

ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

February 1988

ICPSR Celebrates its 25th Anniversary at the Annual Meeting of Official Representatives, November 1987

Members of the international social science community joined with ICPSR's Official Representatives to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Consortium during a 3-day meeting and symposium held November 13-15, 1987. Several hundred people attended the event which featured five major papers, several panel discussions, and a formal banquet with many distinguished speakers. The honored guest throughout the proceedings was **Warren Miller**, the founder of ICPSR and a principal investigator for more than three decades of the American National Election Study, the longest serial data collection in the social sciences.

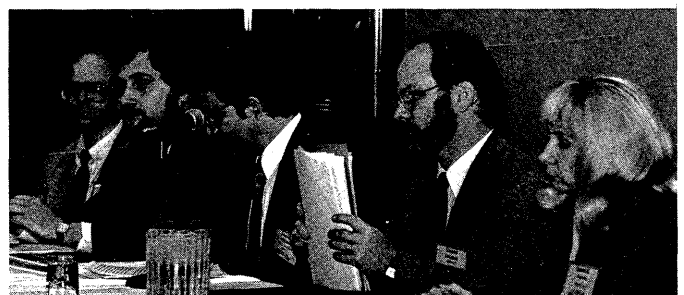
On *Friday afternoon*, a large group of ORs attended a *panel discussion on organizing and maintaining local facilities*. Chaired by **Judith Rowe** from Princeton University, the panel featured ORs representing four member institutions: **Sara Cox-Byrne** from Vassar College, **JoAnn Dionne** from Yale University, **Walter Piovesan** from Simon Fraser University, and **Carl Richard** from Texas A&M University. Discussion focused on how and where these diverse institutions obtain financial support for their ICPSR membership and facilities, how they "advertise" their services, and how they physically and intellectually maintain their data holdings. Attending ORs participated freely during the session, and many practical suggestions were offered to help colleagues address specific concerns on their local campuses.



Panel on Local Facilities with Judith Rowe (left)

Also on *Friday afternoon*, the conferees heard a discussion of *remote access to social science data and resources*. The session, chaired by **George Sharrard**, New York University, opened with overviews of four separate networks. Participants included **James Coleman**, Stanford University, speaking about the Research Library Information Network (RLIN); **Michael Vasu** and **David Garson**, North Carolina State University, talking about POLINET/SOCNET; **Daniel Oberst** from Princeton speaking about BITNET; and **ICPSR staff** talking about the Consortium Data Network (CDNet).

The evolution and current capabilities of the various networks attested to the difficulties of providing remote access to a diverse group of users, yet also marked the progress that had been made toward this goal. Each network arose at a different point in time, and in response to the needs of a particular community. Each presents the social scientist and information specialist with its own mixture of tools and services, and each network has encountered its own combination of limitations. For example, at the present time it is not feasible to ship large volumes of data through ANY network. Yet all serve to share information and ideas among their users with increasing ease, speed, and thoroughness. Nevertheless, there was a clear consensus that the term "network" was often misapplied, and currently referred to a confusing array of services and activities. The session closed with comments about the future of remote access, including the likelihood of each discipline developing its own network and the possible creation of a "network of networks." Details about NSFNet and other burgeoning networks were mentioned in this context.



Panel on Remote Access with George Sharrard (center)

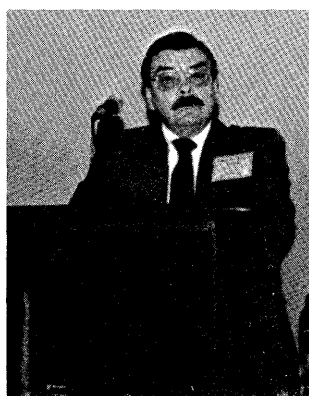
Late Friday afternoon, interested ORs visited the Institute for Social Research where they toured the telephone interviewing and coding sections as well as ICPSR where staff members presented seven hands-on demonstrations of software and procedures used to facilitate data processing and document preparation. Immediately following, the Official Representatives and ICPSR staff gathered at the Ann Arbor Inn for socializing followed by an informal buffet which completed the first day of the conference.

The sessions on Saturday featured five key speakers and their commentators. **James Duderstadt**, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost of the University of Michigan, opened the sessions by welcoming the conference participants to the U-M. He stressed the importance of networking and collaborative research for scholarship. New technologies such as electronic networks have made collaboration easier, and the social sciences have a key role to play in using and promoting these technologies.

The chair of the morning session, **Charles Lewis Taylor**, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, noted two themes underlying the papers being presented: first, the issue of making data public and second, the issue of sticking to the truth of the data and thereby making social science more believable.



James Duderstadt

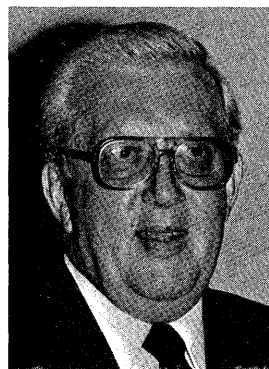


Charles Lewis Taylor

Warren Miller from Arizona State University then spoke on the history of the American National Election Studies and the origin of ICPSR and the Center for Political Studies, noting the improbable and fortuitous beginnings of all three. He stressed that it was the interaction of individuals and institutions which had promoted the growth of the Consortium. "The Consortium," said Miller, "stands for openness and access to facts," and he is proud of its role in creating new standards of professionalism for research.

Commentary on his talk was given by **Ivor Crewe** from the University of Essex and **Max Kaase** from the University of Mannheim. Crewe commended ICPSR for bridging the gap between individual scholars and for providing the support for quantitative research that individual institutions can rarely provide. He also emphasized the importance of ICPSR and the Center for Political Studies as models for the European Center for Political Research and for the study of comparative politics.

Kaase commented on the problem of the lack of true comparative research. He noted the limits of survey data which is collected from individuals, and said that social science is just becoming aware of the importance of social context, of process as well as structure. Social science is slowly becoming more cumulative and longitudinal, and the Consortium is in a position to trigger dynamic multi-research designs.



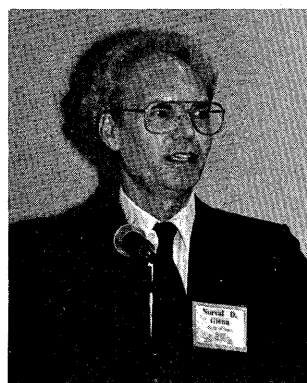
Warren E. Miller



Ivor Crewe (left) and Max Kaase

The next presentation, by **Norval Glenn** from the University of Texas at Austin, examined the question of why the social sciences have not made greater progress in developing a body of verified scientific knowledge. Although there are many reasons for this, including the academic reward system which is too concerned with grantsmanship and short-term payoffs, Glenn concentrated on the issue of causal inference. Too often, he said, social scientists overstate their case, making assertions about causation which are not warranted by the data, which in turn makes many conclusions suspect.

Susan Welch of the University of Nebraska commented on Glenn's talk, saying that it is important to look at why causality is sometimes wrongly inferred. While not defending hasty or careless overgeneralizations, she pointed out that there are some situations where it may be necessary to generalize from less than complete data. One such case is where research is relevant to public policy, and inferences are likely to be drawn anyway, often by people lacking research expertise. Such research is in the public arena, and needs to be debated. Also, popularizers such as textbook writers may find it impossible to write a text where almost every statement must be qualified.



Norval Glenn



Susan Welch

The afternoon session was chaired by **Samuel Kirkpatrick** of Arizona State University. He noted that while all speakers had been charged not to focus their talks on the Consortium, it would be hard to avoid mention of the Consortium when discussing the development of social science research.

Hubert Blalock of the University of Washington talked of his concern about the *uneven progress toward developing cumulative knowledge in the social sciences*, and of the necessary conditions for diminishing the gap between what is being done and what needs to be done. These include understanding the scientific method and being aware of methodological traps, giving greater attention to conceptualization and theory, developing more complex and systematic theories, placing more emphasis on observing and measuring behavior rather than on self-reporting, and providing better training for graduate students. In particular he argued for better linkage between theory and empiricism, saying that survey research tends to be cut off from theory.

Herbert Weisberg from the Ohio State University responded to Blalock's talk by emphasizing theory, technology, and training as means to methodological progress. Theory is a guide to what data should be collected; analysis of data is also dependent on theory. There is a danger, though, that methodological developments may outstrip the ability of substantive specialists to keep up. Technology can both limit and enhance methodological progress. To some extent we fail to take full advantage of the technology we have; at the same time we are limited by our research designs and need to develop new ones. Training has implications for general education, not just for specialists: students should be expected to attain not only cultural literacy, but quantitative literacy.



Samuel Kirkpatrick



Herbert Weisberg (left) and Hubert Blalock



Audience with Susan Welch

Philip Converse of the University of Michigan presented the argument that it is important to systematically examine the *conflicting results that can occur when a particular research question is examined in different studies*. "Meta analysis" attempts to summarize across an entire set of research reports, rather than simply writing off variance in results as due to cultural differences or different times of collection. A certain amount of variation is due to differences in methods; publication bias, towards compelling, clear and sharp results, is also a factor. Scholars need to continue to examine and confront discrepancies, and not assume that if single studies are only done with sufficient rigor they will not conflict.

Karl Taeuber of the University of Wisconsin replied to Converse's talk, saying that he was uncomfortable with the implication that some studies are not better than others. As a demographer, relying heavily on one data source, the U.S. Census, he has seen conflicting results from analysis of the same data, which means that the data are being incorrectly analyzed. Any study should be verifiable, so that another investigator would get the same results from replicating the study. The possibility of error in working with a complex dataset is great and replicators of studies, as well as meta analysts, should do more checking of original results. It is also important that investigators promptly archive their data, so that studies are available for others to replicate.



Philip Converse



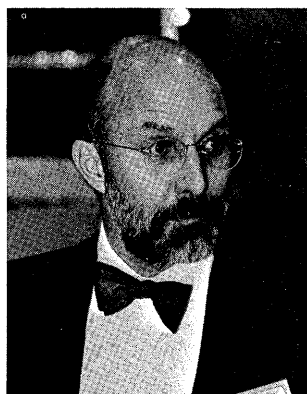
Karl Taeuber

The final paper of the day was presented by **Allan Bogue** of the University of Wisconsin, who spoke of the *changing fortunes of history as a social science discipline*. The traditional definition of history as one of the humanities has made it difficult for quantitative history to be recognized as a legitimate field and to be funded. ICPSR is one of the few places that has recognized the value of quantitative history.

Eric Monkkonen from the University of California at Los Angeles summed up Bogue's remarks, and humorously questioned how it is that historians have managed to fool ICPSR. The answer lies in the fact that quantitative history is indeed a legitimate field, he said. Monkkonen also advised patience to those concerned about the slow pace of development of the social sciences. Blalock, he said, is both too ambitious and too pessimistic when he chafes at the lack of progress in cumulative knowledge in the social sciences over the course of thirty-five years; to an historian, this is simply too short a period of time on which to pass judgment.



Allan Bogue



Eric Monkkonen

The official *25th Anniversary Banquet* was held on Saturday night. Besides Official Representatives and other ICPSR officials, guests included the ICPSR Senior staff and the staff of the Center for Political Studies as well as invited University of Michigan dignitaries. After dinner, speeches were initiated by ICPSR Executive Director **Jerome Clubb** who thanked everyone for attending and introduced **Linda Wilson**, University of Michigan Vice President for Research, and **Ronald Abeles**, Deputy Associate Director, Behavioral Sciences Research from the National Institute on Aging. He then presented a special award to **William Flanigan** of the University of Minnesota who had been their Official Representative for the entire 25 years of ICPSR's existence. In accepting the award, Flanigan spoke with amusing irreverence about the early days at ICPSR. **Mildred A. Schwartz**, University of Illinois, Chicago, the current chairperson of the ICPSR Council, presided over the banquet ceremonies, introducing the speakers who had all been invited to speak briefly about Warren and the Consortium.



Mildred Schwartz

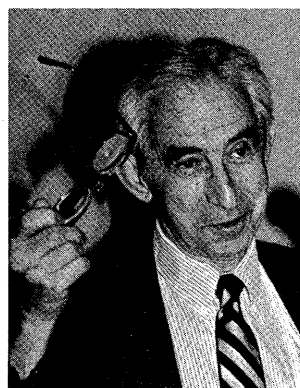


Jerome Clubb (left) and William Flanigan



At the 25th Anniversary Banquet

The speakers included **Heinz Eulau**, ICPSR Associate Director from Stanford University; **Carolyn Geda**, ICPSR Director of Management and Administration, who had worked at ICPSR since the early days; **Bjorn Henrichsen** from Norwegian Social Science Data Services at the



Heinz Eulau



Carolyn Geda

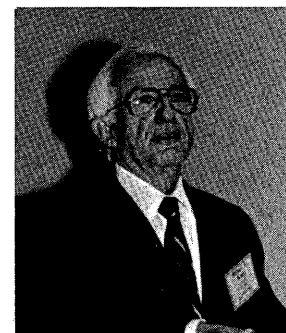


Bjorn Henrichsen presents gift to Warren

University of Bergen who presented hand-loomed wall hangings to both Warren and ICPSR; **Richard Hofferbert** from SUNY/Binghamton, who was ICPSR's second Executive Director; **Robert Kahn**, one of the founders of ISR; **Ekkehard Mochmann** from the University of Cologne in West Germany who represented IFDO and had a specially designed 25th Anniversary gift for ICPSR of a silver magnetic tape enclosed in a molded clear cylinder;



Richard Hofferbert



Robert Kahn



Ekkehard Mochmann

J. Merrill Shanks from the University of California at Berkeley; and **Donald Stokes**, currently at Princeton. Finally, **Ann Robinson** of the Center for Political Studies presented Warren with a special gift of a 24-volume set of leather hand-bound books which comprised all the codebooks and accompanying volumes for the entire American National Election Study from 1948 through 1984. Warren then thanked the audience and closed the evening's program by speaking briefly about ICPSR and its role in the social science community.



J. Merrill Shanks



Donald Stokes



Ann Robinson presents books to Warren



Standing ovation for Warren

Sunday morning, at the panel discussion chaired by **Thomas Madron** of the New Jersey Educational Computer Network, three separate presentations explored different aspects of the topic *"New Modes of Data Storage and Transmission."* **Charles Brownstein** of the National Science Foundation began the session by describing NSFNet, a high-speed, hierarchical network which the National Science Foundation is in the process of developing. Brownstein outlined the projected phases for implementation of this full function network which is scheduled for completion in the 1990s. When NSFNet is developed, it will become feasible to ship data via



Thomas Madron

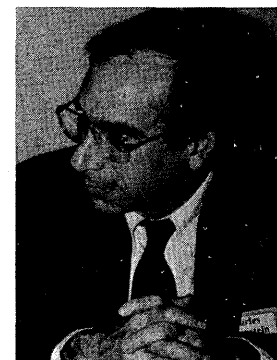


Felix Krayski

network. **Felix Krayski** from the Library of Congress discussed the image processing and optical digital disk technology which the Library of Congress is continuing to develop and monitor. This high density storage system allows the user to search and to retrieve printed documents with enhanced imaging and is expected to be in production for Congressional use in the spring of 1988. **Forrest Williams** of the Census Bureau presented an overview of CD-ROM technology, a new storage mode that the Bureau is currently testing and evaluating at nine different sites. A compact disk can store the equivalent of four magnetic tapes or 1,500 flexible diskettes of data and appears to be a viable alternative means of electronic information dissemination for the Bureau, particularly as costs involved in mastering compact disks are expected to decrease in the future.



Forrest Williams



Charles Brownstein

Then, after a final business meeting, the participants departed. This special 25th anniversary gathering offered a unique opportunity for researchers to meet with other social scientists and discuss issues of interest while also observing an important milestone for ICPSR and honoring Warren Miller, a figure central to American political research. The five major papers from the symposium, those presented by Miller, Glenn, Blalock, Converse, and Bogue,

will be available in a special volume edited by Heinz Eulau and published by Agathon Press, Inc. to be made available in late 1988. Information about this volume will be published in a later issue of the *Bulletin* along with ordering details.

-----Robert Adler, Rachel A. Shaw, Mary Vardigan,
Susan Else Wyman (ICPSR Staff)

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.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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Susan Else Wyman, Editor

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

M. Watt Espy and John Ortiz Smykla
**EXECUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1608-1987: THE
ESPY FILE (ICPSR 8451)**

SUMMARY: This study furnishes data on executions performed under civil authority in the United States between 1608 and July 6, 1987. The dataset describes each individual executed and the circumstances surrounding the crime for which the person was convicted. Variables include: age, race, name, sex, and occupation of the offender, place, jurisdiction, date, and method of execution, and the crime for which the offender was executed. Also recorded are data on whether the evidence for the execution was solely from official records which showed that an individual (slave owner or executioner) was compensated for the execution. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Executions which occurred under civil authority in the United States or within territory which later became the United States.

NOTE: This dataset represents the most complete list of executions in the United States compiled to date. The dataset contains one alphabetic variable, "Name of Offender".

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: 14,570
VARIABLES: 21
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

John S. Jackson, III
**PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978:
DEMOCRATIC MID-TERM CONFERENCE DELEGATES
(ICPSR 8208)**

SUMMARY: This dataset 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 1978 Democratic Mid-Term Party Conference. Questions focus on the "representativeness" of the party elites who are selected to go to such conferences and also probe for the views of the delegates 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 respondent's opinions on minorities in the party, party unity, national- and local-level party strength, party loyalty, and future direction for the party. In addition, data are provided on the respondent's opinions on

certain provisions of the party's Charter. Demographic characteristics are supplied as well. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All 1,380 official delegates to the 1978 Democratic Mid-Term Party Conference.

SAMPLING: Questionnaires were mailed to each delegate to the 1978 Democratic Mid-Term Party Conference. Those who returned the questionnaire 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: 622
VARIABLES: 74
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

John S. Jackson, III and Barbara Leavitt Brown
**PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980:
REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS
(ICPSR 8209)**

SUMMARY: This dataset was designed to provide information on the personal and political backgrounds, political attitudes, and relevant behavior of party leaders. The data pertain to Democratic and Republican party elites holding office during the election year of 1980 and include County and State Chairs, members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees, and delegates to the National Conventions. These data focus on the "representativeness" of the party elites on a variety of dimensions and also permit a comparison of party leaders from the local, state, and national organizational levels. Other issues explored include the party reform era, the effects of the growing body of party law, and the nationalization of the political parties. Specific variables include characterization of respondent's political beliefs on the liberal-conservative scale, length of time the respondent had been active in the party, and the respondent's opinions on minorities in the party, party unity, national- and local-level party strength, and party loyalty. Respondents were also queried on attitudes toward important national problems, defense spending, and inflation. In addition, their opinions were elicited on controversial provisions in their parties' charters and on the directions their parties should take in the future. Demographic characteristics are supplied as well. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All Democratic and Republican County Chairs, all Democratic and Republican State Chairs, all National Convention delegates for both parties, and all members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees in 1980.

SAMPLING: A systematic random sampling scheme was employed to sample the Democratic and Republican County Chairs and the National Convention delegates for both parties. Lists for these groups provided by the national parties or assembled from state election authorities were

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

entered randomly and then a one in three skip interval was used. Questionnaires were mailed to all State Chairs and all members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees and the number of questionnaires returned 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: 2,319
VARIABLES: 104
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Crotty, William, and John S. Jackson, III. **PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES AND NOMINATIONS**. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1985.

Jackson, John S. III, Barbara Leavitt Brown, and David Bositis. "Herbert McClosky and Friends Revisited: 1980 Democratic and Republican Party Elites Compared to the Mass Public." **AMERICAN POLITICS QUARTERLY**, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1982), 158-180.

Jackson, John S. III. "The 1980 Democratic Primary in Illinois" in **THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND TRANSITION: 1980-1981**, by Paul T. David and David H. Everson (Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University Press, 1983), 27-44.

John S. Jackson, III, David Bositis, and Denise Baer
PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1984: REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS (ICPSR 8617)

SUMMARY: This dataset was designed to provide information on the personal and political backgrounds, political attitudes, and relevant behavior of party leaders. The data pertain to Democratic and Republican party elites holding office during the election year of 1984 and include County and State Chairs, members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees, and delegates to the 1984 National Conventions. These data focus on the "representativeness" of the party elites on a variety of dimensions and also permit a comparison of party leaders from the local, state, and national organizational levels. Special emphasis is placed on the presidential election, the presidential nominations system, public policy issues current in the 1984 campaign, and the future of the political parties. In addition, special note was taken of the views of women and minorities and the problem of providing them with representation in the parties. The question of whether their policy views and ideologies differed from other political party elites was also explored. Specific variables include characterization of respondent's political beliefs on the liberal-conservative scale, length of time the respondent had been active in the party, and the respondent's opinions on minorities in the party, party unity, national- and local-level party strength, and party loyalty. Respondents

were also queried on attitudes toward important national problems, defense spending, and inflation. In addition, their opinions were elicited on controversial provisions instituted by their parties and on the directions their parties should take in the future. Demographic characteristics are supplied as well. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All Democratic and Republican County Chairs, all Democratic and Republican State Chairs, all National Convention delegates for both parties, and all members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees in 1984.

SAMPLING: A systematic random sampling scheme was employed to sample the Democratic and Republican County Chairs and the National Convention delegates for both parties. Questionnaires were mailed to all State Chairs and all members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees and the number of questionnaires returned constituted the sample.

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

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,308
VARIABLES: 115
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,
University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JANUARY 1978 (ICPSR 8728)
FEBRUARY 1978 (ICPSR 8729)
MARCH 1978 (ICPSR 8730)
APRIL 1978 (ICPSR 8731)
MAY 1978 (ICPSR 8732)
JUNE 1978 (ICPSR 8733)
JULY 1978 (ICPSR 8734)
AUGUST 1978 (ICPSR 8735)
SEPTEMBER 1978 (ICPSR 8736)
OCTOBER 1978 (ICPSR 8737)
NOVEMBER 1978 (ICPSR 8738)
DECEMBER 1978 (ICPSR 8739)

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**

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

COLLECTION: January 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 693
VARIABLES: 77
RECORD LENGTH: 113
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: February 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1276
VARIABLES: 252
RECORD LENGTH: 372
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: March 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 793
VARIABLES: 74
RECORD LENGTH: 108
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: April 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 742
VARIABLES: 77
RECORD LENGTH: 110
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: May 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1298
VARIABLES: 234
RECORD LENGTH: 369
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: June 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 701
VARIABLES: 73
RECORD LENGTH: 106
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: July 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 758
VARIABLES: 89
RECORD LENGTH: 124
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: August 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1185
VARIABLES: 408
RECORD LENGTH: 782
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: September 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 755
VARIABLES: 121
RECORD LENGTH: 176
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: October 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 757
VARIABLES: 181
RECORD LENGTH: 251
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: November 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1459
VARIABLES: 427
RECORD LENGTH: 803
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

COLLECTION: December 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 769
VARIABLES: 133
RECORD LENGTH: 180
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

Strumpel, B., C. Cowan, F.T. Juster, and J. Schmiedeskamp. SURVEYS OF CONSUMERS, 1972-73: CONTRIBUTIONS TO BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1975.

Curtin, R. "Indicators of Consumer Behavior: The University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers." PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY 46, 340-352, 1982.

Nancy Horn and Charles Tilly

CONTENTIOUS GATHERINGS IN BRITAIN, 1758-1834 (ICPSR 8872)

SUMMARY: This study records discontinuous, concerted, contentious forms of collective action occurring in the London region from 1758 to 1820 and in Britain as a whole from 1828 to 1834. These contentious gatherings are defined as occasions on which at least ten or more persons assembled in a publicly-accessible place and either by word or deed made claims that would, if realized, affect the interests of some person or group outside their own number. In the world of eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain such gatherings would include almost every event that an observer or historian would label disturbance, disorder, riot, or protest in addition to the numerous meetings, rallies, marches, processions, celebrations, and other sanctioned assemblies during which people made claims. One of the aims of the principal investigators was to study the structure of debate and political action among citizens in a major Western state during a period of transition to the more formal methods of modern popular collective action such as voting, petitioning, and participation in special-interest associations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of Britain, 1758-1834.

NOTE: This study represents one of 11 datasets which together constitute the BRIT database. This database was produced by research groups at the Center for Research on Social Organization at the University of Michigan and at the Center for Studies of Social Change (CSSC) at the New School for Social Research and combines two overlapping studies: the Great Britain Study and the Geography of Contention in London Study. Documentation provided with this dataset refers to all parts of the BRIT database but only one dataset, EVENT, which contains coded descriptions of the contentious gathering as a whole, is available at present and is described in detail. Users who desire further information on the BRIT database should consult CSSC Working Paper #32, "Catalogs of Contention in Britain, 1758-1834" by Nancy Horn and Charles Tilly. The present documentation is excerpted from that working paper.

RESTRICTIONS: The values for certain variables, mentioned in the codebook, are available only from Charles Tilly.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 8088
VARIABLES: 62
RECORD LENGTH: 302
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Tilly, Louise A., and Charles Tilly. CLASS CONFLICT AND COLLECTIVE ACTION. Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications, 1981.

Tilly, Charles. AS SOCIOLOGY MEETS HISTORY. New York: Academic Press, 1981.

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

CBS News/*The New York Times*
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS,
1986 (ICPSR 8695)

SUMMARY: As part of an ongoing data collection effort, a series of interviews was conducted throughout 1986 by CBS News and *The New York Times*. Although varying in subject matter, the surveys provide a continuing evaluation of the Reagan presidency. Part 1 contains questions on a variety of domestic and foreign policy issues including arms control, the deficit, and the homeless. Part 2 is concerned with the Challenger accident. Items include support for space programs and the effect the accident had on children. Part 3 focuses on the problems facing farmers. Part 4 is a survey of New York City residents about the state of their city government. Part 5 is primarily concerned with issues of ethics in business. Additional items include opinions on the bombing of Libya, nuclear power, and the accident at Chernobyl. Part 6 queries respondents about their opinions on the United States bombing of Libya. Part 7 concerns United States immigration policies and opinions of immigrants. Part 8 focuses on the problem of drugs. Respondents were asked about the extent of the drug problem in the United States and in a variety of settings (school and the workplace) and how the government should respond to the drug problem. Part 9 contains items concerning the 1984 and 1986 elections, the state of the United States economy, changes in tax laws and the Nicholas Daniloff affair. Part 10 surveys respondents about AIDS, their knowledge of AIDS, what they do to protect themselves, and opinions of what the governmental response should be to the AIDS problem. Part 11 centers on the 1986 election. Respondents were asked the likelihood their of voting, vote choices for a variety of offices, the impact of issues on their vote choice and past voting behavior. An additional series of items was asked about women in politics and trust in government. Part 12 contains questions concerning the United States- Soviet summit in Iceland. Questions concern respondents' opinions on arms control issues and SDI or "Star Wars". Parts 13 and 14 focus on the Iran-Contra affair. These surveys include items concerning trust in government and evaluation of Reagan. Part 15 is the football survey containing items about favorite teams, officiating, and television coverage of the sport. There are also a few items concerning the Iran-Contra affair. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults in the United States ages 18 and over. Part 2: In addition to adults over 18, there are children ages 9-17. Part 4: New York City residents only, ages 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Part 3: Contains an oversample of farmers. Part 7: Contains an oversample of Hispanic persons.

NOTE: Each dataset has a weight variable that must be used with any analyses. The data contain blanks, dashes and ampersands. In Part 2, children ages 9-17 were asked a brief set of questions concerning the Challenger accident after their parent was interviewed. Thus, one case record would contain responses to the adult questionnaire and the

response of one of the children of this adult aged 9-17. This part also includes a separate weight variable for each group.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: National: January 19-23, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1581 VARIABLES: Approx. 106 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 2: Challenger Accident: January 30-31, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1120 VARIABLES: Approx. 77 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3
PART 3: Farm: February 19-20, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1174 VARIABLES: Approx. 94 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 4: New York City: March 9-10, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1176 VARIABLES: Approx. 54 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 1
PART 5: Business/Nuclear: April 29-May 1, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1099 VARIABLES: Approx. 65 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 6: Libya: April 15, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 704 VARIABLES: Approx. 52 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3
PART 7: National: June 19-23, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1618 VARIABLES: Approx. 108 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 8: Drugs: August 18-21, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1210 VARIABLES: Approx. 97 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3
PART 9: September: September 28-October 1, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1525 VARIABLES: Approx. 114 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 10: AIDS: October 14-16, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 823 VARIABLES: Approx. 68 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3
PART 11: October: October 24-28, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 2016 VARIABLES: Approx. 109 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 12: Summit: October 14-15, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 776 VARIABLES: Approx. 22 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 1
PART 13: Iran-Contra A: November 30, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 687 VARIABLES: Approx. 65 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	PART 14: Iran-Contra B: December 7-8, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1036 VARIABLES: Approx. 57 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3
PART 15: Football: December 14-15, 1986 FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 1087 VARIABLES: Approx. 81 RECORD LENGTH: 80 RECORDS PER CASE: 3	

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

ABC News

ABC NEWS STATE OF THE UNION POLL, JANUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8572)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after President Reagan's 1986 State of the Union address. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, to identify the country's major problems and to describe the state of the economy. They were also asked their opinion of: the likelihood of a war involving the United States in the near future, the likelihood of a terrorist attack against the United States, whether they favor cutting spending or raising taxes (or both) to reduce the federal budget deficit, and whether they favor tax reform measures that reduce tax rates but eliminate many of the current tax deductions. 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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 504

VARIABLES: 15

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS TYLENOL POISONING POLL, FEBRUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8575)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after a woman in New York died from taking cyanide-poisoned Tylenol capsules. Respondents were asked if they use non-prescription capsule drugs, if they use Tylenol, if they had heard of the poisoning case, and if it will affect their use of capsule drugs. Additional questions include whether the drug company did enough to ensure the safety of the product, whether drug companies should discontinue the production of all capsules, and whether TV reports of the incident were too sensationalized. They were also asked if they thought the incident was the act of a mentally disturbed person or a terrorist, whether they thought that others might attempt the same thing, and if they were afraid that their own food and drugs might be tampered with. Age 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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 507

VARIABLES: 20

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS POLL ON NICARAGUA, MARCH 1986 (ICPSR 8577)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after President Reagan's speech of March 16, 1986. In his speech Reagan requested that Congress approve increased military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels (the contras). Respondents were asked if they had heard the speech, whether or not they approve of aid to the rebels, whether or not they approve of Reagan's handling of the situation in Nicaragua, and if they consider the situation in Nicaragua to be a threat to the security of the United States. 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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 511

VARIABLES: 8

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS LIBYA POLL, MARCH 1986 (ICPSR 8578)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after fighting broke out between Libyan and United States forces in the Bay of Sidra. Respondents were asked if they approve of Reagan's handling of the situation, if they believe that the United States has a right to have vessels in the Bay of Sidra, if the United States should be holding military exercises there, and whether or not they think that the military actions have been too tough. In addition, respondents were asked questions concerning the sending of military aid to Honduras and to the Nicaraguan rebels. 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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 530

VARIABLES: 17

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

WABC-TV/*New York Daily News*
**WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS LIBYA POLL,
MARCH 1986 (ICPSR 8579)**

SUMMARY: This survey of New York City residents was conducted after fighting broke out between Libyan and United States forces in the Bay of Sidra. Respondents were asked if they approve of Reagan's handling of the situation, if they believe that the United States has a right to have vessels in the Bay of Sidra, if the United States should be holding military exercises there, and whether or not they think that the military actions have been too tough. In addition, respondents were asked questions concerning the sending of military aid to Honduras and to the Nicaraguan rebels. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 507

VARIABLES: 17

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News

**ABC NEWS CHERNOBYL/KIEV ACCIDENT POLL, APRIL
1986 (ICPSR 8581)**

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after the accident at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union. Respondents were asked their opinions about nuclear power, including whether they favor or oppose more nuclear power plants in the United States, whether they would favor or oppose phasing out currently operating plants, and if they consider nuclear plants in the United States to be safer than those in the Soviet Union. They were asked if the Chernobyl accident has made them more or less fearful of nuclear power and if they are worried about harmful effects of radiation from Chernobyl. **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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 505

VARIABLES: 9

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

WABC-TV/*New York Daily News*
**WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS PATRIOTISM POLL,
MAY 1986 (ICPSR 8583)**

SUMMARY: This survey covers many topics related to patriotism. Subject areas include national pride, flag ownership, rights and liberties, immigration, feelings toward the Statue of Liberty and its rededication, ancestry, and citizenship. Additional questions include evaluation of Mayor Ed Koch and which daily newspaper the respondent buys. Age, race and sex were also recorded. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 506

VARIABLES: 40

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. Research Division

**SURVEY OF TAX PRACTITIONERS AND ADVISERS, 1986:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8884)**

SUMMARY: This data collection was undertaken to examine the roles of tax preparers and advisers in preparing returns, advising clients on different aspects of business and family financial planning, and representing taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service on appeals and in litigations involving examination deficiencies. The study was also designed to measure the potential impact of preparers on tax administration by examining the number of returns prepared by preparers with certain attitudes, opinions and reported behavior. Preparers' and advisers' opinions were elicited on various Internal Revenue Service programs (e.g., Private Letter Ruling, toll free telephone system, Examination and Appeals, Collection, Problem Resolution), on different types of penalties, tax shelters, and on communicating with the Internal Revenue Service. **CLASS IV**

SAMPLING: A representative stratified sample of returns that paid preparers signed in 1984 and 1985 was extracted from the Internal Revenue Service Preparer Inventory File (PIF) which contained approximately 42 million individual income tax returns signed by paid preparers. This sample of preparers was interviewed and their responses were weighted to the population of returns in order to represent the impact of preparers on the returns that they signed. For the advisers group, a sample of lawyers was drawn from the Centralized Authorization File (CAF), an updated list of persons by occupational code who are given the power of

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

attorney to represent clients in tax matters and receive and inspect certain tax information. The total sample includes 1,772 tax preparers and 152 tax advisers or lawyers.
NOTE: These data were collected by Westat, Inc.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,924
VARIABLES: approximately 566
RECORD LENGTH: 929
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Internal Revenue Service. Research Division. Office of the Assistant Commissioner. SURVEY OF TAX PRACTITIONERS AND ADVISERS: SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY OCCUPATION. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1985 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8883)

SUMMARY: The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All business establishments with one or more paid employees in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, excluding agriculture production, railroad, government, or household employment.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1985 File 1B (United States Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,140
VARIABLES: approximately 52
RECORD LENGTH: 330
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1985 File 1B (State Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 47,370
VARIABLES: approximately 54
RECORD LENGTH: 300
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 1 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 32,970
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 2 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 75,570
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 3 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 151,950
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 4 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 139,380
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 5 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 172,170
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 6 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 91,290
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 7 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 121,800
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 8 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 66,510
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: 1985 File 2, Census Geographic Division 9 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 62,130
VARIABLES: approximately 25
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: 1985 SIC Reference Code List
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1143
VARIABLES: inap.
RECORD LENGTH: 60
RECORDS PER CASE: inap.

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Business Patterns, 1985." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC LAW 94-171, 1986 TEST CENSUS OF CENTRAL LOS ANGELES COUNTY (ICPSR 8882)

SUMMARY: In preparation for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, test censuses were conducted in central Los Angeles County and in east central Mississippi in order to test census procedures in representative urban and rural settings. Several goals were identified for the 1986 test censuses including (1) the examination of new techniques for automating questionnaire processing, (2) the production of maps from an automated geographic database, (3) the testing of a new questionnaire design, and (4) a review of adjustment methodology. This data collection offers complete-count data for central Los Angeles County on race and Spanish origin for total persons and for those 18 years and over. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the central Los Angeles test census north district office.

SAMPLING: Approximately 320,000 housing units were involved in the test census. About one in every six housing units was selected to receive the long form of the questionnaire, which contains sample questions in addition to the general questions asked of everyone receiving the short form.

NOTE: The file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy and includes data for state, county, voting districts, and geographic areas comprising voting districts. These data and their documentation follow 1980 conventions. The

Additions to Holdings.....ICPSR

conventions may be modified for the 1990 data as well as for the PL94-171 Dress Rehearsal data. To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression may take place. The general rules of primary suppression are as follows: counts for total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed, and other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. Counts of total housing units are never

suppressed. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. In some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Los Angeles County
Data
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 4,264
VARIABLES: approximately 50
RECORD LENGTH: 432
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Los Angeles County
Data Dictionary
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 976
VARIABLES: inap.
RECORD LENGTH: 60
RECORDS PER CASE: inap.

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics
NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1984 (ICPSR 8659)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation has been prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain dashes (-). Sample age distribution for the Person file is: 45-54 (10,561), 55-64 (9,852), 64-74 (7,344), 75+ (4,550), N=105,290. For the Supplement on Aging-Person file, sample age distribution is: 55-64 (4,651), 65-74 (7,093), 75+ (4,404), N=16,148.

RESTRICTIONS: Under section 308(d) of the Health Service Act (42U.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: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation

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

PART 1: Household
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 41,471
VARIABLES: 50
RECORD LENGTH: 78
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 105,290
VARIABLES: 102
RECORD LENGTH: 260
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 3: Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 75,260
VARIABLES: 106
RECORD LENGTH: 233
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: Doctor Visit
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 20,515
VARIABLES: 103
RECORD LENGTH: 222
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 5: Hospital Episodes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,515
VARIABLES: 100
RECORD LENGTH: 237
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 6: Supplement on Aging-Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16,148
VARIABLES: 575
RECORD LENGTH: 1,022
RECORDS PER CASE: 15

PART 7: Supplement on Aging-
Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 46,320
VARIABLES: 124
RECORD LENGTH: 213
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 8: Health Insurance
Supplement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 105,290
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 352
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics
**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1969-1981:
CUMULATIVE CORE FILE (ICPSR 8629)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation has been prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain dashes (-). Sample age distribution for the 734,741 respondents was: 55-64 (N=137,605), 65-74 (N=98,518), 75+ (N=49,068).

RESTRICTIONS: Under section 308(d) of the Health Service Act (42U.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: 1 data file + machine readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 734,741
VARIABLES: 164
RECORD LENGTH: 294
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (ICPSR 8317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: 1984 Panel Annual Weights 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. The 1984 Panel Annual Weights file provides the appropriate identification match fields for all respondents in Waves II-V of the 1984 panel as well as two longitudinal weights. One weight is controlled to the December 1983 populations estimates of the Current Population Survey. The second is controlled to the March 1985 population estimates of the Current Population Survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 37: 1984 Panel Annual Weights
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 34,788
VARIABLES: 5
RECORD LENGTH: 40
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8101)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised file for Part 26, the Michigan file, is now available. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 26: Michigan
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 653,274
VARIABLES: approximately 146
RECORD LENGTH: 193
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation was prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. 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: 23,389
VARIABLES: 28
RECORD LENGTH: 130
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised OSIRIS dictionary and codebook are being provided for Part 3, the Police Contact data, 1955. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 3: Police Contact Data, 1955
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,676
VARIABLES: 1,095
RECORD LENGTH: 2,978
RECORDS PER CASE: 43

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics
DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8696)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied a new data file. The number of cases in the data file changed from 16,708 to 16,707. CLASS IV

NOTE: This dataset was collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16,707
VARIABLES: 20
RECORD LENGTH: 148
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied new data for three variables which have been updated in the data file: the arrest charge offense code, the charged offense code, and the court disposed offense code. The codebook now has a revised offense code list and univariate frequencies for these variables. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by 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: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 360,676

VARIABLES: 54

RECORD LENGTH: 150

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied new data for three variables which have been updated in the data file: the arrest charge offense code, the charged offense code, and the court disposed offense code. The codebook now has a revised offense code list and univariate frequencies for these variables. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by 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: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 439,845

VARIABLES: 54

RECORD LENGTH: 150

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied new data for three variables which have been updated in the data file: the arrest charge offense code, the charged offense code, and the court disposed offense code. The codebook now has a revised offense code list and univariate frequencies for these variables. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by 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: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 457,190

VARIABLES: 54

RECORD LENGTH: 146

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1983: CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8449)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied new data for three variables which have been updated in the data file: the arrest charge offense code, the charged offense code, and the court disposed offense code. The codebook now has a revised offense code list and univariate frequencies for these variables. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by 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: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 458,901
VARIABLES: 54
RECORD LENGTH: 146
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

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)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator supplied new data for three variables which have been updated in the data file: the arrest charge offense code, the charged offense code, and the court disposed offense code. The codebook now has a revised offense code list and univariate frequencies for these variables. **CLASS II**

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by 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: Logical Record Length 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
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE OF RAPE VICTIMS, 1973-1982 (ICPSR 8625)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Person level file now available for females who were victims of no crime or a crime other than rape. **CLASS III**

NOTE: This collection of rape cases was taken from the NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1983 (ICPSR 7635). The definition of rape in the NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY includes attempts that involve a verbal threat of rape only. The data in Part I were collected at the incident level. Part II data were collected at the person level with information for up to four incidents per person.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

PART 1: Rape Victims

PART 2: Other Crime Victims and Non-Victims

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,236
VARIABLES: 338
RECORD LENGTH: 549
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,523
VARIABLES: 929
RECORD LENGTH: 1,391
RECORDS PER CASE: 21

Herbert S. Parnes
NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1986 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Several new data files for this collection are now available including the 1986 Youth Cohort, Youth Workhistory for 1979-1986, and the 1986 Child Assessment and Merged Child-Mother files. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: These data occupy approximately 8 to 10 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and 35 to 37 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to the magnitude of this collection, interested users should initially request the introductory report that describes the file structure and content prior to submitting their order. Complete documentation is available on microfiche only. Codebooks are also available in machine-readable form. Two of the cohorts have been discontinued: the final year for the young men cohort was 1981, while the final year for the mature men cohort was 1983. The 1986 Youth Cohort data collection effort included a substantial battery of assessment information about the children of the female respondents who were interviewed in the 1986 survey round. The raw child assessment file provides children's scores on a variety of measures including the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory, Temperament scale, Motor and Social Development Assessment, Behavior Problems Index, Parts of the Body Assessment, Memory for Location Assessment, Verbal Memory, Self Perception Profile, Memory of Digit Span Assessment, and various Peabody assessments covering the areas of math, reading recognition, reading comprehension, and picture vocabulary. The merged child-mother data contain summaries of these scores in combination with variables on each child's family background, maternal marital and fertility history, family employment, education, and household items.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 28 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 44: Youth Survey, 1986 History Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12,686
VARIABLES: approximately 74
RECORD LENGTH: 13,876
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 45: Child Assessment, 1986 (Work Raw Item File)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 4,971
VARIABLES: approximately 1,600
RECORD LENGTH: 4,662
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 46: Youth Survey, 1986 (Main)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12,686
VARIABLES: approximately 3,596
RECORD LENGTH: 6,608
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 47: Youth Survey, 1986 (Updated Variables)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12,686
VARIABLES: 72
RECORD LENGTH: 224
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Revisions/Updates.....ICPSR

PART 48: Youth Survey, 1986
(Numeric Index)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: inap.
VARIABLES: inap.
RECORD LENGTH: 133
RECORDS PER CASE: inap.

PART 50: Youth Survey, 1986
(Fertility Data)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12,686
VARIABLES: approximately 292
RECORD LENGTH: 1,460
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 52: Merged Child-Mother,
1986 (Numeric Index)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: inap.
VARIABLES: inap.
RECORD LENGTH: 133
RECORDS PER CASE: inap.

PART 49: Youth Survey, 1986
(KWIC Index)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: inap.
VARIABLES: inap.
RECORD LENGTH: 133
RECORDS PER CASE: inap.

PART 51: Child-Mother, 1986
(Merged File)

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,876
VARIABLES: approximately 3,100
RECORD LENGTH: 13,637
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PLACE DATA ORDERS EARLY TO AVOID DELAYS

Users who plan to use ICPSR data for either research or instructional purposes are urged to submit their orders well in advance of the time when the data will be needed. Instructors should try to order data for their classes one term before the data are actually needed. Researchers should likewise schedule their data needs well in advance of project deadlines. In this way, ICPSR can better serve user needs and users will not run the risk of submitting data orders at a time when the request queue is large and turnaround time is longer than normal. We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Other Announcements.....ICPSR

NEW ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS ELECTED

Five new members of the ICPSR Council were elected in December 1987 by ballots mailed to all ICPSR Official Representatives. The council members listed below were just elected to 4-year terms and will serve from January 1988 through December 1991. The newly elected Chair had been on the Council for the past two years and will serve through December 1989. The four continuing Council members will also complete their terms in December 1989. Congratulations to all new Council members and best wishes for the next four years!

Karl E. Taeuber, Chair - University of Wisconsin, Madison

Michael A. Baer - University of Kentucky

JoAnn Dionne - Yale University

Charles F. Hermann - Ohio State University

Rachel A. Rosenfeld - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

James A. Stimson - University of Iowa

CONTENTS OF JANUARY 1988 BULK MAILING TO ICPSR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

1. Miller, Warren E., National Election Studies, Center for Political Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986: POST ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 8678)

2. Miller, Warren E., National Election Studies, Center for Political Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986: APPENDICES (ICPSR 8678)

3. Miller, Warren E., National Election Studies, Center for Political Studies

CONTINUITY GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES, 1952-1986

4. Espy, M. Watt and John Ortiz Smykla
EXECUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1608-1987: THE ESPY FILE (ICPSR 8451)

5. The **Data Collections** of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Fall 1987

6. The ICPSR Summer Program **Bibliography**, 1987

7. The ICPSR **Annual Report**, 1986-1987

Notes and Errata.....ICPSR

An error has been discovered in the **NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506)**. The coding for variables 272 through 301 is incorrect. The codes should read as follows:

- 5=strongly disapprove
- 4=disapprove
- 3=neither disapprove or approve
- 2=approve
- 1=strongly approve

Users of **CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1982-1983: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 8599)**, **CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1982-1983: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 8598)**, and **CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1984: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 8628)** should note that due to miscoding in processing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, codes 3 and 4 of the race variables were inverted. This affects three variables: RACE2 and REF_RACE on the family file and RACE on the member file in both data collections. The correct coding for each of these variables is the following:

REF_RACE CODED	RACE OF REFERENCE PERSON
1	White
2	Black
3	Asian or Pacific Islander
4	American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
5	Other

RACE2 CODED	RACE OF SPOUSE
1	White
2	Black
3	Asian or Pacific Islander
4	American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
5	Other

RACE CODED	RACE OF MEMBER
1	White
2	Black
3	Asian or Pacific Islander
4	American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
5	Other

ICPSR contacted the World Bank regarding several problems identified in **CROSS-NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC TIME SERIES, 1950-1975 (ICPSR 7592)**, and

was advised that the World Bank no longer supports this data collection and could not supply a revised file. For these reasons, this collection is being removed from ICPSR's holdings. For similar data, users are directed to **WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1981 (ICPSR 8197)**, produced by the Economic and Social Data Division of the World Bank.

The title of a data collection which appeared in the December, 1987 *Bulletin*, was incomplete. The title should have been **CENTRE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURES IN EUROPE, [1880-1978]: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 7571)**. The revised note section should read as follows: The workbook was developed and tested under the auspices of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and by UNESCO. Texts and data are made available as a joint venture of ICPSR, the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (Bergen), the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University (Halifax), and the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung der Universitaet zu Koln (Cologne). Instructional data and workbooks examining other areas of comparative research in the social sciences have been sponsored by the ISSC and UNESCO. These include: **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 8350)**, and **TIME BUDGET RESEARCH: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 8542)**. Copies of these codebooks may be ordered directly from the publisher: Campus Verlag, Myliusstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

An error was detected in the SPSS control cards that accompany the **AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1980 (ICPSR 7763)**. New files have been prepared for that collection and are now available.

Some incorrect figures have been discovered in the case counts for **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DATA: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9028)**. The correct figures are as follows:

- Part 4, case count = 16,218
- Part 6, case count = 15,695
- Part 17, case count = 8,365

ATTENTION MICRO USERS AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS

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*, P.O. 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.

WORD MATCH is a new content analysis package for the IBM. Designed to analyze open-ended survey responses, it can also be used to analyze field notes, transcripts, and other documents. Text can be divided into records. Record numbers are output in descending order of matches of word and phrase patterns, together with word and phrase frequency distributions. The program supports search phrases, root words, exclusion words, and multi-file searches. The latest version incorporates a thesaurus feature whereby categories of words may be counted as a group rather than as individual words or phrases. Utility software is supplied to interface with data kept on dBASE III+, a leading microcomputer database management package. Written in the C language. Authored by G. David Garson; programmed by Scott Southard. Available for IBM personal computers and compatibles for \$45.

ETHNO constitutes a new approach to qualitative data analysis in the social sciences. By using event structure analysis, ETHNO defines conceptual connections in a narrative of events or happenings. The narrative is obtained from subjects ranging from ethnography, history and folklore to transcription of audio-visual records or someone's memory of a crucial incident. Using this narrative the program asks questions to define connections between events and then displays a diagram showing the underlying structure of the conceptual relations. ETHNO was designed and written by David R. Heise, Indiana University; it requires 256K of memory and is available for Apple and IBM computers at a cost of \$35.

WORD MATCH, ETHNO, and more than 200 other software packages for social scientists using microcomputers can be obtained from the National Collegiate Software Clearinghouse, NCSU Box 8101, Raleigh, NC 27695-8101; credit card orders, (919) 737-3067. Write to them or phone 737-2468 for a free catalog. G. David Garson is the director of the Clearinghouse.

A Hint for Recovering an Interrupted Data Order in CDNet

More and more Official Representatives are ordering data through CDNet, and it is a very fast and convenient method. Sometimes, however, a problem will cause an order to be interrupted, but there is a way to save the order if it has not actually been completed. If you lose your connection to the CDNet computer, just re-connect to it as you normally would and get back into the Order procedure.

- 1- At the "Option" prompt, type "Status" which will show the request you were just entering on the last line of the display.
- 2- If there is only one "User Held" job, you may answer the next "Option?" prompt with "*", otherwise you must enter the Request Number.
- 3- At the "Next?" prompt, answering with "display" will show you how much of the order is intact.
- 4- Then, giving the "Add" command sends you to the "Study number?" prompt and you may continue as if nothing had happened. You could also use this method to intentionally "hold" the order if it needs to be interrupted.

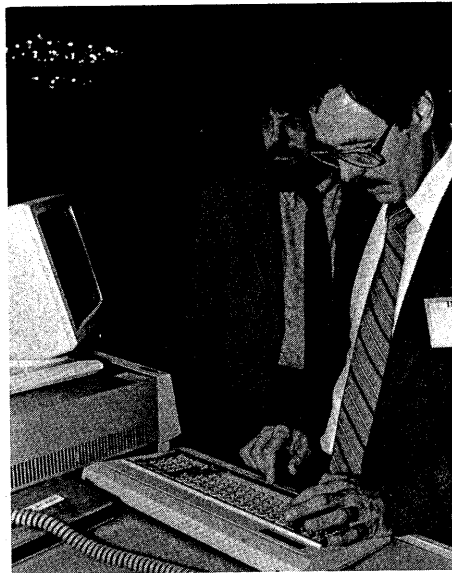
More Views of ICPSR's 25th Anniversary MeetingICPSR



Summer Program Director Hank Heitowit (right)
with pictures of former program participants



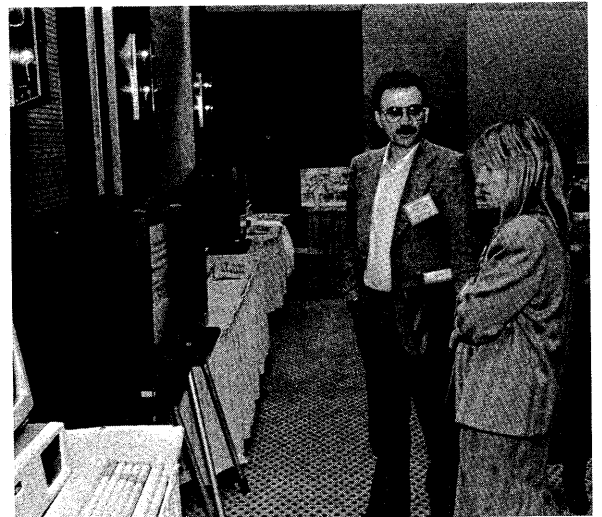
Audience at a panel discussion



Computer Support Director Peter Joftis (left)
offers some hands-on experience



Flowers for Donna Gotts (left), ICPSR's
principal secretary: in appreciation



Demos of software provided by several
Official Representatives

NEW AND RECENT

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Artificial Intelligence in the Social Sciences (June 13-17)

Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information (July 25-29)

For further information, a copy of the Program brochure, and an application, contact:

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

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS (1988-1989)

Five new members of the ICPSR Council were elected in December 1987: they are indicated below with an *. The newly-elected Chair is indicated with **. See the article earlier in this issue for details.

Karl E. Taeuber, Chair**
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Michael A. Baer*
University of Kentucky

JoAnn Dionne*
Yale University

Charles F. Hermann*
Ohio State University

Tobe Johnson
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

(Current mailing label is on back: please include)

THIS IS MY NEW ADDRESS EFFECTIVE _____

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DEPT. ADDRESS _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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.

Euro-Barometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April 1986

Monitoring the Future, 1986

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1979

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 100th Congress, First Session

United Nations General Assembly Roll Call Voting Data, 40th Session

FEBRUARY 1988

Featured Article1

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