

Computer Networking and NSFNET: Applications for Social Science Research

Computer technology continues to grow and to evolve at a rapid pace, offering social scientists a wealth of new computing methods and techniques that can facilitate research. Indeed, the rate of innovation in computing is high enough that it is literally impossible to keep abreast of all developments. While scholars and researchers in the social sciences have in recent years become increasingly sophisticated in their use of computer technology, many computational resources and tools remain virtually untapped. Computer networking is one such resource. Current networking technology has the potential to revolutionize the way research is conducted and to alter radically our perceptions of the time and distances involved in research. With the installation of the new National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET) backbone, researchers around the world can collaborate and share electronic information via linked networks in a fraction of the time such communications would have taken even a year ago. This article chronicles the development of computer networking technology and also describes the features and services offered by NSFNET, a high-speed interactive network that is rapidly becoming a valuable asset to social science research.

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What is NSFNET?

The National Science Foundation Network is a national computer network linking hundreds of U.S. campuses and governmental research centers. Using NSFNET, researchers are able to access state-of-the-art computing facilities throughout the nation, including the six NSF-funded supercomputing centers. NSFNET makes possible immediate communication and collaboration between researchers even though they may work at universities or laboratories located in different states.

At the heart of NSFNET is a cross-continental backbone using data circuits capable of transmitting the equivalent of 50 pages of single-spaced text per second. The backbone links thirteen mid-level, or regional, academic networks across the country (see accompanying map). Each campus, supercomputer center, and research facility maintains its primary connection to NSFNET through one of these thirteen hubs. NSFNET also connects to other national research support networks, such as the ARPANET and NASA Science Internet. In all, NSFNET links to over 570 other networks around the world.

The NSFNET backbone is the result of cooperative efforts by the National Science Foundation, Merit (a consortium of eight state-supported universities in Michigan), IBM Corporation, and MCI Telecommunications Corporation, as well as individuals at each of the mid-level networks. The current network went into full production on schedule in July 1988, when

an older, slower-speed backbone connecting six supercomputer centers was phased out. IBM and MCI have provided direct services, research expertise, and equipment needed for the replacement network. Both MCI and IBM are continuing in a joint research partnership with Merit and NSF to implement new technologies aimed at improving network performance.

NSFNET Technology

The NSFNET backbone uses MCI's fiber-optic circuit and digital radio network to carry data across the continent. The backbone benefits from advanced circuit switching technologies implemented in MCI's network that maximize reliability between sites.

The NSFNET backbone remains an evolving network. Plans for performance and management improvements over the next five years will be reflected in changes to the existing hardware and software. Goals for NSFNET include increasing backbone capacity to speeds capable of transmitting the equivalent of nearly 1,500 pages of single-spaced text per second and migrating toward the supporting of international standards.

A separate four-location research network has been established for testing new technologies before installing these on the production backbone. Through electronic messaging and conferencing, experts in networking technology from the entire nation participate in the design and research programs being developed for NSFNET.

Developments in Computing: Mainframes and Time-Sharing

The level of technological complexity necessary to the efficient operation of a network such as NSFNET grew out of a sequence of developments and advances in computing that occurred over the past three decades. A review of the history and concepts that underlie current networking technology affords an interesting perspective on the evolution of the data communications field.

Growth in this field has been rapid but uneven, and many innovations have been driven by financial considerations. Fluctuations in the relative costs of computer components and equipment have brought about sudden shifts and changes in the rules of computer design.

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Early mainframe computers, for example, represented major investments that only made economic sense if the computers were used to their full capacity. Thus, available time on mainframes needed to be shared among many users. Most researchers are familiar with this time-sharing model, which evolved during the early 1960s. With time-sharing, the mainframe performs some tasks for one user, then switches to another, but gives each user the illusion of having his or her own computer. Gradually, mainframes evolved to allow one user to run multiple jobs, a concept called multi-tasking. And some computer systems could do both—support multiple users, each performing multiple tasks.

Connecting Remote Terminals

Computing techniques continued to evolve and the evolutionary pattern appeared simple enough: ever more powerful mainframes would serve

ever more simultaneous users. However, the wiring and cabling systems connecting terminals to mainframes were limited, and some large organizations and universities were too spread out for direct wiring. In order to solve the problem of connecting remote terminals to mainframes, the development of another piece of technology was required, the digital-to-analog converter.

To understand the converter technology, it is helpful to review how a computer processes and stores information. As most of us know, the information in a computer is represented digitally—the smallest unit is a single bit (or binary digit) which takes on either the value of '0' or '1'. Groups of bits are combined to permit coding of numbers and letters. Using seven bits,

each of which can only have two values, permits $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ possible combinations, 128 unique items. Electrically, the digital information is encoded by using two voltages, say 0 and 3 volts. A transition from one voltage to another, then, can represent a '0' or a '1'.

Connecting remote terminals to distant mainframes, then, required an intricate, far-reaching wiring system that could transmit digital information. One complex wiring system, the telephone system, was already in place, but it was designed for carrying speech, not digital information. Instead of using just two voltages, speech on a phone line shows continuous variations in voltages. How then could digital data be transmitted on a phone line? One solution was to represent the voltage shifts by tones, or notes of specific pitches. So a shift from a tone of say 300 Hertz (cycles per second) to 1,000 Hz and back could represent a '1', transitions to another tone could represent a '0'.

This is referred to as "modulating" a digital signal and the electronic circuits that could MODulate, and dEModulate data are called modems.

Sharing Phone Lines

By the late 1960s the rapid acceptance of time-sharing placed greater demands on communications services. More and more terminals communicated with increasingly distant mainframes. But since telephone charges are based on distance, large organizations soon needed to reduce telephone charges. Phone lines, as well as computers, needed to be shared. Two general techniques could be used to accomplish this sharing or "multiplexing." One technique takes the basic modem approach in which tones are used to encode zeros and ones. With this scheme different pairs of tones are "assigned" to each of several terminals (frequency division multiplexing). The other approach is to use one phone line but first transmit one terminal's data and then another's (time division multiplexing).

Multiplexing represented an important advance in the sharing of phone lines but did not offer a solution to another problem, the intermittent or sporadic nature of data communication. Most of the time a user sits at a terminal he or she is not sending or receiving information but is instead thinking, reading, or performing other tasks. As a result communication happens in bursts. The rest of the time, the phone line (or more accurately the individual user's portion of a shared phone line) sits idle. So even a shared circuit represents a dedicated resource that might be used more efficiently. Rethinking the data communications task resulted in a very different approach: packet switching.

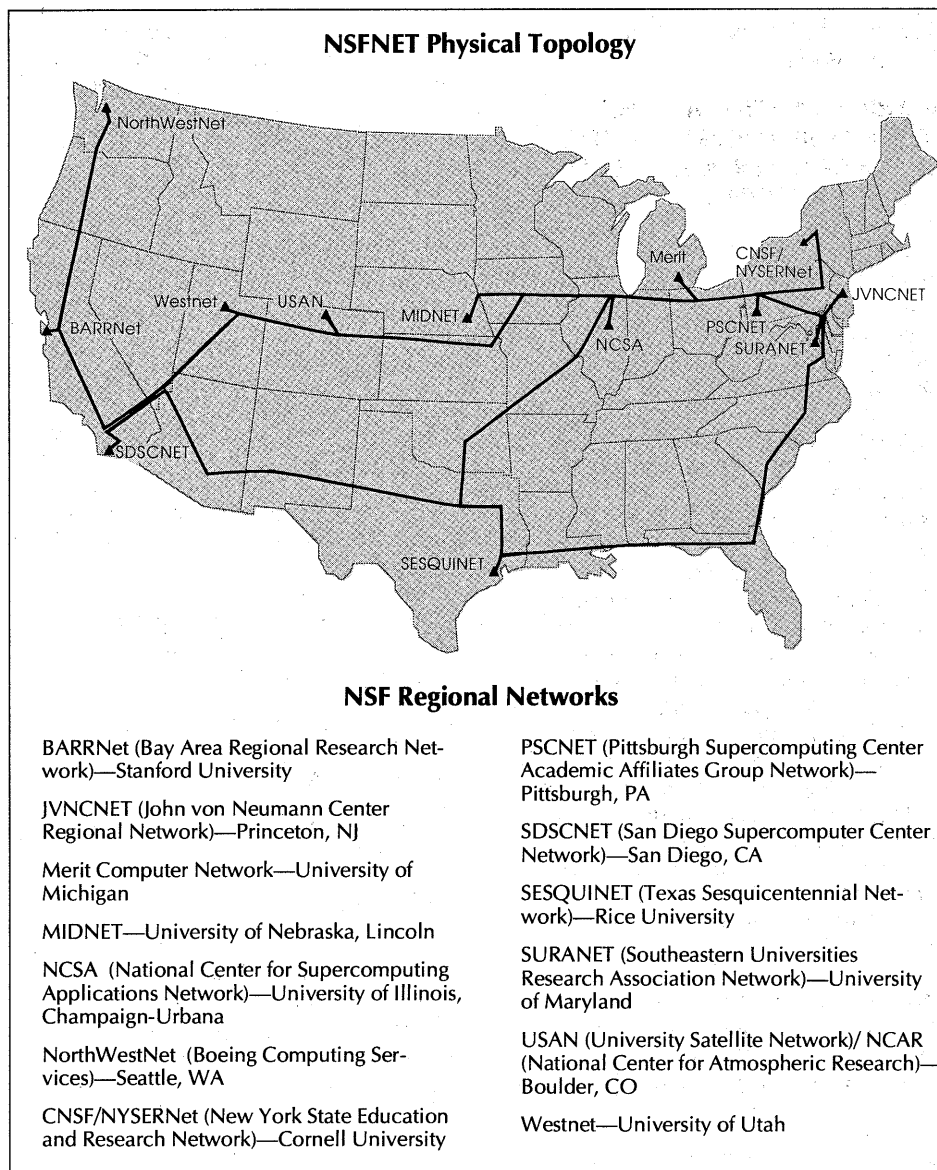
Packet switching takes advantage of the intermittent nature of most computer communications by transmitting a group of characters together in a packet, which becomes the unit for sending information over data lines. Packet switching avoids the overhead of establishing a circuit by accumulating enough information to fill a packet

and then dispatching the packet. Communications resources, then, are almost always busy transmitting data instead of waiting for users to finish reading or typing a line of text.

Personal Computers and Network-Based Services

Several important developments in computing techniques, then—from time-sharing to packet switching—contributed to produce the current networking environment. Another significant development in data communications was the advent of the personal computer. The movement away from mainframes and toward PCs shifted the focus of network technology and provided a strong impetus for the development of different kinds of network-based services. Among the useful attributes of personal computers that support the current networking model, three are paramount: (1) they can be programmed to emulate almost all terminals, (2) they have local storage for files, and (3) they have their own computing power. The first attribute, the ability to emulate terminals, makes the computer a chameleon that can work with a wider variety of systems. The second attribute, local storage capabilities, means that the file as an output becomes more important than the on-line session itself as a measure of work performed, and the movement of files becomes much more critical. The last feature, local computing power, permits a decentralized model of computing in which networks pass files (data) among devices that perform specialized processing.

The actual services a network makes possible may be arranged according to a hierarchy of functions. Remote login, the first level, simply means signing onto a host computer, similar to the way in which terminals operate. Once signed onto that host, host-based services are available; the most familiar host-based service that uses the network is network mail. The movement or transfer of files is on the next level and requires greater fidelity in transmission. While a network mail message may still be usable despite an



error in, say, one character, the integrity of files sent over the network is more critical, with computer program files themselves requiring error-free movement.

Network services, then, support the collaboration of researchers in several different ways by providing:

- access to remote computers
- easy communication with colleagues
- the ability to share programs and data

Computer networks bind together the greater research community and

facilitate the more rapid sharing of information and ideas with results we have only begun to anticipate.

NSFNET and the Consortium

NSFNET, with its connectivity to research institutions around the world, has great potential for ICPSR and its user community. Linked to NSFNET through Ann Arbor-based Merit, the Consortium may soon be able to communicate more efficiently with member schools and to transfer various kinds of information at faster speeds. At the present time it is unclear what portion of the total volume of research

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Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION PROCESS [SUPER TUESDAY] (ICPSR 9093)

SUMMARY: This study of the presidential nomination process in the United States focuses on the Super Tuesday primary elections held in 16 states on March 8, 1988. The pre-election wave for this data collection was in the field between January 17 and March 8, 1988. Questions include candidate recognition and evaluations, feeling thermometers and traits, assessment of each candidate's chances of winning his/her party's nomination and the November general election, attitudes on public issues, vote intention and choice, and respondent's age, race, education, occupation, labor union membership, income, and religious affiliation. Immediately following Super Tuesday, brief reinterviews were conducted that contained recognition and feeling thermometers on all candidates and traits of selected candidates. A full range of voting questions also was asked including: whether the respondent voted, in which primary and for whom, who the respondent preferred to see each party nominate for president, and who the respondent most wanted to see elected as president. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Telephone households in the 16 states that held presidential primary elections on March 8, 1988.
SAMPLING: Two-stage random digit dialing.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,117
Variables: 622
Record Length: 952
Records Per Case: 1

James S. Jackson, Patricia Gurin, and Shirley J. Hatchett

NATIONAL BLACK ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (ICPSR 8938)

SUMMARY: This survey deals with the attitudes and political preferences of the Black electorate during the 1984 presidential election and contains information on

both pre-election and post-election respondents. Questions regarding party identification, political interest, and preferences and choices for president were asked. In addition, respondents were asked about their feelings concerning Jesse Jackson's campaign for the presidency and the effect his campaign had on the election. Information on race and gender issues, economic matters, quality of life, government spending, political participation, and religion and church politics is also included. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All Black households in the United States with telephones.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. More information about the sampling methodology is contained in the article "Telephone Sample Designs for U.S. Black Household Population" by Kathryn M. Inglis, et al. This paper is contained within the study documentation.
NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, variables 1120-1123 were recoded to nines. The data contain dashes (-).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,150
Variables: 450
Record Length: 701
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:
Tate, Katherine, et al. THE 1984 NATIONAL BLACK ELECTION STUDY SOURCEBOOK. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1988.

ABC News

ABC NEWS SUPER TUESDAY PRE-ELECTION TRACKING AND PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT POLLS, 1988 (ICPSR 8995)

SUMMARY: This study consists of four surveys conducted in 16 of the 21 states that held primary elections on Super Tuesday, March 8, 1988. Parts 1-3 are telephone surveys conducted from late January through early March. In Parts 1 and 2, respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any

candidates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions sought the respondent's opinions on which party had a better chance of winning in November, the Reagan presidency, and the two most important issues in the presidential campaign. In Part 3, a sample of respondents from Parts 1 and 2 were recontacted by phone and asked for whom they would vote if the primary were being held that day, toward whom they were leaning, and the strength of their support. In Part 4, voters were asked to fill out questionnaires as they exited the polling places. They were asked whether they voted in the Democratic or Republican primary, and for whom they voted. Voters given the long form of the questionnaire were queried on additional topics including the Reagan presidency and items important in making their choice that day. Background information on all respondents in this collection includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The adult population, aged 18 and over, of 16 states holding primary elections on Super Tuesday, March 8, 1988. Part 3: Respondents from Parts 1 and 2. Part 4: Voters from 16 states participating in the March 8, 1988 primary elections.
SAMPLING: Parts 1-3: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Part 4: Polling places were chosen by random selection.
NOTE: Parts 1-3 contain weight variables that must be used in analysis. The data contain blanks and dashes (-).

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

Part 1: Pre-Election Tracking Poll: Jan. 28-Feb. 6, 1988 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,174 Variables: approx. 66 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: Pre-Election Tracking Poll: Feb. 17-28, 1988 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,226 Variables: approx. 66 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2
Part 3: Pre-Election Recall Poll: March 3-6, 1988 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,660 Variables: approx. 74 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 4: Primary Election Exit Poll: March 8, 1988 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 47,183 Variables: approx. 60 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

**ABC NEWS PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT
POLLS, FEBRUARY-JUNE, 1988
(ICPSR 8994)**

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of 16 surveys conducted in states that held primary elections between February and June, 1988. Voters were asked to fill out questionnaires as they exited the polling places. Respondents were asked if they voted in the Democratic or Republican primary (Parts 1-3, 6-7), for whom they voted, if there were any candidates they definitely would not vote for (Parts 1-4), their vote choice among the various Democratic candidates facing George Bush (Parts 6-16), and factors that influenced their vote. In Parts 10-16, voters also were queried regarding the vice-presidential nominee selection process, their choice of a running mate for Michael Dukakis, and their opinions on the views of Dukakis and Jackson. Additional information supplied for all respondents includes their views on the Reagan presidency, their 1984 presidential vote choice, age, education, race, sex, income, religious preference, ancestry, and political orientation. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in primary elections held in 16 states between February and June, 1988. Part 4 polled Republican primary voters only. Parts 8-16 polled voters in Democratic primaries only. **SAMPLING:** Polling places were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: New Hampshire: February 16, 1988
Part 2: South Dakota: February 23, 1988
Part 3: Vermont: March 1, 1988
Part 4: South Carolina: March 5, 1988
Part 5: Illinois: March 15, 1988
Part 6: Connecticut: March 29, 1988
Part 7: Wisconsin: April 5, 1988
Part 8: New York: April 19, 1988
Part 9: Pennsylvania: April 26, 1988
Part 10: Ohio: May 3, 1988
Part 11: Indiana: May 3, 1988
Part 12: Nebraska: May 3, 1988
Part 13: West Virginia: May 10, 1988
Part 14: California: May 10, 1988
Part 15: New Jersey: June 7, 1988
Part 16: New Mexico: June 7, 1988

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,176 to 3,835 per part
Variables: approx. 50 to 60 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

**ABC NEWS GENERAL ELECTION
EXIT POLL, NOVEMBER 1988
(ICPSR 9118)**

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted with voters participating in the November 8, 1988 general election. Voters at polling sites in the 50 United States were asked to fill out questionnaires as they exited the polling places. All respondents were asked for whom they had voted for the offices of president, senator, governor, and United States representative as appropriate to their state. They were also asked to specify the one characteristic and issue that most influenced their vote for president. Age, education, sex, race, income, and political orientation of respondents were recorded. Voters given the long form of the questionnaire were queried on additional topics including the Reagan presidency, items important in making their presidential choice, vote choice in the 1984 presidential election, religious preference, and ancestry. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in the November 8, 1988 national election.

SAMPLING: Polling sites were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Two weight variables are included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 95,167
Variables: approx. 70
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

*Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault,
and Ronald Inglehart*

**EURO-BAROMETER 26: ENERGY
PROBLEMS, NOVEMBER 1986
(ICPSR 8680)**

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on a variety of energy problems and transportation-related issues affecting citizens of the nations comprising the European Economic Community. As in previous studies in this series, respondents' attitudes toward the Community, life satisfaction, and social goals continued to be monitored. All respondents were queried on such topics as the seriousness of energy

problems in their countries, future energy needs, and the risks associated with various industrial installations. Respondents were also asked about the development and use of nuclear power stations for the production of electricity and whether they had heard of the nuclear power plant accident in the Soviet Union in the spring of 1986. Respondents who held a current driver's license were questioned about the size and type of vehicle driven most often, how frequently they drove, and whether or not they used a safety belt. In addition, the respondent's political orientation, outlook for the future, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were recorded. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Population of youth and adults aged 15 and over in the 12 countries of the European Community: France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.
SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,837
Variables: 233
Record Length: 282
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inglehart, Ronald. **CULTURE SHIFT IN
ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.**
Princeton: Princeton University Press,
1989.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Karlheinz Reif,
eds. **EURO-BAROMETER: THE
DYNAMICS OF EUROPEAN OPINION.**
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,
forthcoming.

Dalton, Russell, Scott Flanagan, and
Paul Beck, eds. **ELECTORAL CHANGE.**
Princeton: Princeton University Press,
1984.

CBS News/New York Times/Soviet Institute for Sociological Research

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/ SOVIET INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH SURVEY OF MOSCOW RESIDENTS, MAY 1988 (ICPSR 9111)

SUMMARY: In this survey Muscovites were questioned on national and international issues. Opinions were sought on Soviet-American arms negotiations and security issues, Soviet foreign policy, the quality of life in the United States and the Soviet Union, perestroika, glasnost, and other issues. In addition, respondents were asked for their opinions of Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Brezhnev, Khrushchev, Stálin, Trotsky, and Bukharin. Age, sex, and education of the respondents were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult residents of Moscow, aged 18 and over, residing in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: Waksberg method of stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain many keypunch errors. Fields located in columns 9 and 60-80 have been left undocumented by the Soviets. In addition, the Soviets did not provide data for responses to some of the questions asked on the Russian version of the questionnaire.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 939
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1988 (ICPSR 9090)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and older. Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week

worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1987. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are available for each person in the household enumerated. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A national probability sample was used in selecting housing units. About 56,500 housing units were contacted with an additional sample of 2,500 Spanish households added to the March survey sample. The sample was located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every state and in the District of Columbia. **NOTE:** The 295,266 cases in this hierarchical file include person-level, family-level, and household-level records. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Variables: approx. 360
Record Length: 408

Victor Hawthorne, et al.

TECUMSEH COMMUNITY HEALTH STUDY, 1959-1969 (ICPSR 8969)

SUMMARY: The Tecumseh Community Health Study is a longitudinal, ongoing prospective epidemiologic study of a natural community's health and disease status. Data have been collected on the Tecumseh population in southeast Michigan for over 30 years, beginning with a 1957 canvass of all households and adding all newcomers to the community until 1970, after which only previous residents have been followed. The Tecumseh project has conducted over 80 different studies, including both disease-specific investigations

and studies concerned with the prevalence and incidence of disease in the community. The core data file for the years 1959-1969 contains data collected in Round I: 1959-1960, Round II: 1962-1965, and Round III: 1967-1969 (referred to as the Cardiovascular Studies I, II, and III, and the General Surveillance Study II). These data include information taken from baseline medical history interviews, medical examinations, clinical measurements, laboratory work, and electrocardiograms. Mortality status of all persons at the time of attempted or actual contact in Round III is also provided. The major variable groups include demographic information, family history of major diseases, systematic review of present and past symptoms and conditions, smoking and drinking habits, physical examinations, measurements and laboratory work, and electrocardiogram results. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Midwest communities of average size combining industrial and rural populations.

SAMPLING: Tecumseh, Michigan was chosen as the sample site for this data collection effort, in part because of the representative nature of its size and population, and in part because of the willingness of community leaders and medical professionals to participate in a comprehensive prospective epidemiologic investigation. All 8,800 residents of the 2,400 households in Tecumseh in 1957 were canvassed. In each of three rounds of data collection (1959-1960, 1962-1965, and 1967-1969), interviews and medical examinations were conducted with remaining and new household residents, yielding a total of 11,563 persons who were examined at least once and 4,312 who were examined during all three rounds. The current file contains data for only the 8,637 Caucasians who were first examined at Round I.

NOTE: The age distribution of respondents was as follows: N = 471 aged 65+ at Round I, N = 470 aged 65+ at Round II, N = 505 aged 65+ at Round III, and N = 461 deceased at Round III. The machine-readable documentation materials provided with this collection include an OSIRIS dictionary, a codebook, and an appendix describing medical measures used at each round. Additional duplicated materials include univariate statistics and frequencies of variables, a chronological list of specific studies with the Tecumseh population between 1957 and 1987, a bibliography, and adult questionnaires and clinic forms. Both the machine-readable and the printed

codebooks are necessary to fully use this collection.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 8,637
Variables: 805
Record Length: 1,280
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Napier, John A., Benjamin C. Johnson, and Frederick H. Epstein. "The Tecumseh Michigan Community Health Study." *THE COMMUNITY AS AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC LABORATORY: A CASEBOOK OF COMMUNITY STUDIES*, Irving I. Kessler and Morton L. Levin, eds. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1970.

Napier, John A. "Field Methods and Response Rates in the Tecumseh Community Health Study." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH* 52 (1962), 208-216.

"Tecumseh Community Health Study." *THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN RESEARCH NEWS* 12 (1962), 1-4.

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 8976)

SUMMARY: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is designed to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (12-month recall), respectively.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).
SAMPLING: Starting in 1985, the NHIS multistage probability sampling design in-

corporates several major changes that facilitate linkages with other National Center for Health Statistics surveys, improve precision of estimates, and reduce costs. Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 198 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples were drawn and may be used in any combination.

NOTE: The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

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 recommends to users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 24,698
Variables: 47
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Person
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 62,052
Variables: 99
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Condition
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 45,106
Variables: 103
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Doctor Visit
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,833
Variables: 103
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

PART 5: Hospital
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,074
Variables: 96
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1986: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9113)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the

Consumer Price Index. The Survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview panel survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary or recordkeeping survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview survey. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States

SAMPLING: The CES is based on a national probability sample of households. Households are selected from primary sampling units (PSUs) which consist of counties (or parts thereof), groups of counties, or independent cities. The set of sample PSUs used for the survey is composed of 109 areas, of which 91 urban areas have also been selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the Consumer Price Index program. The sampling frame from which housing units were selected was generated from the 1980 Census 100 percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits and coverage improvement techniques used to eliminate recognized deficiencies in that census. The sample design is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters and then dropped from the survey.

NOTE: The codebook for this collection is machine-readable only. Due to changes in the sample design introduced beginning in November 1985, users will not be able to link consumer units by the identification number (NEWID) between the 1985 tape and the 1986 tape. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that users should use the 1984 and 1985 tapes or the 1986 and 1987 tapes (when available) for any microlevel longitudinal analysis. Users of 1985 tapes should be aware that 1986 first

quarter data on the 1985 tape are from the old sample design, while 1986 first quarter data on the 1986 tape are from the new sample design. Consequently, the data are not the same. Users of pre-1986 tapes should also be aware that files have been re-alphabetized in the 1986 files, with the result that variable positions for 1986 will be different from those in previous years. Several variables have been added since the release of the 1985 tape. MEDICOV, an indicator variable, has been added to the MEMB file. This variable has a value of "1" if Social Security deductions cover only Medicare and "0" otherwise. The variables ALIMOX and CHLDSUPX have been added to the FMLY file. They contain values for alimony and child support payments, respectively. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or nongifts. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported to the interviewer. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. Parts 21 through 25 of the collection offer consumer durables information for the following topics: household appliance purchases, inventory of appliances, vehicle inventory and purchases, vehicle disposals, and trip characteristics and expenses. Parts 26 and 27 are files designed for use with the printed publications based on these data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 25 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,007 to 5,905 per part Variables: approx. 291 Record Length: 2,246 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,276 to 15,366 per part Variables: approx. 58 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 353,561 to 539,521 per part Variables: 7 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 213,303 to 316,476 per part Variables: 7 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 21-25: Consumer Durables and Trips File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,674 to 135,020 per part Variables: 13 to 95 per part Record Length: 30 to 555 per part Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

United States Department of Labor.
 Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982-1983" (Bulletin 2246). Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1986.

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1986: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9114)

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

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

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Total United States civilian non-institutionalized population.

SAMPLING: This survey is based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame (i.e., the list from which housing units were chosen) for this survey was generated from the 1980 Census 100 percent detail file. Each selected sample unit is requested to keep two one-week diaries of expenditures over consecutive weeks. The earliest possible day for placing a diary with a household is predesignated so that each day of the week has an equal chance to start the reference week and the diaries are evenly spaced throughout the year. During the last six weeks of the year, the diary sample is supplemented to twice its normal size to increase the reportings of types of expenditures unique to the holiday season.

NOTE: The codebook for this data collection is machine-readable only. All published and unpublished Universal Classification Codes (UCC) have been included on the Diary files. This will permit users to integrate data from the Diary and Interview surveys. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPN) files present weekly data on expenditures at the UCC level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13: Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,849 to 4,185 per part Variables: approx. 165 Record Length: 1,526 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,401 to 10,764 per part Variables: approx. 43 Record Length: 243 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3,7,11,15: Detailed Expenditures
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 133,463 to 200,008 per part
 Variables: 7
 Record Length: 38 to 80 per part
 Records Per Case: 1

Parts 4,8,12,16: Income
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 45,925 to 66,761 per part
 Variables: 5
 Record Length: 28
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

Donald Swicord

SURVEY OF FACILITIES FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH, 1983-1988 (ICPSR 9129)

SUMMARY: This data collection is a compilation of demographic and service information collected on youths in residential and nonresidential shelters for runaways and homeless youths. The data provide descriptions of the youths using the shelters and offer data on age, sex, race, education, family setting, shelter services provided, and aftercare services received. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Runaway and homeless youths in 270 shelters in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territories.

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

Part 1: Youth Information Form (YIF)	Part 2: Information Collection and Research Evaluation Form (ICARE)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 78,005	Cases: 102,280
Variables: 118	Variables: 172
Record Length: 138	Record Length: 235
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JANUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8788)
FEBRUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8789)
MARCH 1983 (ICPSR 8790)
APRIL 1983 (ICPSR 8791)
MAY 1983 (ICPSR 8792)
JUNE 1983 (ICPSR 8793)
JULY 1983 (ICPSR 8794)
AUGUST 1983 (ICPSR 8795)
SEPTEMBER 1983 (ICPSR 8796)
OCTOBER 1983 (ICPSR 8797)
NOVEMBER 1983 (ICPSR 8798)
DECEMBER 1983 (ICPSR 8799)
JANUARY 1984 (ICPSR 8800)
FEBRUARY 1984 (ICPSR 8801)
MARCH 1984 (ICPSR 8802)
APRIL 1984 (ICPSR 8803)
MAY 1984 (ICPSR 8804)
JUNE 1984 (ICPSR 8805)
JULY 1984 (ICPSR 8806)
AUGUST 1984 (ICPSR 8807)

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
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 673 to 714 per survey
 Variables: 152 to 514 per survey
 Record Length: 241 to 907 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.

ABC News

ABC NEWS GINSBURG POLL, NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8885)

SUMMARY: The nomination of Douglas Ginsburg to the Supreme Court was the topic of this poll. Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed that most people under age 40 and most important public officials have used the drug marijuana at least once, and that people who have used marijuana once or twice in their lives should not be allowed to hold public office or sit on the Supreme Court. Those respondents who answered that they had heard about the nomination of Ginsburg also were asked a series of specific questions about Ginsburg that dealt with his experience, qualifications, marijuana use, the investigations into a possible violation of government conflict of interest rules, and his wife. 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: 266
 Variables: approx. 31
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 2

ABC News

ABC NEWS PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT POLLS, 1985 (ICPSR 8595)

SUMMARY: These data were collected at polling places in Detroit (Part 1) and New York City (Part 2) as voters exited the polls on Primary Election Day, 1985. In Detroit, topics included vote choices for mayor and city clerk, problems facing the city, the quality of life in Detroit, and Coleman Young's performance as mayor. Voters in New York City were asked how they voted in the mayoral, city council president, and comptroller races. In addition, they were asked to evaluate the quality of life in New York, problems facing the city, and Edward Koch's performance as mayor. Demographic information recorded for all respondents in this collection include sex, age, education, race, income, union membership, and political orientation. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Voters in the Detroit and New York City primary elections in September 1985.

SAMPLING: Polling places were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

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

Part 1: Detroit	Part 2: New York City
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 797	Cases: 2,399
Variables: 44	Variables: 61
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case:	Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLLS, 1985 (ICPSR 8588)

SUMMARY: These data were collected at polling places in Detroit (Part 1) and New Jersey (Part 2) as voters exited the polls on Election Day, 1985. In Detroit, questions included vote choices for mayor, city clerk, city council, and Proposal "S" relating to school millage. Voters' opinions were sought on various public officials, casino gambling, juvenile crime, and the quality of life in Detroit. Voters in New Jersey were asked how they voted in the governor and state assembly races. In addition, they were asked to evaluate the quality of life in New Jersey and to compare the gubernatorial candidates. Demographic information recorded for all respondents in this collec-

tion include sex, age, education, race, income, union membership, and political orientation. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Voters in the city of Detroit and state of New Jersey general elections on November 5, 1985.

SAMPLING: Polling places were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

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

Part 1: Detroit	Part 2: New Jersey
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 970	Cases: 1,400
Variables: 59	Variables: 46
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

ABC News

ABC NEWS PRE-ELECTION SPOT POLL: NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1988 (ICPSR 8996)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the New Hampshire primary held on February 16, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, towards which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any candidates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions sought the respondent's opinions on which party had a better chance of winning in November, the Reagan presidency, and the two most important issues in the presidential campaign. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in New Hampshire with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,130
Variables: approx. 60
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL: NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1988 (ICPSR 8997)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the New Hampshire primary held on February 16, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any candidates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions sought the respondent's opinions on which party had a better chance of winning in November, the Reagan presidency, and the two most important issues in the presidential campaign. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in New Hampshire with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,386
Variables: approx. 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL: SOUTH CAROLINA, 1988 (ICPSR 8998)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the South Carolina Republican primary held on March 5, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, if they intended to vote in the Republican primary or the Democratic primary on March 12, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, reasons for their choice, and any can-

didates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions focused on the respondent's religious orientation and practice. Background information on respondents includes education, age, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in South Carolina with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 4,037

Variables: approx. 65

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL: ILLINOIS, 1988 (ICPSR 8999)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the Illinois primary held on March 15, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any candidates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions probed for the respondent's opinions on the Reagan presidency and the two most important issues in the presidential campaign. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in Illinois with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 8,436

Variables: approx. 58

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL: NEW YORK, 1988 (ICPSR 9059)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the New York primary held on April 19, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any candidates they definitely would not vote for. Additional questions probed for the respondent's opinions on the commercials of several candidates and the most important issue in the presidential campaign. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in New York with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 8,511

Variables: approx. 44

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL: CALIFORNIA, 1988 (ICPSR 9060)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the California primary held on May 10, 1988. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, their party designation, if they intended to vote in the

Democratic or Republican presidential primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, the strength of their support, and any candidates they definitely would not vote for. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, race, sex, income, voting history, and political orientation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in households in California with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-). The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 5,050

Variables: approx. 36

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, SEPTEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8891)

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 an evaluation of the United States Supreme Court and the nomination of Robert Bork, 1988 presidential candidates and characteristics that would influence the vote of the respondent, the incidents involving Senator Joe Biden, and the candidacy of Jesse Jackson. 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: 2,116
Variables: approx. 114
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POST-SUMMIT POLL, DECEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 8923)

SUMMARY: Conducted following the December 1987 summit meeting in Washington, DC between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, this survey asked respondents 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 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: 1,005
Variables: approx. 47
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, NOVEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8593)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked for their opinions on Reagan's performance as president, arms control, United States and Soviet military power, the buildup of nuclear weapons, and the possibility of nuclear war. Other topics covered included the upcoming summit meeting between Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the seriousness with which each leader was seeking progress in arms control, and space-based weapons or "Star

Wars." Demographic data on respondents also were recorded. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,507
Variables: approx. 58
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, SEPTEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8590)

SUMMARY: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the topic of this poll. Respondents were asked to identify different ways the disease could be caught and particular groups within the population affected by it. They were also asked whether they thought the disease was spreading so that it was a threat to the general public, and if they feared contracting the disease themselves. Other questions probed for respondents' opinions on locating AIDS treatment and housing centers, allowing students with AIDS to attend public schools, removing public school employees with AIDS from their jobs, putting people with AIDS into quarantine, and paying extra taxes to fund research to cure the disease. Respondents were queried regarding their sexual orientation, steps they were taking to avoid exposing themselves to AIDS, their sex, age, marital status, and if they had children of school age. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, respondents' phone numbers have been recoded to blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: approx. 44
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WLS-TV/ABC News

WLS-TV/ABC NEWS CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY EXIT POLL, FEBRUARY 1987 (ICPSR 8850)

SUMMARY: WLS-TV and ABC News cooperated in conducting a survey of voters in the Chicago Democratic primary as they left the polls on February 24, 1987. Voters were asked for whom they voted for mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer, why they supported their mayoral candidate, and how they would vote if the April general election were being held that day. In addition, they were asked to rate Harold Washington's performance as mayor and the quality of life in Chicago, and to list factors that influenced their vote. Demographic characteristics and political orientation also are included. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters in the February 24, 1987 Chicago Democratic primary.
SAMPLING: Polling places were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,872
Variables: 42
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

WLS-TV/ABC News

WLS-TV/ABC NEWS CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, APRIL 1987 (ICPSR 8851)

SUMMARY: WLS-TV and ABC News cooperated in surveying Chicago voters as they left the polls on election day, April 7, 1987. Voters were asked for whom they had voted for mayor and why and to rate the candidates and their performance during the campaign. Other questions focused on issues important to Chicago's future, race relations, street crime, and the Chicago school board. Demographic

characteristics and political orientation also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Voters in the April 7, 1987 Chicago mayoral election.

SAMPLING: Polling places were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes (-).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 3,130

Variables: 30

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/Tokyo Broadcasting System

CBS NEWS/TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, 1988 (ICPSR 9105)

SUMMARY: This poll, conducted jointly by CBS News and the Tokyo Broadcasting System, posed similar sets of questions to respondents in Japan and the United States. In both countries, opinions were sought on Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Japanese-American amity, the economic performance of the United States, Japanese military strength, Japanese-American trade relations, the relative quality of goods produced by Japan and the United States, the relative quality of high technology in Japan and the United States, and Japanese and other foreign investment in the United States. Japanese and American respondents were also questioned about their political preferences and support of political parties in their respective countries. Japanese respondents only were asked for their opinions of Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis, and the Takeshita government. American respondents only were asked to recall the most important day of their lives, and were asked to answer a series of questions concerning marriage and weddings. Both surveys obtained demographic and socioeconomic information on the respondents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States and Japan 18 years old and over, residing in households with a telephone. SAMPLING: Part 1: Waksberg method of stratified random digit dialing. Part 2: Random sample of adults.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Part 1 contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. All telephone exchange numbers have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: May 14-18:

United States

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,539

Variables: 89

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

Part 2: May 12-18:

Japan

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,335

Variables: 104

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8902)

SUMMARY: The National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys (NAMCS) supply data on ambulatory medical care provided in physicians' offices. The 1985 survey, the tenth in a series of annual surveys, contains information from approximately 2,879 physicians. Data are available on the number of office visits by the patient, the nature and length of the visits, the patient's problem, the physician's diagnosis, and the kinds of diagnostic and therapeutic services rendered. Information is also included on the physician's specialization, type of practice, and geographical location. Demographic information on patients also was collected. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Office visits made within the contiguous United States by ambulatory patients of nonfederal physicians who were primarily involved in office practice, but not engaged in the specialties of radiology, pathology, or anesthesiology.

SAMPLING: National multistage probability sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 71,594

Variables: approx. 80

Record Length: 146

Records Per Case: 1

Social and Community Planning Research

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 8910)

SUMMARY: This survey, the fourth in an annual series begun in 1983, is designed to chart movements in a wide range of social attitudes in Great Britain. It is similar to the General Social Survey carried out by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in the United States. Topics covered (by section) include: (1) newspaper readership, politics, and defense, (2) economic issues and policies, household income, economic activity, and labor market participation, (3) the welfare state and National Health Service, (4) social class and race, (5A) families and children, (5B) politics and trust, (6A) road traffic law, (6B) industry and jobs, (7A) food and health, (7B) countryside issues, (8) housing, and (9) classification items.

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

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.

NOTE: These data were provided to the Consortium by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Survey Archive, University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under a contract with ESRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR. This agreement also provides that ICPSR will disseminate the data only for use within its member institutions and that additional copies of the documentation must be obtained from the ESRC.

RESTRICTIONS: Researchers using the data are requested to complete the Undertaking Form found in the Technical Report and return it to ESRC.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 3,100

Variables: 1,027

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 22

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Jowell, R., S. Witherspoon, and L. Brook, eds. *BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES: THE 1987 REPORT*. Aldershot: Gower, 1987.

Jon Moen

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1860 [UNITED STATES]: URBAN HOUSE- HOLD SAMPLE (ICPSR 8930)

SUMMARY: The Urban Household Sample of the 1860 United States Census was designed to supplement the Bateman-Foust rural sample with observations from urban areas. The sample covers both northern and southern towns and cities and permits examination of female occupations and labor force participation rates. Information on individuals includes occupation, city of residence, age, sex, race, dollar value of real and personal property owned, whether American or foreign born, and literacy.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All individuals living in towns with populations of 3,000 or more who were enumerated in the 1860 Census of Population Manuscript Schedules.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,001
Variables: 13
Record Length: 59
Records Per Case: 1

*United States Department of Justice.
Immigration and Naturalization Service*

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

1972 (ICPSR 8952)
1973 (ICPSR 8953)
1974 (ICPSR 8954)
1975 (ICPSR 8955)
1976 (ICPSR 8956)
1976 TRANSITIONAL QUARTER
(ICPSR 8957)
1977 (ICPSR 8958)
1980 (ICPSR 8960)
1981 (ICPSR 8961)
1982 (ICPSR 8962)
1983 (ICPSR 8963)
1984 (ICPSR 8964)
1985 (ICPSR 8965)
1986 (ICPSR 8966)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal years 1972 through 1977 and 1980 through 1986.

Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided. **CLASS IV**

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 103,635 to 601,708 per part
Variables: 17 to 20 per part
Record Length: 43
Records Per Case: 1

Peter M. Blau

METROPOLITAN STRUCTURE AND INTERMARRIAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970: TESTING A MACRO- STRUCTURAL THEORY (ICPSR 8870)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to test a priori theory on macro-structures and intergroup relations by examining theoretical predictions related to SMSA social structure and conditions, intermarriage, and crime in the United States. The collection utilizes a broad range of 1970 census data aggregated at the SMSA level. Part 1 presents intermarriage rates that take into account factors such as occupation, education, income, language, and age. Also included are structural and control measures calculated from the 1960 census. Part 2 provides 1970 structural variables including detailed information on marital status, occupation, ethnicity, language, education, age, race, income, and derived heterogeneity and inequality indices. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: The 125 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the United States.

SAMPLING: One percent of SMSA populations based on the 15 percent County Group File of the 1970 Census Public-Use Sample.

NOTE: These data are supplied in Logical Record Length format with multiple records per case. Part 1 has 22 810-character records per SMSA and includes 1960 aggregate structural and control variables. Part 2 has four 1,017-character records per SMSA.

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

Part 1: Intermarriage Rates, 1970	Part 2: SMSA Structural Variables, 1970
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 125	Cases: 125
Variables: 2,140	Variables: 515
Record Length: 810	Record Length: 1,107
Records Per Case: 22	Records Per Case: 4

Ole Borre, et al.

DANISH ELECTION STUDIES CONTINUITY FILE, 1971-1981 (ICPSR 8946)

SUMMARY: This survey is a merged version of recurring questions found in a number of Danish Election Studies. The four groups of variables in the collection deal with the following: (1) the respondent's social and demographic background including sex, age, marital status, occupational status, designation of occupation, branch of economy, size of place of work, number of children under 15, type of household, income, household income, type of residence, and place of residence, (2) political interest and election campaign questions, including the role of newspapers, radio, and television during election campaigns, (3) party affiliation, party preference, and actual votes cast in the general election, and (4) information on political attitudes, including the respondent's opinion of what the most important political problems facing the country were at that time. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All citizens in Denmark 15 years and older.
SAMPLING: Multistage samples.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,296
Variables: 118
Record Length: 233
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Health Resources and Services Administration. Bureau of Health Professions

**BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS
AREA RESOURCE FILE, 1940-1987:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9075)**

SUMMARY: The Area Resource File (ARF) is a county-based data file summarizing secondary data from a wide variety of sources that are useful to health analysts and other researchers investigating the nation's health care delivery system. The file contains over 6,000 data elements for all counties in the United States except Alaska. Data elements include county descriptor codes, health professions data including number of professionals working in different fields, health facility and training data, population and economic data, and limited data on vital statistics, industry, housing expenditure, and environmental factors. CLASS IV

NOTE: Because this is a secondary data collection, users will have to refer to several documents for explanation of codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,080
Variables: approx. 6,000
Record Length: 26,432
Records Per Case: 1

Judith B. Bradford and Caitlin C. Ryan

**NATIONAL LESBIAN HEALTH CARE
SURVEY, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8991)**

SUMMARY: This survey was stimulated by recognition of the need for accurate normative information about the health and health care needs of lesbians in the United States. The purpose of the survey was to provide comprehensive data regarding health care needs of lesbians, to identify gaps in service, and to make recommendations about training and service provision. Information is available on mental health experiences and concerns, mothering, physical abuses, sexual attacks, experiences with discrimination, substance abuse, and community and social life. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Lesbians in the United States.

SAMPLING: Network or snowball sampling technique was used.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,925
Variables: 680
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 12

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bradford, Judith B., and Caitlin C. Ryan. "National Lesbian Health Care Survey: Mental Health Implications." Submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health and Human Services, 1987.

Bjornsen, C., J. Bradford, and C. Ryan. "Relationships Between Self-Disclosure and Mental Health: Results from a National Lesbian Health Care Study." VIRGINIA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE (1988).

Bradford, J. and C. Ryan. "The National Lesbian Health Care Survey: Final Report." Washington, DC: National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1988.

Michael S. Hindus

**SLAVE TRIALS IN ANDERSON AND
SPARTANBURG COUNTIES, SOUTH
CAROLINA, 1818-1861 (ICPSR 8674)**

SUMMARY: This dataset is part of a larger data collection effort conducted by the principal investigator to study crime, justice, and penal reform in Massachusetts and South Carolina from 1760 to 1880. Data are presented in this file on over 600 slave trials in two counties of ante-bellum South Carolina from 1818 to 1861. The data were obtained from the Anderson and Spartanburg counties surviving public records of the Courts of Magistrates and Freeholders. Included are variables documenting the accused crime, verdict, punishment, and item stolen (if applicable), as well as the defendant's name, sex, status, owner, and date of the trial. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Male and female slaves tried for accused crimes in Spartanburg and Anderson counties, South Carolina.
NOTE: The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,086
Variables: 16
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Lee L. Bean

**CENSUS OF UTAH TERRITORY, 1880
(ICPSR 8879)**

SUMMARY: The 1880 Census of Utah Territory was computerized as part of a research project entitled the Mormon Historical Project. This dataset contains information on 142,711 of the 143,963 individuals enumerated in that census. The following information is reported for every individual in the dataset: name (last, first, middle), age, sex, race, marital status, occupation, ability to read and write, place of birth, parents' places of birth, place of residence, presence of illness or handicap, relationship to the head of the family, and whether or not a person was married, employed, or in school during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in Utah Territory on June 1, 1880.
SAMPLING: Complete enumeration.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 142,711
Variables: 31
Record Length: 257
Records Per Case: 1

Thomas A. Herz

**SOCIAL MOBILITY, [1973-1976]: AN
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE
COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
(ICPSR 8682)**

SUMMARY: This dataset was constructed to serve as a teaching tool on research methodology in the comparative analysis of social mobility. It consists of a subset of variables taken from a cross-national survey conducted during 1973-76 in the United States and seven west European nations: Austria, Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and Finland. The file contains variables on the perception of over- and under-

privileged groups, subjective social class, occupational value orientation, church preference, marital status, education, occupation, employment status, union membership, political preference, personal income, desired income, family income, father's occupation, parents' political preference, and parents' education. Age, sex, ethnic origin, community size, region, and country are also reported. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons in Austria 16 to 70 years of age, and persons in Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Italy, Switzerland, and Finland 16 years of age and over.

SAMPLING: National multistage probability samples were used to select a representative cross-section of persons 16 years of age and older within each of the eight countries. In the first stage, a random sample of small geographical or administrative units (PSUs), stratified by population, urbanization, voting returns, etc., was selected within each country. In the next stage, a random sample of households was selected from each PSU selected in the first stage. Details of PSU selection and sampling of households within PSUs were nation-specific and followed established procedures of survey research within each country. In the last stage, interviewers chose a respondent from each selected household, using a random selection procedure devised by Leslie Kish. The percent of selected respondents from whom interviews were obtained ranged from 64 percent in Austria to 77 percent in Britain. The multistage sampling procedure yielded representative probability samples of the total population in the same age categories within each country. The procedure contained a very slight household size bias, except in Britain where there was no bias of this type.

NOTE: (1) The original dataset from which this file is derived has been released by ICPSR as POLITICAL ACTION: AN EIGHT NATION STUDY, 1973-1976 (ICPSR 7777). (2) The data are self-weighting within each country only. Analyses using combined data from two or more countries require the application of weights not included in the dataset. (3) The variable count includes two multiple-response variables, each of which has three responses. SPSS would treat each response as a separate variable, giving a total of 64 variables instead of 60. (4) This dataset was constructed at the request of the Standing Committee on Comparative Research of the International Social Science Council. Texts and data are made available as a joint venture of ICPSR, the Norwegian Social

Sciences Data Services, Bergen, the Institute for Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, and the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung der Universität zu Köln, Cologne. Instructional datasets and workbooks examining other areas of comparative research in the social sciences have been sponsored by the ISSC and UNESCO. These include: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 8350), TIME BUDGET RESEARCH: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 8542), and CENTRE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURES IN EUROPE [1880-1978]: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (ICPSR 7571). Copies of these workbooks and the workbook associated with this dataset may be ordered directly from the publisher: Campus Verlag, Myliusstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Federal Republic of Germany. Each workbook includes a codebook for its associated instructional dataset.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,588
Variables: 60
Record Length: 112
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Herz, Thomas A. SOCIAL MOBILITY: AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (ISSC) WORKBOOK IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. Frankfurt and New York: Campus Verlag, 1986.

Barnes, Samuel H., et al. POLITICAL ACTION: MASS PARTICIPATION IN FIVE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES. Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications, 1979.

Charles Tilly and Raul Zambrano

VIOLENT EVENTS IN FRANCE, 1830-1860 AND 1930-1960 (ICPSR 9080)

SUMMARY: This data collection was constructed as part of an ongoing research project aimed at examining and reformulating alternative explanations of conflict in France during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Information is supplied on the characteristics of each set of participants in

a violent event ("formation"), including demographic, occupational, and political variables, and on the characteristics of the event as a whole. The magnitude of each disturbance is described by information on the number of participants, the number of man-days expended, and the number of participants killed, wounded, or arrested, as well as the form and extent of violence, property damage, and the immediate consequences of the violent event. Included also are descriptive data specifying the date, duration, location, and proximate causes of each event, and the major divisions separating its antagonists. In addition, the data collection identifies the sources reporting each event and cites key descriptive words used in the accounts of the incident. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Violent events having at least 50 persons in one of the groups involved resulting in seizure, injury, or damage to at least one person or object that occurred in public places within continental France during the years 1830 to 1860 and 1930 to 1960. To qualify as a violent event, the person or object sustaining the attack had to be or belong to someone outside the acting group. Incidents in which troops or police inflicted the only violence are excluded. SAMPLING: All events encompassed by the universe.

NOTE: (1) The six files that constitute this collection comprise the components of a relational database, i.e., the information pertaining to any single event is contained in different files that share one or more common fields. (2) This collection is an extensively revised version of a recently dearchived ICPSR study: DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE, 1830-1860 AND 1930-1960: GENERAL SAMPLE (ICPSR 0050).

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

Part 1: Description of Each Violent Event	Part 2: Magnitude of Each Violent Event
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,266	Cases: 1,266
Variables: 22	Variables: 26
Record Length: 108	Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Location of Each Violent Event	Part 4: Description of Each Formation
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,318	Cases: 3,034
Variables: 8	Variables: 17
Record Length: 56	Record Length: 64
Records Per Case	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Characteristics of All Formations that Constitute a Violent Event
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,266
Variables: 8
Record Length: 83
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Sources Used for Each Violent Event
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,266
Variables: 817
Record Length: 54
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Tilly, Charles. *THE CONTENTIOUS FRENCH*. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1986.

Lu Ann Aday and Ronald Andersen

PEDIATRIC HOME CARE: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS FOR VENTILATOR-ASSISTED CHILDREN, 1974-1983 (ICPSR 8948)

SUMMARY: This collection examines three programs designed to facilitate the discharge of ventilator-assisted children to the home or a homelike alternative. Program personnel, advisory board members, and the primary caregivers of the children were interviewed as part of the evaluation. This study is the first comprehensive and systematic effort of its kind to develop a conceptual and methodological approach to gathering data on this new population of technology-assisted children. The ultimate outcomes examined were the ventilator-assisted child's quality of life, the stress and adaptation experienced by the caregiver(s) and family unit, and the cost-effectiveness of the alternative home care arrangements relative to traditional inpatient care.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Ventilator-assisted children in the United States.

NOTE: This data collection includes frequencies, record layouts, or maps for each data file. In addition to the primary data collected in the survey, analytic variables generated through combining categories or sets of variables in the Caregiver Questionnaire are also included.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Key Informant Interview
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 104
Variables: 199
Record Length: 2,000
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Patient File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 141
Variables: 869
Record Length: 2,000
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Specialty Coding File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 141
Variables: 99
Record Length: 1,000
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Hospital Stay File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 752
Variables: 46
Record Length: 460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 19: Constructed Variables for Rehospitalization
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 448
Variables: 37
Record Length: 370
Records Per Case: 1

Part 25: Constructed Variables for Caregivers in the Home
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 70
Variables: 8
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 31: AHA Hospital Characteristics
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 100
Variables: 30
Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Aday, Lu Ann, Marlene J. Aitken and Donna Hope Wegener. *PEDIATRIC HOME CARE: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS FOR VENTILATOR ASSISTED CHILDREN*. Chicago: Pluribus Press, forthcoming.

Aday, Lu Ann, and Marlene Aitken. "Evaluations of Outcomes of Alternatives to Hospitalization." *PEDIATRIC HOME CARE: ISSUES AND TRENDS*, Joanne Kaufman and Ruth Bock, eds. New York: John Wiley and Sons, forthcoming.

Part 10: Conditions File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 316
Variables: 13
Record Length: 130
Records Per Case: 1

Part 16: Patient Level Constructed Variables
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 141
Variables: 170
Record Length: 2,000
Records Per Case: 1

Part 22: Constructed Variables for Additional Caregivers in the Home
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 124
Variables: 16
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Part 28: Cost Analysis File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 36
Variables: 33
Record Length: 330
Records Per Case: 1

Jonathan Kelley, Robert G. Cushing, and Bruce Headey

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY, 1984 (ICPSR 9084)

SUMMARY: This multipurpose survey measures a wide range of variables of interest in sociology, political science, and labor economics. It is similar to national social surveys conducted regularly in the United States, Britain, and West Germany, and much of the data are directly comparable. The questionnaire covers attitudes toward a broad range of topics, including government expenditures, taxation, inflation, crime, poverty, women and careers, migrants, political figures, and confidence in institutions such as banks and police. Other questions relate to the respondent's personal feelings about life, health, religion, moral issues, and family relationships. Political and economic data provided include party preference and voting history, income, and occupation. Additional background variables are available on education, birthplace, ethnic origin, religion, age, sex, location and size of town of residence, marital status, and union membership. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons aged 18 years or older, capable of being interviewed in English, in all States and Territories of Australia.

SAMPLING: Stratified area-cluster sample.
NOTE: The data contain a weight variable. Bound, printed copies of the codebook also are available from Social Science Data Archives, the Australian National University.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,012
Variables: 681
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 17

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Kelley, Jonathan, and Clive Bean, eds. *SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA: ANALYSES FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY*. Sydney: Allen and Unwin, 1988.

Ronald L. Hirsch

NATIONAL SURVEY OF LAWYERS' CAREER SATISFACTION, 1984 (ICPSR 8975)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to assess career satisfaction among young lawyers throughout the United States. The questionnaire was designed to include as many factors as possible that might reasonably affect job satisfaction. The data collection includes information on lawyers' job descriptions, educational background, psychological characteristics, and basic demographics. Other variables pertain to job setting, substantive law areas of the respondent, geographical area in which the law firm was located, time spent each day on certain projects, and job stress. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Lawyers in the United States in 1984.

SAMPLING: Three target groups were identified: lawyers 36 years of age and above who were members of the American Bar Association (ABA), all the remaining members of the ABA excluding law students, and all lawyers in the nonmember files kept by the ABA. A systematic random probability sample was drawn to represent each of the three groups of lawyers involved in the survey. The group of young lawyers was oversampled.

NOTE: The principal investigators supplied these data to ICPSR in two formats, SAS and SPSS system files. To facilitate use of the data, both files were converted to raw data by ICPSR. For the SAS format, control cards, raw data, and a machine-readable codebook are provided. For the SPSS format, control cards and raw data are available. Even though the same data are contained in the two raw data files, the total logical record length varies in the files due to free field format in SPSS data and listed format in SAS data.

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

Part 1: Raw Data for SPSS Program Package	Part 2: Raw Data for SAS Program Package
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,281	Cases: 2,281
Variables: 431	Variables: 431
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: approx. 12	Records Per Case: approx. 12

Lois Recascino Wise

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE QUALITY AND UTILITY OF GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1975-1986 (ICPSR 9089)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the effects of organizational environment and funding level on the utility of criminal justice research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The data represent a unique source of information on factors that influence the quality and utility of criminal justice research. Variables describing the research grants include NIJ office responsible for monitoring the grant (e.g., courts, police, corrections, etc.), organization type receiving the grant (academic or nonacademic), type of data (collected originally, existing, merged), and priority area (crime, victims, parole, police). The studies are also classified by: (1) sampling method employed, (2) presentation style, (3) statistical analysis employed, (4) type of research design, (5) number of observation points, and (6) unit of analysis. Additional variables provided include whether there was a copy of the study report in the National Criminal Justice Archive, whether the study contained recommendations for policy or practice, and whether the project was completed on time. The data file provides two indices—one that represents quality and one that represents utility. Each measure is generated from a combination of variables in the dataset. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Research grants in the United States sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

SAMPLING: Random sample.

NOTE: These data contain alphabetic codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 75
Variables: 52
Record Length: 93
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Wise, L.R. "Academics and Entrepreneurs: Factors Affecting the Quality and Utility of Government-Sponsored Research." **KNOWLEDGE: CREATION, DIFFUSION, AND UTILIZATION** 1:1, forthcoming.

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: COUNTY LEVEL ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 1986 (ICPSR 9119)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain tabulations of arrests and offenses for Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County populations are also reported. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Agencies reporting less than 6 months of data were excluded from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

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

Part 1: Arrests, 1986	Part 2: Offenses, 1986
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,133	Cases: 3,129
Variables: 19	Variables: 17
Record Length: 82	Record Length: 79
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Federal Bureau of Investigation.
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Jack McCarthy, D. Randall Smith, and William R. Smith

EFFECTS OF SENTENCES ON SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1976-1977 (ICPSR 8986)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the effects of sentencing on offenders' subsequent criminal behaviors. Special characteristics of the collection include detailed information on the demographic and psychological background of defendants, a description of the offenses and the victims, and criminal recidivism information for adult defendants. More specifically, the file contains data on the defendant's family,

educational background, psychological condition, social activities, financial status, employment history, substance abuse, prior and follow-up criminal records, sentence and correctional histories, and other disposition information. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All court cases heard in the New Jersey State Court from October 1976 to September 1977.

SAMPLING: Court cases involving robbery, burglary, or drug offenses were selected for the sample.

NOTE: Work is continuing on this collection by the principal investigators. Researchers should note that estimates derived from these data may not be reliable.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,257
Variables: 1,321
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 32

RELATED PUBLICATION:

McCarthy, Jack. *THE EFFECTS OF SENTENCES ON SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR*. (Unpublished research proposal submitted to the National Institute of Justice.)

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

**CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS
REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1987
(ICPSR 9081)**

SUMMARY: The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CFFR data file includes the government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code all programs are listed, and for each program all records with different object categories are listed. The Geographic Reference File contains the names and governmental unit codes for all state, county, and subcounty areas in the country. In addition, the file contains associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, MSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1986 population, and the congressional districts serving each government unit. The Program Identification File contains program identification codes and their respective program titles. CLASS IV

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

United States Territories and the District of Columbia are included.

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

Part 1: CFFR Data File	Part 2: Geographic Reference File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 291,241	Cases: 45,857
Variables: 15	Variables: 30
Record Length: 44	Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Program Identification File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 853
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1987." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1987, Volume I: County Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1987.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1987, Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1987.

General Social Surveys Bibliography Available

Researchers can now order copies of the *Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys* (7th Edition, May 1988) at a price of \$18 for members and \$24 for nonmembers. A machine-readable version of this *Bibliography* is also available (ICPSR 0101). Contact Member Services if more information is needed.

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Wave VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Module are now available. CLASS IV

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

Part 29: Wave VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,334
Variables: approx. 925
Record Length: 6,224
Records Per Case: 1

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

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EX- PERIENCE, 1966-1986 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised and updated Young Women's files have been added to this data collection. These files (Part 4 and Parts 29-36) include new data for 1985 and revised data for 1968-1982 and 1983. These files replace all previous versions of the Young Women's data. NLSY Women's Support Network data (Parts 67-74) have also been added to this collection. These files contain information on geographic proximity of women in the Youth Cohort and their significant others. Information is also included on geographic mobility of women in the Youth Cohort. CLASS IV

NOTE: These data occupy approximately 18 to 20 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and 60 to 63 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to the magnitude of this collection, interested users should initially request the introductory report that describes the file structure and content prior to submitting their order. Codebooks are machine-readable, although some supplementary materials are available only on microfiche. Numeric and KWIC indexes and various attachments are supplied as machine-readable files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 38 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-74), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Part 4: Young Women, 1968-1982
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,159
Variables: approx. 7,955
Record Length: 31,820
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 29,30: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Attachments 2 and 3)
Record Length: 133

Part 33: Young Women, 1983-1985 (Main File)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,159
Variables: approx. 2,231
Record Length: 8,524
Records Per Case: 1

Part 34: Young Women, 1983-1985 (Attachment File)
Record Length: 133

Parts 67,69,71: Women's Support Network, 1983-1985: Rounds 5,6,7
Respondent-Relation Distance
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,308
Variables: 44
Record Length: 89
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 68,70,72: Women's Support Network, 1983-1985: Rounds 5,6,7
Respondent-Relation Distance Record Layouts
Record Length: 80

Part 73: Women's Support Network, 1983-1985: Respondent Mobility File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,308
Variables: 16
Record Length: 32
Records Per Case: 1

Part 74: Women's Support Network, 1983-1985: Respondent Mobility File
Record Layout
Record Length: 80

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards for Parts 1-14. Card Image with SPSS and SAS Control Cards for Parts 15-28.

Part 15: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Principals' Education
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 402
Variables: approx. 280
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 17: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Vocational Counselors
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 324
Variables: approx. 228
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 19: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Heads of Guidance
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 400
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 9

Part 21: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Teachers
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,370
Variables: approx. 160
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

Part 23: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 537
Variables: approx. 22
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 25: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Schools 1980
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 537
Variables: approx. 32
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 27: Administrators and Teachers Survey, 1984: Schools 1982
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 537
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

C.R. Airey and R. Jowell

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1983 (ICPSR 8391)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Economic and Social Research Council, formerly SSRC, has provided SPSS Control Cards for this collection.

NOTE: These data were provided to the Consortium by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Survey Archive, University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under an agreement with the ESRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR. This agreement also provides that ICPSR will disseminate the data only for

National Center for Education Statistics

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT SECOND FOLLOW-UP (1984) (ICPSR 8443)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the 1984 Administrators and Teachers Survey (Parts 15-28) have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). Parts 1,5,9,11,12,13,15,17,19,21,23,25, and 27 are accompanied by SPSS Control Cards.

use within its member institutions and that additional copies of the documentation must be obtained from the ESRC.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,761
Variables: 552
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

Social and Community Planning Research

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8551)

COLLECTION CHANGES: ESRC has provided revised SPSS Control Cards for this collection.

NOTE: These data were provided to the Consortium by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Survey Archive, University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under a contract with ESRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR. This agreement also provides that ICPSR will disseminate the data only for use within its member institutions and that additional copies of the documentation must be obtained from the ESRC.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,804
Variables: 594
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

Sharon Witherspoon

BRITISH SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY, 1984 (ICPSR 8467)

COLLECTION CHANGES: ESRC has provided SPSS Control Cards for this study. CLASS IV

NOTE: These data were provided to the Consortium by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Survey Archive,

University of Essex, England. The data and documentation are disseminated, under an agreement with the ESRC, exactly as they were received without modification by ICPSR. This agreement also provides that ICPSR will disseminate the data only for use within its member institutions and that additional copies of the documentation must be obtained from the ESRC.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,675
Variables: 602
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data now contain information on age of respondents. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 440,036
Variables: 54
Record Length: 146
Records Per Case: 1

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data now contain information on the age of respondents. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 457,190
Variables: 54
Record Length: 146
Records Per Case: 1

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data now contain information on the age of respondents. CLASS II

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 458,902
Variables: 54
Record Length: 146
Records Per Case: 1

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, 70 YEARS AND OVER, 1984-1987 (ICPSR 8719)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Updated data and documentation for the Person file, including 1986 National Death Index matches and 1987 decedent follow-up, are now available. Two 1984-1987 Medicare files, one for hospitalization and one concerned with the use of other facilities, have also been added. CLASS IV

NOTE: The age distribution of the sample of 5,151 interviewed persons is: ages 70-74 (N = 1,745), 75-79 (N = 1,316), 80-84 (N = 1,266), and 85-99 (N = 824). This release is referred to by NCHS as Version 2. The data contain blanks, dashes (-), and ampersands (&). The principal investigator warns against using the "Best Estimates" variables in columns 1155-1159 (see Memo dated 11-8-88 in the documentation).

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

Part 1: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,151 Variables: 975 Record Length: 1,210 Records Per Case:	Part 2: Medicare Hospital Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,866 Variables: 20 Record Length: 70 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Other Medicare Use Records
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,697
Variables: 15
Record Length: 25
Records Per Case: 1

Richard Jensen, Daniel Scott Smith, Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin, and Janice Reiff

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880 (ICPSR 8427)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional documentation, consisting of supplementary materials for previously undocumented variables and a copy of the SPSS Control Cards, has been added to the codebook for this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Column locations specified in the codebook do not match the data files. SPSS Control Card locations must be used.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: National Sample File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,501 Variables: 115 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 10	Part 2: Southern Urban File Structure: rectangular Cases: 788 Variables: 115 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 10
Part 3: Southern Black File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,209 Variables: 115 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 10	

Richard Jensen, Daniel Scott Smith, Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin, and Janice Reiff

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 (ICPSR 8428)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional documentation, consisting of supplementary materials for previously undocumented variables and a copy of the SPSS Control Cards, has been added to the codebook for this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Column locations specified in the codebook do not match the data file. SPSS Control Card locations must be used.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,003
Variables: 180
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 9

Alden F. Mullins, Jr.

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND WEAPONS STOCKS IN NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES, 1957-1981 (ICPSR 7821)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1977-1981 have been added to this collection, providing information on nine newly independent states. Record length has been increased to accommodate the inclusion of 121 additional weapon classifications in the new file. Some variable formats have been widened by one column. The codebook has been revised. CLASS IV

NOTE: Each record represents a nation-year. Records are ordered by country code and year. Variables 115 and 119 represent the same weapon. The data contain some errors.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 859
Variables: 333
Record Length: 610
Records Per Case: 1

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1979 (ICPSR 8049)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The printed frequencies, which were previously included with the hardcopy codebook, are now available as a separate file (Part 8). CLASS II (Parts 1-5) and CLASS IV (Parts 6-8)

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

users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards for Parts 1-5
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each, and Logical Record Length

Part 8: Frequencies for Household, Person, and Doctor Visit Files
Record Length: 80

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1984: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8497)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data were resupplied due to inaccuracies in the initial data. With the resupply the total number of cases in Part 1 was reduced to 435,722.
CLASS II

NOTE: Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1984.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

Part 1: Prison Admissions and Releases, and Parole Releases
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 435,722
Variables: 95
Record Length: 233
Records Per Case: 4

Part 3: Prison Releases
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 165,856
Variables: 95
Record Length: 233
Records Per Case: 4

Part 2: Prison Admissions
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 183,514
Variables: 95
Record Length: 233
Records Per Case: 4

Part 4: Parole Releases
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 86,352
Variables: 95
Record Length: 233
Records Per Case: 4

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CITIES, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7658)

COLLECTION CHANGES: As part of its quality control procedures, ICPSR undertook a study using this data collection to determine whether it could replicate published figures from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) publications. Based on results of the analysis, ICPSR concluded that the BJS datasets accurately represent published figures. The replication study was done on the crime of robbery and used figures from the three publications identified in Appendix E of the documentation for this collection. Results of comparisons of dataset-derived estimates with published estimates are now included in Appendix F.
CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 78 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest data have been added for 1977 (Part 30), 1985 (Part 35), 1976 (Part 49), and 1986 (Part 50).
CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 44 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 30: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1977 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,231 Variables: 1,458 Record Length: 5,367 Records Per Case: 1	Part 35: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1985 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,231 Variables: 1,458 Record Length: 5,367 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 49: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1976 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,519 Variables: 1,458 Record Length: 5,251 Records Per Case: 1	Part 50: Offenses Known and Clearances By Arrest, 1986 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,441 Variables: 1,458 Record Length: 5,251 Records Per Case: 1
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Notes and Errata

Users should note that EURO-BAROMETER 25: HOLIDAY TRAVEL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, APRIL 1986 (ICPSR 8616) has incorrect data for Variable 312 (Support For C.M. Index). However, the code descriptions provided for this variable in the codebook are correct. Users may wish to reconstruct this variable using Questions 246 and 248 (Variables 265 and 267).

The study description for HOMICIDES IN CHICAGO, 1965-1981 (ICPSR 8941), which appeared in the December 1988 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin*, was inaccurate. This data collection *does not* contain any geographical variables. In addition, the principal investigator for this collection has been changed to include the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority along with Carolyn Rebecca Block.

Spelling errors have been corrected in the SPSS Control Cards for PARTY ELITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978: DEMOCRATIC MID-TERM CONFERENCE DELEGATES (ICPSR 8208).

1989 ICPSR Summer Program (Tentative Schedule)

First Session

(June 26 - July 21)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Linear Models
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues
American Electoral Research

One-Week Workshops (Dates: To Be Announced)

Logit and Log-linear Models
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Network Analysis
Exploratory Graphical Analysis and Regression Diagnostics

Second Session

(July 24 - August 18)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Structural Equation (Causal) Models
Linear Models
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
"LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance

*Advanced Topics

Latent Class Analysis
Event Count Models
Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Statistical Estimation of Formal Mathematical Models
"Chaos" Models

For a copy of the 1989 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313) 764-8392.

The ICPSR Council usually meets three times a year. Last year, we met in Ann Arbor in March, July, and November. Part of our business at each meeting is to review and discuss the Consortium's ongoing project activity. In November, we considered the grant providing continued funding of the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, and the grant proposal requesting continuation of support for the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging. With external funding, the Consortium is able to expand its services to members, but Council seeks to weigh the costs accompanying such strong benefits. We worry about the size and character of staff, maintaining a balance in archiving activities, obtaining funding for the indirect costs, and protecting the interests of the membership.

Many other items on the November agenda also required the Council to exercise its oversight role. We discussed the NSF grant in support of instrumentation of ICPSR, the implications of an unexpectedly low level of funding for ICPSR involvement in an AIDS Biobehavioral Research Clearing House, and a proposed special affiliation with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

We discussed the frightening news of possible enormous increases in costs of U.S. Census data, and requested ICPSR staff to be prepared to send a special mailing to Official Representa-

tives. [Subsequent to the November Council meeting, the Office of Management and Budget decided against pressing for a large increase. Ed.] We discussed good news about the 1988 Summer Program in Quantitative Methods, and plans for making the 1989 Summer Program even better. The Summer Program Advisory Committee is always looking for ways to meet the specialized training needs of faculty and graduate students from member institutions. ORs play a key role, and we'd like your comments and help. The structure of tuition and fees is being reviewed; let us know your concerns.

The Council's committee structure, which I wrote about in the September *Bulletin*, is helping us spend time on long-range issues not immediately connected to ongoing projects and activities. The Budget and Finance Committee met separately in July and again before the regular meeting in November to pore over the intricate financial arrangements among ICPSR, the Center for Political Studies (CPS), the Institute for Social Research, and the University of Michigan. We concluded that the membership is getting a bargain; overhead costs are quite low and reasonable. We agreed to begin discussion of the need and mechanism for developing a modest "endowment fund" to provide increased flexibility for ICPSR to pursue new data and activities, and to provide a cushion in case of sudden downturns in funding. We found

some areas of fiscal tension between ICPSR and the unit within which it is administratively housed (CPS); further review will be necessary.

The Committee on Personnel and Governance also examined relations between ICPSR and CPS. The Committee prepared and Council approved a statement expressing concern about three structural differences between CPS and the Consortium: disciplinary focus, mission, and size. This statement has been forwarded to the Review Committee and will guide Council discussion at forthcoming meetings.

The February 1989 Council meeting will be in Palo Alto. The Review Committee will also meet then, and a joint meeting is planned. Meeting away from Ann Arbor will provide an opportunity for ICPSR staff and Council to meet with Official Representatives from the many member institutions in and near northern California.

Planning is under way for the November 1989 Council meeting, which coincides with the biennial OR meeting (see accompanying announcement, page 26). I trust that everyone who is interested enough in the ICPSR to have read this far will immediately seek funding and make arrangements to join us in Ann Arbor.

—Karl Taeuber, ICPSR Council Chair

Update to Documentation Price List

Official Representatives should have received an update to the documentation price list along with this issue of the *Bulletin*. Others interested in receiving a copy of this update, which lists the prices for all codebooks made available since publication of the *1988-1989 Guide to Resources and Services*, should contact Member Services.

Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives

The 1989 biennial meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held in Ann Arbor on November 10, 11, and 12 (Friday through Sunday). ORs interested in attending the meeting should make a note of these dates on their calendars. ICPSR Council will meet the day before the OR meeting on Thursday, November 9.

A program committee has been formed to plan the agenda and content of the program for the OR meeting. Member of this committee includes:

- Martin Levin, Emory University
- Walter Piovesan, Simon Fraser University
- Gudmund Iversen, Swarthmore College
- David Magleby, Brigham Young University
- James Stimson, University of Iowa (ICPSR Council member)
- JoAnn Dionne, Yale University (ICPSR Council member)

The program committee will meet for the first time on February 23, 1989. Please feel free to contact members of the committee with topics for sessions or other program suggestions.

Bulk Mailing to ORs

The January mailing to ORs included the following items:

- The *ICPSR Annual Report, 1987-1988*
- The *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods 1988 Bibliography*

- The codebook for *Euro-Barometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April 1986* (ICPSR 8616) by Jacques-Rene Rabier, et al.
- The *Data Collections from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN)*, August 1988
- The *ISR Newsletter*
- The ESRC-University of Essex *Data Archive Bulletin*

Place Data Orders Early

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

Call for Participation in EARN89

The European Academic and Research Network (EARN) is holding its third international conference, "An International Conference on Technical Aspects of Networking and User Support Services with Emphasis on Applications in the Medical Field," May 29-31, 1989 in Crete, Greece. The conference will be of interest to all EARN users, especially those involved in networking in health care and picture archiving and communication systems (PACS).

Half-day tutorials are planned for the first day on topics such as internet-working, OSI, network servers, and data security in networks. EARN89 will officially open on the second day with a plenary session dedicated to a review of current and future developments in the area of networking in Europe and North America. The remaining time will be devoted to invited and submitted papers, which will be organized in two parallel sessions: "Technical Aspects of Networking" and "User Support Services."

For additional information on EARN89, send an e-mail message to: (EARN:) EARN89 @ GREARN. If e-mail is not available, write to:

Earn89
c/o Ms. Rena Kalaitzaki
Dept. of Computer Science
University of Crete
714 09 Haraklion
Crete, GREECE

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*.

- *Referenda and Primary Election Materials*
- *Terman Life-Cycle Study of Children With High Ability, 1922-1986*
- *Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970-1987*
- *State Legislative Election Returns in the United States, 1968-1986*

(continued from page 3)

data disseminated by the Consortium can or should be transmitted directly over the network since the volume is so high; nearly 300 billion bytes of data were shipped during 1987-1988 alone. It is likely, however, that some portion of Consortium data orders, such as subsets of larger data collections, will be sent out via NSFNET in the future. The possibility of sending data electronically as an adjunct to other means of data distribution currently in use opens up exciting new options for the Consortium and for many of its member schools.

NSFNET Access and User Support

For those interested in learning more about NSFNET and its services, Merit/NSFNET publishes a monthly electronic newsletter, *The Link Letter*, which features technical articles about NSFNET. Interested users can also access information files maintained by Merit/NSFNET.

End-user support for NSFNET is available from the NSF Network Service Center (NNSC) located at BBN Systems and Technology Corporation in Cambridge, MA. The NNSC can answer questions about resources available on the network, such as various supercomputing facilities, as

well as provide information on access and network documentation. The NNSC produces several periodicals that cover NSFNET, including the quarterly *NSF Network News*. In addition, most campuses and mid-level networks which make up NSFNET also provide end-user support for individuals using their services. For further information on NSFNET and how to gain access through regional networks, contact either of the following:

Merit/NSFNET Information Services:

Phone:

(800) 66-MERIT

Electronic mail:

NSFNET-Info@merit.edu

U.S. Mail:

Merit/NSFNET Information Services
1075 Beal Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2112

NSF Network Service Center (NNSC):

Hotline:

(617) 873-3400

Electronic mail:

nnsc@nnsc.nsf.net

U.S. mail:

NSF Network Service Center
BBN Systems and Technology Corp.
10 Moulton Street
Cambridge, MA 02238

—Information in this article was compiled from several sources including Merit/NSFNET publications and materials supplied by Ken Latta, a computer system consultant at Merit.

February 1989 Vol. IX, No. 3

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over twenty-five years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 325 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times per academic year to inform the Official Representatives at the member campuses, the ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or

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

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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