
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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The General Social Survey: Update on A National Data Resource for the Social Sciences

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Introduction

The National Science Foundation has recently announced renewal of support to the National Opinion Research Center (University of Chicago) for the National Data Program for the Social Sciences, the major focus of which is the General Social Survey (GSS). The major goal of this project has been to provide the social science community with large-scale substantively important annual survey data of high quality by interviewing about 1500 respondents each year. The GSS has been conducted since 1972. The new award covers the period 1988-1992. In addition to the basic funding from the NSF, the GSS project will continue to receive supplemental support from Andrew M. Greeley for the battery of religion questions that has appeared on the GSS since 1983.

The principal investigators of the GSS project are James A. Davis (NORC and Harvard University) and Tom W. Smith (NORC). The GSS, affiliated with NORC's Center for the Study of Politics and Society, is run by Davis, Smith and a small staff of research assistants. The GSS staff launches a survey within the first several months of each year, and routinely produces a machine-readable data set for distribution annually in early July. Since 1977 the data have been released as a cumulative data file, consisting of all GSS data from 1972 to the present.

For several years the National Science Foundation has supported the GSS, along with two other major on-going survey data collection efforts, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the American National Election Studies as national data resources for the social sciences. These three data collections (among others) represent an important part of the infrastructure of modern social science. Many universities and colleges have access to these data through their membership in the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The GSS data are also distributed at cost by The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Background

The GSS has existed since 1972, when James A. Davis initiated a national survey of about 1,500 responding households selected to represent the U.S. population, with the intention of replicating the content of the survey on an annual basis. Committed to monitoring trends in social attitudes toward a wide range of relevant social issues and governmental policies, Davis constructed a questionnaire that assessed important attitudes, feelings and reports of behavior. In putting together the first GSS questionnaire, Davis relied on input from some 105 sociologists and social scientists. In 1973, through National Science Foundation support, the GSS was expanded to include many additional trend-type items. This effort was assisted by a small group of advisors, including Otis Dudley Duncan, James Short, Otto Larsen, Philip Hastings, and Stephen Withey.

The purpose of the early GSS was to monitor trends in social attitudes and behavior, and so most of the questions selected for the first survey had been asked two or more times previously on national U.S. surveys conducted by other social science survey organizations, such as the National Opinion Research Center, the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, and the major commercial polling organizations, such as Gallup. During this era the inclusion of questions in the annual surveys was governed by a rotational scheme that resulted in most attitude items appearing in two of every three successive surveys. A core set of demographic and social position variables was replicated every survey year.

The existence of the original GSS rotational scheme has not meant that the item content of the GSS has been unchanged since its inception. The GSS has been modified incrementally over the years via suggestions made by GSS data users, other members of the social science community, and the GSS Board of Overseers. Beginning with the 1988 survey the GSS will change its design to in-

clude all recurring GSS items in each annual survey for two-thirds of the sample, rather than including a given item or item-battery in two out of every three years.

Special Features of the Cumulative GSS

The GSS surveys were conducted annually from 1972 through 1978, in 1980, in 1982, and then annually again from 1983 to the present. In 1982 and 1987 the GSS cross-sectional sample was supplemented with an oversample of Black households. Under the new NSF award, the GSS will be carried out in four years: 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

The GSS data include a wide range of variables, touching many areas of current interest to social scientists. Over 1,100 different variables are in the GSS cumulative data file. These include standard socio-economic and demographic variables, and a range of demographic and background variables, attitudes, self-reports of behavior and personal evaluations.

A unique characteristic of the GSS has been its repeated cross-section design, permitting the study of time-trends in its various attitude measures and the pooling of data from several years so that subgroup analyses may be performed. And while its primary goal continues to be to monitor changes in social attitudes and behaviors, more recent GSS activities have moved beyond this focus.

Methodological Studies Methodological experimentation has been a standard feature of the GSS. Through the use of randomized experiments (or split ballots), special scales, and test-retest measurement, the GSS data allow the assessment of some sources of errors in attitudinal measurement. For example, GSS surveys have been a source of data on the effects of question wording, form and context. The findings from special studies are documented by the GSS Technical Report Series, which may be obtained directly from the GSS staff.

Topical Modules In-depth studies of a particular theme, called topical modules, have been an important vehicle for the GSS to innovate in the areas covered by the survey. The first topical module was conducted in 1977. It expanded existing scales on abortion, women's roles, and race relations. Since 1984 a topical module has been included each year. Topics are typically selected from those suggested by the GSS user community and the GSS Board.

In 1985 the GSS included a topical module focusing on social networks, with developments spearheaded by Ronald Burt (Columbia University). This module asked respondents about people with whom they had discussed "matters important to you" during the last six months. The network battery also assessed the strength of ties with these persons, the existence of ties among the named persons, and measured the social characteristics of network members. This approach was also utilized in modified form in later surveys.

In the 1986 survey the GSS topical module was on the feminization of poverty. This effort, developed by Richard Berk (University of California- Santa Barbara), and Karen

Mason and Greg Duncan (both of the University of Michigan), employed a number of questions on alimony and child support, receipt of government assistance, minimum income needs of a family of four, and attitudes about the effects of welfare. This module included the use of Peter Rossi's factorial vignette measurement approach which permits an assessment of the potential normative criteria that measure respondent's judgements regarding welfare entitlements.

In 1987 the GSS topical module features a set of questions devoted to the topic of socio-political participation. This module, developed by a committee consisting of Lawrence Bobo (University of Wisconsin), Thomas Guterbock (University of Virginia), and David Knoke (University of Minnesota), included the exact replication of several indicators of political attitudes and behavior from a 1967 national survey, conducted by Sidney Verba (Harvard University) and Norman Nie (University of Chicago) and reported in their PARTICIPATION IN AMERICA: POLITICAL DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL EQUALITY (1972. New York: Harper & Row). This module also included new measures of members' participation in their voluntary organizations, items of the political content of members' ego-centric social networks using methods first developed for the 1985 topical supplement, and new items on race and gender consciousness.

The planned topical module for the 1988 survey is on religion and religious experience. This work is being coordinated by a committee made up of Duane F. Alwin, Andrew M. Greeley, Wade Clark Roof and Tom W. Smith.

The International Social Survey Program Since 1985, the GSS has included an annual set of questions coordinated through the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), a consortium of social scientists from Australia, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany. The ISSP collaboration is intended to facilitate the replication of social indicators across nations. The 1985 ISSP survey module focused on the role of government, the 1986 survey on social networks and social support, the 1987 survey on beliefs about social inequality, and the ISSP module planned for 1988 is on the family.

Data from the ISSP-coordinated questions are being released initially by the individual participating countries. The U.S. data from this collaborative effort are contained in the GSS cumulative file. A merged multi-nation dataset is also being prepared by the Zentral Archiv at the University of Koln; it is expected that these data will be distributed to U.S. researchers by ICPSR.

The GSS Board of Overseers

Since 1983 the GSS has been advised by a Board of Overseers, which was chartered by the National Science Foundation to provide guidance to the project. The current GSS Board consists of Robert Abelson, Duane Alwin (Chair), Lawrence Bobo, Richard Campbell, Arne Kalleberg, David Knoke, Margaret Marini, Elizabeth Martin, Howard Schuman, Judith Treas and Andrea Tyree. Board members are selected from the social science community, and are elected to 3-year terms. The composition

of the Board ranges from 10 to 15 members, who serve staggered terms.

The General Social Survey seeks proposals for future topical modules, as well as smaller proposals seeking to improve the measurement of relevant social phenomena.

For a detailed statement describing the guidelines for the development of such proposals, interested readers should write to Duane F. Alwin, Chair, GSS Board of Overseers, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

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. **CLASS:** The ICPSR class number for the new collection appears here.

COLLECTION CHANGES: Used ONLY for revised/updated collections, this describes changes which were made as of this release. **CLASS:** The ICPSR class number for the collection or the part(s) being revised or updated is included here.

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.

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For 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.

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

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Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1987: CUMULATIVE FILE (ICPSR 8865)

SUMMARY: The General Social Survey has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset which merges fourteen years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each file constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Annual topical modules to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1984. The 1987 topical module concerns socio-political participation. The 1986 topic was social support and included questions about contact with family and friends as well as hypothetical questions about where one would turn in case of problems. The 1985 topic was the role of government, including questions on civil liberties and law enforcement, education and parenting, economic regulation, and social welfare and inequality. The GSS has also been expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria. Data from this multinational collaboration are being released in the 1972-1987 cumulative data set. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: English speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States.

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center multi-stage area probability national sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATAFORMAT: Card-image with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 21,875
VARIABLES: 1,157
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 21

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1987 (ICPSR 8863)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies the standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1986. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey. This file also contains

data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are available for each person in the household enumerated. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base.

SAMPLING: A national probability sample was used in selecting housing units. About 56,500 housing units were contacted with an additional sample of 2,500 Spanish households added to the March survey sample. The sample was located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every state and in the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Geographic fields reflect the new metropolitan statistical area definitions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 293,248
VARIABLES: approximately 325
RECORD LENGTH: 408

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1986 (ICPSR 8862)

SUMMARY: For each county or county equivalent, this file provides the provisional population estimate for July 1, 1986 and the corrected 1980 census population figure. In addition, data are tabulated for 1980-1986 period births, deaths, and residual migration. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All counties or county equivalents in the United States.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,138
VARIABLES: 11
RECORD LENGTH: 108
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Michael J. White, Peter Mueser, and Joseph P. Tierney NET MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX, 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8697)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides net migration estimates by age, race, and sex for counties of the United States. Population data are included along with absolute

net migration data and net migration ratios (rates) for the period 1970-1980. Summary records for states, divisions, regions and the United States are also supplied. Several data categories are presented in the collection. Vital Statistics data tabulate births by sex and race (white and non white) for the periods 1970-1974 and 1975-1979 and deaths by race from 1970-1979 as well as adjusted total population for 1970 and 1980 by race. The Enumerated and Adjusted 1970 and 1980 Population categories offer population totals by race and sex and further subdivide these totals into 16 5-year age ranges. Net Migration Estimates and Net Migration Rates are available also, with totals by sex and race presented along with the 16 age divisions. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Total United States population.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 3,131
 VARIABLES: approximately 500
 RECORD LENGTH: 4,251
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Stein Rokkan et al.
**CENTRE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURES IN EUROPE:
 [1880-1978] (ICPSR 7571)**

SUMMARY: This study presents economic, cultural, electoral, and administrative variables from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries on four European countries: Britain, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland. The dataset was constructed at the request of the Standing Committee on Comparative Research of the International Social Science Council to serve as a teaching tool on research methodology in the social sciences. Its purpose is to introduce students to international comparative studies by offering them the opportunity to investigate the structures of territories in modern Western Europe. In particular, this study focuses on the relationships between military-administrative, economic, and cultural "centers" within a nation-state and their surrounding hinterlands. The four countries selected illustrate very different types of territorial structure from the federal, multi-centered model to the unitary, single-centered model. In physical size, they represent both large and small political entities. The separate country level files in this study vary in the unit of analysis: KREISE for the Federal Republic of Germany, CONSTITUENCIES for the United Kingdom, communes within counties (FYLKE) in Norway, and CANTONS in Switzerland. These units were chosen explicitly to allow the student to grapple with the problems of choosing a level of aggregation in comparative analyses. This study contains extensive information for all four countries in such areas as geography, demography, urban settlement patterns, occupational structures, education, income, industrial and agricultural production, health and household conditions, cultural and religious traits, and political beliefs. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Copies of the codebook for this study may be ordered directly from the publisher: Campus Verlag, Myliusstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + SPSS Control Cards + SPSSx Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS and SPSSx Control Cards for each

PART 1: Britain	PART 2: Germany
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 618	CASES: 563
VARIABLES: 111	VARIABLES: 134
RECORD LENGTH: 80	RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4	RECORDS PER CASE: 9
PART 3: Norway	PART 4: Switzerland
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 731	CASES: 25
VARIABLES: 137	VARIABLES: 473
RECORD LENGTH: 80	RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 9	RECORDS PER CASE: 33

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Rokkan, Stein, et al. **CENTRE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURES IN EUROPE: AN ISSC WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.** Frankfurt: Campus Verlag, 1987.

ABC News/*Washington Post*
**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST EXIT POLL, 1986
 (ICPSR 8641)**

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted with voters participating in the November 4, 1986 general election. Polling sites in the 48 continental United States were used. Voters were asked to fill out questionnaires as they exited the polling places. Questions included vote choices, evaluation of the way Reagan was handling his job as president, assessment of the state of the economy, and vote choices for the 1984 presidential election. Demographic questions included income, religion, age, education, sex, race, ethnic background, and political affiliation. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters in the November 4, 1986 national election.

SAMPLING: Polling sites were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 68,123
 VARIABLES: 25
 RECORD LENGTH: 80
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

ABC News

ABC NEWS DANILOFF FREEDOM POLL, SEPTEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8640)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after the release of Nicholas Daniloff, a reporter who had been held by the Soviet Union on charges of spying. The United States government negotiated his release but denied that there was any connection between his release and the release of Gennadi Zakharov, a Soviet physicist who had been held by the United States on spying charges. Respondents were asked about: their knowledge of the Daniloff case, whether or not they thought there was a swap, if they considered the case a victory or defeat for the United States, and their evaluation of how Reagan handled the case. Respondents were also asked to evaluate Reagan's handling of the hostage situation in Beirut, Lebanon. In addition, they were asked whether or not they expected any important accomplishments to come from the upcoming summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Iceland. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 508

VARIABLES: 13

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News/*Washington Post*

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTONPOST SUMMIT POLL, OCTOBER 1986 (ICPSR 8642)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after the summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Iceland. Respondents were asked to evaluate Reagan's handling of the summit meeting, arms control, and relations with the Soviet Union. They were also asked their opinion of Gorbachev and whether or not the summit would affect which party they would vote for in the upcoming congressional election. In addition, political affiliation, race, and sex were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 768

VARIABLES: 20

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS IRAN POLL, NOVEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8643)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted on the evening of November 13, 1986, after President Reagan's press conference. Reagan spoke about United States arms shipments to Iran. Respondents were asked about their knowledge of the situation and their evaluation of Reagan's policy towards Iran. They were asked if they watched the press conference and if so, their opinion of what Reagan said. Political affiliation and sex were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 510

VARIABLES: 14

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE POLL, NOVEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8644)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted on the evening of November 19, 1986 after President Reagan's press conference. Reagan spoke about United States arms shipments to Iran. Respondents were asked to evaluate Reagan's job performance and his handling of world affairs, relations with Iran, and dealings with terrorists. They were also asked whether they believe Reagan was telling the truth about arms shipments and whether Schultz and/or other advisors should resign. Respondents were asked if they watched the press conference and if so, their opinion of what the president said. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 508
VARIABLES: 15
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics
NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1984-1986: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, 70 YEARS AND OVER (ICPSR 8719)

SUMMARY: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), in collaboration with the National Institute on Aging (NIA), is conducting the Longitudinal Study of the Aging (LSOA). The LSOA is an extension of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of 1984, following its sample of 16,148 noninstitutionalized elderly (55 years and over) living in the United States. The LSOA is designed to (a) provide mortality rates by demographic, social, economic, and health characteristics that are not available from the vital statistics system, (b) measure change in the functional status and living arrangements of older people, and (c) provide measures of health care use. It is also designed to describe the continuum from functionally independent living in the community through dependence, possibly institutionalization, and finally to death. The NCHS plans to release the LSOA data in two separate public-use files. The part of the LSOA released in this 1986 public-use file involves a sample of the NHIS Supplement on Aging (SOA) respondents ages 70 and over at the time of their 1984 interviews. The data include 1986 reinterviews, 1984 and 1985 National Death Index matches, interviews with contact persons named by decedents, as well as selected variables from the 1984 NHIS core questionnaire and its two supplements (Health Insurance and the SOA). Links are also provided to allow merging of additional variables from the complete 1984 NHIS and Supplements (ICPSR 8659). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The 7,541 persons who had been 70 years and older and noninstitutionalized at the time they were interviewed for the 1984 HIS and its supplements.

SAMPLING: The sample for the LSOA was selected in stages. First, all SOA households with a person age 80 ("oldest old") were selected. Within these households, everyone age 80 or over and their relatives ages 70-79 were selected. Second, all other households with a person ages 70-79 were selected. From these households, black persons and their relatives ages 70-79 were selected. Finally, the remaining households with a person ages 70-79, who were all either white or other non-black persons, were randomly sorted and one-half of the households were selected for the sample. If there was more than one person ages 70-79 in a household that was selected, all were included.

NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks. (2) The age distribution of the sample of 5,151 interviewed persons is: ages 70-74 (N: 1,745), 75-79 (N: 1,316), 80-84 (N: 1,266), and 85-99 (N: 824).

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

PART NAME: 1986 Reinterview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,151
VARIABLES: 945
RECORD LENGTH: 1,160
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics, J.E. Fitti and M.G. Kovar. "The Supplement on Aging to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey. Vital and Health Statistics." Series 1, No. 21. DHHS Pub. No (PHS) 87-1323. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CCFR), FISCAL YEAR 1986 (ICPSR 8720)

SUMMARY: This collection presents data on federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CCFR Data File includes government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code, all programs are listed, and for each program, all records with different object categories are listed. The CCFR Geographic Reference Files A and B supply the names and governmental unit codes for all state, county and sub-county areas in the United States. In addition, these files include associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1984 population, and the congressional districts serving each governmental unit. Congressional districts of the 99th Congress are shown in File A, while those of the 100th Congress are shown in File B. The CCFR Program Identification File contains program identification codes and their respective program titles. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Federal government expenditures or obligations in state, county and subcounty areas of the United States, United States territories, and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Certain categories of federal government spending have been intentionally excluded from this report. These include such items as interest on federal government debt, travel expenses when not provided under contract, and international payments and foreign aid.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: CCFR Data File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 302,722
VARIABLES: 15

PART 2: Geographic Ref File A
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 45,819
VARIABLES: 30

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

RECORD LENGTH: 44
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Program Identification
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 827
VARIABLES: 2
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Geographic Ref File B
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 45,819
VARIABLES: 30
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Congress. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1986." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1986.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES (EXPERIMENTAL) BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE: 1980, 1982 AND 1984 (ICPSR 8721)

SUMMARY: This file provides county population estimates by age (18 age groups), sex, and race (White, Black, and other races) for July 1st of 1980, 1982, and 1984. The estimates make full use of 1980 census data on gross in- and out- migration for counties and replace the estimates previously labeled "provisional." There is one record in the file for each of the 3,136 United States counties and county equivalents as defined in the 1980 census. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,136
VARIABLES: approximately 219
RECORD LENGTH: 1,314
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Intercensal Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970-1980." CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, Series p-23, No. 139. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, Data User Services Division.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-LEVEL EXTRACT (ICPSR 8710)

SUMMARY: For this dataset, congressional district records were extracted from Summary Tape File 3D files and combined into a single file with the congressional district as the unit of analysis. While the 51 STF 3D files contain several levels of geographic hierarchy--state, congressional district, county or county equivalent, places

with 10,000 or more inhabitants, and minor civil divisions with 10,000 or more inhabitants--with one file per state, this extract file presents data for one geographical level, the congressional district, and contains records for all congressional districts in the nation in one physical file. The 436 congressional districts described in the file are defined according to the boundaries established for the 98th Congress. Summary Tape File 3 consists of detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics and is composed of five parts: STF 3A, STF 3B, STF 3C, STF 3D, and STF 3H. These files contain sample data inflated to represent the total population but also include 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for some variables. Complete-count data are supplied for demographic characteristics such as age, race, sex, marital status, and Spanish origin, and for housing information such as the number of units at the address, number of rooms, occupancy status, tenure, property value, and plumbing facilities. Sample data are provided for other items including education, language, ancestry, employment, transportation, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: For STF 3 one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters in incorporated places of less than 2,500 persons were included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. When both sampling rates were taken into account, approximately 19 percent of the nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

NOTE: This extract file was prepared by John McAdams, Associate Professor of Political Science at Marquette University. Data contained in the file are identical to those supplied by the Census Bureau in the congressional district-level records of STF 3D files, and standard Census Bureau technical documentation for STF 3 can be used with the file. The 12,096-character census logical record is divided into six segments of 2,016 characters each.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 436
VARIABLES: approximately 1,150
RECORD LENGTH: 2,016
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

United States Bureau of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUNG PAROLEES: A STUDY OF INMATES RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 22 STATES, 1978 (ICPSR 8673)

SUMMARY: This study examines the criminal activities of a group of young offenders after their release from prison to parole supervision. Previous studies have examined recidivism using arrests as the principal measure, whereas this study examines a variety of factors, including length of incarceration, age, sex, race, prior arrest

record, prosecutions, length of time between parole and rearrest, parolees not prosecuted for new offenses but having their parole revoked, rearrests in states other than the paroling states, and the nature and location of rearrest charges. Parolees in the 22 states covered in this study account for 50% of all state prisoners paroled in the United States in 1978. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Population of offenders aged 18 to 22, released from prison to parole supervision.

SAMPLING: Random selection, or stratified sampling, or all persons paroled, depending on the state, selected to ensure maximum coverage.

NOTE: This data collection is hierarchically structured with two levels. The first level contains Uniform Parole Report data and has a logical record length of 354, 49 variables, and 4,002 records. The second level contains record of arrest and prosecution and has a logical record length of 354, 169 variables, and 22,192 records.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked in order to maintain the confidentiality of respondents participating in social science research.

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

DATAFORMAT: OSIRIS

PART NAME: Parole Recidivism Data
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
VARIABLES: 218
RECORD LENGTH: 354

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Klein, S., and M. Caggiano. "The Prevalence, Predictability, and Policy Implications of Recidivism." Rand Corporation, 1986.

The Rand Corporation

EFFECTS OF PRISON VERSUS PROBATION IN CALIFORNIA, 1980-1982 (ICPSR 8700)

SUMMARY: This study was divided into two phases. The first assessed the effects of different sanctions on separate criminal populations, focusing on probation as a sentencing alternative for felons. The second phase used a quasi-experimental design to address how imprisonment affects criminal behavior when criminals are released. Specific issues included (a) the effect which imprisonment (vs. probation) and length of time served have on recidivism, (b) the amount of crime prevented by imprisoning offenders rather than placing them on probation, and (c) costs to the system for achieving that reduction in crime. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Convicted offenders.

SAMPLING: Statewide file covers convictions in the 17 largest counties in California. Prisoner and Probationer files cover Los Angeles and Alameda counties.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, individual identifiers and dates have been deleted from the files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + SAS Control Cards

DATAFORMAT: Card Image with SAS Control Cards

PART 1: Statewide Database	PART 2: Probationer Sample
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12324	CASES: 511
VARIABLES: 56	VARIABLES: 120
RECORD LENGTH: approx. 117	RECORD LENGTH: approx. 356
RECORDS PER CASE: 2	RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 3: Prison Sample
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 511
VARIABLES: 122
RECORD LENGTH: approximately 366
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Petersilia, J., S. Turner, and J. Peterson. PRISON VERSUS PROBATION IN CALIFORNIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIME AND OFFENDER RECIDIVISM. Santa Monica: The RAND Corporation, 1986.

Abt Associates, Inc.

PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1982: ST. LOUIS (ICPSR 8705)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides statistical information on how prosecutors and the courts disposed of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes in an individual urban jurisdiction, St. Louis. The cases in the data file represent cases initiated in 1982, defined as screened, or filed in 1982. The collection includes disposition data on felonies for which an initial court charge was filed (cases filed) and for those felony arrests that were ultimately indicted or bound over to the felony court for disposition (cases indict). It does not include information on all felony arrests declined for prosecution. It is, with a few exceptions, extracted from the defendant, case, charge and sentence records. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All information stored on a jurisdiction's PROMIS system for felony cases initiated in 1982, cases initiated in 1981, and for two or more years after 1982.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the police department identification number (PDID), the individual's true name (NAME), and the circuit attorney's manual case file number (CASEJACK) have been blanked. This is part of a larger three-part study.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATAFORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3617
VARIABLES: 30
RECORD LENGTH: 173
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Boland, Barbara, and Elizabeth Brady. THE PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1980. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

Boland, Barbara; and Ronald Stones. THE PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1981. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Abt Associates, Inc.

PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1982: PORTLAND, OREGON AND WASHINGTON, D.C. (ICPSR 8717)

SUMMARY: This study provides statistical information on how prosecutors and the courts disposed of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes in two individual urban jurisdictions, Portland, Oregon and Washington, D.C. Cases in the data files were initiated or filed in 1982. Both the Washington, D.C. file and the Portland file contain information on all felony arrests (which include arrests declined as well as those filed), cases filed, and cases indicted. Sentencing information is provided in the Portland file but is not available for Washington D.C. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All information stored on a jurisdiction's PROMIS system for felony cases initiated in 1982, cases initiated in 1981, and cases initiated in the two or more years after 1982.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the police department identification number, the individual's true name, and the circuit attorney's manual case file number have been blanked. This is part of a larger three-part study.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATAFORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Washington, D.C.
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11,185
VARIABLES: 18
RECORD LENGTH: 108
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Portland
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6146
VARIABLES: 30
RECORD LENGTH: 180
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

See preceding collection.

American Institutes for Research

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM, 1979-1981 (ICPSR 8704)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of the Community Anti-Crime (CAC) and Comprehensive Crime Prevention (CCP) projects developed by the Office of Community Anti-Crime as part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The survey was designed to identify the relationship between crime prevention and involvement by the community and law-enforcement agencies. The data include information on program start-up, implementation, and the community itself as well as information on the specific activities undertaken by the programs. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All community anti-crime programs in the United States

NOTE: Variables are not numbered consecutively.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: Global
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 128
VARIABLES: 228
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 2: Acts.1
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 128
VARIABLES: 171
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 3: Acts.2
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 126
VARIABLES: 246
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: Sites
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 36
VARIABLES: 241
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

Economic Behavior Project, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, NOVEMBER, 1976 (ICPSR 8723)

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, FEBRUARY, 1977 (ICPSR 8724)

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, MAY, 1977 (ICPSR 8725)

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, AUGUST, 1977 (ICPSR 8726)

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, NOVEMBER, 1977 (ICPSR 8727)

SUMMARY: These surveys were done to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why these changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Each quarterly survey contains approximately 40 questions, each of which probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States aged 18 and older.

SAMPLING: National sample of dwelling units selected by area probability sampling.

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

DATAFORMAT: OSIRIS

COLLECTION: November 1976
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1254
VARIABLES: 297
RECORD LENGTH: 456
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: February 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1203
VARIABLES: 607
RECORD LENGTH: 724
RECORD PER CASE: 1

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

COLLECTION: May 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1370
VARIABLES: 236
RECORD LENGTH: 346
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: August 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1214
VARIABLES: 262
RECORD LENGTH: 417
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: November 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1280
VARIABLES: 206
RECORD LENGTH: 354
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Economic Behavior Program staff. **SURVEYS OF CONSUMER FINANCES.** Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research.

John S. Jackson, III and Robert A. Hitlin
PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1974: DEMOCRATIC MID-TERM CONFERENCE DELEGATES AND SANFORD COMMISSION MEMBERS (ICPSR 8206)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to provide information on the personal and political backgrounds, political attitudes, and relevant behavior of party leaders. The data center on the Sanford Commission, a group of Democratic party leaders who were appointed by the National Committee Chairs to draft the party's basic charter, or constitution, and on the delegates to the 1974 Democratic Mid-Term Conference who ratified the charter. This dataset, then, permits a comparison of the two levels of party organization leaders. Questions focus on the "representativeness" of the party elites at both levels as well as on their views of the important "reform" provisions included in the charter and their basic concepts of what a national party is and should be. The representation of minorities and females in the process received particular attention. Specific variables include characterization of respondent's political beliefs on the liberal-conservative scale, length of time the respondent had been active in the Democratic party, and the respondent's opinions on minorities in the party, party unity, national- and local-level party strength, party loyalty, and on issues involved in developing the charter. Demographic characteristics are also supplied. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: The universe for Mid-term Democratic Conference delegates was all delegates certified as eligible to attend the Conference. There were 2,043 such delegates. For the Sanford Commission, the universe was all 161 official members of the Commission.

SAMPLING: A systematic random sampling scheme was used to sample the Mid-Term Democratic Conference delegates. The official delegate lists provided by the Democratic National Committee were entered at random starting points and every third name was chosen. For the Sanford Commission, mailed questionnaires were sent to all members of the Commission in two waves of mailing. Those who returned questionnaires constituted the sample.

NOTE: Certain variables have been recoded by ICPSR to protect the anonymity of respondents.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 430
VARIABLES: 76
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Jackson, John S. III, and Robert A. Hitlin. "A Comparison of Party Elites: The Sanford Commission and the Delegates to the Democratic Midterm Conference." **AMERICAN POLITICS QUARTERLY**, Vol. 4 (October 1976).

John S. Jackson, III and Robert A. Hitlin
PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1976: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES (ICPSR 8207)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to provide information on the personal and political backgrounds, political attitudes, and relevant behavior of party leaders. Data are presented on delegates to the 1976 Democratic National Convention. Questions focus on the "representativeness" of the party elites who were selected to go to the National Convention and also probe for the leaders' views on a number of important issues related to the "reform" era in the political party and for their opinions on what a national party is and should be. The representation of minorities and females in the process received particular attention as did a comparison of the views of the party professionals. Specific variables include characterization of the respondent's political beliefs on the liberal-conservative scale, length of time the respondent had been active in the Democratic party, and the respondent's positions on party unity, party loyalty, the Campaign Finance Law, the primary system, and directions the party might take in the future. In addition, data are provided on the respondent's views toward certain provisions of the party's Charter. Demographic characteristics are supplied as well. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All 985 official delegates to the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

SAMPLING: A systematic random sampling design was employed. Official lists of the delegates from all 50 states were provided by the Democratic National Committee. Lists were entered at a random starting point and every third name selected.

NOTE: Certain variables have been recoded to protect the anonymity of respondents.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 520
VARIABLES: 71
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Jackson, John S. III, and Robert A. Hitlin. "The Nationalization of the Democratic Party." THE WESTERN POLITICAL QUARTERLY (Spring 1981).

Susan Welch and Timothy Bledsoe
SURVEY OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES, 1982 (ICPSR 8655)

SUMMARY: This datafile consists of the responses to a mail questionnaire sent to randomly selected city council members in large American cities. The study was designed to explore the relationship between local political structure and the personal characteristics, representational styles, and policy perspectives of city council members. The respondents were asked questions about a broad variety of topics, such as factors influencing their decision to run for council, perceptions of sources of conflict within the council and community, the political structure of their city, and perceptions of how well they represent the variety of constituencies within the community. Background information, such as age, sex, political party, principal occupation, and highest level of education attained is also provided on each survey respondent.
CLASS III

UNIVERSE: City Council members in large American cities with populations between 50,000 and 1,000,000.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

NOTE: In order to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, certain variables have been omitted from the datafile and codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 975
VARIABLES: 73
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Bledsoe, Timothy, and Susan Welch. "The Effect of Political Structure on the Partisan and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Urban City Council Members." AMERICAN POLITICS QUARTERLY 13 (October 1985), pp. 467-483.

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976-1980: PHYSICIAN EXAMINATION, AGES 6 MONTHS-74 YEARS (ICPSR 8686)

SUMMARY: The NHANES II Physician Examination data

tape contains two parts of the extensive data available from NHANES II: demographic information obtained during the household interview, and the results of the physician's examination. The demographic data include information on the type of residence and housing, composition of the household, vehicles, languages spoken, income sources and amounts, food stamps and commodity foods, employment, age, race and national ancestry, sex, education, marital status, veteran status, and region of country. The physical examination data include 1) measurements of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, 2) examination of head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat, 3) thyroid and chest evaluations, 4) heart, pulse, kidney and abdominal evaluations, 5) examinations of joints, 6) musculoskeletal evaluations, and 7) limited neurological and skin evaluation. The data also include a summary of diagnostic impressions coded by the standard International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (ICDA) codes.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, ages 6 months through 74 years.

SAMPLING: A nationwide probability sample of 27,801 persons was drawn from the designated universe. Of these, 25,286 were interviewed and then 20,322 of them were examined. It was a multistage random sample, involving both clustering and stratification, and oversampling of certain population groups thought to be at high risk of malnutrition (persons with low incomes, preschool children, and the elderly). In analyzing the data in this file, it is necessary to incorporate the person's sample weight (a composite of the individual selection probability, adjustments for nonresponse, and post-stratification adjustment). The appropriate sample weight for this file is the "Examined Final Weight" variable.

NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks. (2) The codebook contains frequencies for all of the variables.

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 statistical reporting. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to employ these data solely for statistical or reporting purposes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 20,322
VARIABLES: 510
RECORD LENGTH: 900
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics: McDowell, A., A. Engel, J.T. Massey, and K. Maurer. "Plan and Operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976-1980." Vital and Health Statistics. Series

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

1, No. 15. DHH Pub. No (PHS) 81-1317. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, July, 1981.

National Council on the Aging

AGING IN THE EIGHTIES: AMERICA IN TRANSITION, 1981 (ICPSR 8691)

SUMMARY: The National Council on Aging conducted this survey to record changes in views about aging by both the aged themselves and younger adults. In the seven years since the benchmark study *THE MYTH AND REALITY OF AGING, 1974* (ICPSR 7657) was conducted, a number of significant social and demographic changes have occurred in American society, some profound economic trends have continued through the seventies, suspicions have grown about an impending financial crisis in the Social Security system, and new priorities have emerged at both national and local political levels. *AGING IN THE EIGHTIES* updates topics from *THE MYTH AND REALITY OF AGING*, such as the experience of aging, social activities and the involvement of the elderly, expectations and attitudes about retirement, and preparation for retirement. Other major issues were explored for the first time, including the economics of aging and retirement, the changing face of retirement and employment after 65, social security and the role of government, health, and health care. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Americans aged 18 years and over

SAMPLING: Louis Harris and Associates conducted the poll, using multistage random cluster sampling. The total number of 3,452 interviewed persons was drawn from two national cross-sectional samples, an oversample of persons aged 55 to 64 drawn from one of the two national samples, an oversample of persons 65 years and over from two other national samples, and oversamples of Hispanic and Black populations drawn from special stratified multistage cluster national samples. Weights are provided that may be used to put the oversampled populations back into their proportional representation in the population.

NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks. (2) The sample of 3,452 includes N=1,098 persons ages 18-54, N=492 ages 55-64, N=675 ages 65-69, N=845 ages 70-79, and N=317 ages 80 and over. The total sample contains N=2,482 White, N=491 Black, and N=454 Hispanic persons.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATAFORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 3,452

VARIABLES: approximately 302

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 5

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Louis Harris and Associates. "Aging in the Eighties: America in Transition." Washington, D.C.: National Council on the Aging, 1981.

Notes and Errata.....ICPSR

Users may now request a technical report which describes the labor market geography used on **CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (D SAMPLE) [PUMS D]** (ICPSR 8646). The report, "Labor Market Areas for the United States" by Charles M. Tolbert II and Molly Sizer Killian, Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, may be ordered from Charles Tolbert, Dept. of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee FL 32306-2011.

Some problems have been detected in **NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED, 1975 (ICPSR 7945)**. The missing data designations for Variable 369, "Total Income, 1974," are incorrect. They should be MD1=9996 (don't know) and MD2=9997 (refused to answer). A second problem concerns Variables 370, 374, 378, 382, 386, 390, 394, 398, 402, 406, 410, 414, 418, 422, 426, 430, 434, 438, and 442, which are lead-in variables on "Whether you (and your wife/husband) received income from [various sources]?" They are coded only as either 1=self or 8=NA, when they should have also included codes for 2=wife/husband and 3=both. The follow-up variables

(such as Variables 371-373 following Variable 370), however, which record the amounts received by self, spouse, or both, are correct and may be used as they are. An additional section has been added to the codebook for **NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7658)**. The new section explains procedures for replicating figures published in Bureau of Justice Statistics reports using data from this collection. An example computer program and results in tabular form are included.

Several errors have been discovered in the **UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1986 (ICPSR 0004)** datasets which are consequential for those engaged in longitudinal analysis. There are random errors in the Member Number (V7), Party ID (V6), and State (V4) fields scattered throughout the 200 data files associated with this collection. All users of these datasets should contact ICPSR for a detailed errata listing. We wish to thank Professors Howard Rosenthal and Keith Poole and their research assistant, Carol Goldberg, for notifying us of these problems.

Warren E. Miller and National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies
AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986 (ICPSR 8678)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The CPS version of the vote validation file was updated and merged into the Post-Election Survey file. The entire data collection was then processed to Class I specifications. CLASS I

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 on evaluation of the President. 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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 2176
 VARIABLES: 802
 RECORD LENGTH: 1220
 RECORDS PER CASE: 19

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith
GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1986 (ICPSR 8609)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A supplemental vignette file for 1986 only has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: This file asked 1986 respondents to evaluate different sets of circumstances relating to family life and comment on the need and amount of public assistance required. A block of 17 variables out of the 20 in the Vignette File is repeated 10 times per record (respondent), once for each vignette.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards, and Logical Record Length

PART 2: Supplemental Vignette File, 1986
 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 1470
 VARIABLES: 20
 RECORD LENGTH: 320
 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 POLICE EMPLOYEE (LEOKA) Data, 1978 (Part 24) and 1984 (Part 29) and a revised codebook are now available. Also a revised OSIRIS dictionary for Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1980 (Part 1) is 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: 26 data files and machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 24: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1978	PART 29: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,771	CASES: 17,038
VARIABLES: 2259	VARIABLES: 2259
RECORD LENGTH: 5032	RECORD LENGTH: 5032
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Solomon Kobrin and Leo A. Schuerman
INTERACTION BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, 1950-1976: LOS ANGELES COUNTY (ICPSR 9056)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The widths of all variables were expanded to include two more decimal places. Three variables were removed because they contained no data: 1950 Housing Turnover Concentration, formerly V37, 1950 Housing Turnover Distribution, formerly V45, and 1960 Apartment Dwellings, formerly V152. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS control cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
 CASES: 1,142
 VARIABLES: 996
 RECORD LENGTH: 8508
 RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
HISTORICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DATA: THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1970 (ICPSR 0003)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Corrections were made in Part 1 only to three South Carolina records. Variables 1 through 60 in Charleston county, variables 14 through 60 in Beaufort county, and variables 8 through 13 in the South Carolina totals were altered to reflect original census totals. CLASS I

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 34 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

PART 1: 1790 Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 300
VARIABLES: 61
RECORD LENGTH: 513
RECORDS PER CASE: 11

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, and Carroll McKibbin
ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1987: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Members of the 100th Congress have been added, and records for members leaving Congress at the end of the 99th Congress have been revised to reflect their current status. CLASS I

NOTE: This dataset was originally constructed from two separate datasets, the ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS, 1789-1978 collected by ICPSR, and Carroll McKibbin's BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1978. Since 1979, the Consortium staff has prepared and maintained the combined files.

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: approx 40,122
RECORD LENGTH: 246
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

Delbert Elliott
NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A new OSIRIS dictionary and a new datamap have been provided. CLASS III

NOTE: Due to the dual funding arrangement, two different schedules were used with the two subsamples. These schedules are similar except for the sections on drug use, and data from both these schedules have been integrated into a single coding frame. Question numbers with an asterisk(*) were used only in the NIMH interviews and question numbers with a numeric sign(#) were used only in the Department of Justice interview schedule.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS, and Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,725
VARIABLES: 900
RECORD LENGTH: 1,368
RECORDS PER CASE: 21

National Center for Juvenile Justice
JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8656)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data layout corrected to correspond to codebook. Four unnecessary blanks were found and eliminated, reducing RECORD LENGTH to 140. CLASS IV

NOTE: The "unit of count" varies across sources. Review of the data notes for each source is necessary before attempting to combine data across sources. Data contain nonnumeric codes.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,087
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 140
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Serial Holdings.....ICPSR

ICPSR'S SERIAL DATA COLLECTIONS: CONTINUOUS UPDATES

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and make available all new waves or versions of a number of datasets which are updated continuously. The following alphabetical list contains all those series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of October 29, 1987. If a collection is comprised of ongoing serial datasets, and if ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire the entire series, then it is included in the list.

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

Serial Holdings.....ICPSR

DATA COLLECTION

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

ABC News/ <u>Washington Post</u> Polls	ABC News/ <u>Washington Post</u>	1981, 1982 (Jan-Nov), 1983 (Jan-July) 1984 (Nov), 1985, 1986 (Sep-Nov)
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1984 (even years only); no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982
American's Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual Housing Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1981, 1983 National Core: 1978-1981, 1983 SMSA: 1974-1983 Travel to Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1985 Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1985
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-70, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <u>New York Times</u> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <u>The New York Times</u>	1976-1986
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982
Census of Population and Housing	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970 1980: STF1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; EEO Special; Travel-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Cong.; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF 1, 2, 3, 5; STF 5
Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1960-1961; 1972-1973; 1980-1984
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983 City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1984
Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series	World Bank	1950-1975
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1987 May 1969-1981, 1983-1985 Nov 1972-1986 (Even years)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1978
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1986
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	Helene Riffault, #3-#24 (1975-1985) Cumulative file, 1973-1984
European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979 Extract: 1982-1983, 1985 Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Election Data for the United States	ICPSR	1788-1985
General Social Survey	National Opinion Research Center	Annual files 1972-1977 Cumulative file, 1972-1987
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983

Serial Holdings.....ICPSR

DATA COLLECTION

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cumulative: 1970-1985 Core: 1969-1981
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975) Cycle II (1976-1980)
High School and Beyond	Center for Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1986
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1985
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnson, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1985
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1984; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Department of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1970-1975; National: 1973-1985
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Statistics	1972 + follow-ups 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Herbert Parnes	Mature Men: 1966-1983 Mature Women: 1967-1984 Young Men: 1966-1981 Young Women: 1968-1983 Youth: 1979-1985
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	Waves 1-17: 1968-1984
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data	ICPSR	1968-1985
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (Odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	9 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977 Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977 Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977 Winter 1973-1977
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1983-1986: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III, IV, V Rectangular Core and Topical Modules
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976, 1979-1983
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1984
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1987
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1986
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983

Serial Holdings.....ICPSR

DATA COLLECTION

World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators

World Military and Social Expenditures

World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers (Trade)

World Population

Youth Studies (Various Studies)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Charles Lewis Taylor, et al

Ruth Sivard

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

U.S. Bureau of the Census

M. Kent Jennings

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

1948-1982 (I,II,III)

1974, 1976-1983, 1985

1963-1983

1950-1981

High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965 and 1973, Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965, The Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973

Other Announcements.....ICPSR

1988 ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM (Tentative Schedule)

FIRST SESSION (June 27 - July 22)

Lectures

Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
The Logic of Data Analysis
Implications of Sample Design for Data Analysis
Introduction to Computing
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Methods of Population Estimation
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Linear Models
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues

One Week Workshops

Logit and Log-linear Models
Management of Machine-Readable Files
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
Artificial Intelligence
LISREL Models: Introduction
LISREL Models: Intermediate
Event History Analysis

SECOND SESSION (July 25 - August 19)

Lectures

Formal Models of Social Systems: Dynamic Models
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra, Calculus, Probability and Estimation
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Structural Equation Models
Linear Models
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables
Network Analysis
Advanced Analysis of Variance

*Advanced Topics

Continuous Time Models
Latent Class Analysis
Event Counts
Missing Data Analysis
Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Statistical Estimation of Formal Mathematical Models

For a copy of the 1988 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact: ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

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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.

Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior,
1978-1983

National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market
Experience, 1979-1986 (Youth Cohort);
Work History Data, Child Assessment Data

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

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ICPSR 25 YEARS