

The Statistical System Under Stress: Framing an Agenda for Success

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... the quality of our statistical data is a vital factor in making sound judgments possible. Good statistics do not guarantee good policies, but they are part of the framework of decision-making which makes good policies more likely.

*Senator Paul Sarbanes,
 from a 1986 hearing
 of the Joint Economic Committee*

The U.S. federal statistical system has long been a source of pride—for its objectivity and integrity, and for the dedication of those who work in the statistical agencies. During the present decade, however, many administration policymakers have questioned the basic responsibility of the Federal Government to gather and disseminate statistics and have encouraged a shift of some statistical activities to the private sector. Simultaneously, officials at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) have been more concerned about the “burden” imposed by data collection processes than with the benefits offered by the statistics.

What are the philosophical and practical stresses that may threaten the quality of our nation’s statistical base? How serious are these stresses? Are there signs that statistical programs and products are deteriorating? What actions may be needed now to avert serious future consequences of present strains on the system? As we look to the arrival of a new Administration and a new Congress, it is timely to assess recent stresses on the statistical system and to pose an agenda for needed action.

Fiscal Budget Constraints

Perhaps most obvious among the developments that have affected federal statistical activities during the present decade have been limitations on the funds devoted to these programs. Across-the-board cuts in expenditures for fiscal year 1982 had the most profound effect on the agencies’ ability to maintain programs then in operation. And twice again, in 1986 and in 1988, across-the-board budget cuts reduced resource levels below the initial recommendations of the Administration and the Congress. In constant 1988 dollars, the operating budgets of nine agencies that produce economic statistics declined from \$570 million in 1980 to \$498 million in 1988, a decrease of nearly 13% in real terms over the eight-year period.

Tight funding has forced agencies to alter the scope of activities by: collecting information less frequently; reducing the sample size, the content, and the geographic coverage of particular surveys; extending the time between data collection and publication; and eliminating or reducing the frequency, scope, and distribution of publications and other products. But a number of less immediately obvious and measurable effects fostered by the current budget environment may, in the long run, have even greater consequences. Among these more serious and per-

vasive outcomes, characterized several years ago by Commissioner of Labor Statistics Janet Norwood as “mortgaging the future,” are the following:

- Research to improve the quality of statistical programs is needed, but agencies have found it increasingly difficult to fund such efforts.
- Changes in the economy and society call for modifications of statistical concepts and definitions, but few such changes have been made.
- Technological advances would allow agencies to improve the efficiency, timeliness, and quality of federal statistics, but such modernization has been delayed.
- Decisions about which programs to retain or cut are made on an agency-by-agency basis, making it difficult to take into account their effects on activities of other agencies or overall societal needs.
- Talented young people are less willing to enter or continue service in the federal statistical system, causing a decline in staff quality.

Other Developments

While fiscal budget constraints clearly have affected the ability of the agen-

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cies to collect, process, and distribute statistical information, a number of other developments have had at least as great an impact on the quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistical products. Most notably, with the passage and subsequent implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, both philosophical and practical changes have been introduced.

From a philosophical perspective, OMB's evaluation of proposals to collect information increasingly appears to rest almost exclusively on assessing the "burden" (generally defined as the amount of time) that will be imposed, with relatively less attention being given to the potential value of the data that will be produced. From a practical standpoint, agencies now are subjected to specific targets for reducing the amount of paperwork burden they impose, and are required to live within approved "information collection budgets."

The effects of fiscal budget constraints and burden reduction initiatives have been exacerbated by the progressive weakening and, for a time, elimination of the office responsible for government-wide statistical policy, planning and coordination. In the spring of 1982, OMB abolished its separate statistical unit, merging statistical policy activities with other functions within the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA).

OIRA's focus on paperwork reduction and regulatory matters has left little room for attention to issues of statistical policy and coordination. The staff available for oversight of the government's statistical programs is too small to address fully even major, system-wide issues. The irony of the inverse relationship between the growth in

the scope and importance of federal statistical activities and the decline in staff resources for planning, evaluating, and improving the programs of the federal statistical agencies has long been noted. In the present decade, however, this anomaly has emerged as an acute problem.

A Key Philosophical Shift

In contrast to earlier decades, when various presidents underscored the importance of our statistical system and issued calls for its examination and improvement, officials of the Reagan ad-



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ministration have argued both explicitly and implicitly for a less substantial investment in this area. In 1985, OMB issued new guidelines for managing federal information resources (Circular No. A-130) that prescribe a rela-

tively restricted and passive federal role. The Executive Branch agencies are to "collect only that information necessary for the proper performance of agency functions and that has practical utility," and are to distribute only those products and services that are "specifically required by law," or needed to perform agency functions—if they do not duplicate similar products and services that are, or could be, provided by other government or private sector organizations.

Those who oppose this philosophical shift argue that the Federal Government has a particular responsibility to produce the statistics it needs for its own use, as well as information that states, local governments, or private citizens need, but are incapable of collecting.

Further Stresses on the System

The right to collect data and the responsibility to make those data public often have been tied to a federal regulatory authority. Now, as a consequence of deregulation, data sources have disappeared, but fiscal and burden budget constraints have precluded their replacement. Similarly, as programs have been decentralized to states and localities, the federal agencies previously responsible for managing them no longer collect administrative information that served indirectly as a source of federal statistics. States and localities often have neither the incentive nor the capability to produce data, comparable from area to area, that would fill these gaps.

Further stress on the federal statistical system arises from what James Bonnen in **The American Statistician** has described as a "growing, intimate embrace between statistics and public policy decision making" which "has greatly increased the significance and decision value of the statistics we produce." The most dramatic and obvious manifestation of this embrace has been the expanded use of federal statistics in determining eligibility for, and the allocation of, public funds. In

particular, policy-makers in the Congress have called upon the statistical agencies to produce new types of data, for smaller geographic areas, to use in funds distribution. In many cases, the agencies have neither the technical nor the operational resources to meet these mandates.

Availability and accessibility of federal statistical products have also become important issues. "User fees" are being assessed with growing frequency for information provided by the federal agencies. While the initial impetus for this shift in agency policy can probably be attributed in some measure to limitations on federal fiscal resources, even broader application of user fees has now been proposed.

Priorities for Policy Consideration

A well-informed electorate with ready access to information about the state of society is a cornerstone to the proper working of a democracy. Decisions about federal statistical programs will affect every citizen, not just those who are using information in an institutional context.

Central to the future of our federal statistical system will be answers to two questions: (1) Is it the responsibility of the Federal Government to produce statistics not just for narrowly defined federal uses but for the benefit of the Nation and its people? and (2) Can it be convincingly demonstrated that the benefits of collecting and distributing statistical information far outweigh any associated burden? During the present decade, the response to these questions, in particular by policy officials in OMB, often has been "no." But little progress in maintaining or improving our federal statistical program will be possible unless the response is "yes."

If we can come to agreement on the essential value of statistical data and on the fundamental responsibility of the Federal Government to gather, compile, and publish this information, then there will exist a context for ex-

amining some of the more specific stresses on the statistical system.

Strengthening the planning and coordination of our decentralized federal statistical system will be critical if improvements are to be achieved. Two changes appear crucial: removing the statistical policy functions from the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (and perhaps from OMB), and assigning additional resources for performance of these functions. An alter-

an overall review of priorities for action, nor has there been a national commitment to building a statistical system that will better serve our society. The Committee on National Statistics should be called upon to conduct a comprehensive assessment of needs and priorities, based largely on already available studies. Support for and cooperation in this endeavor should be provided by the statistical agencies and the professional societies.

High priority programs must be insulated from the vagaries of year-to-year budget decisions.

native to maintaining the decentralized federal statistical system and strengthening its planning and coordination would be consolidating the principal statistical agencies (together with some of the smaller units that produce statistics) into a single independent agency. Proponents of this model argue that economies of scale would be achieved, that coordination and priority setting would be improved, and that statistical activities might be better insulated from external political and departmental pressures. Opponents suggest that statistical activities are more relevant to policy and program concerns when they are housed in mission-oriented departments; and some contend that budgetary support may be stronger when the statistical agency is clearly allied to activities of the parent department. Both groups recognize, however, the critical need for coordination of statistical programs.

In its 1971 report, the President's Commission on Federal Statistics recommended establishment of an independent body to review federal statistical activities continuously and to conduct special studies on important statistical questions. Since its founding in 1972, the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) at the National Academy of Sciences has undertaken numerous studies to assess the current status of particular statistical programs. However, there has not been

There is a paramount need to secure adequate funding for high priority programs and to insulate them from the vagaries of year-to-year budget decisions. For the most part, funding needs are appraised annually, despite the multi-year cycles for implementation of many programs. The overall funding requirements for multi-year and periodic statistical programs should be determined, and appropriations should be provided on a longer-term basis.

In recent years, the Joint Economic Committee has played a signal role in heightening awareness of the importance of federal statistics and in working with the appropriations committees to ensure that adequate funding would be made available for critical programs. Such coordination is essential; consideration should be given to establishing a more formal mechanism—in the Joint Economic Committee or elsewhere—for ongoing congressional attention to these matters.

Many issues—only some of which we have raised within the confines of this article—are in need of resolution. The statistical agenda for the new administration and the new Congress is full. The challenges are great.

Excerpted from: Katherine K. Wallman, "Window on Washington," CHANCE (Vol. 1, No. 4). ©1988 Springer-Verlag, New York.

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GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1988: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 8990)

SUMMARY: The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset that merges 15 years of the GSS into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Annual topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1984. The 1988 topical module concerns religious socialization, behaviors, and beliefs. Other topics covered have been sociopolitical participation (1987), the feminization of poverty (1986), social networks (1985), and the role of the military (1984). The GSS also has expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational component. In 1985 the first multinational collaboration among the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria focused on the role of government. Other topics addressed have been social support (1986), and social inequality (1987). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: English speaking persons aged 18 and over, living in noninstitutional arrangements in the United States.

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center multistage area probability national sample.

NOTE: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remain substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1988 data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 23,356

Variables: approx. 1,327

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 26

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8914)

SUMMARY: The 1985 National Nursing Home Survey was designed to gather a variety of data on all types of nursing homes providing nursing care in the United States. In this collection data are available on nursing and related care facilities, services provided by the facilities, residents of the nursing homes, discharges, and staff. Nursing home care is examined from the perspectives of both the recipients and the providers of services. Information about patients, both current and discharged, includes basic demographic characteristics, marital status, place of residence prior to admission, health status, services received, and, for discharges, the outcomes of care. Facility-level data include basic characteristics such as size, ownership, Medicare/Medicaid certification, occupancy rate, and days of care provided. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All types of nursing homes providing some level of nursing care in the coterminous United States as defined by the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) or the 1982 Complement Survey of the NMFI, nursing homes opened for business from 1982 through June 1984 and identified by the National Center for Health Statistics Agency Reporting System (NCHS, 1968), and hospital-based nursing homes identified in records of the Health Care Financing Administration.

SAMPLING: Stratified two-stage probability design. The first stage was the selection of facilities and the second stage was the selection of residents, discharges, and

registered nurses from the sample facilities. The sampling procedure yielded a nationally representative sample of 1,220 nursing and related-care homes. The data collection includes three files containing information about sampling within the facility. These sampling files include facility totals of registered nurses, current residents, discharged residents, and the number of each sampled per facility.

NOTE: (1) The Expense Questionnaire File (Part 5) is being replaced by NCHS and will be available at a later date. (2) Data for REF 58 and REF 370 in the Current Resident Questionnaire File (Part 3) and data for REFS 59-61 and REF 225 in the Discharged Resident Questionnaire File (Part 4) are not available at this time. Revised data will be made available later by NCHS. (3) ICD-9-CM codes in the Current and Discharged Resident Questionnaire files (Parts 3 and 4) have been modified slightly in preparing the OSIRIS and Card Image versions of this collection. Changes are fully explained in the documentation. The logical record length files originally provided by the principal investigators are available as Parts 9 and 10 of this collection for persons who wish to use the data as originally coded. These original files contain blanks, dashes, and alphabetic codes. (4) For reasons of confidentiality, records from one facility have been removed from all files. Estimates using data from these files will differ from estimates obtained by the principal investigators. (5) For reasons of confidentiality, state codes of location variables have been recoded into regions. (6) The approximate age distribution for 5,200 of the 5,238 current residents sampled was: less than 65 (554), 65-69 (266), 70-74 (433), 75-79 (709), 80-84 (993), 85-89 (1,065), 90-94 (903), 95 and older (277). Approximate age at discharge for 5,928 of 6,017 discharged residents sampled was: less than 65 (594), 65-69 (300), 70-74 (526), 75-79 (870), 80-84 (1,203), 85-89 (1,222), 90-94 (826), 95 and older (387). (7) The sex distribution of the 5,238 current residents sampled was 1,483 male and 3,755 female. The sex distribution of the 6,017 discharged residents sampled was 2,128 male and 3,889 female. (8) The National Institute on Aging has funded a follow-up of the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey, extending the period of observation by 30 months. The follow-up consists of two waves of CATI interviews with surviving residents, next-of-kin, and facility administrators for approximately 6,000 nursing home residents at 18 months and 4,600 at 30 months. The follow-up will facilitate longitudinal analyses on health, services, and outcomes

Super Tuesday Survey Available

By the time this issue of the *Bulletin* reaches you, **American National Election Study, 1988: The Presidential Nomination Process [Super Tuesday]** (ICPSR 9093) will be available for ordering. Additional copies of the codebook can be purchased for \$20 each. Contact Member Services for further information. A complete description of this collection will appear in the February issue of the *Bulletin*.

of cases. Those data will be made available at a later date.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than statistical reporting. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to employ these data solely for statistical or reporting purposes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Parts 1-8: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each, and Parts 9-10: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility Questionnaire	Part 2: Nursing Staff Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,078	Cases: 2,760
Variables: 263	Variables: 168
Record Length: 473	Record Length: 214
Records Per Case: 7	Records Per Case: 4

Part 3: Current Resident Questionnaire	Part 4: Discharged Resident Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,238	Cases: 6,017
Variables: 378	Variables: 250
Record Length: 846	Record Length: 565
Records Per Case: 13	Records Per Case: 9

Part 6: Nursing Staff Sampling List	Part 7: Current Resident Sampling List
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 999	Cases: 1,059
Variables: 11	Variables: 11
Record Length: 26	Record Length: 28
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Discharged Resi- dent Sampling List	Part 9: Current Resident Questionnaire (Original)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,030	Cases: 5,238
Variables: 17	Variables: 352
Record Length: 40	Record Length: 873
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Discharged Resident
Questionnaire (Original)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,017
Variables: 250
Record Length: 432
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics, and G. Strahan. "Nursing Home Characteristics, Preliminary Data From the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey." **ADVANCE DATA FROM VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS**. No. 131. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD, 1987.

National Center for Health Statistics, and E. Hing. "Use of Nursing Homes by the Elderly, Preliminary Data From the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey." **ADVANCE DATA FROM VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS**. No. 135. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD, 1987.

National Center for Health Statistics, and E.S. Sekscenski. "Discharges From Nursing Homes: Preliminary Data From the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey." **ADVANCE DATA FROM VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS**. No. 142. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD, 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP), 1984 PANEL: HEALTH-WEALTH MERGED FILE (ICPSR 8903)

SUMMARY: This data collection, which contains merged data from the topical modules for Waves III and IV of Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), is especially useful for analyses on the older population. In addition to providing data on basic social and economic characteristics, sources of income, and participation in various cash and noncash transfer programs, the file also includes data on health conditions, physical limitations, health insurance coverage, pension coverage, assets and liabilities, housing conditions, housing costs, and energy use.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Resident population of the United States, excluding persons living in institutions and military barracks.

SAMPLING: SIPP employed a multistage stratified sampling design. Approximately 26,000 housing units were initially selected, and about 21,000 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. One-fourth of these households were interviewed each month, and households were re-interviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were

present as household members at the time of the first interview were included, except those moving to Alaska, outside the United States, or into military barracks. About 4,000 of nearly 19,000 households had a householder aged 65 or older.

NOTE: Other SIPP files may be found under a separate study number, ICPSR 8317. The Health-Wealth file contains blanks, dashes, and alphabetic codes. Because the file has been collapsed from hierarchical to rectangular form, the file contains large blank areas. Data from Waves III and IV together span 12 months of information, from January to December 1984. Data for each respondent spans no more than eight months. The age distribution of the 58,268 persons interviewed was as follows: 0-64 years (54,370), 65-74 years (2,300), 75-84 years (1,308), 85 and older (290).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,268
Variables: 5,844
Record Length: 12,580
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

SURVEY OF YOUTHS IN CUSTODY, 1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8992)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the first survey of youths confined to long-term state-operated institutions and was undertaken to complement existing Children in Custody censuses. It also serves as a companion to the Surveys of State Prisons, allowing comparisons between adult and juvenile populations. The survey provides detailed information on the characteristics of those youths held primarily in secure settings within the juvenile justice system.

The data contain information on criminal histories, descriptions of family situations, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities. For youths committed for violent acts, data are available on the victims of their crimes and on weapon use.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All youths in long-term state-operated juvenile institutional facilities.
SAMPLING: Stratified systematic random sample.

NOTE: Several variables were blanked for reasons of confidentiality. ICPSR makes the

Children in Custody census files available under the titles, JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1971 (ICPSR 7637), 1973 (ICPSR 7639), 1974 (ICPSR 7706), 1975 (7707), 1977 (ICPSR 7758), 1979 (ICPSR 7846), 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8205), and 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8495). The Surveys of State Prisons are available under the titles, SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974 (ICPSR 7811), 1979 (ICPSR 7856), and 1986 (ICPSR 8711).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,621
Variables: 278
Record Length: 489
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention*

JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1986-1987: PUBLIC FACILITIES (ICPSR 8973)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection is to provide information on the number and type of juveniles placed in state and local residential facilities for juvenile offenders and to facilitate the development of programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The collection augments information currently available on the adequacy and needs of the nation's juvenile correctional system. Six types of public facilities are covered: (1) detention centers, (2) shelters, (3) reception or diagnostic centers, (4) training schools, (5) ranches, forestry camps, and farms, and (6) halfway houses and group homes. Data are provided in this collection on the number of juveniles held according to age, sex, race, ethnic origin, reason for custody, facility type, and number of staff and educational programs. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All state-, county-, and city-operated public juvenile facilities in the United States. These include residential programs and group homes that were (1) in operation on February 2, 1987, (2) housed three or more residents, at least 50 percent of whom were juvenile, and (3) had accused or adjudicated delinquents or status

offenders making up at least one percent of the daily population.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,107
Variables: approx. 600
Record Length: 6,320
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERN- MENTS, 1986: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8977)

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

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

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,383
Variables: approx. 295
Record Length: 3,600
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1986. GE86 No.1. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office.

CITY EMPLOYMENT IN 1986. GE86 No.2. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN 1986. GE86 No.4 Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office.

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1986: DISPLACED WORKERS (ICPSR 8978)

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 aged 14 and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. The displaced workers questions were asked of all persons aged 20 and over who lost a job involuntarily within the last five years due to operating decisions of a firm, plant, or business in which the worker was employed. Data are provided on reasons for job displacement, industry and occupation of the former job, group health insurance coverage, job tenure, and weekly earnings. Additional data refer to periods of unemployment as well as number of jobs held, use of unemployment benefits, whether residence was changed to seek work in another area, current health insurance coverage, and current weekly earnings. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutional 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: 165,360
Variables: approx. 275
Record Length: 528
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
STUDY (ELPS), 1982: [UNITED
STATES] (ICPSR 8974)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to provide estimates of the number of children in the United States with limited English proficiency from non-English backgrounds by state and by language. Tests of proficiency in reading, understanding, and producing English were administered to both adults and children from English and non-English language backgrounds. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, Spanish origin, languages spoken at home, proficiency in speaking English, school enrollment, highest grade completed, country of birth, and parents' country of birth are shown for each person in the household enumerated. In addition, information is provided on household income and language usually spoken by that household. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Housing units were selected using a multistage, stratified probability sample. Within sampled households, prespecified procedures were used to select one or more individuals to be tested for English language proficiency. Children over the age of five as well as adults were eligible for selection.

NOTE: Detailed information on the sample design of this study and on the reliability of the sample estimates is included in the documentation.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,016
Variables: approx. 780
Record Length: 996
Records Per Case: 1

Federal Election Commission

**CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1985-1986:
REPORTS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(RFA) DATA (ICPSR 8937)**

SUMMARY: These data are produced in conjunction with Federal Election Commission (FEC) Reports On Financial Activity (RFA) and are taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by political committees and others who are required to file under the federal election laws. The data present summary information concerning filers' gross receipts, disbursements, debts, cash on hand, etc. They also include information on particular party and nonparty committee support of individual candidates. The data for United States congressional campaigns supply summarized information about the campaign, including the candidate's name, incumbency status, party affiliation, receipts, disbursements, contributions from the candidate, loans, debts, aggregate contributions by amount and source, and independent expenditures for and against the candidate. The party and nonparty political committee data contain summary information for committees including the committee name, special-interest group classification, receipts, cash and in-kind contributions made and received, disbursements, debts, and total expenditures for and against House and Senate candidates. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: (1) Campaigns of all individuals who have registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) as 1985 or 1986 candidates for the United States Senate or House of Representatives, or who have been certified by state authorities as official Senate or House candidates in a 1985 or 1986 primary, runoff, or general election but who have not registered as candidates under the FECA. (2) Party and nonparty political committees registered with the FEC.

SAMPLING: Complete information is provided for all members of the sampling universe. An exception is made in the "Party Committee" files, which include only Democratic and Republican committees rather than all committees registered with the FEC.

NOTE: For each of the three main types of data in this collection—House/Senate, party political committee, and non-party political committee—there are two types of data files. The "spread" file contains one record for each campaign (House/Senate file) or committee (committee files). The "crosstabs" file contains one or more

records per campaign or committee. For each candidate/filer or committee/candidate combination, there is a separate record that summarizes information about contributions and expenditures (for or against) a candidate. Data in this collection will not include any amendments to reports covering the period January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1986, that were received by the FEC after January 1988. This collection is part of a data series that contains the following previously released collections: CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1977-1978 AND 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8158), CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8238), and CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8511).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: House and Senate Spread Data	Part 2: House and Senate Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,873	Cases: 106,221
Variables: 44	Variables: 18
Record Length: 380	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Party Committee Spread Data	Part 4: Party Committee Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 468	Cases: 1,451
Variables: 31	Variables: 14
Record Length: 456	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Nonparty Committee Spread Data	Part 6: Nonparty Committee Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,596	Cases: 112,010
Variables: 31	Variables: 17
Record Length: 456	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Federal Election Commission

**CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1985-1986:
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
(FOIA) DATA (ICPSR 8939)**

SUMMARY: These data are made available by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and are taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by candidates, political committees, and others who are required to file under the federal election laws. The files are essentially copies of the

FEC's on-line computer files for the 1985-1986 election cycle. The Candidate Master File (Part 1) contains a record for each registered candidate for federal office. It includes the candidate's name, address, party affiliation, incumbent/challenger status, the identification number of the principal campaign committee, the office sought, and the election year. The Committee Master File (Part 2) contains a record for each registered committee for federal office. The information provided includes the committee's identification number, name, address, treasurer's name, committee designation and type, party affiliation, report filing frequency, special interest group category and connected organization's name, and multicandidate committee status. The Itemized PAC Contribution File (Part 3) presents all transactions (contributions or disbursements) by a political committee for or on behalf of/in opposition to a candidate for federal office or his/her authorized committee occurring during the 1985-1986 election cycle. Items include whether the transaction was made in connection with a 1985-1986 primary, general, special or runoff election, or with a prior or future election, the date and amount of transaction, and identification number of the filer on whose behalf the transaction took place. The Detailed Report File (Part 4) contains one record for each separate reporting period for each FEC committee and, as such, is the source for longitudinal information about committee financial activity during the 1985-1986 election cycle. Information presented in the file includes the political committee identification number, the report year and type, the time period covered by the report, total receipts and disbursements, beginning and end cash balances, debts owed by and to the committee, individual, political, and candidate contributions, transfers from affiliated committees, loans received and payments made, and refunds. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) All candidates for federal office registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA). (2) All political committees, unauthorized delegate filers, independent expenditure filers, and communications cost filers registered. (3) All transactions and reports occurring during the 1985-1986 election cycle.

SAMPLING: Complete information is provided for all members of the sampling universe.

NOTE: The records in Parts 3 and 4 are derived from original filings and incorporate changes from amendments to reports received by the FEC prior to Decem-

ber 1987. The Candidate and Committee Master Files (Parts 1 and 2) are FEC reference files, and are needed to find the name of each committee or candidate associated with the identification numbers that appear in Parts 3 and 4.

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

Part 1: Candidate Master File	Part 2: Committee Master File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,375	Cases: 8,545
Variables: 15	Variables: 15
Record Length: 165	Record Length: 284
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Itemized PAC Contribution File	Part 4: Detailed Report File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 212,690	Cases: 50,736
Variables: 12	Variables: 23
Record Length: 58	Record Length: 172
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JULY 1981 (ICPSR 8770)
AUGUST 1981 (ICPSR 8771)
SEPTEMBER 1981 (ICPSR 8772)
OCTOBER 1981 (ICPSR 8773)
NOVEMBER 1981 (ICPSR 8774)
DECEMBER 1981 (ICPSR 8775)
JANUARY 1982 (ICPSR 8776)
FEBRUARY 1982 (ICPSR 8777)
MARCH 1982 (ICPSR 8778)
APRIL 1982 (ICPSR 8779)
MAY 1982 (ICPSR 8780)
JUNE 1982 (ICPSR 8781)
JULY 1982 (ICPSR 8782)
AUGUST 1982 (ICPSR 8783)
SEPTEMBER 1982 (ICPSR 8784)
OCTOBER 1982 (ICPSR 8785)
NOVEMBER 1982 (ICPSR 8786)
DECEMBER 1982 (ICPSR 8787)

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: 680 to 712 per survey
Variables: 168 to 465 per survey
Record Length: 242 to 777 per survey
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff. SURVEYS OF CONSUMER FINANCES. Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, MI: 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.

CBS News/New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL AND LOCAL SURVEYS, 1987 (ICPSR 8718)

SUMMARY: As part of an ongoing data collection effort, CBS News and *The New York Times* conducted a series of interviews. The substantive common denominator in the surveys was a continuing evaluation of the Reagan presidency. Each survey also raised questions of topical relevance and/or broader social concern, including the following: Part 1: Government figures and race relations in New York City. Part 2: The space program, 1988 presidential can-

didates, the Iran-Contra matter, economic problems, and the Strategic Defense Initiative. Part 3: The Tower Commission Report and the Iran-Contra matter. Part 4: Ronald Reagan's speech of March 4, 1987 and the Iran-Contra matter. Part 5: Television evangelists, focusing on the PTL and Jim Bakker. Parts 6 and 7: Israeli involvement in the Jonathan Pollard spy case and the Iranian arms sale, and relations between the United States and Israel. Part 8: The Iran-Contra matter and 1988 presidential candidates with special emphasis on Gary Hart. Part 9: The Constitution, examining the operation, characteristics and relations among the three branches of the federal government. Part 10: The Iran-Contra hearings and testimony and actions of Oliver North. Part 11: The Iran-Contra hearings and testimony of Oliver North, Robert McFarlane, and John Poindexter. Part 12: Aid to the contras, the Iranian arms sale, the Bork nomination to the Supreme Court, and 1988 presidential candidates focusing on George Bush. Part 13: Pope John Paul II and moral, social, and political issues facing the Catholic Church. Part 14: The role of parish priests and the current moral, social, and political issues facing the Catholic Church. Part 15: Arms control and Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork. Part 16: Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork and United States Navy ships in the Persian Gulf. Part 17: Business and industry in the United States. Part 18: 1988 presidential candidates, social and economic problems facing the United States, and a comparison of the two major political parties. Part 19: The campaigns of 1988 Presidential candidates from each party, social and economic problems facing the United States, and Iowa's caucus system. Part 20: The Ginsburg nomination to the Supreme Court and his withdrawal, and respondents' opinions of factors that might disqualify someone from serving in public office. Part 21: The federal budget deficit, foreign trade, 1988 presidential candidates, and United States-Soviet arms control negotiations. Part 22: 1988 presidential candidates, and the re-entry of Gary Hart into the race. All surveys contain demographic information on respondents.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults in the United States aged 18 and over. Part 1: New York City residents aged 18 and over. Part 4: Respondents from Part 3 survey. Part 7: Adult Jews in the United States. Part 15: Roman Catholic priests in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Part 17: Graduates of six business schools. Part 19: Iowa residents aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Part 5 is an oversample of the southern United States. Part 14 is an oversample of Catholics. Parts 6 and 7, Israel Surveys I and II, are based on two separate samples. The sample for Israel Survey I consists of 1,045 adults (1,012 non-Jews and 33 Jews) and represents the correct proportion of Jews and non-Jews across the United States. The survey is weighted to correspond to the same national population parameters used for all national surveys. The sample for Israel Survey II consists of 437 Jews and provides a statistically reliable sample of these respondents. The survey is weighted to reflect only the characteristics of Jews nationwide.

NOTE: The data contain blanks, ampersand (&), and dash (-) codes. Each dataset, except Part 17, contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality. Part 17 was conducted and used by *The New York Times* exclusively.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 22 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: January 4-6, 1987: New York City Survey
 Part 2: January 18-21, 1987: January Survey
 Part 3: February 28-March 1, 1987: Tower Commission Report Survey
 Part 4: March 4, 1987: Tower Commission Report Survey II
 Part 5: March 28-29, 1987: Television Evangelist Survey
 Part 6: April 5-8, 1987: Israel Survey I, Jewish and Non-Jewish Respondents
 Part 7: April 5-8, 1987: Israel Survey II, Jewish Respondents
 Part 8: May 5-6, 1987: May (Hart) Survey
 Part 9: May 11-14, 1987: Constitution Poll
 Part 10: July 9, 1987: North Survey
 Part 11: July 16, 1987: Poindexter Survey
 Part 12: July 21-22, 1987: July Survey
 Part 13: August 16-20, 1987: Catholic Survey
 Part 14: August 24-28, 1987: Catholic Priest Survey
 Part 15: September 9-10, 1987: Bork/Arms Control Poll
 Part 16: September 21-22, 1987: Persian Gulf Poll
 Part 17: September 29-October 9, 1987: Business World Survey
 Part 18: October 18-22, 1987: October Survey
 Part 19: October 21-24, 1987: Iowa Survey
 Part 20: November 8, 1987: Ginsburg Survey
 Part 21: November 20-24, 1987: November Survey
 Part 22: December 15, 1987: Hart Survey II

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 437 to 1,590 per part
 Variables: approx. 18 to 126 per part
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 1 to 3 per part

CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/
 TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM
 COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, 1986 (ICPSR 8880)**

SUMMARY: In these surveys respondents in both the United States and Japan offered opinions on national and international issues. Respondents in the United States were asked to evaluate Reagan's performance as president, United States naval actions off the coast of Libya, and the situation in Latin America with special emphasis on Nicaragua. They were also asked to compare the Democratic and Republican parties. In addition, American respondents were asked a series of questions relating to United States-Japanese relations, restrictions on imports, the trade imbalance, the upcoming economic summit in Tokyo, United States relations with its allies, and its position in international trade. Japanese respondents were asked to respond to this last series of questions with a few variations. They were also queried regarding their political orientation and their support or nonsupport for the Nakasone cabinet. Both surveys contain demographic information on respondents.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population in the United States and Japan aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Stratified random digit dialing. Part 2: Random sample of adult population.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Part 1 contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

Part 1: April 6-10, 1986: United States	Part 2: June 1986: Japan
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,601	Cases: 1,415
Variables: approx. 100	Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3	Records Per Case: 3

CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/
TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM
COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL SUR-
VEYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND
JAPAN, 1987 (ICPSR 8916)**

SUMMARY: For these surveys American and Japanese respondents were questioned on national and international issues. In the United States, respondents' opinions were sought on President Reagan and other public figures, the Senate and House investigations of the Iran-Contra matter, and the Bernhard Goetz subway shooting. In addition, American respondents were asked a series of questions relating to United States-Japanese trade relations, restrictions and taxes on imports, the quality and type of products made in each country, the trade imbalance, Japanese investment in the United States, charges that Japan violated an agreement with the United States by selling microchips to other countries below cost, and Japanese reliance on the United States for its military defense. Japanese respondents also were asked this last series of questions with a few variations, including questions relating to the import of rice and beef from the United States. In addition, they were queried regarding their political orientation and their support or nonsupport of the Nakasone cabinet. Both surveys contain demographic information on respondents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population in the United States and Japan aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Stratified random digit dialing. Part 2: Random sample of adult population.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Part 1 contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

Part 1: May 18-27:
United States

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 1,343

Variables: approx. 105

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

Part 2: May 11-18:
Japan

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 1,358

Variables: approx. 74

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
BORK VOTE POLL, OCTOBER 1987
(ICPSR 8888)**

SUMMARY: The nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court was the subject of this survey. Respondents were asked if they approved of the nomination and why or why not, if they felt Bork was qualified, whether the Senate should consider both Bork's qualifications and political views in deciding upon his nomination, and whether a Senate candidate's opposition to Bork would make any difference to the respondent. Additional questions included whether respondents had received anything in the mail, received telephone calls, or seen advertisements either in support of or in opposition to Bork, and if they felt any groups or individuals had too much influence in the nomination process. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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: 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: 1,006

Variables: approx. 37

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
PERSIAN GULF/STOCK DROP POLL,
OCTOBER 1987 (ICPSR 8889)**

SUMMARY: The United States' military presence in the Persian Gulf and the sharp drop in stock market prices in mid-October 1987 were the central topics of this poll. Respondents' opinions were sought on the presence of American military forces in the Gulf and the possible ramifications, Reagan's handling of the situation, United States Naval forces escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers, and the United States attack on an Iranian oil platform on the morning of October 19, 1987. With regard to the drop in stock prices, respondents were asked if it

had affected them personally, if it signalled a downturn in the nation's economy and the possibility of a Depression like that of the 1930s, if they owned stocks, and if they were planning to sell because of the decline. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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: 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: 507

Variables: approx. 37

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, OCTOBER 1987 (ICPSR 8890)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the United States' naval presence in the Persian Gulf and the escorting of Kuwaiti oil tankers, 1988 presidential candidates, shopping in department stores and the quality of service received there, and characteristics of each respondent's relationship with his/her spouse or partner. 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 have been recoded to 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: 1,505

Variables: approx. 96

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POINDEXTER TESTIMONY POLL #1,
JULY 1987 (ICPSR 8894)**

SUMMARY: Admiral John Poindexter's testimony before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-Contra affair was the subject of this poll. Respondents were asked if they thought Poindexter was telling the truth, withholding information, and/or covering up for President Reagan, whether they approved of Poindexter's actions, and if they thought he should be criminally prosecuted. Other questions addressed the issues of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, Reagan's involvement in the affair, if he participated in an attempt to cover up the facts, and Oliver North's actions and testimony. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 767
Variables: approx. 30
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POINDEXTER TESTIMONY POLL #2,
JULY 1987 (ICPSR 8893)**

SUMMARY: This survey focused on the testimony of Admiral John Poindexter before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-Contra affair. Respondents were asked if they thought Poindexter was telling the truth, withholding information, and/or covering up for President Reagan. They also were asked whether they approved of Poindexter's actions, whether he should be prosecuted, and whether Reagan should pardon him. Other questions addressed the issues of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, Reagan's role in the affair and when he learned of the transfer of money, Oliver North's actions and testimony, and the job being done by the investigating committee. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 756
Variables: approx. 44
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
PRE-SUMMIT POLL, DECEMBER 1987
(ICPSR 8922)**

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting that began in Washington, DC on December 7, 1987. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, with special emphasis on United States policy toward and relations with the Soviet Union. Other questions focused on Mikhail Gorbachev, the upcoming summit, and arms control. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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 have been recoded to blanks. The data include a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,007
Variables: approx. 72
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, DECEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8925)**

SUMMARY: This study is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits

opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the fall in stock prices, the Democratic and Republican candidates for president, Gary Hart's decision to re-enter the race, the economy and its impact on major purchases and other spending by the respondent, and the respondent's optimism regarding the economy and quality of life as compared to one year ago. 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 have been recoded to blanks. The data include a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,005
Variables: approx. 60
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, MAY 1987 (ICPSR 8843)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the United States' naval presence in the Persian Gulf and the incident involving the U.S.S. Stark, honesty and ethics among politicians, businessmen, the news media and the average person, the Iran-Contra affair and Reagan's involvement before and after the fact, 1988 presidential candidates from each party, and the trade deficit. 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 have been recoded to 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: 1,509
Variables: approx. 106
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, APRIL 1987 (ICPSR 8844)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the Iran arms sale, President Reagan and the Congress, the 65 miles per hour highway bill, air travel, commercial airlines and the effects of deregulation, federal income taxes and the new W-4 form, the Constitution, the best and worst presidents within the respondent's lifetime, and 1988 presidential candidates. 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 have been recoded to 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: 1,509
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MARCH 1987 (ICPSR 8845)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include Reagan's age, health, memory, and honesty, the impact of his advisers on decision-

making, the Iran-Contra affair, Reagan's involvement in the affair and the Tower Commission report, Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, and the disease AIDS. 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 have been recoded to 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: 1,511
Variables: approx. 114
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JANUARY 1987 (ICPSR 8846)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the leadership role of Reagan and the Congress, spending for specific government programs, government versus private initiatives, the budget deficit, the Iran-Contra affair including questions concerning Reagan's and Bush's involvement, 1988 presidential candidates, and the new tax law. 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 have been recoded to blanks. The data include a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,505
Variables: approx. 104
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JUNE 1987 (ICPSR 8847)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the federal budget deficit and possible ways to reduce it, the Iran-Contra affair, the congressional hearings investigating the affair and questions relating to the involvement of Reagan and Bush, issues important to the 1988 presidential election, characteristics of candidates that might influence the respondent's vote, and United States involvement in the Persian Gulf. 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 have been recoded to 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: 1,506
Variables: approx. 110
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, AUGUST 1987 (ICPSR 8849)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluates the Reagan presidency and solicits opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include United States support of the Nicaraguan contras and the Iran arms sale, Reagan's involvement before and after the fact, the conduct and testimony of various people

who appeared before the congressional committee, and the nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. 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: The data include a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,205
Variables: approx. 62
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News

ABC NEWS NORTH TESTIMONY POLL #1, JULY 1987 (ICPSR 8860)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's testimony on July 7, 1987 before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-Contra arms affair. Respondents were asked if they had seen or heard about North's testimony, if they had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of North, and if they felt that North was generally telling the truth. Other questions included whether respondents thought North and Poindexter acted on their own, if they were covering up for higher ranking officials including President Reagan, if respondents agreed with North's statements justifying United States secret operations, if they approved or disapproved of North's handling of the Iran-Contra operation, and if North should be criminally prosecuted. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 510
Variables: approx. 21
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS NORTH TESTIMONY POLL #2, JULY 1987 (ICPSR 8895)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were questioned regarding the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-Contra affair. They were asked if they had a favorable opinion of North, if they thought he told the truth and/or was covering up for higher ranking officials, if they approved of the way North handled the Iran-Contra operation, if he was justified in falsifying information and destroying documents, whether his actions were illegal, and whether he should be prosecuted. Other questions addressed the issues of when Reagan learned about the transfer of money to the contras and whether he participated in an organized attempt to cover up the facts. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 507
Variables: approx. 33
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS GARY HART POLL, DECEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8926)

SUMMARY: Gary Hart's decision to re-enter the 1988 presidential race was the central focus of this survey. Respondents' opinions were sought on Hart's chances of winning the Democratic nomination, how seriously he believed he could win, whether his action would hurt the Democrats' chances of winning in 1988, and the importance of a candidate's private morals compared with his or her public

stands on the issues. Respondents' opinions of George Bush, Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis, and other public figures also were recorded. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 507
Variables: approx. 22
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

ABC NEWS NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL POLL, NOVEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8852)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted in response to the November 25, 1986 announcement by the Justice Department that money from arms sales to Iran was given to the Nicaraguan contras. Respondents were asked if they had heard about this transaction, if they approved of it, and if they believed that Ronald Reagan had only just learned of the transfer of money. Respondents also were asked if they thought the staff changes at the National Security Council would end the controversy, if Reagan's proposed review board for the National Security Council would prevent future unauthorized actions, and if they approved of Reagan's handling of the situation. Other questions included which person or persons respondents thought made most of the important decisions in the White House—Reagan or his advisers—and whether Reagan was too old to be president. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 506
Variables: approx. 20
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS IRAN POLL #1, DECEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8853)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following the request by the Justice Department that a special independent counsel be appointed to investigate the Iran-Contra affair. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's presidency and to indicate whether they approved of having an independent counsel appointed and believed that its investigation would bring out all the facts. Respondents also were asked if they believed that Reagan only learned about the money for the contras the week before, whether he should resign if the investigation showed that he was lying about when he learned of the plan, if they felt that Reagan was in control of his presidency, and whether they thought George Bush was involved in the Iran affair. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

ABC News

ABC NEWS PAPAL VISIT POLL, AUGUST 1987 (ICPSR 8892)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to Pope John Paul II's visit to the United States in September 1987. Respondents were asked for their opinions on Pope John Paul and on a number of moral issues including abortion, homosexuality, alternative means of conception, birth control, and the involvement of religious leaders in politics. Opinions also were

sought on certain policies of the Roman Catholic Church that prohibit priests from marrying and women from becoming priests. Respondents were queried regarding their religious upbringing and current practice, and those who identified themselves as Catholics were asked additional questions relating to the Pope and religious issues. Demographic characteristic of respondents 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: 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: 852
Variables: approx. 55
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

ABC NEWS NIGHTLINE STOCK MARKET POLL, NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8886)

SUMMARY: The stock market was the focus of this survey. Respondents were asked if they thought the economy was getting better or worse, whether they thought they would be better off financially one year from now, if they planned to spend more or less money than last year at Christmas, and whether stock market prices affected them personally. Additional questions pertained to the recent sharp drop in stock prices and its impact on the respondent, and the respondent's understanding of a number of terms used to describe the economy and the stock market (e.g., the Dow Jones Industrial Average, federal budget and trade deficits, liquidity, "buying on margin," and bear and bull markets). Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 507
Variables: approx. 41
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

ABC NEWS NIGHTLINE AIDS POLL, JUNE 1987 (ICPSR 8854)

SUMMARY: The disease AIDS was the central topic of this survey. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way President Reagan was handling the situation involving the disease, and whether they approved or disapproved of a variety of steps that could be taken to prevent the spread of AIDS. Respondents also were asked if they thought immigrants, prison inmates, and military personnel should be tested for the disease and if they themselves would voluntarily take a blood test. Their opinions on mandatory testing for AIDS were also elicited. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 507
Variables: approx. 42
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE POLL, JANUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8571)

SUMMARY: Following President Reagan's press conference regarding Libya and the December 27, 1985 terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, respondents were asked if they had seen the press conference and if they felt Reagan's response to the terrorist attacks had been too tough, not tough enough, or just about right. Respondents' opinions were also sought on Libyan leader Colonel Khaddafi's role in

the attacks, whether the United States should take military action even if it means risking a larger war, and the likelihood of a major terrorist attack against the United States occurring in 1986. 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' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 526
Variables: approx. 16
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN SPEECH POLL, MARCH 1987 (ICPSR 8856)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following Ronald Reagan's speech of March 4, 1987. Respondents were asked if they had heard the speech, and if so, whether it made them feel more confident of Reagan's ability to lead the nation, whether it answered most of their questions concerning Reagan's role in the Iran affair, and whether it was an apology to the American people for the way Reagan handled the Iran affair. Other questions probed for respondents' views on the impact of Reagan's health and memory on his ability to carry out his full responsibilities, and Reagan's handling of and involvement in the Iran-Contra affair in general. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 524
Variables: approx. 19
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE POLL, MARCH 1987 (ICPSR 8855)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following Reagan's broadcast press conference of March 19, 1987. Respondents' opinions were sought on Reagan's performance as president, the granting of military aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the planned public investigations of the Iran arms affair by Congress, and the decision to grant Lieutenant Colonel North and John Poin-dexter limited immunity, thus forcing them to talk to the congressional investigating committees. Respondents also were asked to evaluate Reagan's role in the Iran arms affair and whether they had seen the press conference. Additional questions for those who had seen the press conference included whether Reagan had sincerely tried to answer the questions put to him, if Reagan's performance left the respondent feeling more or less confident about his ability to lead the nation, and whether the Iran arms sales were direct arms for hostages trades. 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 24
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN SPEECH POLL, AUGUST 1987 (ICPSR 8861)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following President Reagan's broadcast speech of August 12, 1987. Respondents

were asked if they had seen or heard any of the speech, if they were satisfied with the explanations Reagan gave for the Iran-Contra arms affair, and if they felt Reagan was telling the truth and had answered their questions about his role in the affair. Respondents also were asked if they had a favorable view of a number of the goals Reagan mentioned he would like to accomplish before the end of his term and if they thought he would be able to make progress in accomplishing them. Additional questions put to all respondents focused on the United States' military presence in the Persian Gulf. 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 512
Variables: approx. 38
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS REAGAN SPEECH POLL, DECEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8924)

SUMMARY: The summit meeting negotiations between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev were the subject of this survey. Respondents' opinions were sought on the United States-Soviet Union arms agreement, Reagan's handling of the summit, the degree to which Gorbachev can be trusted, and the overall state of relations between the two countries. Those respondents who had seen or heard any of Reagan's broadcast speech of December 10, 1987 also were asked if the speech made them more confident of Reagan's ability to negotiate with the Soviets. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 21
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

ABC NEWS TOWER COMMISSION POLL, FEBRUARY 1987 (ICPSR 8857)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked to rate Ronald Reagan's performance as president. Their opinions were sought on whether his age mattered, whether he was honest and doing all that he could to bring out the facts surrounding the Iran-Contra affair, whether he was in control of his presidency, and whether Reagan himself participated in an attempt to cover up the facts about the Iran-Contra affair. Other questions dealt with the Tower Commission report on the Iran-Contra matter, including differences between the Commission's findings and Reagan's statements. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 511
Variables: approx. 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS ECONOMY POLL, OCTOBER 1987 (ICPSR 8887)

SUMMARY: The nation's economy was the central topic of this poll. Respondents were asked if they thought the economy was getting better or worse, whether they thought they would be better off financially one year from now, if they planned to spend more or less money than last year at Christmas, and whether stock market prices affected them personally. Additional questions related to the impact and causes of the recent fall in stock prices, the federal budget deficit, and the ways in which the Congress and Ronald Reagan were and

should be working to reduce it. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 507
Variables: approx. 36
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS STOCKBROKER POLL, FEBRUARY 1987 (ICPSR 8858)

SUMMARY: The stock market was the subject of this poll. Respondents were asked if changes in stock market prices affected them personally, if they currently owned or had ever owned any stock, and if they or anyone in their households were enrolled in a pension plan or received payments from a pension plan or social security. Additional questions focused on insider trading and Ivan Boesky. Demographic characteristics of respondents 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.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 513
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WLS-TV/ABC News

WLS-TV/ABC NEWS CHICAGO PRIMARY PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL, FEBRUARY 1987 (ICPSR 8859)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the Chicago mayoral primary election. Respondents were asked if they were

registered to vote, which primary (Democratic, Republican, or Illinois Solidarity) they would be voting in, which candidate they preferred in the Democratic primary for mayor and city clerk, whether they had been registered and voted four years ago, and if they approved of Harold Washington's performance as mayor. Demographic characteristics of respondents also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the city of Chicago, aged 18 and over.
SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,887
Variables: approx. 24
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Jonathan W. Siegel

SURVEY OF COMMON CAUSE MEMBERS, 1981: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8632)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to explore the political, social, and personal factors that facilitate or hinder participation in a political group like Common Cause. Primarily designed to examine political participation and the role of voluntary associations, the study also was stimulated by the growing literature on the role of incentives and self-interest in organizational life and political participation. The three sections of the questionnaire focused on: (1) Common Cause, including the respondent's reasons for joining, participation in internal activities, knowledge of the group's position on important issues, and activities on behalf of the group, (2) the respondent's views on national issues and political institutions, and (3) the respondent's social background (including education, income, ethnicity, employment, age, and sex) and participation in partisan and nonpartisan activities besides Common Cause. These data permit a comparison of rank-and-file members of Common Cause with those identified as activists in the organization. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: (1) All Common Cause members listed on membership rolls. (2) Individuals identified as activists in Common Cause records.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.
NOTE: While the data are in Card Image format, they do not contain a card number variable. Respondent's state and congressional district of residence and variables providing detailed information regarding activity within Common Cause have been collapsed into three summary variables for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,236
Variables: 192
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Paula England and Barbara Kilbourne

OCCUPATIONAL MEASURES FROM THE DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES FOR 1980 CENSUS DETAILED OCCUPATIONS (ICPSR 8942)

SUMMARY: This collection provides average scores on selected variables from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles for 1980 Census occupational categories. The dataset was prepared using a sample of individuals from the 1970 Census whose occupations had been coded with both 1970 and 1980 Census detailed occupational codes. This file, known as the Treiman file, was merged with selected variables from the *Fourth Edition Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, using 1970 occupational categories as the merge variable. A score on each Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) variable was then computed for each 1980 occupational category. Included among the DOT variables were such characteristics as (1) level of complexity at which the worker functions in terms of data, people, and things, (2) training required to do the job, (3) verbal, numerical, spatial, and other aptitudes needed to perform the job, (4) percent of workers in the job with a preference for a specific type of job activity such as abstract and creative activity or activity requiring business contact with people, (5) temperamental attributes such as adaptability to performing under stress and adaptability to performing repetitive work, (6) physical demands of the job, and (7) environmental conditions under which the work is performed. Measures of mean hourly and annual earnings for both men and

women in each occupation and number of men and women in each occupation also are included. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All 1980 detailed Census occupational categories.
NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks and dashes. (2) A related dataset is available from ICPSR: *DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT), PARTS I AND II (ICPSR 7845)*. Part I is *CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY 1971, AUGMENTED WITH DOT CHARACTERISTICS*. Part II is *FOURTH EDITION DICTIONARY OF DOT SCORES FOR 1970 CENSUS CATEGORIES*.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 503
Variables: 64
Record Length: 511
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:
England, Paula. *COMPARABLE WORTH: THEORIES AND EVIDENCE*. New York: Aldine, forthcoming.

Peter Schmidt and Ann D. Witte

PREDICTING RECIDIVISM IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1978 AND 1980 (ICPSR 8987)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the relationship between individual characteristics and recidivism for two cohorts of inmates released from North Carolina prisons in 1978 and 1980. The survey contains questions on the backgrounds of the offenders, including their involvement in drugs or alcohol, level of schooling, nature of the crime resulting in the sample conviction, number of prior incarcerations, and recidivism following release from the sample incarceration. The data collection also contains information on the length of time until recidivism occurs. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All individuals released from North Carolina prisons during the periods July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1978, and July 1, 1979, through June 30, 1980.
NOTE: For 1978 data, 4,709 individual records were missing one or more variables and placed in a missing data file. The other 4,618 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an estimation sample of 1,540 observations and a validation sample of 3,078. For

1980 data, 3,810 individual records were missing information on one or more variables and were placed in a missing data file. The other 5,739 observations, which contained complete information, were randomly split into an estimation sample of 1,435 observations and a validation sample of 4,304 observations.

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

Part 1: 1978 Data	Part 2: 1980 Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,327	Cases: 9,549
Variables: 19	Variables: 19
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:
Schmidt, P., and A.D. Witte. *PREDICTING RECIDIVISM USING SURVIVAL MODELS*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1988.

Carolyn Rebecca Block

HOMICIDES IN CHICAGO, 1965-1981 (ICPSR 8941)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains information on every homicide in Chicago Police Department murder analysis files for the years 1965-1981. Data are provided on place of homicide, age, race, and sex of victim, time of occurrence, type of weapon used, age, race, and sex of offender, and relationship of victim to the offender. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All homicides in Chicago Police Department murder analysis files from 1965 through 1981.
NOTE: Because the data were collected in many stages by many people over a long period of time, the codes used have undergone repeated revisions. In most cases, these revisions have been added to the coding categories without changing the existing codes. Some variables were added to the study in later years. This is especially true of variables attempting to capture sentence information, which was very seldom present in the Chicago Police Department analysis reports. Geographical location was collected differently in different years. From 1971 through 1976, a north-south and east-west grid code was used. After 1976, an actual address was written on the codesheet. This address was later converted to a "pin map" location using the

Census DIME Files, producing a new geographical data file.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,875
Variables: 54
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Robert Prentky and Raymond Knight

**DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDERS:
CLASSIFYING, PREDICTING, AND
EVALUATING OUTCOMES OF CLINI-
CAL TREATMENT IN BRIDGEWATER,
MASSACHUSETTS, 1982-1985 (ICPSR
8985)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to validate two classification systems—one for rapists and one for child molesters—used in a Massachusetts treatment center for sexually aggressive offenders. Rapists and child molesters were classified as two types of sex offenders and then clinically classified into different subtypes based on criteria for the two taxonomies being tested. Variables include type of traffic offenses, criminal offenses, and sex offenses charged. Data on dispositions of cases are also provided along with parole and discharge information. Offenders' post-release offenses were categorized into traffic offenses, non-traffic offenses, and sex offenses. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All sex offender cases referred to a treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts for intensive observation and then released.

SAMPLING: Of the 1,500 sex offender cases that were referred to the treatment center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts for intensive observation during 1982-1985, 500 were committed and became treatment patients. Of these patients, 270 were released after varying lengths of treatment and were selected as the sample in the study.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 270
Variables: 332
Record Length: 2,197
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Prentky, R.A., and R.A. Knight. "Impulsivity in the Lifestyle and Criminal Behavior of Sexual Offenders." *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR* 13 (1986), 141-164.

Knight, R.A., R. Rosenberg, and B. Schneider. *CLASSIFICATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT: A RESEARCH HANDBOOK*. New York: Garland, 1985.

Stanton Wheeler, David Weisburd, and Nancy Bode

**NATURE AND SANCTIONING OF
WHITE COLLAR CRIME, 1976-1978:
FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
(ICPSR 8989)**

SUMMARY: This data collection, one of only a small number available on federal white collar crime, focuses on white collar criminals and the nature of their offenses. The data contain descriptive information about the defendant including age, sex, marital status, past criminal history, neighborhood environment, education, and employment history. Further information is provided on the source of conviction, offense category, number of counts in the indictment, maximum prison term and maximum fine associated with the offense, the duration and geographic spread of the offense, number of participants, number of persons arrested, number of businesses indicted, and spouse's employment. The defendant's socioeconomic status is measured using the Duncan index. The data are limited to crimes committed solely by convicted individuals and do not include defendants that are organizations or groups. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Convicted white collar criminals in federal judicial districts representing metropolitan centers, specifically, Central California, Northern Georgia, Northern Illinois, Maryland, Southern New York, Northern Texas, and Western Washington.

SAMPLING: A random sample of federal crime offenders convicted of one of ten statutory offenses including securities fraud, antitrust violations, bribery, bank embezzlement, mail and wire fraud, tax fraud, false claims and statements, credit and lending institution fraud, postal theft, and postal forgery was drawn from seven judicial districts. All offenders convicted of securities fraud and antitrust cases in all of the federal districts during the three fiscal years were examined, thus yielding a

sample containing a higher proportion of these offenders.

NOTE: The appendices mentioned in the documentation are not presently available. The data in columns 452-467 and 471-483 are undocumented. The FBI, PSI and Docket variables have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,910
Variables: 296
Record Length: 483
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Weisburd, D., S. Wheeler, N. Bode, and E. Waring. *THE NATURE AND SANCTIONING OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME*, forthcoming.

Wheeler, S., and M.L. Rothmann. "The Organization as Weapon in White Collar Crime." *MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW* 80 (1982), 1403-1426.

Wheeler, S., D. Weisburd, and N. Bode. "Sentencing the White Collar Offender: Rhetoric and Reality." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 47 (1982), 641-659.

Alexander Aikman, Mary Elsner Oram, and Frederick Miller

**USE OF ADJUNCTS TO SUPPLEMENT JUDICIAL RESOURCES IN SIX JURISDICTIONS, 1983-1986:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8979)**

SUMMARY: This multi-site data collection evaluates the impact of judicial adjunct attorneys and referees on the court system at the county and state levels in six jurisdictions: (1) Pima County, Arizona, (2) Multnomah County, Oregon, (3) King County, Washington, (4) Hennepin County, Minnesota, (5) Phoenix, Arizona, and (6) the state of Connecticut. There are three different units of observation in this study: (1) civil trial cases, (2) trial judges, including regular judges and adjunct attorneys, and (3) litigating attorneys. The court case data include information on type of case, date of trial, type of judge, type of disposition, and date of disposition. For the questionnaire data obtained on judges, adjuncts, and litigating attorneys, information includes experience with the program, satisfaction, and ideas for changes. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Sampling procedures varied by site. In Tucson all the civil court trial cases disposed by judicial adjuncts or regular judges between January 1984 and March 1985 were selected. The first 50 civil cases disposed each quarter that requested jury trials also were included in the sample. In Portland 10 percent of the cases with motions for summary judgments heard by judicial adjuncts and regular judges between January 1983 and December 1985 were selected for the sample. In Minneapolis the sample consisted of all the civil cases referred to arbitration hearings conducted by adjunct attorneys from September 1985 to June 1986. In Seattle the sample included regular judges, adjunct attorneys, and litigating attorneys who responded to a mailed questionnaire. In Phoenix the sample included civil appeals that were disposed by adjunct attorneys and judges between 1983 and 1985. In Connecticut a sample was selected from all the civil cases referred to the trial reference program in three Superior Courts from January 1984 through June 1985. For Connecticut there is also a sample of regular judges, trial adjunct attorneys, litigating attorneys, and clients who responded to a mailed questionnaire.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 data files + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Hennepin County Civil Case Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,181 Variables: 37 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Phoenix Civil Case Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,703 Variables: 36 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Connecticut Superior Court Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 217 Variables: 39 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Connecticut Superior Court Referee Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31 Variables: 38 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Connecticut Superior Court Attorney Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 16 Variables: 36 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Multnomah County Circuit Court Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 252 Variables: 17 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: King County Panelist Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 27 Variables: 68 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: King County Attorney Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 44 Variables: 50 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 9: Pima County Pro Tem Program Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 306 Variables: 38 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 10: Pima County Jury Trial Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 160 Variables: 38 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Aikam, Alexander B., Mary Elsner Oram, and Frederick G. Miller. **FRIENDS OF THE COURTS: LAWYERS AS SUPPLEMENTAL JUDICIAL RESOURCES.** Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987.

Marcia R. Chaiken

SELECTING CAREER CRIMINALS FOR PRIORITY PROSECUTION, 1984-1986: LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS (ICPSR 8980)

SUMMARY: Collection of these data was undertaken in order to develop offender classification criteria that could be used to identify career criminals for priority prosecution. In addition to the crime records obtained from official sources and defendants' self-reports, information about prosecutors' discretionary judgments on sampled cases was obtained from interviews of prosecutors and case review forms completed by attorneys. Respondent and nonrespondent files, taken from official court records, contain information on current and past records of offenses committed, arrests, dispositions, sentences, parole and probation histories, substance abuse records, juvenile court appearances, criminal justice practitioners' assessments, and demographic characteristics. The prosecutor interview files contain variables relating to prosecutors' opinions on the seriousness of the defendant's case, subjective criteria used to decide suitability for prosecution, and case status at intake stage. Information obtained from prosecutors' case review forms include defendants' prior records and situational variables related to the charged offenses. The self-report files contain data on the

defendants' employment histories, substance abuse and criminal records, sentence and confinement histories, and basic socioeconomic characteristics. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All males prosecuted in Los Angeles County and Middlesex County for burglary, homicide, and robbery between 1984 and 1986.

SAMPLING: The sample was a random subset of male priority prosecuted defendants not prosecuted as career criminals but originally charged with such crimes as homicide, burglary, and robbery.

NOTE: In the self-report surveys of defendants, multiple indicators were included to assess reliability of responses. Data on Los Angeles nonrespondents were also collected to examine the possible response bias.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Respondents: Los Angeles County 1 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 84 Variables: 416 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 53	Part 2: Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 1 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1 Variables: 416 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 53
Part 3: Respondents: Los Angeles County 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 200 Variables: 399 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 51	Part 4: Nonrespondents: Los Angeles County 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 26 Variables: 399 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 51
Part 5: Respondents: Middlesex County File Structure: rectangular Cases: 190 Variables: 391 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 51	Part 6: Prosecutors: Los Angeles County File Structure: rectangular Cases: 298 Variables: 7 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Prosecutors: Middlesex County File Structure: rectangular Cases: 181 Variables: 48 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 6	Part 8: Self Response: Los Angeles County File Structure: rectangular Cases: 298 Variables: 377 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 10
Part 9: Self Response: Middlesex County File Structure: rectangular Cases: 202 Variables: 377 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 10	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Chaiken, Marcia R., and Jan M. Chaiken. **SELECTING CAREER CRIMINALS FOR PRIORITY PROSECUTION.** (Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987)

Edwin W. Zedlewski

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCES IN PUBLIC SAFETY [UNITED STATES]: METROPOLITAN AREA PANEL DATA, 1977 AND 1982 (ICPSR 8988)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides a series of measures relating to public safety for all SMSAs in the United States at two time periods. Variables include: municipal employment (e.g., number of municipal employees, number of police employees, police payrolls, municipal employees per 10,000 inhabitants), municipal revenue (total debt, property taxes, utility revenues, income taxes), nonmunicipal employment (retail services, mining services, construction services, finance services), crime rates (murder, robbery, auto theft, rape), labor force and unemployment, property value, and other miscellaneous topics. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States as defined by the Office of Management and Budget for the years 1977 and 1982.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 366
Variables: 343
Record Length: 2,621
Records Per Case: 1

Wesley G. Skogan

DISORDER AND COMMUNITY DECLINE IN 40 NEIGHBORHOODS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1977-1983 (ICPSR 8944)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to evaluate the effects of disorderly neighborhood conditions on community decline and residents' reactions toward crime. Data from five previously collected datasets were aggregated and merged to

produce neighborhood-level data on disorder, crime, fear, residential satisfaction, and other key factors in community decline. The 40 neighborhoods studied were located in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Variables in the data file include: (1) disorder characteristics such as loitering, drugs, vandalism, noise, and gang activity, (2) demographic characteristics such as race, age, and unemployment rate, and (3) neighborhood crime problems such as burglary, robbery, assault, and rape. Information is also available on crime avoidance behaviors, fear of crime on an aggregated scale, neighborhood satisfaction on an aggregated scale, and cohesion and social interaction. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: The 40 neighborhoods are a convenience sample based on the availability of surveys with similar variables of interest. Each of the five data collections from which the sample was drawn used different procedures for selecting respondents and different definitions of community. See detailed descriptions in Lewis and Skogan (ICPSR 8162), Greenberg (ICPSR 7951), Taub and Taylor (ICPSR 7952), Pate and Annan (ICPSR 8496), and Skogan's final report to the National Institute of Justice. Full titles are listed in the note below.

NOTE: Data in this collection were taken from the following datasets: (1) REACTIONS TO CRIME PROJECT, 1977 [CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO]: SURVEY ON FEAR OF CRIME AND CITIZEN BEHAVIOR (ICPSR 8162), (2) CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH AND LOW CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS IN ATLANTA, 1980 (ICPSR 8951), (3) CRIME FACTORS AND NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE IN CHICAGO, 1979 (ICPSR 7952), (4) REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME PROGRAM EVALUATION SURVEYS IN NEWARK AND HOUSTON, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496), and (5) a survey of citizen participation in crime prevention in six Chicago neighborhoods conducted by Rosenbaum, Lewis, and Grans.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 40
Variables: 68
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 12

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Skogan, Wesley. "Disorder and Community Decline: Final Report to the National Institute of Justice." Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research. Northwestern University.

William H. Clements

EFFECTIVENESS OF CLIENT SPECIFIC PLANNING AS AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE, 1981-1982: WASHINGTON, DC, AND FAIRFAX, MONTGOMERY, AND PRINCE GEORGE COUNTIES (ICPSR 8943)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to evaluate the Client Specific Planning (CSP) program of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA). The CSP program offers nonincarcerative sentencing options and alternatives prepared for judges and presented by NCIA caseworkers. The study measures the impact of the program on sentence length, sentence severity, the effectiveness of the program at diverting serious felony offenders from incarceration, and the rate, type, seriousness, and timing of recidivism in a 24-month post-sentence risk period. Variables are provided for each defendant on demographic characteristics, criminal history, prior counseling experiences, prior incarceration, charges and dispositions of the recidivist arrests, and types of sentencing alternatives recommended in the CSP program. CLASS IV

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 258
Variables: 436
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 15

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Clements, William H. **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLIENT SPECIFIC PLANNING AS AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.** (Unpublished Ph.D dissertation, University of Delaware, 1987)

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

**GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE
UNITED STATES, 1970-1987 (ICPSR
0013)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Election data for 1986 and 1987 have been added to this collection. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards (Parts 10-13)
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

Part 12: National, 1986 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,140 Variables: 127 Record Length: 885 Records Per Case: 16	Part 13: National, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 268 Variables: 26 Record Length: 178 Records Per Case: 3
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*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

**CANDIDATE AND CONSTITUENCY
STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1788-1987 (ICPSR
7757)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Election data for 1986 and 1987 have been added to this collection. 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: 116,943
Variables: 23
Record Length: 113
Records Per Case: 2

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

**CANDIDATE NAME AND CON-
STITUENCY TOTALS, 1788-1987
(ICPSR 0002)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Election data for 1986 and 1987 have been added to this collection. CLASS II

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 116,943
Variables: 13
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

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

**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NA-
TIONAL SAMPLE, 1979-1986
[REVISED QUESTIONNAIRE] (ICPSR
8608)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 17 and 18, the 1986 full file and incident file, have been added to this collection. The incident level concatenated file, Part 16, has been extended to include 1986 data. Documentation has been updated to reflect the 1986 additions. CLASS I

NOTE: Part 17 described below is hierarchically structured with four levels. The first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains eight variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 204 with 89 variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 142 and 57 variables, and the final level, the incident level has a logical record length of 481 and 327 variables. The case count range per level is as follows: Household Level: 178,324 to 217,814 per part; Person Level: 316,094 to 393,685 per part; Incident Level: 28,564 to 43,959 per part.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 16: 1979-1986 Incident-level Longitudinal File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 199,080 Variables: 473 Record Length: 731 Records Per Case: 1	Part 17: 1986 Full File File Structure: hierarchical
--	---

Part 18: 1986 Incident File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,158
Variables: 473
Record Length: 731
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Health
and Human Services. National Center
for Health Statistics, and the Health
Care Financing Administration*

**NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE UTILIZA-
TION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1980 (ICPSR 8239)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 7, the Family file, has been added to this collection. CLASS III (Parts 1-6), CLASS IV (Part 7)

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 1-6) and Logical Record Length (Part 7)

Part 7: Family File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,863
Variables: approx. 425
Record Length: 1,164
Records Per Case: 1

*Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University*

**NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SUR-
VEYS OF LABOR MARKET EX-
PERIENCE, 1966-1986 (ICPSR 7610)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 53-58, KWIC and Numeric Indexes for Mature Men, Mature Women, and Young Men, have been added to this collection. Also available are files indicating the relationships among members of the original cohorts living in the same households between 1966 and 1971 (Parts 59-65). CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 34 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58), and Card Image (Parts 59-65)

Parts 53,55,57: Numeric Indexes: Mature Men, Mature Women, Young Men Record Length: 133	Parts 54,56,58: KWIC Indexes: Mature Men, Mature Women, Young Men Record Length: 133
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Part 59: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Mature Men, Mature
Women

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 579

Variables: 6

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Part 61: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Mature Men, Young
Men

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 1,099

Variables: 7

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Part 63: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Mature Women,
Young Men

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 1,671

Variables: 7

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Part 65: Original Cohort
Relationship Documentation
Record Length: 80

Part 60: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Mature Men, Young
Women

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 988

Variables: 7

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Part 62: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Mature Women, Young
Women

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 1,965

Variables: 7

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Part 64: Original
Cohort Relationship:
Young Men, Young
Women

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 2,505

Variables: 8

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

(Parts 40 and 45) are now available.
CLASS II

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

Part 40: Supplementary Homicide Reports,
1976

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 16,956

Variables: 152

Record Length: 272

Records Per Case: 1

Part 45: Supplementary Homicide Reports,
1986

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 19,346

Variables: 152

Record Length: 272

Records Per Case: 1

Abt Associates, Inc.

**PROSECUTION OF FELONY AR-
RESTS, 1982: PORTLAND, OREGON
AND WASHINGTON, D.C. (ICPSR
8717)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised ver-
sion of these data is now available.
CLASS IV

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

Part 1: Washington, DC

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 11,185

Variables: 18

Record Length: 108

Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Portland

File Structure:
rectangular

Cases: 6,146

Variables: 30

Record Length: 180

Records Per Case: 1

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Supplementary
Homicide Reports for 1976 and 1986

James S. Jackson and Gerald Gurin

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF BLACK
AMERICANS, 1979-1980 (ICPSR
8512)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal in-
vestigators urge all previous recipients of
these data to reorder. Data for some of the
"self-esteem" variables (V61-62,66) have
been corrected. The machine-readable
codebook has been changed to show the
correct frequencies for these variables. An
explanation of the interpretation of the
STATE/COUNTY codes as they were
entered in this dataset has been added to
variables 1405, 1407, and 1410, as well as
to NOTE 3. More descriptive code text for
variable 2001 has also been added. CLASS I

NOTE: Users should note that data for the
state and county codes (1405, 1407, and
1410) were entered in COUNTY/
STATE order and not STATE/COUNTY
order. This is the reverse of how NOTE 3
describes the interpretation of these vari-
ables. The age distribution for the 2,107
persons interviewed was ages 17-54
(N=1,526), 55-64 (N=239), 65-74
(N=230), 75-84(N=100), and 85+ (N=12).

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: 2,107
Variables: 1,451
Record Length: 2,220
Records Per Case: 32

Reprints of Articles Available

Each month the *Bulletin* features an article on a subject of interest to social science researchers. These articles cover aspects of political science, sociology, demography, education, health, criminal justice, history, the United States census, and other fields of academic importance. As a special service to readers, ICPSR prepares reprints of these articles which can be ordered free of charge. Each requestor will be sent one copy of the article which may be reprinted; permission must be received to re-publish any article. To order reprints, contact: Editors, *ICPSR Bulletin*, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

A file detailing inconsistencies in the 1986 NLSY Supplemental Fertility File for NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1986 (ICPSR 7610) is now available from ICPSR. The file includes two memos, one summarizing problems in NLSY marital history data and the other listing inconsistencies in the age at first, second and third birth. This file is available as Part 66 of the collection.

For errata statements and other relevant information regarding the NLS data collection, users should refer to the *NLS Update*, published quarterly by the Center for Human Resource Research. To receive this free newsletter, write to:

NLS Public Users' Office Center
for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
650 Ackerman Road, Suite A
Columbus, Ohio 43202

A revised description for GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 8076) appears in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1988-1989*. This description incorporates corrected LRECLs and variable counts for the thirteen data files in the collection. These figures were inaccurate in previous editions of the *Guide*. The correct figures are as follows:

BASELINE file:
variables: 59
logical record length: 387

TEN CITY file:
variables: 62
logical record length: 370

CITY ORDINANCES file:
variables: 40
logical record length: 153

STATE ORDINANCES file:
variables: 47

MEDIA ATTENTIVENESS files (9 separate city files):
variables: 144
logical record length: 431

Also, the third paragraph of the description now reads "The ten city file contains information on changes in the activities, focus, and resources of local police departments in the 10 cities named above."

Micro Software Bulletin Board

PC Datagraphics and Mapping

This software package is a three-dimensional statistical graphics program for pie charts, bar charts, scatterplots, contour maps, choropleth maps, and statistical analysis from descriptive through multiple regression. It interfaces with Lotus 1-2-3 and with other software. Graphics display and printer are required to use this software.

The package is available for the IBM or Apple II at \$33 from:

National Collegiate Software
Clearinghouse
College of Humanities and Social
Sciences
North Carolina State University
Box 8101
Raleigh, NC 27695-8101.

Note: Software developers interested in listing their products in this column can send announcements to:

Editors
ICPSR Bulletin
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Announcements should include the following elements: (a) a description in 200 words or less of the capabilities of the program, including such items as whether it is intended for statistical analysis, undergraduate instruction, or database management, etc.; (b) the type of machine(s) the program runs on; (c) which version of a particular operation system is necessary; (d) any other requirements that should be noted relating to disk, Random Access Memory, video adapter, etc.; (e) cost; (f) name and address of supplier.

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections: Continuous Updates

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list contains these series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1, 1988.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan-Nov), 1983 (Jan-July), 1984 (Nov), 1985-1987
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1986 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986
American's Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1981, 1983; National Core: 1978-1981, 1983; SMSA: 1974-1983; Travel to Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1985; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1986
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1987
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1970-1970; 1980: STF1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Cong.; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 1, 2, 3, 5; STF 5; 60 Years and Over
Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1960-1961; 1972-1973; 1980-1985
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983; City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1985
Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series	World Bank	1950-1975
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1987; May 1969-1981, 1983-1985; Nov 1972-1986 (even years); June 1975, 1979-1986
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1978
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1988
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart	#3-#25 (1975-1986); Cumulative file, 1973-1984
European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979; Extract: 1982-1983, 1985; Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Election Data for the United States	ICPSR	1788-1987

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual files: 1972-1977; Cumulative file: 1972-1988
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970-1985; Cumulative Core File: 1969-1981
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975); Cycle II (1976-1980); Epidemiologic Follow-up (1982-1984)
High School and Beyond	Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1988
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1987
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnson, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1986
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1985; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972-1975; National: 1973-1985
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Educational Statistics	1972 + follow-ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966-1983; Mature Women: 1967- 1984; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1983; Youth: 1979-1986
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	Waves 1-18: 1968-1985
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1985
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	10 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977; Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977; Winter 1973-1977; Jan. 1978-Dec. 1982
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1983-1986: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III, IV, V, VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1976-1986; SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1987
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1987
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I, II, III)
World Military and Social Expenditures	Ruth Sivard	1974, 1976-1983, 1985
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1983
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950-1981
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973

When I last used this space to report on ICPSR Council activities, Council had approved the appointment of a Review Committee to assist us in evaluating goals and priorities for the Consortium as we explore its future direction. More specifically, the mission of the Committee as we envisioned it is "to review the Consortium's current status and operations and its future possibilities, focusing particularly on the Consortium's contribution to the social sciences."

The Review Committee has now been constituted and includes the following members:

- Hubert Blalock, Chair (Dept. of Sociology, University of Washington)
- Robert Holt, Vice Chair (Dept. of Political Science, University of Minnesota)
- Allan Bogue (Dept. of History, University of Wisconsin at Madison)
- Judith Rowe (Research Services, Princeton University)
- John Sprague (Dept. of Political Science, Washington University at St. Louis)

All members of the Committee have a good working knowledge of ICPSR. I am confident that the Committee's report will provide a fresh perspective that will permit us to guide the Consortium effectively as it continues its service to the social science community.

The Committee has planned a site visit for December 9, 1988. Members of the Committee extend an invitation to anyone who can contribute information or opinions that might serve to advance the review process. Communication to the Review Committee can be directed to: Hubert Blalock, Dept. of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

-Karl Taeuber, ICPSR Council Chair

Other Announcements

IFDO/IASSIST 89 Conference

An international conference on social science data issues is scheduled for May 15-18, 1989 at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Sponsored jointly by IFDO (International Federation of Data Organizations) and IASSIST (International Association of Social Science Information Service and Technology), the conference is open to data archivists, data librarians, academic and government researchers, traditional archivists, teachers, and advanced students from the social sciences and related disciplines.

The program will include lectures and presentations. In addition, small group workshops will concentrate on special topics and some sessions will provide the opportunity to demonstrate computerized systems. Papers concerning the following topics will be presented:

Research Issues

- Value of Social Sciences Data for the Public and Commercial Sectors
- The Role of National Statistical Agencies in Providing Social Science Data
- Social Trends Issues

- Cross-National Surveys
- Post-Censal Surveys
- Quantitative Historical Research

Technologies

- The Impact of New Technologies on the Usage of Data
- Statistical Mapping
- CD-ROM Data Products
- Computer Networks for Communication and Service
- Policies/Techniques for Long-Term Storage

Data Management

- Criteria for Selecting Data for Preservation
- Indexing Data Archive Holdings
- Legal Issues in Data Preservation and Dissemination
- Traditional Archiving Issues
- Special Textual Databanks

Anyone interested in submitting papers or ideas for special sessions on related subjects should contact one of the following people:

Judith S. Rowe
Computer Center, Princeton University
87 Prospect Street
Princeton, NJ 08544
Tel. 609/452-6052
BITNET: JUDITH@PUCC

Paul de Guchteneire
c/o Steinmetz Archives
Herengracht 410-412
NL 1017 BX AMSTERDAM
Tel. (20)225061
BITNET: U00002@HASARA5

Michal Peleg
Social Sciences Data Archive
The Hebrew University, Mount Scopus
Jerusalem 91905, Israel
Tel. (972)2-883007
FAX. (972)2-826249
BITNET: MAGARIA@HBUNOS

Further questions about the conference can be addressed to:

Nancy Hafuta
Social Sciences Data Archive
The Hebrew University, Mount Scopus
Jerusalem 91905, Israel

Call for Papers

The *Research Annual on Computing and the Social Sciences* (Volume 3, JAI Press, 1990), edited by Stuart Nagel and G. David Garson, is currently accepting manuscripts of up to 60 double-spaced pages describing studies of social science computer applications and the social impact of computing. Section headings in the previous volume included use of computers in government, decision-making applications, expert systems and artificial intelligence, telecommunications, and social impacts. In addition, two or three articles on teaching and educational uses will be accepted.

Articles submitted to this series should follow this schedule: (1) submission of prospectus or draft article by January 1989 with draft manuscript to follow shortly; (2) final manuscript by June 1989 at the latest. Manuscripts can be sent to G. David Garson at NCSU Box 8101, Raleigh, NC 27695.

Bulk Mailing to ORs

The August 1988 "bulk" mailing to ICPSR Official Representatives included the following items:

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

- The 1988-1989 *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* (along with an order form for extra copies of the *Guide*)
- *American National Election Studies 1972-1986 Bibliography of Data Use*
- The *Catalog of Data Collections* of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA)
- *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin*
- *The ISR Newsletter*

Forthcoming. . . .

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks. They are not currently available for use. Researchers may order them when they are announced in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985

National Black Election Study, 1984

Tecumseh Community Health Study, 1959-1969

Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File, March 1988

updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed of activities occurring at ICPSR, the University of Michigan, and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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December 1988 Vol. IX, No. 2

Featured Article	1
Additions to Holdings	4
ABC News Polls: Reagan Press Conference Poll, January 1986 (ICPSR 8571); National Security Council Poll, November 1986 (ICPSR 8852); Iran Poll #1, December 1986 (ICPSR 8853); Nightline Aids Poll, June 1987 (ICPSR 8854); Reagan Press Conference Poll, March 1987 (ICPSR 8855); Reagan Speech Poll, March 1987 (ICPSR 8856); Tower Commission Poll, February 1987 (ICPSR 8857); Stockbroker Poll, February 1987 (ICPSR 8858); North Testimony Poll #1, July 1987 (ICPSR 8860); Reagan Speech Poll, August 1987 (ICPSR 8861); Nightline Stock Market Poll, November 1987 (ICPSR 8886); Economy Poll, October 1987 (ICPSR 8887); Papal Visit Poll, August 1987 (ICPSR 8892); North Testimony Poll #2, July 1987 (ICPSR 8895); ABC News Reagan Speech Poll, December 1987 (ICPSR 8924); Gary Hart Poll, December 1987 (ICPSR 8926)	13
ABC News/Washington Post Polls: May 1987 (ICPSR 8843); April 1987 (ICPSR 8844); March 1987 (ICPSR 8845); January 1987 (ICPSR 8846); June 1987 (ICPSR 8847); August 1987 (ICPSR 8849); Bork Vote Poll, October 1987 (ICPSR 8888); Persian Gulf/Stock Drop Poll, October 1987 (ICPSR 8889); October 1987 (ICPSR 8890); Poindexter Testimony Poll #2, July 1987 (ICPSR 8893); Poindexter Testimony Poll #1, July 1987 (ICPSR 8894); Pre-Summit Poll, December 1987 (ICPSR 8922); December 1987 (ICPSR 8925)	10
Annual Survey of Governments, 1986: Employment Statistics (ICPSR 8977)	6
CBS News/New York Times National and Local Surveys, 1987 (ICPSR 8718)	8
CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System Collaborative National Surveys of the United States and Japan, 1986 (ICPSR 8880)	9
CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System Collaborative National Surveys of the United States and Japan, 1987 (ICPSR 8916)	10
Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1985-1986: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data (ICPSR 8939)	7
Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1985-1986: Reports on Financial Activity (RFA) Data (ICPSR 8937)	7
Current Population Survey, January 1986: Displaced Workers (ICPSR 8978)	6
Dangerous Sex Offenders: Classifying, Predicting, and Evaluating Outcomes of Clinical Treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982-1985 (ICPSR 8985)	18
Disorder and Community Decline in 40 Neighborhoods of the United States, 1977-1983 (ICPSR 8944)	20
Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning as an Alternative Sentence, 1981-1982: Washington, DC, and Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George Counties (ICPSR 8943)	20
English Language Proficiency Study (ELPS), 1982: [United States] (ICPSR 8974)	7
General Social Surveys, 1972-1988: [Cumulative File] (ICPSR 8990)	4
Homicides in Chicago, 1965-1981 (ICPSR 8941)	17
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-1987: Public Facilities (ICPSR 8973)	6
National Nursing Home Survey, 1985 (ICPSR 8914)	4
Nature and Sanctioning of White Collar Crime, 1976-1978: Federal Judicial Districts (ICPSR 8989)	18
Occupational Measures from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles for 1980 Census Detailed Occupations (ICPSR 8942)	17
Predicting Recidivism in North Carolina, 1978 and 1980 (ICPSR 8987)	17
Public and Private Resources in Public Safety [United States]: Metropolitan Area Panel Data, 1977 and 1982 (ICPSR 8988)	20
Selecting Career Criminals for Priority Prosecution, 1984-1986: Los Angeles County, California and Middlesex County, Massachusetts (ICPSR 8980)	19
Survey of Common Cause Members, 1981: [United States] (ICPSR 8632)	16
Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, July 1981-December 1982 (ICPSR 8770-8787)	8
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1984 Panel: Health-Wealth Merged File (ICPSR 8903)	5
Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992)	5
Use of Adjuncts to Supplement Judicial Resources in Six Jurisdictions, 1983-1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8979)	18
WLS-TV/ABC News Chicago Primary Pre-Election Tracking Poll, February 1987 (ICPSR 8859)	16
Revisions/Updates	21
Candidate and Constituency Statistics of Elections in the United States, 1788-1987 (ICPSR 7757)	21
Candidate Name and Constituency Totals, 1788-1987 (ICPSR 0002)	21
General Election Data for the United States, 1970-1987 (ICPSR 0013)	21
National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1979-1986 [Revised Questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)	21
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1986 (ICPSR 7610)	21
National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey, 1980 (ICPSR 8239)	21
Nation Survey of Black Americans, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8512)	22
Prosecution of Felony Arrests, 1982: Portland, Oregon and Washington, D.C. (ICPSR 8717)	22
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] (ICPSR 9028)	22
Notes and Errata	23
Micro Software Bulletin Board	23
ICPSR's Serial Data Collections	24
ICPSR Council News	26
Other Announcements	26
ICPSR Council, Associate Directors, Staff	27



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