainment, health services received, occupation, work history, benefits received, and income. Housing items include: source of water, source of heat, kitchen facilities, telephone, electrical lighting, and materials and age of structure. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons living in households with one or more American Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts on reservations identified for the 1980 Census and in historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

SAMPLING: Five out of every six housing units on reservations or in historic areas of Oklahoma that received a short census form were included in the original supplementary questionnaire sample. A stratified systematic procedure with probability proportional to the sample weight of the householder was used to select this ten-percent public use microdata sample. The sampling elements were the occupied housing units including all occupants.

NOTE: Data are recorded for 12,949 households and 50,265 persons with a total of 63,214 records in the file. Subsample numbers have been assigned to each case so that subsamples of various sizes may be drawn from the data set. The data contain alphabetic and blank codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

VARIABLES: 147

RECORD LENGTH: 113

RELATED PUBLICATION:

AMERICAN INDIANS, ESKIMOS, AND ALEUTS ON IDENTIFIED RESERVATIONS AND IN THE HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). Part 1, Part 2-Sec. 1, and Part 2-Sec. 2. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Ruth Triplett et al.

CITY POLICE EXPENDITURES: 1946-1985 (ICPSR 8706)

SUMMARY: This study examines police expenditures for selected cities for an extended period of time. The data set contains one variable per year for each of the following items: total general expenditures, expenditure for police protection, deflated general expenditures adjusted for inflation, deflated police expenditures adjusted for inflation, residential population, land area, patterns of population change during the study period, government identification, and implicit price deflators of goods and services. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Cities in the United States.

SAMPLING: All cities that had 50,000 or more residents in 1940 or entered that size class during the study period. All towns and townships in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were included.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 6944

VARIABLES: 216

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Revisions/Updates

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986: VOTE VALIDATION (ICPSR 8678)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Vote Validation file added to this collection. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: These data are currently available as a separate file which can be merged with the main survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + printed documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Post-Election Survey
(ICPSR Version)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2176

VARIABLES: 769

RECORD LENGTH: 1161

RECORDS PER CASE: 15

PART 21: Vote Validation

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2176

VARIABLES: 54

RECORD LENGTH: 129

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4A (ICPSR 8282)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the state of New York added to this collection.

NOTE: This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. Individual records may be repeated at different geographic levels. The data are written in the form of tables that do not necessarily correspond to the physical record divisions in the file. **CLASS IV**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 36: New York

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 503,685

VARIABLES: approximately 1,500

RECORD LENGTH: 1,956

RECORDS PER CASE: 44

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 5, SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF POPULATION 60 YEARS AND OVER (ICPSR 8658)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Census Bureau discovered that in eight tables of the United States data, some of the totals exceeded the column widths, resulting in asterisks and negative numbers. These tables are Tables 2, 17, 23, 43, 44, 48, 53, and 54. In these tables (with the exception of Table 2), Aggregate Income is now reported in thousands of dollars. The Bureau supplied a replacement tape containing 22,000 records for all of the United States data, and copies of the corrected eight tables for the codebook. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: The data are in the form of 72 tables per geographic unit of analysis, or 4,680 tables in all. Each set of tables shows cross-tabulations of age with different combinations of 37 other items from the 1980 Census. Each row of data constitutes a record. There are 1,430,000 records (approximately 150-1500 rows of data per table per geographic unit). There are seven columns of data per table, corresponding to the age brackets.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: All Geographic Units

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

RECORD LENGTH: 92

PART 2: Replacement for United States Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

RECORD LENGTH: 92

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1982 (ICPSR 8460)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation was prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. A Preventive Care Supplement has been added to this data collection. CLASS II

NOTE: Changes have been made to the core which reflect different concepts in the measurement of health-related variables. Limitation of activity, acute conditions, disability days, and doctor visits, should not be compared to data gathered before 1982.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each.

PART 1: Household
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 39,988
VARIABLES: 50
RECORD LENGTH: 78
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 103,923
VARIABLES: 101
RECORD LENGTH: 254
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 3: Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 72,340
VARIABLES: 102
RECORD LENGTH: 229
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: Doctor Visit
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 14,022
VARIABLES: 102
RECORD LENGTH: 217
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 5: Hospital Episode
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 20,505
VARIABLES: 102
RECORD LENGTH: 236
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 6: Health Insurance Supplement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 103,923
VARIABLES: 172
RECORD LENGTH: 329
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 7: Preventive Care Supplement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 103,923
VARIABLES: 125
RECORD LENGTH: 304
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

National Center for Education Statistics
HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND. 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT SECOND FOLLOW-UP (1984) (ICPSR 8443)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Postsecondary Education Transcript Study data for the 1980 Senior Cohort added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). Parts 1,5,9,11,12, and 13 are accompanied by SPSS Control Cards.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

PART 9: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: Student-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,776
VARIABLES: 25
RECORD LENGTH: 415
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: Student-Level Record Layout
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 11: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: Transcript-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11,288
VARIABLES: 23
RECORD LENGTH: 280
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: Term-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 51,730
VARIABLES: 18
RECORD LENGTH: 62
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 13: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: Course-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 216,426
VARIABLES: 10
RECORD LENGTH: 58
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: Transcript Survey for 1980 Senior Cohort: SAS Control Cards
RECORD LENGTH: 80

National Center for Education Statistics
NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CLASS OF 1972 (ICPSR 8085)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Postsecondary Education Transcript Study data added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Parts 1 and 2 have machine-readable codebooks. Parts 6,7,9, and 10 are accompanied by SPSS Control Cards. Supplementary documentation for this collection is available on microfiche.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

PART 6: Transcript Survey: Course-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 490,906
VARIABLES: 10
RECORD LENGTH: 58
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Transcript Survey: Student-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 14,759
VARIABLES: 21
RECORD LENGTH: 409
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: Transcript Survey: Student-Level Record Layout
RECORD LENGTH: 80
CASES: 122,584
VARIABLES: 18
RECORD LENGTH: 62
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: Transcript Survey: Term-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

PART 10: Transcript Survey: Transcript-Level Record
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 24,431
VARIABLES: 23
RECORD LENGTH: 280
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: Transcript Survey: SAS Control Cards
RECORD LENGTH: 80

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Referenda from the 1985 elections now available.

NOTE: Most of the information in this collection is available ONLY in typed and photocopied form. The exception is data from 1968 to 1985. ICPSR HAS CONVERTED ALL STATEWIDE REFERENDA RETURNS FROM 1968-1985 INTO COMPUTER-READABLE FORM. 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. A typed codebook accompanies each state file. The primary election data are NOT available in machine-readable form. It is possible to supply, on a cost basis, limited portions of the referenda and primary election returns in the form of Xerox copies. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 2: Maine, 1967-1985
(State 02)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16
VARIABLES: 514
RECORD LENGTH: 3287
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: Rhode Island (1968-1985)
(State 05)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5
VARIABLES: 457
RECORD LENGTH: 2921
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: New Jersey, 1968-1985
(State 12)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 21
VARIABLES: 345
RECORD LENGTH: 2185
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: New York, 1967-1985
(State 13)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 62
VARIABLES: 241
RECORD LENGTH: 1565
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: Pennsylvania, 1967-1985
(State 14)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 67
VARIABLES: 119
RECORD LENGTH: 779
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: Ohio, 1967-1985
(State 24)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 88
VARIABLES: 206
RECORD LENGTH: 1348
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 22: South Dakota, 1968-1985
(State 37)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 91
VARIABLES: 200
RECORD LENGTH: 1286
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: Alabama, 1968-1985
(State 41)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 67
VARIABLES: 544
RECORD LENGTH: 3470
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 31: Texas, 1968-1985
(State 49)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 256
VARIABLES: 532
RECORD LENGTH: 3402
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 35: Oklahoma, 1968-1985
(State 53)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 77
VARIABLES: 347
RECORD LENGTH: 2131
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 47: Oregon, 1968-1985
(State 72)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 42
VARIABLES: 470
RECORD LENGTH: 3020
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 48: Washington, 1968-1985
(State 73)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 49
VARIABLES: 362
RECORD LENGTH: 2348
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9028)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Property Stolen and Recovered 1978 (Part 22) and 1984 (Part 27) and a revised codebook are now available. CLASS II

NOTE: For Supplementary Homicide Report file cases, the unit of analysis is the incident. For all other files, the unit of analysis is the agency.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 24 data files and machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 22: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,040
VARIABLES: 1,130
RECORD LENGTH: 8,852
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 27: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,773
VARIABLES: 1,130
RECORD LENGTH: 8852
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COMMUNICATING WITH ICPSR VIA BITNET

Individuals can send messages to ICPSR via BITNET using the following address, which should be entered with all capital letters:

ICPSR__NETMAIL@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

The University of Michigan is not currently a BITNET host but receives BITNET messages via several gateways. Consequently, BITNET messages can go astray en route.

Each BITNET message received is acknowledged to indicate that it has arrived at ICPSR. Your name, address, and institutional affiliation should be included in the body of the message since frequently this information cannot be ascertained from the BITNET address.

NOTE: BITNET cannot be used at this time for data transmission, for access to ICPSR databases, or to invoke the ORDER facility in CDNet. See pages 33-34 of the new *Guide to Resources* for information on ordering ICPSR data through CDNet.

The following new data collections were released in the 1987-1988 **Guide to Resources** which was published in August, 1987, and descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous **Bulletin**. For more complete information on each collection, consult the **Guide**.

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986 (ICPSR 8678)

SUMMARY: This is the nineteenth in a series of studies of American national elections. The content of the post-election survey consists of "core" items (those questions which have been asked in previous election studies and which have been determined to be central to the NES program of research) and new items which reflect some of the themes tested in the 1985 Pilot Study. The new items include questions on values, political knowledge, attitudes on racial policy as well as more general attitudes conceptualized as antecedent to these opinions on racial issues. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All United States households in the 50 states.

SAMPLING: National multi-stage area probability sample.

NOTE: Because there was significantly more content in this survey, than before, two forms for the survey were used. About three-quarters of each form contained common material. Form A contained unique material for Presidential evaluation. Form B contained questions on racial attitudes. The two forms were combined into one questionnaire with routing for Form A and B respondents taking place by means of checkpoints. Sample addresses for each segment were randomly assigned to Form A or Form B. Variables 81 and 85 contain data on Form administration.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2176

VARIABLES: 769

RECORD LENGTH: 1161

RECORDS PER CASE: 15

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1979-1985 [REVISED QUESTIONNAIRE] (ICPSR 8608)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Crime Surveys is to provide data on the level of crime victimization in the United States and to collect data on the characteristics of crime incidents and victims. Interviews were conducted with each household member twelve years of age and older and detailed information about each household and personal victimization was recorded. The data include type of crime, description of the offender, severity of crime, injuries or losses, and demographic characteristics of household members. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States twelve years of age and older.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter and six quarters comprise an annual file. For example, for the 1979 file the four quarters of 1979 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1980. The first seven files described below are hierarchically structured with four levels: the first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains eight variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 204 with 89 variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 142 and 57 variables, and the final level, the incident level has a logical record length of 481 and 327 variables. The case count per level is as follows:

Year	Household	Person	Incident
1979	191,906	351,860	41,084
1980	209,882	382,707	43,375
1981	214,336	389,524	43,959
1982	216,005	393,685	42,305
1983	217,814	392,058	39,056
1984	201,516	341,790	32,352
1985	178,324	316,094	28,564

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 1: 1979 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 2: 1980 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 3: 1981 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 4: 1982 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 5: 1983 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 6: 1984 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 7: 1985 Full

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical

PART 8: 1979 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 28,207

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: 1980 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 28,713

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: 1981 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 28,267

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: 1982 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 28,267

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: 1983 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 26,093

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 13: 1984 Incident File

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 20,980

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: 1985 Incident

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 19,171

VARIABLES: 473

RECORD LENGTH: 731

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1985: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8688)

SUMMARY: State and local government employment data are provided in this file. Full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalency, and payroll statistics are included. Data are supplied by type of government and by function. Governmental functions include education (elementary, secondary, and higher education), police and fire protection, financial and central administration, judicial and legal, utilities, public welfare, parks and recreation, health care, transit, and natural resources. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the United States, including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

SAMPLING: The universe is represented by a sample, drawn from the 1982 Census of Governments, of approximately 22,000 local governments plus the governments of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: There are six "record types" in this file, each corresponding to a type of governmental unit. All six record types have the same technical characteristics. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry (FIPS) SMSA codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 22,541
VARIABLES: approximately 295
RECORD LENGTH: 3,600
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1985: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8689)

SUMMARY: For each governmental unit surveyed, finance data are provided for revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, and cash and security holdings. Revenue data are listed by source, and expenditures are listed by function and type. Functions include education, administration, transit, and public welfare. Expenditure types include intergovernmental transactions, current operations, and capital outlays. Data are also provided for employee retirement systems operated by governments and for utilities operated by state and local governments. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the United States, including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

SAMPLING: A sample of the governmental units canvassed in the finance phase of the 1982 Census of Governments.
NOTE: There are six "record types" in File A, each corresponding to a type of governmental unit. All six record types have the same technical characteristics. Each record in File A contains data for one governmental unit. File B, which

covers the 410 county areas with populations of 100,000 or more, provides one record for each county area. In contrast, File C supplies national and state area estimates by level and type of government. It contains 52 groups of eight records each, with one group for each geographic area (the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia). Each group contains one record for each of the following types and levels of government: (1) state and local government total, (2) state total, (3) local total, (4) counties, (5) municipalities, (6) townships, (7) school districts, and (8) special districts. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. All records contain FIPS state and county codes where appropriate.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: File A	PART 2: File B
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 28,330	CASES: 410
VARIABLES: approximately 335	VARIABLES: approximately 335
RECORD LENGTH: 4,800	RECORD LENGTH: 4,800
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: File C
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 416
VARIABLES: approximately 335
RECORD LENGTH: 4,800
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

James R. Millar et al

SOVIET INTERVIEW PROJECT, 1979-1983 (ICPSR 8694)

SUMMARY: This survey was undertaken to study everyday life in the Soviet Union by conducting highly-structured interviews with a probability sample of eligible Soviet emigrants in the United States. An interdisciplinary research team constructed a questionnaire with the expectation that the results would contribute not only to Sovietology, but to general theories in a number of academic disciplines, especially political science, economics, and sociology. Respondents were asked to comment on such topics as: crime, culture and the arts, education, ethnicity (or nationality), family life, fertility, friends, health and diet, housing, income and earnings, language practices, mass media, military experience, political and social opinions, politics, participation in organizations, religion, satisfaction, standard of living, and work. To insure that "normal" life experiences would be described, respondents were asked to define and discuss their last normal period in the USSR. Since applying to emigrate usually brings marked changes in Soviet citizens' lives, respondents reported the month and year in which they applied to emigrate, whether plans to emigrate had significantly changed their lives even before that date, and if so, specified the month and year in which their lives changed. Interviewers then made certain that all descriptions of day-to-day life in the Soviet Union referred to the period before the question of emigration became a significant issue for respondents. **CLASS IV**

(cont'd on next page)

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UNIVERSE: The universe is the fairly complete list of 33,624 emigrants who arrived in the United States between January 1, 1979 and April 30, 1982. However, the focus of the study is the "referent Soviet population" (the sector of Soviet society the survey respondents could represent). The referent Soviet population is the "adult European population in large and medium-sized Soviet cities."

SAMPLING: Probability sample stratified on four background variables: nationality, region of last employment in the USSR, highest education attained, and size of city in which last employed. Individuals included in the sample were between the ages of 21 and 70 inclusive at the time of arrival in the United States.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, many variables (such as detailed occupation) have been collapsed and others have been omitted from the datafile and codebook. The hard-copy codebook materials include some information written in Russian. Additional documentary materials available upon request include coding manual, questionnaires, and general specifications.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS-X Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS-X Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2793

VARIABLES: 1447

RECORD LENGTH: 2421

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Anderson, Barbara A., and Brian D. Silver. "The Validity of Survey Responses: Insights from Interviews of Multiple Respondents in a Household in a Survey of Soviet Emigrants." **SOVIET INTERVIEW PROJECT WORKING PAPER SERIES**, No. 14 (January 1986).

Millar, James R. "The Soviet Interview Project: History, Method, and the Problem of Bias." **SOVIET INTERVIEW PROJECT WORKING PAPER SERIES**, No. 22 (July 1986).

GERIATRIC CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY

The University of Florida will sponsor a Geriatric Research and Clinical Practice Conference to be held at the Hyatt Orlando February 16 and 17, 1988. Topics will include "The Gestation and Nurturing of Geriatric Medicine" and "Geriatric Nursing Research: State of the Art". For registration information contact:

The Office of Continuing Medical Education
University of Florida
Box J233, JHMC
Gainesville, Florida 32610

Contact person: Grace Wagner
904 392-3143

Mark A. Cuniff and The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners

A SENTENCING POSTSCRIPT: FELONY PROBATIONERS UNDER SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY, 1983 (ICPSR 8647)

SUMMARY: This study provides an overview of how the supervision of a class of felony probationers is operating as a whole in a jurisdiction, and gives a baseline against which the impacts of change to probationary supervision can be measured. The objectives of this study are to describe the demographic characteristics of probationers, the nature and level of supervision that probationers receive, the extent and types of specified conditions imposed on probationers, the degree of probationer compliance with these specified conditions, the extent to which probationers are arrested and/or subjected to probationary disciplinary hearings while under supervision, and the exit status of probationers from community supervision. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Convicted adult felons sentenced to probation for the crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and drug trafficking.

SAMPLING: Sampling rates varied by type of crime and jurisdiction, with the desired goal of 30 cases for each type of crime in each of the jurisdictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSSX Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, and SPSSX Control Cards

PART 1: Probation Hearings and New Arrests

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1161

VARIABLES: 35

RECORD LENGTH: 58

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Financial Conditions

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1601

VARIABLES: 34

RECORD LENGTH: 103

RECORDS PER CASE: 2

PART 3: Behavioral Conditions

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1024

VARIABLES: 21

RECORD LENGTH: 34

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Master File on Probation

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2648

VARIABLES: 26

RECORD LENGTH: 47

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice: The Data." Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1983.

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. "The Scales of Justice: Sentencing Outcomes in 18 Felony Courts." Washington D.C.: National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1984.

Revisions/Updates to the Guide ICPSR

The following updated or revised data collections were released in the 1987-1988 *Guide to Resources* which was published in August, 1987, and descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletin*. For more complete information on each collection, consult the *Guide*.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (ICPSR 8317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Wave V Rectangular Core and Topical Module File and Wave IX Relational File now available. CLASS IV

NOTE: The Census Bureau has released each SIPP data file in two formats: a standard "rectangular" file with the individual as the unit of analysis, and a "relational" or modified hierarchical file in which the unit of analysis can be any of eight record types included in the file. The record types are (1) sample unit (in Wave I, this consisted of all persons living at a sampled address), (2) household, (3) family, (4) person, (5) wage and salary job, (6) self-employed job, (7) general income amounts 1, and (8) general income amounts 2. Within each sampling unit, records are sequenced by type, i.e., they are not strictly hierarchical. Pointers (record numbers or indices) on each record link it to records at the next higher and/or lower levels as appropriate. Some of the record types are padded with blanks so that all types within a file have the same logical record length.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 18 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 19: Wave V Rectangular Core & Topical Module Data	PART 35: Wave IX Relational Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: relational
CASES: 51,075	CASES: 196,712
VARIABLES: approximately 1,006	VARIABLES: approximately 915
RECORD LENGTH: 5,860	RECORD LENGTH: 1,740
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

World Bank. External Debt Division

WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1985 (ICPSR 8313)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The 1986-1987 edition of World Debt Tables, containing data from 1970 to 1985, is now available. CLASS IV

NOTE: Data are expressed in terms of United States dollars.

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data from the World Bank under the terms of a contract which states that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold or provided to third parties outside of ICPSR. Individuals at institutions which are not part of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the World Bank.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 9,174
VARIABLES: approximately 200
RECORD LENGTH: 190
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

World Bank. External Debt Division. **WORLD DEBT TABLES: 1986-1987 EDITION.** Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1987.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

HISPANIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8535)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Corrections to the dictionaries have been made. Hard-copy documentation is provided. CLASS II

NOTE: The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey was conducted for three distinct populations: Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Currently only the Mexican portion of the study is available. The two other population groups will be added as the data are released by the National Center for Health Statistics.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than for statistical reporting. ICPSR recommends to users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Body Measurements
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: 164
RECORD LENGTH: 510
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

PART 2: Dental Health
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: 449
RECORD LENGTH: 1022
RECORDS PER CASE: 17

PART 3: Blood and Urine Assessments
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: 151
RECORD LENGTH: 470
RECORDS PER CASE: 8

PART 4: Physician's Examination
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: 546
RECORD LENGTH: 870
RECORDS PER CASE: 14

PART 5: Dietary Practices/
Food Frequency
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: 301
RECORD LENGTH: 654
RECORDS PER CASE: 11

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1940, 1950, and 1960 now available.

NOTE: The stratified sample has unequal sampling rates across strata and requires the use of weights for analyses using more than one stratum. The epsem sample was selected in a second stage from the stratified sample and used compensating sampling rates within each stratum so

that the overall probability of selection for each person is equal. The person level weight for use with the stratified sample and the household weight to be used with the epsem sample are included in the data file. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 62,661

VARIABLES: 360

RECORD LENGTH: 720

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Notes and Errata

ICPSR

Users of the **TERMAN LIFE-CYCLE STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH HIGH ABILITY, 1922-1982 (ICPSR 8092)** should note that several additional documentary items are available for this collection. These items of documentation are an Index to Variables and the instruments for the 1922 Subject Interests, the 1928 Home Information, the 1928 Trait Ratings, the 1940 Strong Vocational Interest Inventory, the 1940 Marriage Study, the 1945 Information, the 1959 Supplementary Biographical Data, and the 1950 Rate of Reproduction. Some of these items may have been inadvertently omitted from some copies of the codebook; the items are available on request from Member Services. Additionally, readers of the **ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services** and the **NACDA Data Collections** should note that the summary describing the data files in this collection is incomplete (although the data that have been supplied are correct). The corrected description will appear in the next editions of these two publications and in the **Guide on-Line**.

The name of a Principal Investigator was incorrectly given for **PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES, 1964-1984 (ICPSR 8458)** released in the May *Bulletin*. The correct name should be G. Calvin Mackenzie.

In the process of updating **REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)**, it was discovered that four referenda from the 1984 primary elections in the state of Oklahoma were not included in the dataset although they were described in the documentation as comprising Variables 263-282. These four referenda have now been added to the dataset to agree with the variable locations described in the documentation.

The Center for Human Resource research has sent the following updated documentation for **NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1985 (ICPSR 7610)**:

Mature Men, 1966-1983 Codebook Supplement: Appendices 1-19

Young Men, 1966-1981 Codebook Supplement: Appendices 1-26

These codebook supplements were revised in May 1987. They will be available on microfiche and will be incorporated into the full documentation for each cohort.

ICPSR CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY AT MEETING OF OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOVEMBER 13-15, 1987

The 1987 Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held November 13-15 in Ann Arbor at the Ann Arbor Inn. Special presentations to honor the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Consortium will be given at a Symposium on Saturday, November 14. The speakers and tentative titles of their presentations are:

"Toward Cumulative Knowledge in the Social Sciences:
Some Theoretical and Methodological Issues"

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington

"The Historical Dimension in Social Science Research"

Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin

"When Social Science Findings Are in Conflict"

Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan

"Some Impediments to Progress in the Social Sciences"

Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas

"Institutional Stability and Programmatic Collaborative
Research in the Social Sciences"

Warren E. Miller, Arizona State University

The meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m. on Friday and conclude at noon on Sunday. An orientation for new Official Representatives will be held Friday morning. Other sessions for Friday and Sunday will focus on remote access information resources, organizing and maintaining local facilities, and new modes of data storage and transmission.

UPDATES TO ICPSR'S INFORMATIONAL DATABASES

ICPSR has prepared on-line updates for each of the four ICPSR Informational Databases, the **ICPSR Guide On-line**, **ICPSR Variables**, **ICPSR Rollcalls**, and **SMIS**. These files are designed to be added to existing copies of the databases that users have requested from ICPSR and which they have implemented locally in SPIRES. Users who have not previously ordered the databases should request both the original files and the updates. These databases can be ordered through CDNet by referring to the following ICPSR study numbers: **ICPSR Guide On-Line (ICPSR 4000)**, **ICPSR Variables (ICPSR 4500)**, **ICPSR Rollcalls (ICPSR 0004)**, and **SMIS (ICPSR 4800)**.

Please note that the SPIRES output formats previously distributed for the **ICPSR Guide to Resources** have been updated and users may want to order the new versions.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

ICPSR is soliciting articles for the **ICPSR Bulletin** for the coming issue-year. The **Bulletin** is distributed four times a year to around 4,500 social scientists in colleges, universities, and government agencies. Articles on topics of interest to members of this group, including but not limited to discussions of data collections distributed by the Archive, will be considered for publication. Each article should be approximately 5 1/2 double spaced pages (1400 words) and can be sent as typed text or on an IBM-compatible floppy disk. Unused manuscripts will be returned. Publication will depend on space considerations, suitability of the topic, and relation to recent articles in the **Bulletin**. Manuscripts may be sent to Susan Else Wyman, Editor, **ICPSR Bulletin**, PO 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48105. For more information, contact the Editor at that address or call 313/936-1814.

SEPTEMBER BULK MAILING SENT TO OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

The ICPSR Official Representatives received the following bulk mailing of codebooks and other items in September:

(1) The 1987-88 ICPSR **Guide to Resources and Services**

(2) **Data Collections of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging**, May 1987

(3) Jackson, James S. and Gerald Gurin
NATIONAL SURVEY OF BLACK AMERICANS,
1979-1980 (ICPSR 8512) Volumes I and II

(4) The ISSC Workbook in Comparative Analysis,
Center-Periphery Structures in Europe by Rokkan, et al.
(Additional copies may be ordered from the publisher Campus Verlag, Frankfurt or New York)

ATTENTION MICRO USERS AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS

With this issue, ICPSR is instituting The Micro Software Bulletin Board, a new section of the **Bulletin** which will contain brief announcements of new software of interest to social science microcomputer users. If YOU have developed some software which you think researchers could use, send us the information and we will announce it in an upcoming issue.

Announcements should be sent to Editor, **ICPSR Bulletin**, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

Potential Users: please note that all communications about products must be made DIRECTLY with the sponsor of the software, not ICPSR. **Software Developers:** refer to the following details for submitting product descriptions. a) a description in 200 words (or less) of the capabilities of the program, including such items as whether it is intended for statistical analysis, undergraduate instruction, or database management, etc.; b) the type of machine(s) the program runs on; c) which version of a particular operating system is necessary; d) any other requirements which should be noted relating to disk, Random Access Memory, video adapter, etc.; e) cost; f) name and address of supplier.

DECISION-AIDING SOFTWARE

A new version of P/G% or Best Choice decision-aiding software is now available. The main purpose of the software is to process a set of 1)alternatives to choose among, 2)criteria for doing the choosing, and 3)scores of the alternatives on the criteria in order to choose the best alternative, combination, or allocation. The software is called Policy/Goal Percentaging (abbreviated P/G%) because it relates alternatives (or policies) to criteria (or goals), and it uses percentaging to consider that the criteria may be measured in a variety of ways.

Examples of applications include such problems as whether to accept or reject an offer, which combination of alternatives to adopt when more than one alternative can be adopted, and which alternative to adopt when the benefits or costs may depend on various probabilities.

To obtain the software, send a check for \$40 to Decision-Aids, Inc., 1720 Parkhaven Drive, Champaign, Illinois, 61820. Included in the package are: one program disk, two data disks with over 400 applications, three self-teaching tutorials, a data files manual and indexes, a set of summarizing articles, and a hotline service to help answer questions.

STRUCTURE, Version 3.2

A new version of STRUCTURE provides a program broadly implementing basic principles of network analysis for teaching and empirical research. The program includes models of cliques, structural equivalence, density tables, social contagion, prominence, range, structural autonomy, and network equilibria. Also provided are options for Monte Carlo studies of the network models. Other options make it possible to write network analysis results to an output data file to be merged with other data, so that connections between network structure and non-network data on attitudes, attributes, and behaviors can be studied.

The program package includes a manual, reference sheet, and microcomputer diskettes (in DOS 360 K format) containing the program source code, example data files, and three configurations of the program ready to run in DOS 2.0 or later with an IBM or compatible microcomputer with at least one 5.25 inch floppy disk (with memory requirements from 275K to study 25 positions in a 9 network system through 602K to study 145 positions within a single network.) Machine resources allowing, the program source code can be compiled to study up to 150 positions in a 9 network system. You can obtain a copy of the program by requesting Technical Report TR2 from the Reprint Librarian, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (212 280-3093). Accompany a program request with a check for \$25.00 made out to the "Research Program in Structural Analysis" to help pay for mailing and duplication costs.

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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*.

General Social Survey Cumulative File, 1972-1987

Recidivism among Young Parolees: A Study of Inmates Released From Prison in 22 States, 1978

Executions in America, 1608-1987: The Espy File

CBS News/*New York Times* Surveys, 1986

Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1976-1983

Longitudinal Study on Aging, 1982-1984

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