

Surveys of Consumers: The Human Factor in Economic Affairs

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In the days following the October 1987 stock market crash, all eyes turned toward consumers: it was their reaction to the stock market crash that would determine whether the entire economy fell into recession. As postulated long ago by George Katona, the founder of the Surveys of Consumers, it is the consumer, rather than business or the government, that has become the dominant actor in shaping the course of the aggregate economy.

Not only are purchases of vehicles and homes, as well as the incurrence of debt and acquisition of financial assets, important economic decisions for individual families; but also, in the aggregate, the timing of these decisions influences the course of the entire economy. These large and infrequent spending and saving decisions are often associated with planning and deliberation on the part of consumers, rather than with impulse or habit. Moreover, these decisions are not based solely on individuals' current economic situations, but also depend on expected prospects for household income and employment and on future trends in market prices and interest rates.

Economic optimism promotes consumer confidence and a willingness to make large expenditures and debt commitments, while economic uncertainty breeds pessimism and a desire to curtail expenditures and rebuild financial reserves. It has been repeatedly found that when many people, at the same time, change from an optimistic to a pessimistic view of economic prospects, a subsequent

and widespread shift toward postponement of expenditures follows. It is in this manner that the economic optimism and confidence of individual families exert their influence on the course of the aggregate economy.

The fear and panic on Wall Street did not sweep Main Street. Rather than recession, the resilience of consumer confidence prompted renewed strength in the ongoing economic expansion.

The Economic Factor in Political Affairs

The Surveys of Consumers interest not only economists but also political scientists, who have used the Surveys of Consumers extensively for the investigation of voting behavior. Indeed, in years past the Surveys of Consumers were at times conducted jointly with the National Election Studies of the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research. Although in recent years these two projects have been conducted separately, several questions drawn from the consumer surveys are still regularly included in the National Election Studies. And consumers' assessments of presidential candidates and the economic policies they advocate continue to play an important role in the consumer surveys.

Economic confidence and optimism play important roles in shaping behavior regardless of whether it is expressed in the voting booth or in the market place. How voters, as well as consumers, assess economic pros-

pects is an important ingredient in their decision-making. One topic frequently addressed using the consumer surveys is the role played by personal financial prospects in determining political preferences. The surveys offer distinct advantages in helping to explore these sorts of issues, since they allow a wide variety of analytic strategies, including cross-section, time-series, and panel analysis.

Replicated Questions

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan has been collecting data on consumer attitudes and expectations since 1946. In the first survey conducted, the first question asked of respondents was: "We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family) are better off or worse off financially than you were a year ago?" And 236 nationally representative Surveys of Consumers later, this was still the first question asked—word for word—in the August 1988 survey. Although much has remained the same, much more has changed.

Each survey now contains approximately 25 core questions, each of which probes a different aspect of consumer attitudes and expectations. The core questions cover three broad areas of consumer sentiment: personal finances, business conditions, and buying conditions. Overall assessments of past and expected changes in personal finances are supplemented by measures of the expected change in nominal family income, as

well as expected real income changes. Attitudes towards business conditions in the economy as a whole over the short- and the long-term horizons are measured in detail. Specific questionnaire items concerning expected changes in interest, unemployment, and inflation rates, as well as confidence in government economic policies, supplement the more general assessments. Finally, several questions probe for the respondent's appraisal of present market conditions for large household durables, vehicles, and houses. Many of these questions are followed up by open-ended questions asking respondents to describe in their own words their reasons for holding these views.

The Index of Consumer Sentiment, a summary measure of trends in consumer attitudes and expectations, was designed to foreshadow aggregate changes in saving and spending decisions. The Index has been widely used in business, academic, and government research. Moreover, these core questions are now replicated in other ongoing surveys in this country (both at the national and local levels), as well as in more than a dozen other countries.

Sample Design

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Surveys of Consumers were conducted yearly, often supplemented by mid-year reinterviews. By the mid-1950s the surveys were conducted two to three times a year. From 1961 to 1977 the surveys were conducted on a quarterly basis, and since 1978 on a monthly basis. Most of the surveys conducted before the mid-1970s were personal in-home interviews, but since that time, the surveys have been conducted exclusively by telephone.

The samples for the Surveys of Consumers are designed to be representative of all American households, excluding those in Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1978 the samples have regularly incorporated reinterviews to maximize the study of change. At

present, for each monthly sample, an independent cross-section sample of households is drawn. The households chosen in this drawing are then reinterviewed six months later. A rotating panel design results, and the total sample for any one survey is normally made up of 55% new respondents, with 45% being interviewed for the second time.

The rotating panel design of the Surveys of Consumers has several distinct advantages over a simple random sample. This design provides for the regular assessment of change in attitudes and behavior at both the aggregate and individual levels. The ability to gauge individual change expands the study of aggregate change by permitting a better assessment of the underlying causes of that change. The rotating panel design also permits a wide range of analysis strategies—analysis of single cross-section surveys, successive cross-section surveys over time, single panel reinterview surveys, and successive panel reinterview surveys over time. Behavioral models used to describe the process of change usually include three types of variables: those that vary across individuals and over time (such as income), those that vary across individuals but are thought to be constant over at least short periods of time (tastes and preferences, for example), and those that vary over time but are constant across all individuals (such as inflation, or other economy-wide developments). Cross-section analysis is ideally suited to those models which rely on behavioral parameters that vary across individuals but not over time. If, in addition, the model includes variables that are postulated to have a similar effect on all individuals but vary over time, the parameters can then be estimated by the analysis of successive independent cross-section surveys. Panel designs are indicated when behavioral change is viewed as dependent on characteristics that vary among individuals, across their lifetimes, and over time for society as a whole.

Dr. Richard Curtin is an Associate Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center in the Institute for Social Research. He has been Director of the Surveys of Consumers since 1976.

Contributions By the Many

No single program of research could ever provide the financial and technical resources required to conduct this long series of surveys. These surveys have benefited from the contributions of a great number of former and present members of the Survey Research Center. Throughout its history, SRC's sampling, interviewing, and coding sections have provided needed innovations in methods and procedures.

Funding these surveys has also required longstanding support from the Survey Research Center and its research partners. Partners have always been needed to share the questionnaire space as well as the costs, yielding both research and cost advantages from the shared participation. At present, the monthly surveys are conducted as a shared-time omnibus survey by the Survey Research Center. Anyone wishing more information on the availability of shared-time participation on the monthly surveys should contact Donald Camburn (Survey Research Center, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248).

Availability of Data

The following Surveys of Consumers are available from ICPSR: Surveys of Consumer Finances (1947 through 1971), and Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior (1953, 1957, 1958, 1960-1967, and 1973 through June of 1981). ICPSR plans to release Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior for the remainder of 1981 through 1986 in coming months. In addition to the individual cross-section data files available through ICPSR, the historical time series data base is available on PC disks (ASCII blank delimited data files) for both the monthly data series (1978 to 1986) and the quarterly data series (1961 to 1986). These disks are available from the Surveys of Consumers for \$50 each (Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI, 48106-1248).

Report from the Council Chair

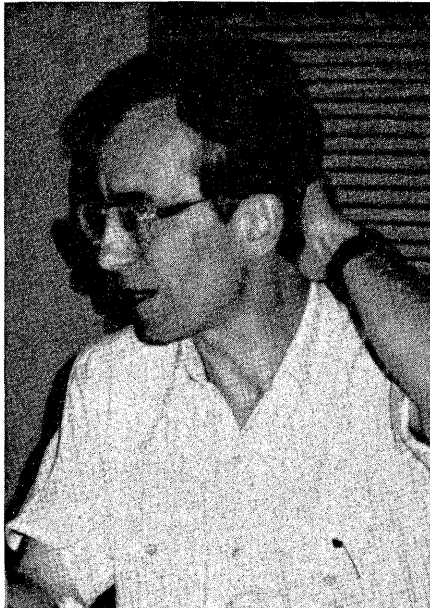
Karl E. Taeuber
The University of Wisconsin

The Council of the ICPSR wants to play an active role in helping the Consortium serve the needs of the social science community. As Chair of the Council, I asked for space in the *Bulletin* to let ICPSR members and other users of the Consortium's services read about our activities and be given the chance to participate with us in this process.

Anyone who attended the 25th anniversary celebration last Fall heard many reminiscences about the creation and development of the Consortium. (If you missed the event, you'll soon be able to read the book.) The ICPSR meets a very strong need; if it weren't already in existence, we'd have to hurry up and invent it. Indeed, I find it useful to think of the Consortium as continually being invented.

The ICPSR Council is one of the units of governance of the Consortium. Officially, it serves as the Executive Committee of the Membership. The ten Council members are elected by the Official Representatives of the 325+ member institutions. Every second year, five persons are elected to four-year terms on Council. This year five of us are serving our third years (Tobe Johnson, Eric Monkkonen, Karl Taeuber, Nancy Tuma, and Susan Welch) and five are in their first years (Michael Baer, JoAnn Dionne, Charles Hermann, Rachel Rosenfeld, and James Stimson).

At Council meetings earlier this year (March and July), we devoted much attention to the structure and function-



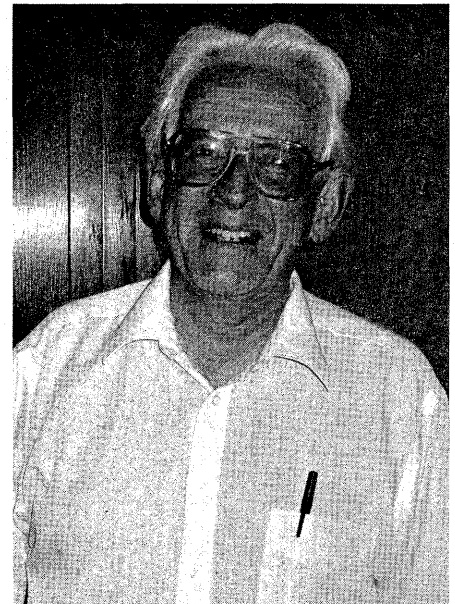
ICPSR Council Chair Karl E. Taeuber

ing of the Consortium. Like all organizations, the Consortium has some formally codified documents and many informal arrangements. A key formal document is the "Memorandum of Organization," a copy of which is signed by each member organization upon joining. The text of the current version of the memorandum is reprinted in the Membership Information section of the *Guide to Resources and Services*; every Official Representative has a copy.

At our recent meetings, Council members, ICPSR staff, ICPSR Associate Directors, and Directors of the University of Michigan units within which ICPSR is located all acknowledged

that the Memorandum, which was last revised in the early 1980s, needs change. We want to take care that change in this formal document is made not merely to tidy an organization chart, but to improve the Consortium's ability to cope with change and meet its goals. As we tinker with formal and informal structures, we should have in mind a clear sense of direction. We decided to seek the advice of a Review Committee.

On July 16, Council approved appointment of a committee "to review the Consortium's current status and operations and its future possibilities, focused particularly on the



Review Committee Chair Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.

Consortium's contribution to the social sciences." Members of the Review Committee are being appointed jointly by Harold Jacobson, Director of the Center for Political Studies, and me, after consultation with the ICPSR Executive Director and other appropriate persons. We hope to have a committee of about seven members appointed soon, with a mandate to report back by June of 1989.

I'm delighted to announce that Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., has agreed to chair the Review Committee. Blalock, Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, is a former member of the ICPSR Council and for several years has been serving as one of six ICPSR Associate Directors. I'll announce the names of the other committee members in the next *Bulletin*.

The Council, undeterred by the summer's heat and humidity and with the strong support of the ICPSR senior staff, has organized itself to take an active role: monitoring the ongoing activities of the Consortium, setting policies on behalf of the member institutions, and advising the Executive Director and staff on numerous issues. We have created four committees; the names of committee members are given in parentheses with chairpersons in italics:

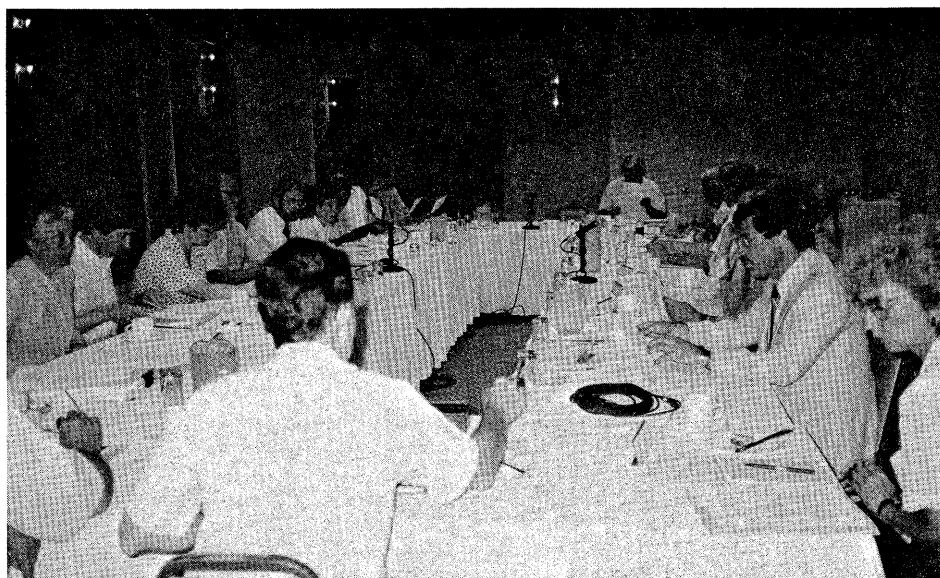
- Budget and Finance (*Taeuber, Welch, Baer*)
- Personnel and Governance (*Johnson, Hermann, Dionne*)
- Membership Services and Archival Development (*Monkkonen, Rosenfeld*)

- Instructional Services (*Tuma, Stimson*)

At the July meeting, each committee met briefly with appropriate staff to begin designating a set of tasks and a mode of operation. Council members subsequently met by themselves to hear brief reports from each committee on its charge and priorities, and to consider how to develop a Council agenda for the months ahead.

An immediate illustration of the unexpected consequences of organizational change occurred during the July meeting. By breaking the large meeting of Council and staff into four smaller committees, we on Council were put into more direct and informal contact with individual members of the Consortium staff. A common element in the subsequent discussion among Council members was appreciation and respect for the contributions of staff to the discussions. Upon reflection, I realized that Council members and, I assume, most users of Consortium services think of the ICPSR in somewhat abstract and technical terms, rather than as a small group of very skilled and dedicated people who truly enjoy their service to research and scholarship.

On behalf of the ICPSR Council, I ask your help in guiding the evolution of the Consortium so it may serve the growing and changing needs of the social science community. Please feel free to call or write any of us on Council (or Associate Directors or ICPSR staff) with your ideas, concerns, and advice. See page 27 of this *Bulletin* for names and institutional affiliations of Council members, Associate Directors, and staff.



ICPSR Council, Associate Directors, and staff at July meeting.

A New Look for the Bulletin

Over the years the *ICPSR Bulletin* has grown from a typewritten flier to a 28-page journal produced with desktop publishing. As part of our efforts to improve the *Bulletin* and to communicate effectively with our readership, we are introducing a new design with this issue. We think the three-column format makes the *Bulletin* easier to read and to use, and it also conserves space. Please feel free to comment on the new design or to suggest other ways in which the *Bulletin* might better serve your needs. Write to Editors, ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JULY 1980 (ICPSR 8758)
AUGUST 1980 (ICPSR 8759)
SEPTEMBER 1980 (ICPSR 8760)
OCTOBER 1980 (ICPSR 8761)
NOVEMBER 1980 (ICPSR 8762)
DECEMBER 1980 (ICPSR 8763)
JANUARY 1981 (ICPSR 8764)
FEBRUARY 1981 (ICPSR 8765)
MARCH 1981 (ICPSR 8766)
APRIL 1981 (ICPSR 8767)
MAY 1981 (ICPSR 8768)
JUNE 1981 (ICPSR 8769)

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken 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. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey contains approximately 40-50 questions and 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 in households.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 658 to 703 per survey
Variables: 165 to 329 per survey
Record Length: 263 to 542 per survey
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, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1975.

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

Warren E. Miller and M. Kent Jennings

CONVENTION DELEGATE STUDY, 1984: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8967)

SUMMARY: These data represent a continuation of a data collection effort begun in 1972 to gather information on the careers and political perspectives of the delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. Respondents were asked questions regarding their political participation and preferences, their attitudes towards the candidates, and their issue preferences. Additionally, questions concerning respondents' life histories, political goals and expectations, and affiliations with various groups in society were asked. Demographic information was also collected. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Delegates to the 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1984 Republican and Democratic National Conventions.
SAMPLING: Census of delegates to the 1984 Democratic and Republican National Conventions and all delegates who responded to Part 1 (1980 Cross Section) of the Convention Delegate Study, 1980 [United States] (ICPSR 8367).

NOTE: This dataset, the 1984 Cross Section, is the first part of a three-part study but may be used independently. Part 2 (Three Wave Panel: 1972, 1980, 1984) and Part 3 (Two Wave Panel: 1980, 1984) will be available in coming months. For related data collections, see Convention Delegate Study, 1980 [United States] (ICPSR 8367) and Convention Delegate Study of 1972: Women in Politics (ICPSR 7287).

RESTRICTIONS: In order to preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables have been restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes which preserve the confidentiality of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary + SPSS Control Cards

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,076
Variables: 469
Record Length: 587
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Miller, Warren E., and M. Kent Jennings. **PARTIES IN TRANSITION.** New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1986.

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 8909)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of cross-national collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. "The Role of Government" was chosen for the first module and participating countries included Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Austria, and Australia. These data report citizens' opinions on the functions of their national governments and on what governments should and should not be doing. Included are respondents' attitudes towards civil liberties (e.g., measures against extremism, power of police), the family (intervention in parenting, welfare provision), inequality (the role of government in correcting inequalities of race, sex, class, income, and education), and economic intervention (measures to prevent unemployment, intervention in industrial disputes). Demographic data on respondents are also provided. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older from six nations: Germany, Great Britain (excluding the Scottish highlands and islands), the United States (noninstitutionalized English-speaking only), Italy (excluding adults aged 75 years and older), Austria (including youths aged 16 to 18), and Australia.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln, from whom a printed codebook (ZA-No. 1490) may be obtained. Records for Great Britain, United States, Italy, and Austria have a weight vari-

able that must be used in all analyses. No weighting was done for Germany, and weighting for Australia is unknown.

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: 7,350
Variables: 141
Record Length: 181
Records Per Case: 1

Clyde Wilcox

SETUPS: AMERICAN POLITICS: FINANCING CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8651)

SUMMARY: Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) for American Politics are computer-related modules designed for use in teaching introductory courses in American government and politics. This dataset is designed to explore various research and policy questions on campaign finance that political scientists have raised in recent years, including the role of political action committees, parties, the candidate's personal resources in financing campaigns, and the relationship between campaign funds and electoral outcomes.

UNIVERSE: All major party candidates for 1984 United States House and Senate general election.

NOTE: The data contain negative (-) value codes. V61 is "Opponent Debts Owed By" and V62 is "Opponent Debts Owed To." The APSA printed manual defines these two variables incorrectly. The standard format for these data is two cases per race—one for the candidate and one for the opponent. In those cases where the candidate ran unopposed, V46 (Opponent FEC ID) equals "NULL" and there is no companion case for the opponent. The data for this instructional subset are distributed by ICPSR through an arrangement with the American Political Science Association (APSA). As with previous SETUPS, manuals for use with the data are available from the APSA Division of Educational Affairs.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 874
Variables: 94
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 9

World Bank. Socio-Economic Data Division

WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1960-1986 (ICPSR 8947)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains country-level economic and social measures for 126 countries. Variables include population, gross national product, gross domestic product, government revenues and government expenditures, gross domestic income, gross domestic savings, money supply, import price index and export price index, public long-term debt, and other economic measures. Also included are such social indicators as fertility rate, birth rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, percent of the labor force engaged in agriculture, and school enrollment rates.

CLASS IV

NOTE: This study supersedes WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1981 (ICPSR 8197) for the years 1960 and beyond. However, for years prior to 1960, ICPSR 8197 should be used.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,743
Variables: approx. 117
Record Length: 601
Records Per Case: 1

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I: EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOWUP STUDY, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8900)

SUMMARY: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I Epidemiologic Followup Study (NHEFS) originated as a joint project between the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA). The design of NHEFS, which contains followup data on the NHANES I cohort, consisted of five steps. The first step focused on tracing and locating all subjects in the cohort or their proxies and determining their vital status. The second step involved the obtaining of death certificates for subjects who were deceased. Interviews with the participants or their proxies constituted the third phase of the followup. The fourth phase of the followup included measurements of pulse, blood pressure, and weight for interviewed respondents, and the fifth step was the acquisition of relevant hospital and nursing home records, including pathology reports and electrocardiograms. The respondent interview was designed to gather information on selected aspects of the subject's health history since the time of the NHANES I exam. This information included a history of the occurrence or recurrence of selected medical conditions, an assessment of behavioral, social, nutritional, and medical risk factors believed to be associated with these conditions, and an assessment of various aspects of functional status. Whenever possible, the questionnaire was designed to retain item comparability between NHANES I and NHEFS in order to measure change over time. However, questionnaire items were modified, added or deleted when necessary to take advantage of current improvements in questionnaire methodology. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.
SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: The NHEFS subject identification number (Sample Sequence Number) is located in tape positions 1-5. This number is unique for each subject and can be used when linking the NHEFS and NHANES I Public Use Data Tapes. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blanks (.). The Vital and Tracing Status file is a master file containing tracing, vital status, and demographic data for all NHEFS respondents. In addition, it provides users with in-

formation on the availability of different survey components for each respondent. For example, variables have been created to indicate whether a death certificate was received for a deceased subject, hospital records were received, or a followup interview was completed. The Health Care Facility Record file offers data on respondents who had reported an overnight stay in a health care facility after 1970. Information on the name and address of the facility, the date of the stay, and the reason for the stay were recorded. The Mortality Data file contains death certificate information for 1,935 NHEFS decedents. The death certificate information is for deaths occurring from 1971 to 1983.

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

Part 1: Vital and Tracing Status File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,407 Variables: approx. 34 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Health Care Facility Record File Structure: rectangular Cases: 18,127 Variables: approx. 46 Record Length: 337 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Mortality Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,935 Variables: approx. 77 Record Length: 440 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Interview File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,220 Variables: approx. 1,564 Record Length: 4,356 Records Per Case: 1
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Costa, Paul T., et al. "Longitudinal Analysis of Psychological Well-Being in a National Sample: Stability of Mean Levels." *JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY* 42 (No. 1, 1987), 50-55.

Cornoni-Huntley, Joan, et al. "National Health and Nutrition Examination I: Epidemiologic Followup Survey." *PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS* 93 (May-June 1983), 245.

Madans, Jennifer H., et al. "10 Years After NHANES I: Report of Initial Followup, 1982-1984." *PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS* 101 (September-October 1986), 465.

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8711)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this survey was to obtain data collection information on the characteristics of persons confined to

state prisons, their current and past offenses, and the circumstances or conditions of their confinement. This information, which is not available on a national basis from any other source, is intended to assist the criminal justice community and other researchers in analysis and evaluation of correctional issues. The collection focuses on topics and issues of current concern in research and policy within the field of corrections. Chief among these are the characteristics of the inmate population, criminal histories of inmates, and inmate backgrounds. Also included is extensive information on inmates' drug and alcohol use, program participation, and the victims of the inmates' most recent offenses. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All adult inmates in the United States housed in correctional facilities operated by a state government.

SAMPLING: The sample design employed was a stratified two-stage selection with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. The sample was selected independently from two frames, one for males only and a second that allowed an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities were stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and drew a sample of inmates using predetermined sampling procedures. In 1986, 275 facilities were selected, yielding a sample of about 15,000. A total of 13,711 inmates was successfully interviewed.

NOTE: A companion data collection, CENSUS OF STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1984 (ICPSR 8444), collected detailed information on each of the 903 prisons and community corrections facilities in operation in 1984 and provided the basis for sampling procedures used in this 1986 survey. A similar census and survey were conducted in 1979 (ICPSR 7852 and 7856) and previously in 1974 (ICPSR 7811).

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: 11,397
Variables: 1,136
Record Length: 1,642
Records Per Case: 31

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Profile of State

Prison Inmates, 1986." *BJS Special Report*, NCJ-109926, January 1988.

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics. "1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities." *BJS Report*, NCJ-105585, August 1987.

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Prisoners in 1984." *BJS Bulletin*, NCJ-97118, April 1985.

Delbert Elliott

NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917)

SUMMARY: Parent and youth data for the fourth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this data collection. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), and the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506). Data are available on demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, and community involvement. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: High school aged youth in the United States.

NOTE: In the documentation, variable names are preceded by the code "Y4" to indicate the fourth wave of youth data. The data are contained in 15 80-column records or "cards." Missing data are coded as blank, and "Don't know" responses are coded as blank, unless otherwise indicated.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,725
Variables: 720
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 15

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Elliott, Huizinga, and Ageton. *EXPLAINING DELINQUENCY AND DRUG USE*. Sage Publications, 1985.

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN TAX REFORM SPEECH POLL, MAY 1985 (ICPSR 8567)

SUMMARY: Federal income tax reform is the central topic of this survey. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the following: the amount of tax they pay, difficulties in filling out the tax forms, the importance of simplifying the tax system and/or making it fairer, President Reagan's proposal to simplify the system, and the impact of the reform proposal on the amount of tax the respondent would expect to pay. Demographic characteristics also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 509
Variables: approx 16
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS POLL, JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8559)

SUMMARY: This survey explores in detail respondents' attitudes toward abortion. Respondents were asked whether abortions should be allowed no matter what the reason, if they should be legal, and if they should be legal in the first three months of pregnancy under a variety of different circumstances including endangerment of the woman's life, rape or incest, physical or mental danger to the mother, possible deformity in the baby, and the family's inability to afford a child. Other questions focused on recent bombings of abortion clinics, the effects of legalizing abortion, and the possible outcomes of banning it. Demographic characteristics also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 26
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS START TALKS POLL, JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8556)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted just prior to Secretary of State George Shultz's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva to discuss arms control. Respondents were asked if they approved of Ronald Reagan's handling of foreign affairs and relations with the Soviet Union in particular, if they felt the United States or the Soviet Union was ahead in military power, and if the United States should strive for military superiority. They also were asked whether they approved of the United States' entering into a new round of arms control talks, how they would rate the chances of success of the talks, and whether they felt the Soviet Union would cheat on an agreement if one were reached. In addition, respondents were queried for their opinions on the new defensive weapons that use lasers to shoot down enemy missiles and the impact of this technology on the arms race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 504
Variables: approx. 18
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST BITBURG POLL, APRIL 1985 (ICPSR 8564)

SUMMARY: The focus of this survey is Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Bitburg cemetery during his trip to West Germany in May 1985. Respondents were asked for their opinions of the visit, whether it would dishonor either the Holocaust victims or American soldiers who had fought in World War II, and whether Reagan's proposed visit to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp would counter objections to the Bitburg visit. In addition, respondents were asked for their perceptions of how the news media and White House had handled the planned trip. Demographic data on respondents also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included, which must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,019
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8516)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president over the past four years and to describe their expectations for his performance in his second term in office. Respondents also were asked a series of questions relating to the nation's economy, their personal financial situation and expectations, and overall whether they trusted the Democrats or Republicans to do a better job in coping with the nation's problems. Additional subjects examined included nuclear power, apartheid, the federal budget deficit and ways to reduce it, federal income tax and the Treasury Department's reform proposal, and the

New York City subway shooting and firearms. Demographic and voting characteristics also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the zip codes and phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included in the data and must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,505

Variables: approx. 120

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, FEBRUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8560)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked to assess the performance of President Reagan and other top government officials and to give their opinions on proposed restrictions on federal student loans, Attorney General designee Edwin Meese, and the Democratic and Republican parties. In a series of questions relating to national political parties, respondents were asked to designate the party and its leaders best able to handle the major problems facing the country, to rate each party's concern with its own political power, and to describe the differences between the two parties. Other topics included in the survey were the 55 mile per hour speed limit, the Vietnam war, Nicaragua, and respondent's preference for and history of residence in different types of communities. Demographic characteristics also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers and zip codes have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included, which must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,506

Variables: approx. 112

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MARCH 1985 (ICPSR 8563)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked a series of questions related to Reagan's performance as president, the nation's economy and the budget deficit, the MX missile, United States involvement in Central America and Nicaragua, arms control, and leaders of the Democratic party. Additional questions focused on the United States' military involvement in Vietnam and its impact on the trust placed in leaders in Washington both then and now. Demographic characteristics of respondents also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' zip codes and phone numbers have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included, which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,506

Variables: approx. 109

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MAY 1985 (ICPSR 8634)

SUMMARY: This survey covers a variety of national issues with special emphasis on drug and alcohol abuse. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president and to give their opinions on the state of the economy. They were also questioned about the federal budget deficit and possible ways to reduce it. Questions in the drug and alcohol section examined the use

of alcohol by the respondent and his or her friends and relatives. Specific questions included whether the respondent had ever had a drug or alcohol problem, whether or not he or she had received treatment for substance abuse, and whether or not drugs or alcohol had caused problems in the respondent's family. Opinions were also elicited on the legalization of certain drugs, on a uniform federal drinking age, and on the prohibition of all alcoholic beverages. Additional topics covered included income taxes and Reagan's trip to Europe including his visit to the Bitburg cemetery. Respondents were also asked if they perceived that public opinion polls affected the way they voted in the last presidential election. Demographic characteristics 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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,503

Variables: approx. 110

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MAY-JUNE 1985 (ICPSR 8568)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on an assessment of the Reagan administration and other topics of current interest. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the Reagan administration, foreign affairs, Central America, the nation's economy, the federal budget deficit, budget cuts, Nicaragua, and apartheid. Other topics covered in greater detail include an evaluation of the United States Congress, the federal income tax system and proposed changes of it, and the hijacking of a TWA plane by Arab terrorists. Demographic characteristics also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' zip codes and phone numbers have been replaced with blanks. A weight

variable is included that must be used with any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,506
Variables: approx. 94
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JULY 1985 (ICPSR 8586)

SUMMARY: Ronald Reagan's performance as president, his health, and his age were a central focus of this survey. Respondents also were questioned regarding the nation's economy, their personal financial situations and expectations, their impressions of a number of public figures, the federal budget deficit, government spending policies, education, "Star Wars," cancer, American and Soviet spying, and major league baseball. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' zip codes and phone numbers have been recoded to blanks. A weight variable is included in the data and must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,506
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, SEPTEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8589)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked a series of questions related to Reagan's performance as president, his relationship with Congress, South Africa, apartheid, and the trade deficit. Respon-

dents' attitudes toward various health problems in the United States were also examined, with questions focusing on AIDS, cigarette smoking, and osteoporosis. Demographic characteristics also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' zip codes and phone numbers have been recoded to blanks. A weight variable is included in the data and must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,512
Variables: approx. 128
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, OCTOBER 1985 (ICPSR 8592)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked for their opinions on Reagan's performance as president, Mikhail Gorbachev, arms control, and "Star Wars." In regard to the Palestinian hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, respondents were asked if they approved of the handling of the situation by the United States, Egypt, and Italy, and if the United States should take military action against terrorism in the Middle East and/or withhold aid to countries refusing to turn over terrorists. Other topics covered include the respondent's personal financial situation, social security, the Prince and Princess of Wales, drug use and testing among professional and college athletes, the respondent's health and exercise habits, and Halloween trick-or-treating and vandalism. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' zip codes and phone numbers have been recoded to blanks. A weight vari-

able is included in the data and must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,506
Variables: approx. 103
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, DECEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8596)

SUMMARY: This survey continued the ongoing assessment of the Reagan presidency. Other topics that were covered include credit cards and personal debt, the Gramm-Rudman bill requiring the government to balance the federal budget by 1991, the possible impact of this bill on spending cuts and taxes, proposals for federal income tax reform, and government public assistance programs. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks. A weight variable is included in the data and must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,205
Variables: approx. 41
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MAY 1986 (ICPSR 8582)

SUMMARY: This survey examines a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, to evaluate the state of the economy, and to state their positions on nuclear power and current tax reform legis-

lation. They were also asked about their impressions of possible candidates for president and who they might vote for in an election between George Bush and several of the Democratic candidates. Respondents' opinions were elicited on several other topics including legalizing marijuana, corporate mergers, the Soviet Union, unmarried men and women living together, and whether or not blacks have achieved equal opportunity. In addition, respondents were asked about their favorite types of music. Demographic characteristics 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. Included in the data is a weight variable that must be used in all analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,508
Variables: 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST AMAL HIJACKING POLL, JUNE 1985 (ICPSR 8569)

SUMMARY: The hijacking of a TWA plane by Arab terrorists on June 14, 1985 is the focus of this survey. Respondents were asked if they approved of Ronald Reagan's handling of the hostage situation, if the United States should be negotiating for the release of the hostages, and if the United States should request Israel to meet the terrorists' demands for the release of Shiite Moslems being held prisoner. Other questions posed include whether the United States should reduce its ties to Israel and whether military action should be undertaken against terrorism in the Middle East even if it risks a larger war. An assessment of the actions of the Israeli government also is provided. Demographic characteristics are included as well. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,016
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST HOSTAGE RELEASE POLL, JUNE 1985 (ICPSR 8585)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following the release of the hostages taken during the hijacking of a TWA flight by Arab terrorists on June 14, 1985. Respondents were asked if they approved of Ronald Reagan's handling of the situation and whether they agreed with the following statements: the United States was largely to blame for not having dealt firmly enough with terrorists in the past, ties to Israel should be reduced, military action should be taken against those responsible for the hijacking, the handling of the situation will help to reduce similar occurrences in the future, and Israel helped as much as it could with the situation. Respondents were also asked to assess more specifically Reagan's actions and the media coverage of the interviews with the hostages while they were still being held. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,208
Variables: approx. 19
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS HIJACKING POLL, JUNE 1985 (ICPSR 8570)

SUMMARY: This survey of New York City residents centers on the June 14, 1985 hijacking of a TWA plane by Arab terrorists. Respondents were asked if they approved of Ronald Reagan's handling of the hostage situation, if the United States should be negotiating for the release of the hostages, and if the United States should request Israel to meet the terrorists' demands for the release of Shiite Moslems being held prisoner. Other questions posed include whether the United States should reduce its ties to Israel and whether military action should be undertaken against terrorism in the Middle East even if it risks a larger war. An assessment of the actions of the Israeli government also is provided. Demographic characteristics are included as well. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 512
Variables: approx. 16
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS NEW YORK CITY POLL, MAY 1985 (ICPSR 8565)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were queried on several topics of current interest in New York City. Respondents were asked about the Yankees baseball team and owner George Steinbrenner's handling of managers Yogi Berra and Billy Martin. Each respondent was asked to rate the performance of New York City police officers and Commissioner Benjamin Ward and to comment on reports of police officers roughing up and torturing suspects. Respondents also were asked if they knew of the water shortage and were taking measures to reduce water use. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 501
Variables: approx. 18
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, DECEMBER 1984 (ICPSR 8554)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the 1985 New York City mayoral race and the Roman Catholic church. Respondents were asked who they would like to see win the 1985 race, how they would rate Ed Koch as mayor, and whether they preferred Koch to other mayoral candidates. Respondents also were asked whether they agreed with a series of statements relating to abortion, birth control, homosexuality, and the Roman Catholic church. Items pertaining to the Catholic church included the respondent's opinions on priests being allowed to marry, women being allowed to become priests, bishops and cardinals staying out of politics, a tax credit for parents who send their children to parochial schools, and Bishop John O'Connor's performance as head of the New York Archdiocese. Demographic characteristics also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 855
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, FEBRUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8561)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the New York City Police Department. Respondents were asked for their opinions on police performance, Commissioner Benjamin Ward, use of force in making arrests, and restrictions on use of force hampering and endangering police. A topic receiving major emphasis was the incident in which Mrs. Eleanor Bumpers was shot and killed by police. Questions on this topic included whether the officer involved was justified in the shooting, the probability that he would be found guilty of manslaughter, and whether the requests for transfer of all emergency service police should be granted. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 508
Variables: approx. 17
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, MAY 1985 (ICPSR 8566)

SUMMARY: This survey explores various political and financial issues. Respondents were asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Geraldine Ferraro and why, how they rated her as a possible United States Senate candidate in 1986 as compared to several other possible candidates, whether they approved of her campaign for vice president, and whether either her husband's legal problems or the Pepsi-Cola commercial she made would influence the likelihood of their voting for her in the future. Other topics covered included Mario Cuomo's performance as governor, Reagan's tax reform proposal, the respondent's own banking activities, and the possible personal and nation-wide impact of problems that banks in Ohio and Maryland were experiencing. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 511
Variables: approx. 35
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, JULY 1985 (ICPSR 8587)

SUMMARY: New York City politics is the central topic explored in this survey. Respondents were asked for their opinions of Mayor Ed Koch, other public figures, and possible candidates in the upcoming September Democratic primary. Other topics covered include quality of life in New York City, the Yankees, the Mets, and the planned strike on August 6 of major league baseball players. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 40
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, OCTOBER 1985 (ICPSR 8591)

SUMMARY: This survey of New York City residents centers on the 1985 cruise ship hijacking in which one American passenger was killed. Respondents were asked

if they approved of the handling of the situation by President Reagan and the Egyptian government, if the United States should attempt to seize the hijackers in order to bring them to justice, and if they thought Egypt knew an American had been killed before agreeing to release the hijackers. Other questions posed include whether the United States should cut aid to Egypt, reduce its ties to Israel, have diplomatic talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, withhold aid to countries refusing to hand over terrorists, take military action against terrorism in the Middle East, and negotiate for the release of Americans taken hostage. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 701
Variables: approx. 20
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, NOVEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8594)

SUMMARY: Political figures in New York were the subject of this survey. Respondents were asked to assess the performance of Governor Mario Cuomo, United States Senator Alphonse D'Amato, and former vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro and to rate them along with other possible candidates for office in 1986. Demographic characteristics of respondents also were recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 21
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS SUBWAY SHOOTING-VIGILANTE POLL, JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8555)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following the New York City subway shooting incident involving Bernhard Goetz. Respondents were asked if they were regular subway riders, if they had ever been mugged, if they had heard anything about the case so far, and if they approved or disapproved of the shooter's actions and his being charged with attempted murder. They also were asked to indicate whether they agreed with several statements relating to the incident and to handguns, including the necessity for people to arm themselves for their own protection. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 515
Variables: approx. 20
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS SUBWAY SHOOTING FOLLOW-UP POLL, MARCH 1985 (ICPSR 8562)

SUMMARY: This survey is a follow-up poll on the subway shooting incident involving Bernhard Goetz. Respondents were queried for their opinions on Goetz's action and his claim of self-defense, whether their attitudes differed now from when they first heard of the case, the refusal of the grand jury to indict Goetz for attempted murder, the possibility of the District Attorney's office presenting new charges to a new grand jury, the characterization of

Goetz as an innocent victim, and Mayor Koch's statements regarding the news media's handling of the case. Opinions on training New Yorkers in the use of firearms were also elicited. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 18
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WABC-TV

WABC-TV SWEEPS SURVEY, JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8557)

SUMMARY: This survey examines social and moral attitudes. Respondents were questioned about their personal attitudes and behavior and about their perceptions of the United States in general. Topics covered include patriotism, marriage and the family, the sexual revolution and current sexual behavior, religion, work and financial status, and etiquette and manners. Data on demographic characteristics also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of greater New York City aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the phone numbers of respondents have been replaced with blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 567
Variables: approx. 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

**OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION
STATISTICS (OBTS), 1985: ALASKA,
CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, GEOR-
GIA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI,
NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, PENNSYL-
VANIA, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8911)**

SUMMARY: OBTS is designed to collect information tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pre-trial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the offender population. **CLASS II**

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 548,852
Variables: 60
Record Length: 152
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of the
Treasury. Internal Revenue Service*

**TAXPAYER OPINION SURVEY, 1987:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8927)**

SUMMARY: This survey provides taxpayers' opinions and evaluations of the United States tax system. Respondents were questioned about their knowledge of and feelings toward several recent tax reforms. They were also asked about their impressions of the Internal Revenue Service and its programs, their experiences dealing with Internal Revenue Service agents, their opinions of the Internal Revenue Service's sharing of information with other government agencies, and the sources of their information on taxes. In addition, attitudes towards tax evasion and towards those who cheat on their taxes were probed. Demographic information on each respondent was also collected. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult taxpayers in the United States.
SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.
NOTE: The data contain blanks, alphabetic characters, dashes, and ampersands.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,003
Variables: approx. 160
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

RELATED PUBLICATION:
United States Department of the
Treasury. 1987 TAXPAYER OPINION SUR-
VEY. IRS Doc. 7292 (1-88).

*National Center for Juvenile Justice,
and Nebraska Commission on Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice*

**NEBRASKA JUVENILE COURT
RECORDS, 1975-1985 (ICPSR 8915)**

SUMMARY: Data in this collection provide information on the disposition of juvenile court cases in the state of Nebraska. The data files contain individual records on each delinquency, status offense, neglect, and dependency case disposed. Cases processed formally (with a petition) and those handled informally (without a petition) are included for most courts. Records contain a county code, the youth's date of birth, age at referral, sex, date of referral,

source of referral, number of prior referrals, care pending disposition, reason for referral, manner of handling, date of disposition, and case disposition. A case may have included more than one offense, but only the "most serious" offense (in the opinion of court personnel) is recorded. The majority of records also include information on diagnostic services needed, educational attainment, employment and school status, length of residence of child in county, child's living arrangements at referral, marital status of natural parents, combined family annual income, whether or not the youth was represented by counsel, and the occupation of the primary parent or guardian. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Records from the state of Nebraska's courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-11: Nebraska Juvenile Court Data, 1975-1985
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,454 to 6,091 per part
Variables: 40
Record Length: 69
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. JUVENILE COURT REPORT, 1975-1984. Nebraska Clearinghouse #L2500S002, 1976-1985.

William K. Apao

**IMPROVING PRISON CLASSIFICA-
TION PROCEDURES IN VERMONT:
APPLYING AN INTERACTION
MODEL, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 8933)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to develop and test an interactive model for classifying prisoners. The model includes person variables, environmental or situation variables, and prison-environmental interaction variables in order to study the interactions between individuals and their environments and to predict offender behaviors such as escape, misconduct, and violence. The model was designed to enhance the predictive validity of the National Institute of Corrections' classification system that was being used in Vermont prisons. Included are scores from the National Institute of Corrections' custody classification and reclassification instruments, scores from a needs assessment, sentencing information, and characteristics of

the prison in which the inmate was housed. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Inmates of state correctional facilities in Vermont.

SAMPLING: The sample consists of 982 inmates incarcerated in Vermont state correctional facilities who had at least 30 days to serve in their sentences. Median age of the sample was 25 years with a range of 15 to 69 years. Males constituted 97.5% of the sample and had a median minimum sentence of one year and a median maximum of three years.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 982
Variables: 617
Record Length: 1,923
Records Per Case: 1

*Malcolm W. Klein, Cheryl L. Maxson,
and Margaret A. Gordon*

POLICE RESPONSE TO STREET GANG VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA: IMPROVING THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS, 1985 (ICPSR 8934)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines gang and non-gang homicides as well as other types of offenses in small California jurisdictions. Data are provided on violent gang offenses and offenders as well as on a companion sample of non-gang offenses and offenders. Two separate data files are available, one for participants and one for incidents. The participant data include age, gender, race, and role of participants. The incident data include information from the "violent incident data collection form" (setting, auto involvement, and amount of property loss), and the "group indicators coding form" (argot, tattoos, clothing, and slang terminology). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Homicides and violent crimes in five small California jurisdictions.
SAMPLING: Separate gang-designated and non-gang-designated samples were selected from cases that included at least one named or described suspect between the ages of 10 and 30.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Incidents
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 273
Variables: 94
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Participants
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,006
Variables: 8
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Klein, M.W., M.A. Gordon, and C.L. Maxson. "The Impact of Police Investigations on Police-Reported Rates of Gang and Non-Gang Homicides." *CRIMINOLOGY* 24 (1986), 489-512.

Klein, M.W., M.A. Gordon, and C.L. Maxson. "Differences Between Gang and Non-Gang Homicides." *CRIMINOLOGY* 23 (1985), 209-222.

Klein, M.W., C.L. Maxson, and M.A. Gordon. *EVALUATION OF AN IMPORTED GANG VIOLENCE DETERRENCE PROGRAM: FINAL REPORT*. University of Southern California, 1984.

Susan Welch and Cassia Spohn

EFFECTS OF PRIOR RECORD IN SENTENCING RESEARCH IN A LARGE NORTHEASTERN CITY, 1968-1979: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8929)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the impact of defendants' prior criminal records on the sentencing of male and female defendants committing violent and non-violent crimes. The collection also provides data on which types of prior records most influenced the sentencing judges. Variables deal specifically with the defendant, the judge and the characteristics of the current case. Only cases that fell into one of 14 categories of common offenses were included. These offenses were murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault, minor assault, burglary, auto theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, forgery, sex offenses other than rape, drug possession, and driving while intoxicated. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All defendants in felony cases heard between 1968 and 1979 in a large northeastern city of the United States.
SAMPLING: Random sample of convicted defendants selected from a larger sample. The sample was stratified by the gender of the judge with sampling fractions of .2 for male judges and 1.0 for female judges, yielding a large number of female judges in the final sample.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,562
Variables: 19
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gruhl, J., C. Spohn, and S. Welch. "Women as Policymakers: The Case of Trial Judges." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE* 25 (1981), 308-322.

Spohn, C., and S. Welch. "The Effect of Prior Record in Sentencing Research: An Examination of the Assumption That Any Measure is Adequate." *JUSTICE QUARTERLY* 4 (1987), 287-302.

Uhlman, Thomas, M. "The Impact of Defendant Race in Trial-Court Sanctioning Decisions," in John A. Gardiner (ed.), *PUBLIC LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY*. New York: Praeger, 1977.

James Austin and Barry Krisberg

DIFFERENTIAL USE OF JAIL CONFINEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, AND YOLO COUNTIES, 1981 (ICPSR 8920)

SUMMARY: This study provides detailed information on inmate characteristics, length of time in jail, methods of release, conditions of release, disciplinary violations, and types of program participation while in jail. The file contains variables for each inmate, including information about inmates' demographic characteristics, current offenses, prior records, confinement conditions, disciplinary problems, and nature and time of disposition. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Sentenced and unsentenced inmates of jails in three California counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and "Yolo," a representative county.

SAMPLING: Sampling procedures vary by group and location: (1) Unsentenced inmates: A systematic sample was drawn at the point of booking at jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdiction. (2) Unsentenced inmates held more than 72 hours: Systematic samples with sampling fractions that vary by jurisdiction were drawn at the point of booking. Those who had not been taken in the first sample and who met the 72-hour criterion were taken. (3) Sentenced sample: Inmates in the sentenced group were sampled at the time of release from jail. Sampling fractions vary by jurisdictions. A total of 700 inmates was selected at each site over a 12-month period. Each sampled group contained between 200 and 300 inmates.

NOTE: A table in the codebook provides general information for each site: population characteristics, jail characteristics, crime and arrest rates, type of residency, average daily jail population, annual jail admissions, proportion pretrial, Federal Bureau of Investigation indexed crime rates, and felony arrest rates.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,103
Variables: 95
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg. *DIFFERENTIAL USE OF JAIL CONFINEMENT IN CALIFORNIA: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*. San Francisco, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Austin, James, and Barry Krisberg. *DIFFERENTIAL USE OF JAIL CONFINEMENT IN CALIFORNIA: FINAL REPORT*. San Francisco, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Deborah W. Denno

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF BIOSOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1959-1962: [PENNSYLVANIA] (ICPSR 8928)

SUMMARY: This study was designed to measure the effects of family background and developmental characteristics on school achievement and delinquency within a "high risk" sample of black youths. The study includes variables describing the mother and the child. Mother-related variables assess prenatal health, pregnancy and delivery complications, and socioeconomic status. Child-related variables focus on the child at age seven and include place in birth order, physical development, family constellation, socioeconomic status, verbal and spatial intelligence, and number of offenses.

CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Subjects were selected from a sample of 2,958 black children whose mothers participated in the Collaborative Perinatal Project at Pennsylvania Hospital between 1959 and 1962.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 987
Variables: 200
Record Length: 360
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Denno, Deborah W. "Sociological and Human Development Explanations of Crime: Conflict or Consensus?" *CRIMINOLOGY* 23 (1985), 711-741.

James Austin and Barry Krisberg

SUPERVISED PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS, 1979-1982: MIAMI, MILWAUKEE, AND PORTLAND (ICPSR 8919)

SUMMARY: This data collection effort was designed to assess the effects of different types of supervised pretrial release (SPR). Four major types of effects were examined: (1) defendants' behaviors while awaiting trial (failure to appear and arrests for new offenses), (2) the costs of SPR to victims and the criminal justice system, (3) pretrial release practices, and (4) jail populations. This study provides detailed information on criminal histories and arrests while awaiting trial for a selected group of defendants. Data are also available on services provided between arrest and disposition. The study produced four different data bases. The first, Supervised Release Information System (SRIS), contains intake information on current arrest, criminal record, socio-economic status, ties with the community, contact with mental health and substance abuse facilities, and pretrial release decisions. The release section of this data base contains information on services provided, intensity of supervision, termination from program, personal characteristics at termination, criminal charges at disposition, and new charges resulting from arrests while under pretrial status. The Arrest Data Base includes variables on type and number of crimes committed by SPR defendants, property costs to victims, personal injury costs, and court disposition for each offense. The Retrospective Data Base supplies variables on charges filed and method of release, personal characteristics, length of pretrial incarceration, bail, whether the defendant was rebooked during the pretrial period, charge at disposition, sentence, total court appearances, and total failures to appear in court (FTAs). The Jail Population Data Base contains monthly counts of jail population and average daily population. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Felony defendants eligible for pretrial release or supervised release in Dade County (Miami) Florida, Milwaukee County (Milwaukee) Wisconsin, and Multnomah County (Portland) Oregon. SAMPLING: (1) Supervised Release Information System (SRIS): 3,232 felony defendants were selected from the three sites between 1980 and 1982, including those defendants who were unable to gain pretrial release due to seriousness of their prior records, but were judged by the court to be suitable for release with supervision. Of these, 1,692 cases entered the experimental program. (2) Arrest Data Base: A sample of 245 arrests involving 205 SPR defendants during the experimental period was drawn. (3) Retrospective Data Base: A random sample of approximately 400 felony defendants drawn from booking logs in each site for 1980 and again for 1981 was selected. The 1980 sample was drawn from a list of 1,258 defendants in the 12-month period prior to project start-up. The 1981 sample was selected from 1,040 defendants in the 12-month period the SPR program was in operation. This sample provides baseline data that can be compared with the SRIS database. (4) Jail Population Data Base: This sample consists of monthly observation for periods of time that vary by site. For Miami the dates were January 1979 to October 1981, for Milwaukee, December 1979 to August 1981, and for Portland, January 1980 to November 1981.

NOTE: The unit of observation for the Supervised Release Information System (SRIS) and the Retrospective Data Base is the defendant. The unit of observation for the Arrest Data Base is the arrest, and the unit of observation for the Jail Population Data Base is the month. Not all of the files provided by the principal investigators are completely documented. Also, the number of records for some files is greater than the number expected for unknown reasons. For three of the files, a separate file is provided with duplicate records only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Parts 1,2: Master Intake and Duplicated Intake File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,232 and 8 Variables: approx. 59 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 6	Parts 3,4: Master Release and Duplicated Release File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,699 and 2 Variables: approx. 85 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 9
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Part 5: Merged Intake and Release
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,672
Variables: approx. 141
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 15

Part 6: Arrest Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 245
Variables: approx. 115
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

Parts 7, 8: Retrospective Data and Duplicated Retrospective Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,415 and 28
Variables: approx. 52
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

Part 9: Miami Jail Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 34
Variables: 9
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Milwaukee Jail Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20
Variables: 4
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 11: Portland Jail Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 23
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Litsky. EVALUATION OF THE FIELD TEST OF SUPERVISED PRETRIAL RELEASE: FINAL REPORT. San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Litsky. SUPERVISED PRETRIAL RELEASE TEST DESIGN EVALUATION: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

Austin, James, and Paul Litsky. EVALUATION OF PRETRIAL SUPERVISED RELEASE PROGRAM: FINAL EVALUATION DESIGN REPORT. San Francisco, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1984.

James Austin

PRISON CROWDING AND FORCED RELEASES IN ILLINOIS, 1979-1982 (ICPSR 8921)

SUMMARY: These data were collected in the Illinois prison system where, in response to a prison overcrowding crisis, approximately two-thirds of the inmates released by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) were discharged prior to serving their expected sentences. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of an early release program on prisoners, prison populations, offense rates, local criminal justice systems, and the general public. The files contain extensive Federal

Bureau of Investigation arrest history information and other personal and social indicators describing inmates released from the state prison system. Data are available for three comparison groups: (1) a sample of prisoners who served their regular sentences prior to the "forced release" program, (2) a group that served regular sentences after implementation of the program, and (3) a group of inmates who were released early under the program (i.e., before serving their full sentences). The "inmate jacket file," which is the comprehensive institutional file maintained for all inmates, contains variables for each inmate on social and personal characteristics, criminal history, risk scales, court decisions for each offense, institutional conduct, prior release and return records, method of release, condition of supervision, and parole violation records. The arrest file includes variables which describe the type and number of charges at arrest, case disposition of each charge, probation length, incarceration length, admission and release dates, and release type. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Inmates released from Illinois prisons between July 1979 and December 1982.

SAMPLING: A total of 1,600 inmates was randomly selected from the IDOC automatic information system's records of inmates released between July 1979 and December 1982. Of these, inmate jackets were located for 1,557 cases and arrest history information was available for 1,430 of the cases. Of the 1,557 inmates included in the study, 355 were released prior to June 1, 1980. The remaining 1,202 inmates were released during the operation of the program. Not all of these were early releases. Some inmates served their normal expected sentences.

NOTE: Names of inmates were blanked for reasons of confidentiality. The unit of observation for Part 1, the Inmate Jacket File, is the individual inmate, while the unit of observation for the Arrest Rap Sheet file is the arrest.

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

Part 1: Inmate Jacket
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,557
Variables: 94
Record Length: 310
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Arrest Rap Sheet
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,361
Variables: 22
Record Length: 70
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, and Paul Kitsky. "Using Early Release to Relieve

Prison Crowding: A Dilemma in Public Policy." CRIME AND DELINQUENCY 32 (1984), 405-502.

Susan Pennell, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson

GUARDIAN ANGELS: CITIZEN RESPONSE TO CRIME IN SELECTED CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1984 (ICPSR 8935)

SUMMARY: This study was designed to assess the effects of the activities of the Guardian Angels on citizens' fear of crime, incidence of crime, and police officers' perceptions of the Guardian Angels. The data, which were collected in several large American cities, provide information useful for evaluating the activities of the Guardian Angels from the perspectives of transit riders, residents, merchants, and police officers. Respondents who were transit riders were asked to provide information on their knowledge of and contacts with the Angels, attitudes toward the group, feelings of safety on public transit, victimization experience, and demographic characteristics. Police officers were asked about their knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, opinions regarding the benefits and effectiveness of the group, and law enforcement experiences. Data for residents and merchants include demographic characteristics, general problems in the neighborhood, opinions regarding crime problems, crime prevention activities, fear of crime, knowledge of the Angels, attitudes toward the group, and victimization experiences. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Part 1: Transit riders in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City. Part 2: Patrol officers in Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York City, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Part 3: Housing units in an area of 86 city blocks in downtown San Diego. Part 4: Businesses in the downtown San Diego area that were open between 7 and 11 pm.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Convenience sample of users of public transportation. Part 2: Convenience sample of patrol officers present for duty on date of survey. Part 3: Random sampling of housing units. Respondents were selected from within selected housing units. Part 4: Random selection of businesses.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Transit Riders
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 286
Variables: 22
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Police Officers
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 444
Variables: 26
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Residents
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 130
Variables: 105
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 4: Merchants
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 110
Variables: 115
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson. GUARDIAN ANGELS: AN ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN RESPONSE TO CRIME: VOLUME 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments, 1985.

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson. GUARDIAN ANGELS: AN ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN RESPONSE TO CRIME: VOLUME 2 - TECHNICAL REPORT. San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments, 1985.

Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Joel Henderson. GUARDIAN ANGELS: AN ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN RESPONSE TO CRIME: VOLUME 3 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS. San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments, 1985.

Margaret A. Zahn and Marc Riedel

NATURE AND PATTERNS OF HOMICIDE IN EIGHT AMERICAN CITIES, 1978 (ICPSR 8936)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains detailed information on homicides in eight United States cities: Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Oakland, and "Ashton" (a representative large western city). Detailed characteristics for each homicide victim include time and date of homicide, age, gender, race, place of birth, marital status, living arrangement, occupation, socioeconomic status (SES), employment status, method of assault, location where homicide occurred, relationship of victim to offender, circumstances surrounding death, precipitation or resistance of victim, physical evidence collected, victim's drug history, victim's prior criminal record, and number of offenders identified. Data on up to two offenders and three witnesses are also available including the criminal history, justice system disposition, and age, sex, and race of each of-

fender. Information on the age, sex, and race of each witness also was collected as were data on witness type (police informant, child, eyewitness, etc.). Finally, information from the medical examiner's records including results of narcotics and blood alcohol tests of the victim are provided. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Cases in the United States defined by each city's police department and medical examiner as homicide.
SAMPLING: A purposive sample of eight cities was selected based on geographic region, population size, and whether their eleven-year homicide trend line followed or diverged from respective regional trend lines. Dallas, St. Louis, and "Ashton" diverged from regional patterns, while the other cities in the sample—Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Memphis, and Oakland—followed them. Within each city, all homicide cases were coded, except in Chicago, where a fifty-percent systematic random sample of homicide cases was drawn.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,748
Variables: 214
Record Length: 214
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Riedel, M., M. Zahn, and L.F. Mock. THE NATURE AND PATTERNS OF AMERICAN HOMICIDE. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1985: MARITAL HISTORY AND FERTILITY (ICPSR 8899)

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also included are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, data pertaining to marital history and fertility are included in the file. Men who were ever married

(currently widowed, divorced, separated, or married) aged 15 and over were asked the number of times married and if the first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce. Ever married women aged 15 and over were asked the number of times married, date of marriage, date of widowhood or divorce, and if divorced the date of separation of the household for as many as three marriages. Questions on fertility were asked of ever married women 15 years and over and never married women 18 years and over. These questions included number of liveborn children, and date of birth, sex, and current residence for as many as five children. In addition, women between the ages of 18 and 39 were asked how many children they expect to have during their remaining childbearing years. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.

SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 71,000 households.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 165,471
Variables: approx 588
Record Length: 702
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS. "Fertility of American Women: June, 1985." Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.

Michael K. Block and Fredrick C. Nold

DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT [UNITED STATES]: THE READY-MIX CONCRETE INDUSTRY, 1970-1980 (ICPSR 9040)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to explore the relationship between profit levels in the concrete industry and the antitrust enforcement activities undertaken by the United States Department of Justice in nineteen cities over an eleven-year period. The data collection is composed mainly of published aggregate data on ready-mix concrete costs and prices. Profits and estimates of collusive markups in this industry can be calculated and related to antitrust enforcement efforts. Variables

include measures of wages and materials costs, prices of concrete products, number of building permits issued, gasoline prices, the consumer price index, number of laborers employed, unemployment rates, measures of change in the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division budget, change in number of DOJ permanent enforcement personnel, and number of antitrust criminal actions initiated by DOJ against ready-mix concrete users, producers of related products, producers of substitutes for ready-mix products, and ready-mix producers. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: The sample consists of 19 representative cities in the United States. **NOTE:** The data collection is a pooled time-series of cross-sections: data are presented for the years 1970-1980, although data for 1969 are available for a limited number of variables. The three files supply data for varying units of time (months, quarter, years).

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

Part 1: Month, City-Month Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,736 Variables: 32 Record Length: 166 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Quarter, City-Quarter Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 836 Variables: 37 Record Length: 158 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Year, City-Year Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 228
Variables: 35
Record Length: 153
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Clabault, J.M., and M.K. Block. *SHERMAN ACT INDICTMENTS, 1955-1980*. New York: Federal Legal Publications, 1981.

Block, M.K., F.C. Nold, and J.G. Sidak. "The Deterrent Effect of Antitrust Enforcement." *JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY* 89 (1981), 429-445.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

**JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1984:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8940)**

SUMMARY: This data collection describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status and dependency cases). This collection is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts, a record inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1984 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,093
Variables: 26
Record Length: 139
Records Per Case: 1

George F. Cole and Barry Mahoney

**FINES AS A CRIMINAL SANCTION:
PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES OF
TRIAL COURT JUDGES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1985 (ICPSR 8945)**

SUMMARY: These data were collected to examine the practices and views of state trial court judges with respect to their use of fines as a criminal sanction. Respondents were asked about the composition of their caseloads, sentencing practices (including fines imposed for various circumstances), available information about the offender at time of sentencing, enforcement and collection procedures in their courts, and their attitudes toward the use of fines. In addition to questions concerning the judges' use of fines and other sanctions, the questionnaire presented the judges with hypothetical cases. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All state court judges of general jurisdiction and limited, but not special, jurisdiction in the United States.
SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,265
Variables: 144
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cole, G.F., B. Mahoney, M. Thornton, and R.A. Hanson. *THE PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES REGARDING FINES AS A CRIMINAL SANCTION*. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1987.

Thomas Marvell and Carlisle Moody

**STATE APPELLATE COURT ADAPTA-
TION TO CASELOAD INCREASE,
1968-1984: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 8262)**

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the impact of caseload pressures on both intermediate appellate courts and supreme courts for each state in the nation. The data describe in detail the changes made by appellate courts and supply information related to each change. These changes include (1) adding judges, law clerks and staff attorneys, (2) expanding or creating intermediate appellate courts, (3) reducing panel size, (4) using summary procedures, (5) curtailing opinion practices by deciding cases without opinion or unpublished and memo opinions, and (6) curtailing oral argument length. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All state appellate courts in the United States.
NOTE: These data are organized in a time-series cross-sectional design.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,020
Variables: 260
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 26

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Marvell, Thomas, and Carlisle Moody. *STATE APPELLATE COURT ADAPTATION TO CASELOAD GROWTH: FINAL REPORT*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

The University of Chicago. Center for Health Administration Studies, and National Opinion Research Center

SURVEY OF HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURES, 1963 (ICPSR 7741)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data were re-processed to correct for the loss of a significant number of cases when last processed. Standard machine-readable documentation was prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. CLASS II

NOTE: The age distribution for the 7,803 respondents in this dataset was: 65-74 (N=474), 75-84 (N=206), 85+ (N=39). This 1963 survey was authorized in order to compare conditions with those found in similar studies in 1953 and 1958. A later Survey of Health Services Utilization and Expenditures was conducted in 1971 (ICPSR 7740), and is available through ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,803
Variables: 152
Record Length: 297
Records Per Case: 5

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Adolescent and Adult History, Alcohol Consumption, Measures of Depression, and Drug Abuse files have been added to this collection. CLASS II (Parts 1-5), and CLASS IV (Parts 6-9)

NOTE: The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey was conducted for three distinct populations: Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Currently only the Mexican Americans portion of the study is available for Parts 1-5. The two other population groups will be added to these parts as the data are released by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data for all three

groups are included in Parts 6-9, and consequently the case counts for these four files are greater than those for Parts 1-5. The data for Parts 6-9 contain blanks.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + SPSS Control Cards (Parts 1-5)
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each (Parts 1-5), and LRECL (Parts 6-9)

Part 6: Adolescent and Adult History Questionnaire	Part 7: Measures of Depression
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,643	Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 704	Variables: approx. 192
Record Length: 1,300	Record Length: 520
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Alcohol Consumption	Part 9: Drug Abuse
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653	Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 185	Variables: approx. 136
Record Length: 560	Record Length: 450
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Federal Judicial Center

FEDERAL COURT CASES: INTEGRATED DATA BASE, 1970-1984 (ICPSR 8429)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The codebook has been revised to facilitate ease of use and to reflect that the names of appellants and appellees have been deleted for reasons of confidentiality. CLASS IV

NOTE: For the appellate data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for the criminal data is a single defendant.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 29 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-14: Criminal Terminations, 1970-1983	Parts 15-28: Appellate Terminations, 1971-1984
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 39,450 to 62,500 per part	Cases: 12,480 to 31,200 per part
Variables: 39	Variables: 64
Record Length: 122	Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 29: Appellate Pending, 1984
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,800
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Thomas F. Juster, Martha S. Hill, Frank P. Stafford, and Jacquelynne Eccles Parsons

TIME USE LONGITUDINAL PANEL STUDY, 1975-1981 (ICPSR 9054)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Three new parts have been added: 1975 adult activity records, 1981 adult/child activity records, and a merged file of husband/wife data for 1975 and 1981. Additional and revised documentation includes a User's Guide, 1975 subject index, occupation and industry codes, and codebooks for the new data files as well as for the 1981 household, respondent, spouse, and child data. CLASS III

NOTE: The 1975 household data, respondent data (N=1519), and spouse data (N=887) for the panel are contained in ICPSR 7580. The 1975-1976 time use data are also available in combination with AMERICANS' USE OF TIME, 1965-1966 (Philip E. Converse and John F. Robinson) in ICPSR 7796.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image (Parts 1-3), and OSIRIS (Parts 4-6)

Part 4: Adult Activity Records, 1975	Part 5: Adult/Child Activity Records, 1981
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 164,059	Cases: 121,170
Variables: 26	Variables: 43
Record Length: 44	Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Husband/Wife Merged File,
1975 and 1981
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 868
Variables: 7,675
Record Length: 19,445
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data values on
some cases were changed for the following
variables: 99-101, 112-120, 134-142, 145,
146, 148-150, 164-166, 631, and 632.
New values were supplied by the Bureau
of the Census. CLASS II

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,785
Variables: 1,040
Record Length: 1,850
Records Per Case: 28

*World Bank. International Finance
Division*

**WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1986
(ICPSR 8313)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1986
have been added to this collection.
CLASS IV

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,686
Variables: approx. 204
Record Length: 201
Records Per Case: 1

The New York Times

**NEW YORK TIMES SURVEY, DECEM-
BER 1985 (ICPSR 8690)**

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,354
Variables: 90
Record Length: 120
Records Per Case: 1

National Center for Juvenile Justice

**JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1983:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8656)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal in-
vestigator has provided the ICPSR with a
revised dataset. The logical record length
of the data is now 139 characters. 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: 139
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The following
files have been added to this collection:
Property Stolen and Recovered, 1976 and
1986 (Parts 39 and 44), and Police
Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1976 and 1986
(Parts 41 and 46). CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 36 data files +
machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 39: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1976	Part 41: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1976
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,037	Cases: 14,519
Variables: 1,130	Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 8,852	Record Length: 5,523
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 44: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1986	Part 46: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1986
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,028	Cases: 17,442
Variables: 1,130	Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 8,852	Record Length: 5,523
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

**CENSUS OF STATE FELONY
COURTS, 1985: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 8667)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data and
the accompanying documentation have
been revised. 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: 3,590
Variables: 48
Record Length: 193
Records Per Case: 3

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE, 1952-1986 (ICPSR 8475)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data from four more biennial election studies have been added to extend the period covered by this collection to 1986. A new hardcopy codebook is now available. This study was formerly titled AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES DATA SOURCEBOOK, 1952-1978 (ICPSR 8475). CLASS IV

NOTE: This datafile is a replacement for AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES DATA SOURCEBOOK, 1952-

1978 (ICPSR 8475). Users should note that the title of the collection has changed but the study number remains the same. This datafile was originally conceived as part of the production of the printed volume, AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES DATA SOURCEBOOK, 1952-1978 (see citation below), and as such, contains many indices especially created for that volume. A new edition of the Sourcebook incorporating a number of additional tables and extending tabular presentations through 1986 is forthcoming. This file contains only a subset of the variables from the total ANES series. Variables selected for inclusion were those most central to the research program of the election studies and which appeared in at least three of the surveys. Variables have been

recorded to be consistent across the time span.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,517
Variables: 681
Record Length: 707
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Miller, Warren E., Arthur H. Miller and Edward J. Schneider. AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES DATA SOURCEBOOK, 1952-1978. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1980.

Additions to the Guide

The following new data collections were released in the *Guide to Resources and Services, 1988-1989* that was published in August 1988. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletin*. Revisions and updates to the *Guide* follow this section.

Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart

EURO-BAROMETER 25: HOLIDAY TRAVEL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, APRIL 1986 (ICPSR 8616)

SUMMARY: This study focuses on European vacation practices and on an assortment of environmental issues. Respondents were asked to assess the state of the environment both nationally and in the world at large, to judge the severity of current environmental problems, and to respond to suggestions regarding future changes in conservation practices and policies. Individuals who went away on holiday in 1985 were asked a series of questions regarding the types of areas visited, holiday accommodations, methods of transportation, and level of satisfaction with their holidays. As in previous studies in this series, respondents continued to be monitored on attitudes toward the European Economic Community, life satisfaction, and social goals. All respondents were asked questions on such subjects as the trustworthiness of other nationalities and important problems that are debated in the European Parliament. In addition, the respondent's political orientation, outlook for the future, and socioeconomic and

demographic characteristics were probed. CLASS I

UNIVERSE: Population of youth and adults aged 15 and over in the 13 countries of the European Community: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.

SAMPLING: Multi-stage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples.

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: 11,831
Variables: 315
Record Length: 365
Records Per Case: 6

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inglehart, Ronald. "Post-Materialism in an Environment of Insecurity." AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW 75, 4 (December 1981). French version: "Le Post-Materialisme face a la crise." FUTURIBLES (September 1982).

Inglehart, Ronald. THE SILENT REVOLUTION: CHANGING VALUES AND POLITICAL STYLES AMONG WESTERN PUBLICS. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1977.

Inglehart, Ronald. "The Changing Structure of Political Cleavages in Western

Society" in Russell Dalton, et al. (eds) ELECTORAL CHANGE: REALIGNMENT AND DEALIGNMENT IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION RETURNS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1986 (ICPSR 8907)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this collection is to extend detailed study of electoral and governmental processes in the United States to the state and local levels and to encourage comparative analyses of voting patterns, political party competition, and partisan control between different states or regions. The collection provides election data at the county, constituency, and candidate levels for state legislative races contested in the United States between 1968 and 1986. General election returns for all fifty states are included, as well as primary election returns for sixteen southern and border states and basic information on voter registration for all states having statewide registration. Data include county-level returns for all major and minor political parties that contested elections for seats in state legislatures, individual candidate totals at both the county and constituency levels, incumbency status, total number of votes cast for all candidates in an election, each candidate's percentage of the vote, and several measures comparing a candidate's performance with those of his or her rivals. CLASS I

UNIVERSE: Members of the voting age population of the United States from 1968 through 1986.

NOTE: The first edition of this dataset contains general election returns from 1968 through 1986 for fifteen states which used single-member state legislative districts exclusively during this period. These states are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Candidate and Constituency Statistics Data	Part 2: Candidate and Constituency Base (or "Raw") Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,917	Cases: 114,515
Variables: 23	Variables: 16
Record Length: 118	Record Length: 91
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3-12: County-Level Data for 1968,1970,1972,1974,1976, 1978,1980,1982,1984,1986

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 949
Variables: 58 to 77 per part
Record Length: 386 to 519 per part
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics*

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1985: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 8905)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous, comprehensive flow of data on the buying habits of American consumers. In addition, these data are employed to maintain and to review the Consumer Price Index. The Diary, or recordkeeping, component of the CES contains expenditure data for items purchased on a daily or weekly basis. Participants from consumer units, which are roughly equivalent to households, are asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Diaries are designed to record information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical

supplies, and personal care products and services. Information is also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, member earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Total United States civilian non-institutionalized population.

SAMPLING: This survey is based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame (i.e., the list from which housing units were chosen) for this survey was generated from the 1970 Census 100 percent detail file. Each selected sample unit is requested to keep two one-week diaries of expenditures over consecutive weeks. The earliest possible day for placing a diary with a household is predesignated so that each day of the week has an equal chance to start the reference week and the diaries are evenly spaced throughout the year. During the last six weeks of the year, the diary sample is supplemented to twice its normal size to increase the reportings of types of expenditures unique to the holiday season.

NOTE: The codebook for this data collection is machine-readable only. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse, and the Detailed Expenditures (EXPN) files present weekly data at the universal code (UCC) level.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,4,7,10: Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income	Parts 2,5,8,11: Member Characteristics
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,441 to 3,612 per part	Cases: 6,323 to 9,353 per part
Variables: approx. 165	Variables: approx. 43
Record Length: 1,252	Record Length: 245
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3,6,9,12: Detailed Expenditures
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 96,078 to 137,719 per part
Record Length: 40
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1984" (Bulletin 2267). Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1986.

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Consumer Expenditure Survey: Diary Survey, 1982-1983" (Bulletin 2245). Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1986.

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL AND JAIL-LEVEL DATA, 1986 (ICPSR 8871)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in Federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All city and county jails in the United States.

SAMPLING: A stratified simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the National Jail Census, 1983.

NOTE: The Census Bureau used a 9-digit Government Identification number in order to uniquely identify each jail. Due to restrictions in OSIRIS, this variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables in order to identify a particular jail.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 1: Jail-level Data	Part 2: Jurisdiction-level Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,137	Cases: 868
Variables: 176	Variables: 174
Record Length: 740	Record Length: 695
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

James N. Morgan

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1985 (ICPSR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1985 have been added to this collection. **CLASS II**

NOTE: The family file requires one magnetic tape at 6250 b.p.i. or four to five tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The family-individual file requires four tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or twelve to fourteen tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The nonrespondent family-individual file requires three tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or nine tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Weights are required for analysis. They are different for individuals and for families. Each additional year of data has been merged into both the family and the family-individual datasets. The study was initially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Later funding was provided by the United States Departments of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), Labor, and Agriculture, and the National Institute of Aging. The Sloan, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations have provided supplementary grants. The project is currently funded by the National Science Foundation.

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

Part 1: Family	Part 2: Family-Individual
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,032	Cases: 20,680
Variables: 10,898	Variables: 11,482
Record Length: 21,768	Record Length: 23,001
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Family-Individual Nonrespondent
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,984
Variables: 11,482
Record Length: 23,001
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Wave VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module data are now available. **CLASS IV**

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

Part 25: Wave VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 44,500
Variables: approx. 1,190
Record Length: 6,400
Records Per Case: 1

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

MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1968-1978 [VOLUME I], 1979-1980 [VOLUME II], 1981-1982 [VOLUME III], 1983-1984 [VOLUME IV], AND 1985 [VOLUME V] (ICPSR 7632)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Mortality data for 1985 have been added to this collection. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Data for the years 1968-1980 (Volumes I and II) are Class I. The years 1981-1982 (Volume III) and 1983-1985 (Volumes IV and V) are Class IV. The reason-for-death codes and the number of variables in Volume I are different from those in Volume II. The number of variables and the format in Volume III, IV and V are different from both Volumes I and II.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 18 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image and OSIRIS for the years 1968-1980, Logical Record Length for the years 1981-1985

Part 23: Mortality, 1985
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,089,378
Variables: 53
Record Length: 159
Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/The New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL SURVEYS OF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1985 (ICPSR 8549)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation has

been prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. **CLASS II**

NOTE: There is a weight variable for the United States survey which must be used in any analysis. There is no weight variable for the Japanese survey.

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

Part 1: July 11-15:	Part 2: July 16-21:
Japan	United States
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,428	Cases: 1,569
Variables: 232	Variables: 134
Record Length: 376	Record Length: 167
Records Per Case: 6	Records Per Case: 3

Herbert M. Kritzer, David M. Trubek, William L. F. Felstiner, Joel B. Grossman, and Austin Sarat

CIVIL LITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1977-1979 (ICPSR 7994)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data and new documentation completely replace previously released files for this collection. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Documentation for this collection is machine-readable only. The unit of analysis is the "dispute" or "case." The data collection consists of four files, the first two of which are hierarchical and variably blocked and the last two of which are rectangular. In Part 1, there are 75,996 records generated from data gathered on approximately 4,050 disputes. The number of records per case varies depending upon the characteristics of the dispute. There are 40 possible record types that may describe a dispute. Examples include (1) "institutional" records, which record the basic events that transpired during a dispute, (2) "appeals" records, which document the events surrounding the appeal of a case, and (3) the "relations with opponent" records, which provide data on the nature of the relationship between the opposing parties in a dispute. The average record length for Part 1 is 142 characters, and the maximum record length is 1,025 characters. In Part 2, the microcomputer version of the dataset described above, there are 89,607 records generated from the same 4,050 disputes. The average record length is 112 characters with the maximum length being 231

characters. Parts 1 and 2 are documented by the same codebook. Column locations for the first record of the twelfth record type in the microcomputer data should be increased by 13 to match the data. The other records in this group are correctly documented.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Comprehensive Datafile of Civil Litigation Reports: Mainframe Computers	Part 2: Comprehensive Datafile of Civil Litigation Reports: Micro Computers
File Structure: hierarchical in variable blocked format	File Structure: hierarchical in variable blocked format
Cases: 4,046	Cases: 4,046
Variables: 2,000	Variables: 2,000

Part 3: Household Screener	Part 4: Organizational Screener
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,202	Cases: 1,516
Variables: approx. 1,874	Variables: approx. 742
Record Length: 4,371	Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Police Employee (LEOKA) data for 1977 and 1985 are now available. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 36 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 33: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1977	Part 38: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1985
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,230	Cases: 17,268
Variables: 2,256	Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 5,523	Record Length: 5,523
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

CROSSTABS

CROSSTABS is an instructional program designed to teach the use and interpretation of crosstabulation. The program is entirely self-documenting and can be used by students after minimal instruction. Two ICPSR datasets are included on the disk: a subset of the AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (1,989 cases, 50 variables) and a subset dealing with the districts, traits and behaviors of the House of Representatives in the 99th Congress (435 cases, 45 variables). A 100-page workbook, *Crosstabs: Student Workbook for American Government* by Kenneth Janda and Philip A. Schrodt (Houghton Mifflin, 1987) is available to use with the program. While originally designed for use in an introductory American politics class, the program would also be appropriate for courses in research methods, Congress, voting behavior, or public opinion. Capabilities of CROSSTABS include displaying data by frequency, row percentages, column percentages, and total percentage; display or suppression of missing values; use of a control variable; printing of the screen display; and display of the original text of questions in the election data set and variable descriptions in the Congress data set. The program is controlled using pull-down menus.

The program runs on the Macintosh 512 and Macintosh Plus (400K disks), MS-DOS machines, and the Apple IIE with 128K and two disk drives. The full Macintosh interface is implemented in the Macintosh version and is simulated with cursor controls in the other two versions. The program requires no additional software beyond the operating system.

Potential users of CROSSTABS should note that two versions of the program are currently available. The first version contains an incomplete sample of respondents (1,131 cases) in the VOTERS file while the corrected version contains the full sample (1,989 cases). The *Student Workbook* matches the first version. Both the program and the *Workbook* will be revised following the 1988 election.

To request information and desk copies, contact Houghton Mifflin toll-free at 800/445-6575 (East), 800/323-5663 (Midwest), 800/558-TEXT (South) or 800/992-5122 (West). The software itself is not copy protected and is free to adopters of the workbook or to adopters of *The Challenge of Democracy: Government in America* by Ken Janda, Jerry Goldman, and Jeff Berry.

Micro Software Bulletin Board

KWIC Text Index

The KWIC Text Index is a utility to create a keyword-in-context index file for any text file, which may be set to index specified words, all words, or all words except those in an ignore file.

KWIC requires an IBM PC or compatible with 256K (640K recommended) and one disk drive (hard disk recommended). KWIC requires standard ASCII files.

KWIC creates an alphabetized file of the keywords-in-context contained in the text file using an index request list and a standard ignore file. An index request list can be created using WLIST which is part of the KWIC software package. WLIST will read through the ASCII file and pull out all the unique words. The user can edit and use this list as the index request list. Also, a word processor can be used to create the index request files. All searches are case insensitive. KWIC also accepts phrases and words with wildcards.

For more information on KWIC Text Index software (\$45) and a catalog of over 200 other low cost programs, contact National Collegiate Software Clearinghouse, Box 8101, Raleigh, NC 27695, (919) 737-3067.

Call for Papers

The Journal of the American Statistical Association (JASA) is planning to publish a special section on "Social Statistics and Public Policy for the 1990s." This publication is sponsored by the Social Statistics Section of the ASA. The 50-page section will include about ten papers on the goals, substance, data content, design, and performance of national and international statistical systems as they relate to issues of public policy for the next decade. The general topic should be of interest to persons who do not consider themselves to be statisticians but who have something to say on statistics in the service of analyses of public policy. Persons who have never before published in JASA are particularly invited to contribute articles. Possible topics include longitudinal and repeated cross-sectional surveys; event histories; international, federal, state, and local statistics; historical time series; modeling; social accounting; the history of specific statistical programs; analytical consequences of nonsampling error and population undercounts; needs for new data bases or methodologies; and improved ways of gathering data for answering public policy questions. The section is expected to be published sometime in 1990 or early 1991.

Please direct inquiries to the editor of the special section: Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, or call (212) 661-0280. Persons interested in contributing an article should first submit a short abstract of the planned article; this abstract must be received by the editor by September 30, 1988. The editor has indicated, however, that he will consider submissions after this date if possible.

Annual APDU Conference

The Association of Public Data Users (APDU), an active network of data users, producers, and distributors concerned with the collection and dis-

semination of public data, has scheduled its thirteenth annual conference for October 19-21, 1988, in Washington, D.C.

ADPU88 will open with a Census Workshop at 1 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon at which representatives from the Bureau of the Census and conference attendees will discuss changes in content from the 1980 to the 1990 decennial censuses, proposed census products, and current research and thinking on disclosure avoidance.

The workshop is an excellent forum for the discussion of controversial issues in the past year or two concerning the decennial census, such as the Office of Management and Budget's eleventh hour decision to disapprove the questionnaire.

Sessions on Thursday will focus on the use of public data for election purposes, the archival function of the federal government, sources and uses of health statistics, and private sector activities and products of interest to data users.

Friday will open with a report on issues and policies affecting the collection and dissemination of public data by Katherine Wallman, Executive Director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. Concurrent sessions in the morning will bring attendees up-to-date on programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, applications of data collected in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and data collections of the Veterans Administration and the Internal Revenue Service. Sessions moderator Janie Harris of Cornell University has promised to bring the conference to a close with a "fireworks session" on public policies that affect data availability.

Registration brochures for the Annual Conference are available from the office of the Association of Public Data Users, 87 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08544, (609) 452-6025.

Member Services Suggestions

ICPSR's Member Services staff would like to suggest several ways in which members can receive the best service possible. The following will assure better service and turnaround on data and codebook orders.

- Data orders submitted via the CDNet ORDER capability are given priority when the workload is heavy; non-CDNet orders now have a turnaround time that frequently exceeds the normal 2-3 weeks. Official Representatives who cannot use CDNet should contact ICPSR for assistance.
- CDNet keeps a running tally of the tape footage needed for any order during submission. To help keep track, use the rule of 2,300 feet for each magnetic tape needed (e.g. 4,900 feet for an order will require 3 tapes, etc.)
- CDNet supplies information on footage for all data collections in the holdings. Simply proceed with the ORDER option, specifying the collection of interest. Afterward, cancel the ORDER if you do not wish to order the data at that time.
- Please note that CDNet now has a MESSAGE capability that allows ORs to communicate with ICPSR electronically without charge. Just use your CDNet account and request the MESSAGE option. Special instructions for any CDNet data order can be appended to the order before it is submitted and do not need to be sent in a separate message.
- CDNet now provides a list of recently released collections. This is essentially the same information that is part of the ICPSR Hotline. Simply use the "Hotline" option in the "Message" procedure.
- Data orders that require special services such as revised dataset names, etc., are treated as any other special request and could

take 6-8 weeks to process. CDNet users can make such changes to their orders as they prepare them for submission.

- If you need a resupply of a recently ordered data collection, for whatever reason, simply reorder via CDNET, noting the reason for the reorder. We will contact you if further information is needed.
- If magnetic tapes are sent in anticipation of future data orders, include a note to that effect in the shipment. Given the current volume of orders, it is no longer practical for ICPSR to contact everyone who sends a magnetic tape without instructions and for which there is no order in the queue.
- Users can save \$3 per volume shipping and handling charges if they prepay orders for additional codebooks by check. For such orders, ICPSR pays shipping and handling costs. Consult the back of the Guide to Resources and Services for the price list.
- If possible, when phoning ICPSR give a telephone number where we can leave a message in case we need to contact you.

Forthcoming...

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

General Election Data for the United States, 1986-1987

CBS News/New York Times National and Local Surveys, 1987

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1985-1986

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1984 Panel: Health-Wealth Merged File

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985

National Black Election Study, 1984

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986 (Revised Questionnaire)

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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-five 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 325 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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