

Voters and Elections in 1988

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With National Science Foundation support, the National Election Studies (NES) was formally established in 1977 to sustain and enhance the diversified data base that supports basic research on voting, public opinion, and political participation in the United States. Foundation funding (renewed in 1984 and again in 1989) constituted a mandate to transform the Michigan Election Studies into a national effort whereby members of the research community who rely on NES data actively participate in the studies' development. To fulfill this mandate, NES has evolved into a research organization unique in the social sciences, composed of four complementary components: the Principal Investigators (Warren Miller, Kinder, and Rosenstone); the study staff, located at the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan; a national Board of Overseers, which shares responsibility with the Principal Investigators in defining NES policy, overseeing the planning of studies, and making detailed decisions regarding each study's design and content; and the various Board-appointed planning committees made up of expert members of the research community. So constituted, NES enables specialists from around the country to collaborate in the design of large-scale research on voting, participation, and public opinion, producing data that are shared with a wide and diverse community of social scientists.

Since its creation, NES has pursued two general research objectives. A major rationale for NSF support

resides in extending the time-series collection of election study data gathered continuously since 1952. As a consequence, each election year NES collects comparable data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and their participation in political life. (A dataset that combines respondents to the Michigan and NES studies is available through ICPSR under the title AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE, 1952-1986 [ICPSR 8475].) At the same time, NES is determined to improve the measurement of core concepts introduced in the earlier Michigan studies, and to develop instrumentation and study designs to test new concepts and theories. Both of these objectives are reflected in the three data collections that comprise the NES study of voters and elections in 1988.

The 1988 Pre/Post-Election Study

One familiar component of the 1988 studies is the traditional pre- and post-election survey. During the eight weeks prior to the November 8th election, NES conducted face-to-face interviews with a national random sample of 2,090 citizens of voting age. In the weeks immediately following the election 1,775 of these respondents were reinterviewed. Much of the Pre/Post study was given over to standard measures with long histories: partisanship, candidate evaluations, attitudes on public policy issues, electoral par-

ticipation, social background, and, of course, vote choice itself. Such measures will enable detailed analysis of the determinants of Presidential and House voting in 1988, comparison of the vote calculus in 1988 to previous elections, and also investigation of change in public opinion over time. In addition, the 1988 Pre/Post study features new instrumentation that will permit both a systematic examination of public opinion toward American foreign policy and an assessment of the public view of the Reagan years. (See the announcement on page 2 for more information on the Pre/Post-Election Study [ICPSR 9196].)

The Super Tuesday Study

During the seven weeks between January 17th and March 8th, NES interviewed by telephone a total of 2,074 citizens of voting age who lived in one of the 15 Super Tuesday states. Reinterviews were conducted with 1,702 respondents immediately after Super Tuesday. Citizens were asked to evaluate the major candidates and to assess each candidate's chances of winning their party's nomination and the November general election; to express their views on a variety of public issues; to answer a host of questions on their political and social backgrounds; and to reveal their preferences among the candidates.

As such, the 1988 Super Tuesday Study (ICPSR 9093) builds upon the 1980 and 1984 NES investigations of the presidential nominating system. The 1980 panel study (ICPSR 7763, Part 4) permits the examination of in-

dividual-level change during the primary season and between the primary season and the general election. The 1984 Continuous Monitoring Study (ICPSR 8298, Part 1) was designed, in part, to determine the effect of primary season events on how the American public in general comes to understand and evaluate candidates. The 1988 investigation focuses directly on voters confronting a primary election choice. Are primary voters representative of their party? Why do some citizens participate while others stay home? What considerations affect the voter's choice among the candidates? How do voters learn about the candidates, how rapidly does this learning take place, and how does this information influence vote decisions?

The 1988 Senate Election Study

In the literature on voting, "congressional elections" has almost always meant House elections. Especially in comparison with the advance over the last decade in our understanding of House elections, our understanding of voting in Senate contests remains impoverished. The 1988 Senate Election Study, which will be available shortly from ICPSR, was designed as the first installment of a three-leg study to remedy this neglect. (NES is seeking funding to implement the second and third installments immediately after the 1990 and 1992 elections.) The study of Senate elections is motivated in part by a general interest in political institutions. How do structural differences in representative assemblies—like those that distinguish the

Senate from the House—influence how citizens decide who will serve in those elected bodies, shape relationships that develop between citizens and their representatives, and ultimately affect how democratic institutions work? Studying Senate elections is motivated also out of a concern for the possibility of a general theory of voting, one that is capable of explaining citizen decision making across a variety of electoral settings. From this perspective Senate elections supply an important and different political environment in which to develop and test a general theory of voting.

Each installment of the Senate Election Study will interview citizens from all states, not just those residing in states holding a Senate election in that year. In 1988, 30-minute telephone interviews were conducted with 3,145 respondents drawn in equal number from each of the 50 states. The 50-state design will allow for the comparison of citizens who are exposed to a Senate campaign with those who are not. This permits analysis of how House and Senate campaigns and voting decisions interact and how perceptions and knowledge of Senators who are up for re-election differ from perceptions and knowledge of Senators who are in the second or fourth years of their terms. Drawing an equal number of respondents from each state guarantees that both the

small and big state contests are equally represented and that the variance in the electoral environments is maximized. To enhance this investigation of Senate elections, a group under the direction of Gary Jacobson, Richard Fenno, Tom Mann, and Raymond Wolfinger is in the process of gathering contextual information that can be wedded to the Senate Election Study dataset. Among such contextual variables are congressional and Senate election returns, campaign spending, levels of unemployment, and the incumbent's voting record (as assessed by various interest groups).

Pieces and the Whole

Each of the three datasets comprising the 1988 National Election Studies—the traditional study of Presidential and House voting, the study of the Super Tuesday primary vote, and the study of Senate elections—can be thought of as a separate and independent inquiry. No doubt many researchers will use the studies in just this way. Pooled together, however they provide a unique opportunity to undertake a comparative vote analysis across distinctive electoral settings. Parallel instrumentation and coordination of design make comparative analysis attractive; we hope for some researchers comparative analysis will prove irresistible. □

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American National Election Study Available

By the time you receive this issue of the *Bulletin*, AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY [Early Release Data or CPS Version] (ICPSR 9196) will be ready for distribution. Additional copies of the codebook can be purchased for \$25.00 each. Contact Member Services for further information. A complete description of this collection will appear in the *Guide to Resources and Services, 1989-1990* and the September issue of the *Bulletin*.

Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman,
and Patrick M. O'Malley

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1987 (ICPSR 9079)

SUMMARY: This is the thirteenth annual survey in this series that examines values, lifestyles, and behaviors among American youth. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: National multistage sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 1: Form 1
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,375
Variables: 673
Record Length: 689
Records Per Case: 9

Part 2: Form 2
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,368
Variables: 377
Record Length: 390
Records Per Case: 5

Part 3: Form 3
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,358
Variables: 369
Record Length: 382
Records Per Case: 5

Part 4: Form 4
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,376
Variables: 337
Record Length: 351
Records Per Case: 5

Part 5: Form 5
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,366
Variables: 395
Record Length: 408
Records Per Case: 6

Part 6: Form 6
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 16,843
Variables: 117
Record Length: 130
Records Per Case: 2

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY STATISTICS FILE 3 (CO-STAT 3): [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9168)

SUMMARY: This compilation of data, which was gathered from a variety of federal agencies and private organizations, provides information for the United States as a whole, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and 3,139 counties and county equivalents (defined as of January 1, 1983). Data are included for the following general

areas: age, ancestry, agriculture, banking, business, construction, crime, education, elections, government, health, households, housing, labor, land area, manufactures, money income, personal income, population, poverty, retail trade, service industries, social insurance and human services, veterans, vital statistics, wholesale trade, and journey to work. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe varies from item to item within the file, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments, etc.

NOTE: (1) The data file contains 3,191 records: one for the United States, each state and the District of Columbia, and 3,139 counties or county equivalents. (Three fields in the file identify counties which were in metropolitan areas as of June 30, 1988.) (2) Each logical record has been divided into ten 1,888-character segments. (3) There are two footnote files on the data tape, one for crime-related variables and one for all other subject areas. Each record in the footnote files consists of an item label, a geographic code, and a footnote reference number. The text corresponding to the footnote reference number is contained in Appendix A of the codebook. Footnotes associated with specific data cells qualify the data in one way or another. Some examples include a reference period different from the norm or the combination of data for two or more areas. The data user is urged to review the applicable footnotes for the items to be used. (4) The data dictionary for this collection is not designed for direct use with any software package. (5) The time periods covered for each data item vary. For data series that are available on an annual basis, several years of data will generally be presented. For decennial census and economic census data items, comparable information from a prior census is available in many cases.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,191
Variables: 1,702
Record Length: 1,888
Records Per Case: 10

Part 3: Footnotes for
Crime Data Items
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 65,071
Record Length: 19

Part 2: Footnotes for all
Subject Data Items
Except Crime
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 76,510
Record Length: 19

Part 4: Data
Dictionary
File Structure:
rectangular
Record Length: 96

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK, 1986. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1985: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 9091)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services (such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance), and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by recent movers. Indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are also supplied. For housing quality, indicators include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, indicators include exterminator service, boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are provided on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: The sample of 47,000 housing units was selected from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing records and updated by a sample of addresses from building permits to include new construction and conversions.

NOTE: The Annual Housing Surveys have been renamed the American Housing Surveys (AHS) by the Census Bureau, reflecting the fact that since 1981 the National survey has been conducted every two years. In addition, the National sample for AHS prior to 1985 was drawn from the universe of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census, with the same housing units followed from year to year. Beginning in 1985, the National sample was based on the 1980 Census. Consequently, users wishing to conduct longitudinal analysis will not be able to link the 1985 files with previous years, although such analysis will be possible with subsequent years through 1993. Also beginning in 1985, a special survey of neighbors was conducted. The neighborhood sample covers the ten nearest neighbors around each of 680 AHS homes in urban areas, and includes the same questions as the regular national sample. The neighborhood survey will be conducted again in 1989 and 1993. In most other survey years an extra sample of rural units will be undertaken for the national sample.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 53,558
Variables: approx. 500
Record Length: 2,400
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Housing Characteristics of the United States in 1985." *CURRENT HOUSING REPORTS, Series H-150-85*. Washington, DC: Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, n.d.

Delbert Elliott

NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112)

SUMMARY: Parent and youth data for the fifth wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. American youths and their parents were interviewed in early 1981 about current events and be-

havior that occurred during the previous year. Data are available on demographic and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes towards deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, and community involvement. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Youths in the United States.
SAMPLING: National sample of American youth population selected by area probability sampling.

NOTE: The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second wave in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third wave in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), and the fourth wave in 1979 (ICPSR 8317). Variable names are preceded by the code "Y5" to indicate the fifth wave of youth data. Missing data are coded as blank. "Don't know" responses are coded blank, unless otherwise indicated.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,725
Variables: 689
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 15

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

HISTORICAL STATISTICS ON PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, YEAREND 1925- 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8912)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies annual data on the size of the prison population and the size of the general population in the United States for the period 1925 to 1986. These yearend counts include tabulations for prisons in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as the federal prisons, and are intended to provide a measure of the overall size of the prison population. The figures were derived from a voluntary reporting program in which each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported summary statistics as part of the statistical information on prison populations in the United States. **CLASS II**

NOTE: This data collection preserves what was reported in the historical record. No at-

tempts were made to correct any errors that may have existed in the record.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 54
Variables: 126
Record Length: 923
Records Per Case: 14

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Yearend 1925-1986." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, May 1988.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Historical Corrections Statistics in the United States, 1850-1984." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1986.

Fred Bateman and James D. Foust

AGRICULTURAL AND DEMO- GRAPHIC RECORDS OF 21,118 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FROM THE 1860 MANUSCRIPT CENSUSES (ICPSR 9117)

SUMMARY: Demographic, occupational and economic information for over 21,000 rural households in the northern United States in 1860 is provided in this dataset. The data were obtained from the manuscript agricultural and population schedules of the 1860 United States Census. Variables include farm values, livestock inventories, and crop production figures for the households that owned or operated farms (over half the households in the study), as well as values of real and personal estate, race, sex, age, literacy, school attendance, occupation, place of birth, and parents' nationality of all individuals residing in the sampled households. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of 956 counties in 20 northern states.
SAMPLING: A two-stage variable-cluster sample design was used. A random sample of 102 counties in 16 northern states was drawn. From each of these counties one nonurban township was randomly selected. Census records from all

households in the selected townships were included in the study.

NOTE: In this hierarchical dataset each household has three separate record types. There is one "A" record per household, containing farm and livestock statistics. Each household has one or more "B" records, which provide information on crop production, and one or more "C" records, containing demographic information on household members. For the total sample of 21,118 households, there are three or more records per case, depending on the number of "B" and "C" records for a given household. There are 16 variables for the "A" records, a maximum of approximately 77 variables for the "B" records, and a minimum of five variables for the "C" records. An earlier version of this collection, AGRICULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC RECORDS FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NORTH, 1860 (ICPSR 7420), is available in rectangular format.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bateman, Fred, and James D. Foust. "A Sample of Rural Households Selected from the 1860 Manuscript Censuses." *AGRICULTURAL HISTORY* 48 (1974), 75-93.

Atack, Jeremy, and Fred Bateman. *TO THEIR OWN SOIL*. Iowa State University Press, 1987.

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

SEPTEMBER 1984 (ICPSR 8808)
OCTOBER 1984 (ICPSR 8809)
NOVEMBER 1984 (ICPSR 8810)
DECEMBER 1984 (ICPSR 8811)
JANUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8812)
FEBRUARY 1985 (ICPSR 8813)
MARCH 1985 (ICPSR 8814)
APRIL 1985 (ICPSR 8815)
MAY 1985 (ICPSR 8816)
JUNE 1985 (ICPSR 8817)
JULY 1985 (ICPSR 8818)
AUGUST 1985 (ICPSR 8819)
SEPTEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8820)
OCTOBER 1985 (ICPSR 8821)
NOVEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8822)

DECEMBER 1985 (ICPSR 8823) JANUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8824) FEBRUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8825)

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: 640 to 710 per survey
Variables: 151 to 346 per survey
Record Length: 258 to 649 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.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

POPULATION (1986) AND PER CAPITA INCOME (1985) ESTIMATES [UNITED STATES]: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (ICPSR 9167)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on population and per capita income for all states, counties, incorporated places, and functioning minor civil divisions in 20 specified states. Included are corrected total population (census complete-count) as of April 1, 1980, per capita income in 1979 (census sample), population estimates as of July 1, 1986, and per capita income estimates for 1985. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All functioning general-purpose governmental units in the United States.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 40,628
Variables: 11
Record Length: 90
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Population Estimates and Projections, No. 699. Population and Per Capita Money Income Estimates for Local Areas: Detailed Methodology and Evaluation." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Customer Services.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 1985: UNITED STATES IMMUNIZATION AND SMOKING SURVEY (ICPSR 9133)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental data provide information on disease history

and/or protection through immunization against the common childhood diseases (diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, polio, measles, rubella, chicken pox, and mumps) for persons up to 19 years of age. Data on immunization against influenza and pneumonia are available for all persons. Data are also available for adults on diabetes, chronic kidney disease, and certain chronic heart and lung conditions. Also provided is an indicator for children up to five years of age who were enrolled in licensed day care centers during the past year. For persons 16 years old and older who had smoked a minimum of 100 cigarettes, the following data are provided: age first started smoking, if they currently smoked, and whether other tobacco products such as snuff, chewing tobacco, cigars, and pipe tobacco were used. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutional population of the United States.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 165,267
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 524
Records Per Case: 1

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1987: FERTILITY AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR 9131)

SUMMARY: This dataset provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, data pertaining to date of first marriage, fertility, and birth expectations are included in the file. Date of first marriage was asked of all women 18-44 years old who were ever married. Questions determining the number of live born children and date of birth of youngest and oldest children were asked of women

18-44 years old. Women 18-39 years old were also asked about their expectations of having children. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutional population of the United States living in households.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163,541
Variables: approx. 257
Record Length: 798
Records Per Case: 1

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, APRIL 1985: VETERANS SUPPLE- MENT (ICPSR 9132)

SUMMARY: This dataset provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also included are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, the supplement provides information on military service and veteran disability for males 18 years and older. Data include veteran status, period of service, Vietnam theater status, service-connected disability rating, and receipt of disability income. **CLASS IV**

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 167,213
Variables: approx. 229
Record Length: 550
Records Per Case: 1

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

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERN- MENTS, 1986: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 9164)

SUMMARY: For each governmental unit surveyed in the data collection, finance data are provided for revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, and cash and security holdings. Revenue data are listed by source, and expenditures are listed by function and type. Functions include education, administration, transit, and public welfare. Expenditure types include inter-governmental transactions, current operations, and capital outlays. Data are also provided for employee retirement systems operated by governments and for utilities operated by state and local governments. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Governmental units canvassed in the finance phase of the 1982 Census of Governments that meet specified population or financial minimums are included. Governments created since 1982 that meet the criteria of certainty units are also included.

NOTE: There are six "record types" in File A, each corresponding to a type of governmental unit. All six record types have the same technical characteristics. Each record in File A contains data for one governmental unit. File B, which covers the 410 county areas with populations of 100,000 or more, provides one record for each county area. In contrast, File C supplies national and state area estimates by level and type of government. It contains 52 groups of eight records each, with one group for each geographic area (the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia). Each group contains one record for each of the following types and levels of government: (1) state and local government total, (2) state total, (3) local total, (4) counties, (5) municipalities, (6) townships, (7) school districts, and (8) special districts. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. All records contain FIPS state and county codes where appropriate.

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

Part 1: File A
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 28,410
Variables: approx. 365
Record Length: 4,800
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: File B
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 410
Variables: approx. 365
Record Length: 4,800
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: File C
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 416
Variables: approx. 365
Record Length: 4,800
Records Per Case: 1

Samuel H. Preston

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1910 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE SAMPLE (ICPSR 9166)

SUMMARY: This nationally representative sample of the United States population in 1910 was drawn from manuscript census schedules. The file contains a record for each household selected in the sample, and supplies variables describing the location, type, and composition of the households. Each household record is followed by a record for each individual residing in the household. Information on individuals includes demographic characteristics, occupation, literacy, nativity, ethnicity, and fertility. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Manuscript census records from 1910 for the 46 United States, the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and overseas military personnel.

SAMPLING: The sampling design employed was a 1-in-250 stratified random sample, self-weighted.

NOTE: This dataset has two levels. The first level contains 44 variables and one record per case for each of 88,814 households. The second level contains 30 variables and one record per case for each of 366,239 individuals residing in those households. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 111

United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1978 (ICPSR 8959)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal year 1978 (October 1977 through September 1978). 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: 601,442
Variables: 17
Record Length: 43
Records Per Case: 1

Jan Faber and Ronald Groenink

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DATA ON THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM (INDES), 1945-1980 (ICPSR 9115)

SUMMARY: This collection offers data on economic, political, and military aspects of social processes within and among nations belonging to the European nations-system since World War II. Two separate files are available: the National File contains data on 48 national characteristics of social processes within nations, and the International File contains data on four international characteristics of social processes among nations. Variables in both files have been measured at five-year intervals beginning in 1945 and ending in 1980. Variables in the National File include population of the country, total land area of the country, imports/exports, defense expenditures, energy production, agricultural production,

manufacturing, transportation, and military personnel and equipment. The International File supplies information on exports and on cooperative and conflictual actions. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Twenty-seven interacting European nations and the rest of the world.

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

Part 1: International Data	Part 2: National Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 6,048	Cases: 216
Variables: 7	Variables: 50
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Groenink, R.J. (ed.) DATA ON EUROPE: 1945-1980. Bilthoven: Prime Press, 1988.

Karl Ulrich Mayer, et al.

GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS), 1986 (ICPSR 8897)

SUMMARY: The German Social Survey (ALLBUS) monitors social trends in the Federal Republic of Germany. Education and cultural skills (Bildung und kulturelle Fertigkeiten), and social networks and social support (Soziale Beziehungen und Hilfeleistungen) were the special topics of investigation in 1986. Basic demographic and socioeconomic variables (ZUMA-Standarddemographie) were also collected. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: West German citizens 18 years of age and over living in private households in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.
NOTE: (1) Machine-readable documentation is in German. (2) Beginning EDIT card must be removed from SPSS Control Cards before analysis. (3) The slashes must be removed from the INPUT FORMAT of the SPSS Control Cards for the LRECL datafile.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,095
Variables: 521
Record Length: 830
Records Per Case: 13

Jan Faber and Tom Nierop

WORLD EXPORT DATA (WED), 1948-1983 (ICPSR 9116)

SUMMARY: This database supplies comprehensive annual tabulations of exports among nearly all nations of the world. Encompassing data on 164 nations, the WED database augments empirical research into bilateral and multilateral flows of exports and trade patterns over time. The data are unique in that they are not restricted to member states of a particular organization such as the International Monetary Fund or the United Nations, and they also contain information on all nations with centrally planned economies. The first two variables in the file represent the nations from which and to which the exports are sent, and the remaining variables represent 36 annual figures on the value of the exports in millions of United States dollars at current prices beginning in 1948 and ending in 1983. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Annual export figures from all nations of the world.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: approx. 15,000
Variables: 38
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 6

A. Heaton Underhill, William P. Stewart, Robert E. Manning, and Edwin H. Carpenter

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF BACK- COUNTRY USERS AT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8543)

SUMMARY: This study surveyed overnight backpackers in the Grand Canyon National Park backcountry between 1984 and 1985. The survey measured respondents' preferences, expectations, and satisfaction levels regarding their Grand Canyon experiences. Topics covered include evaluation of reservation and permit procedures, respondent's previous backpacking experience, location and season of the hike, and demographic information. Other questions asked respondents to rate the trip planning facilities and services at the Backcountry Reservations Office, the conditions of the trails and campsites, their satisfaction

with the other people encountered, and the kinds of experiences they sought. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All trip leaders who obtained and used hiking permits from the Grand Canyon National Park Backcountry Reservation Office between June 1, 1984 and May 31, 1985.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and there are alphabetic characters. Part 1 contains data relevant to the administration of mailing the questionnaires or data taken from the backcountry hiking permits. Parts 2-9 represent one logical file and taken together constitute the data from the returned surveys.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data from the Hiking Permit and Survey Mailing File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,023 Variables: 15 Record Length: 66 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2-9: Data from Survey Questions File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,412 to 2,413 per part Variables: 11 to 32 per part Record Length: 31 to 135 per part Records Per Case: 1
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*United States Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation*

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: ARREST DATA FOR THE 75 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986 (ICPSR 9163)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Index crimes and other offenses committed by adults and juveniles. Types of offenses include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations are also reported. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: The 75 most populous counties in the United States.
NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. 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: Adults File Structure: rectangular Cases: 75 Variables: 49 Record Length: 238 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Juveniles File Structure: rectangular Cases: 75 Variables: 49 Record Length: 238 Records Per Case: 1
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Jack Katz

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNTS OF PROPERTY OFFENSES BY YOUTHS AT UCLA, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8950)

SUMMARY: These data examine the attraction of shoplifting and vandalism to non-professional offenders. The data consist of actual autobiographical accounts of offenses committed by undergraduates enrolled in three sections of undergraduate criminology classes at the University of California, Los Angeles. Verbatim answers of the respondents are presented. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Undergraduate university students in the United States.
SAMPLING: The sample consisted of 250 students in three offerings of an undergraduate criminology class.
NOTE: This dataset is a machine-readable text file. For reasons of confidentiality names have been blanked from the data and replaced with spaces. Profanity has also been blanked and replaced with spaces. The number of records per case in this file varies from nine to 70 depending on the length of statement given by each respondent.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 122
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Katz, Jack. "Sneaky Thrills." **SEDUCTIONS OF CRIME.** New York: Basic Books, 1988.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

SURVEY OF VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BOSTON AND CHICAGO, 1966 (ICPSR 9085)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to explore attitudes toward crime and the police and to examine factors related to criminal victimization and the reporting of crime incidents to the police. It combines a victimization survey with data on citizens' attitudes toward crime and the police and information on behavior in response to crime or the threat of crime. Variables provide information about neighborhood characteristics, individual demographic attributes (e.g. age, race, gender, education, income, religion, marital status), perception of crime, social environment, the criminal justice system, experiences with the police, criminal victimization experiences, protective measures taken, victim-offender relationship, characteristics of the crime incident, police response to crime reports, and victim perceptions of and satisfaction with police response. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The adult population (any household member 18 years or older) in major metropolitan areas of the United States.

SAMPLING: Precincts were selected to represent high and low income populations living in high crime areas. Within areas, probability samples were drawn. The sites selected were Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts) and Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts).

NOTE: While OSIRIS dictionaries providing variable locations and abbreviated variable labels accompany both files in this collection, only Part 1, Contact Data, is documented by a codebook. The only additional documentation available for Part 2, Resident Data, is a facsimile of the original coding form. There is, however, considerable overlap between the two parts, and the Contact Data codebook can be used for Resident Data also. Many of the variables were originally coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The numbers of variables SPSS reports are given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: PATTERNS OF BE-

HAVIOR IN POLICE AND CITIZEN TRANSACTIONS: BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9086), and ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087).

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

Part 1: Contact Data	Part 2: Resident Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 343	Cases: 1,469
Variables: 1,836	Variables: 1,469
Record Length: 1,925	Record Length: 1,986
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.). "Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FIELD SURVEY III, VOL. I, SECTION I. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.). "Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FIELD SURVEY III, VOL. I, SECTION II. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087)

SUMMARY: This survey was designed to explore perceptions and attitudes of police officers of three metropolitan areas toward their work and the organizations and publics with which they interact. Issues of interest include (1) the nature of police careers and police work and officers' satisfaction with their jobs, (2) officers' orientations toward policing tasks and their relationships with the public, and (3) officers' perceptions of organizations and systems that influence or change police work. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Police officers in major metropolitan areas of the United States.
SAMPLING: Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences

in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington, DC) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were (1) Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), (2) Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts), and (3) Washington, DC (precincts 6, 10, 13, and 14). Simple random samples of approximately 25 police officers in each of the eight precincts were drawn from department rosters. The response rate was nearly 100%.

NOTE: Several of the variables were coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The number of variables reported by SPSS is given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: SURVEY OF VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BOSTON AND CHICAGO, 1966 (ICPSR 9085) and PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR IN POLICE AND CITIZEN TRANSACTIONS: BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9086).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 203
Variables: 507
Record Length: 672
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Reiss, A.J., Jr. (ed.). "Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FIELD SURVEY III, VOL. II, SECTION II. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR IN POLICE AND CITIZEN TRANSACTIONS: BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9086)

SUMMARY: These data have been influential in the development of theories of

police behavior. Variables in the collection supply information on the nature and context of encounters between citizens and the police. Data are included on the characteristics and roles of individuals involved in an encounter, relationships among the participants in the encounter, individuals' definitions of the situation after the arrival of police, specific police actions and manner of police behavior during the encounter, and informal characterizations by police of participants involved in the encounter. In cases where offender suspects were involved, information was collected on restraints employed, searches, interrogations, confessions, advisement of rights, booking, and other arrest processes.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All encounters between citizens and police in major metropolitan areas of the United States.

SAMPLING: Three sample cities (Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) were purposively selected to represent differences in the size, location, degree of control, and type of organization in police departments. Within each city, two police precincts (four in Washington, DC) with high crime rates were selected to represent areas with different race and class compositions. The selected sites were: (1) Boston, MA (Dorchester and Roxbury precincts), (2) Chicago, IL (Fillmore and Town Hall precincts), and (3) Washington, DC (precincts 6, 10, 13, and 14). Stratified probability samples of police tours of duty were drawn. Evening and weekend shifts were overrepresented to maximize the number of encounters observed.

NOTE: Each of the files in this collection is accompanied by an OSIRIS dictionary that provides variable locations and abbreviated variable labels. Codebooks are available for Part 2 and Part 5 only. Facsimiles of the original coding forms are available for Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5. These forms may provide enough information for some types of analyses depending on the variables of interest. Several of the variables in these files were coded as OSIRIS "multiple response" variables. When a program such as SPSS translates the OSIRIS dictionary, it converts the multiple response categories into variables, thus expanding the total number of variables in the dataset. The numbers of variables SPSS reports for these files are given below. These data are part of a larger study entitled "Field Surveys III: Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas." ICPSR distributes two related data collections: SURVEY OF VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES

TOWARDS CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BOSTON AND CHICAGO, 1966 (ICPSR 9085) and ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1966 (ICPSR 9087).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: General Data: Observer Summary of Recorded Encounters File Structure: rectangular Cases: 840 Variables: 679 Record Length: 868 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Police Initiated Encounters File Structure: rectangular Cases: 738 Variables: 752 Record Length: 939 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Citizen Initiated Contacts with Police in Field Areas File Structure: rectangular Cases: 282 Variables: 721 Record Length: 907 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Police Dispatch Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,172 Variables: 25 Record Length: 43 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Service-Called Initiated Encounters
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,371
Variables: 719
Record Length: 906
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Friedrich, R.J. "The Impact of Organizational, Individual, and Situational Factors on Police Behavior." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1977.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. *THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1971.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. "Systematic Observation of Natural Social Phenomena." In Herbert L. Costner (ed.), *SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY*, 1971. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1971.

Franklin E. Zimring and James Zeuhl

ROBBERIES IN CHICAGO, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8951)

SUMMARY: These data examine the factors that cause victim injury and death in robberies. The study investigated the relationship of victim and offender, place of event, relationship to drugs, weapon used, sex of victim, resistance to assailant, incidence of injury and/or death, and the

clearance patterns of the offense. The researchers constructed narratives of criminal events from police records and, in the cases of death, from interviews with police conducted while an investigation was still in progress or shortly after it concluded. The data consist of the actual narrative accounts. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Robberies reported to and recorded by the Chicago Police Department.

SAMPLING: For the sample of robberies resulting in victim injury, the sample was constructed from a screening and referral of the first 30 reports of robbery to the Detective Division each month where a notation was present that hospital assistance was required for the victim.

NOTE: This dataset is a machine-readable text file. Records per case varies depending on the length of the narratives. In Part 1 there are from three to 70 80-character records per case. In Parts 2 and 3 the number of records per case ranges from two to 70.

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

Part 1: Robberies with Homicides File Structure: rectangular Cases: 95 Variables: 2 Record Length: 80	Part 2: Homicides with No Apparent Motive File Structure: rectangular Cases: 142 Variables: 2 Record Length: 80
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Part 3: Robberies with Injury
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 346
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Zimring, Franklin E., and James Zeuhl. "Victim Injury and Death in Urban Robbery: A Chicago Study." *JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES* 15 (January 1986), 1-40.

Dean Harper

CRIME AND MENTAL DISORDER, 1972 (ICPSR 9088)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to explore the relationship between crime and mental disorder among jail inmates. Three sample groups were studied: jail inmates who had psychiatric contacts, jail inmates who did not have psychiatric contacts, and a control group of psychiatric patients who were not in jail. Psychiatric diagnosis history for inmates and patients with psychiatric contacts spanning 18 years (1960-1977) is available

along with each subject's crime record and sentencing history. Variables include demographic characteristics, type of offenses sentenced, and number of arrests. Also included are psychiatric contact information including date of contact, diagnosis, type of service given, date of treatment termination, and reason for termination.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Prisoners who served time in a county jail in the United States in 1972.

SAMPLING: The sample is composed of 617 prisoners who served time in a county jail during 1972. Among these individuals, 386 had psychiatric contacts either before or after their imprisonment (i.e., between 1960 and 1977) and 231 did not. A control group of 386 psychiatric patients who had not served jail time during 1972 was also selected from the lists of the Psychiatric Case Register. These patients were matched to jail inmates with the psychiatric contacts on the following characteristics: year of first psychiatric contact, census tract of first contact, birth year, gender, and race.

NOTE: The file has a variable number of records per case because it is hierarchically structured at two levels: (1) the individual level and (2) the psychiatric contact level. For each individual there are at least two 80-column records of data. For each prisoner with psychiatric contacts and for each control group patient, there are one or more additional 80-column records, each representing a separate entry in the Psychiatric Case Register. At the least, a case would have 58 variables describing it, at most, 1,103. For reasons of confidentiality, all references that would identify the geographic location of this study have been blanked in the documentation and blanked or recoded in the data.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Harper, D. "Crime and Mental Disorder." Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC, 1986.

Maureen Kallick, et al.

HOUSEHOLD MAILSTREAM STUDY, 1977 (ICPSR 8412)

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of this survey was to develop a description of the United States household mailstream for the

United States Postal Service (USPS) and to provide annualized, nationwide estimates of the volume of mail received and sent by households in the United States. To this end, the survey gathered information on the characteristics of every USPS letter and package that was sent or received by each sampled household on every day of a preassigned week in the survey period. Daily accounts of items not handled by the USPS also were gathered, e.g., United Parcel Service, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls, newspapers, magazines, advertisements, free samples, campaign literature, and utility bills. In addition to providing mailstream information, respondents answered questions pertaining to their mail delivery and mailing practices, their knowledge of mail and other means of communications, and their opinions on both the performance of the USPS and proposed changes in mail service and rates. They also supplied information on any stamp collectors living in the household, the age and sex of the collectors, the kinds of stamps they collected, and their expenditures on United States commemorative stamps and corner stamps from sheets of new USPS issues. Data on location of the household, length of residence in the current dwelling unit, family income, age of each household member, and age, sex, race, education, occupation, and employment status of the respondent and the head of household also are included. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All households in the conterminous United States, exclusive of households on military reservations.

SAMPLING: National multistage probability sample of households.

NOTE: The Household Mailstream Study was conducted by the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Michigan under the auspices of the Long Range Classification Study Program, a program launched by USPS in response to the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. Data collection involved three basic steps: an initial interview with the person in the household most familiar with that household's mail, a daily reinterview with that respondent each day of a preassigned week to obtain information about the content and senders of incoming mail and about the internal and external characteristics of outgoing mail, and the mail classification of the sampled household's incoming mail by postal personnel. Part 4 contains four levels of hierarchy: (1) the household, (2) the day of the week, (3) the mailpiece group, and (4) the individual mailpiece. There are three level 1 records. The first, contains sampling information, has 21 variables and a record

length of 84. The second contains household-level variables with the number of variables ranging from 40 to 262 and the record length ranging from 95 to 401 depending on the version of the household questionnaire used in the initial interview. The third, containing aggregated variables, has 120 variables and a record length of 442. If mailstream data are missing for the entire week, level 2 does not contain any records. Otherwise, there are six records, one for each day of the week, excluding Sunday. Each level 2 record contains 42 variables summarizing the mailstream for a given day and has a record length of 96. For every level 2 record, there are zero or more level 3 records, one for each item or each group of identical items (e.g., Christmas cards) delivered or sent on a given day. Level 3 records characterize items by type, contents, indicia, dimensions, and weight. Records describing incoming items have a record length of 321 and contain 150 variables. Records describing outgoing items have a record length of 191 and contain 89 variables. Level 4 records contain the origin and destination ZIP codes of the items described at level 3. The number of level 4 records corresponding to each level 3 record depends on the number of items and the number of destinations (outgoing mail) or origins (incoming mail) covered by the individual level 3 record. There is always at least one level 4 record corresponding to each level 3 record. Level 4 records have 13 variables and a record length of 68. Part 4 contains 252,657 records of all types. The variable counts for Part 4 exclude the OSIRIS linkage variables contained in columns 1-32 of each record.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS (Parts 1-3), Logical Record Length (Part 4)

Part 1: Household Initial Interview	Part 2: Household Incoming Mail
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,187	Cases: 83,528
Variables: 698	Variables: 122
Record Length: 1,210	Record Length: 223
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Household Outgoing Mail	Part 4: Hierarchical File, All Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: hierarchical
Cases: 15,212	
Variables: 95	
Record Length: 176	
Records Per Case: 1	

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 9095)

SUMMARY: The 1986 National Hospital Discharge Survey is the latest in a continuing sample of hospital discharge records, collecting medical and demographic information for calculating statistics on hospital utilization. This survey consists of data abstracted from the face sheets of the medical records for sampled inpatients discharged from a national sample of non-federal short-stay hospitals. The variables include information on the patient's demographic characteristics (sex, age, date of birth, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, diagnoses, procedures performed, source of payment, and hospital characteristics of bedsize, ownership, and region of the country. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Patient discharges from short-stay noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of federal hospitals, which were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and were included in the National Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions.

SAMPLING: All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the original universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds were stratified, the primary stratum depending on size and geographic region. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to type of ownership and geographic division. Sample hospitals were drawn with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals. The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting sample discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital. The smallest sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. In nearly all hospitals, the daily listing sheet of discharges was the frame from which the subsamples of discharges were selected within the sample hospitals. The sample discharges were selected by a random technique, usually on the basis of the terminal digit(s) of the patient's medical record number—a

number assigned when the patient was admitted.

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 193,005
Variables: approx. 56
Record Length: 209
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics, and W.R. Simmons. "Development of the Design of the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey." *VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 2 No. 39. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1970.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Development and Maintenance of a National Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions." *VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 1 No. 3. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1965.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment

NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1977: HEALTH INSURANCE/ EMPLOYER SURVEY, BENEFIT DATA FOR THE PRIVATELY INSURED POPULATION UNDER AGE 65 (ICPSR 9076)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY was to assess the cost and extent of health insurance coverage in the United States. This data collection in particular

provides data on the coverage and benefits available through private health insurance companies. Data were collected through a survey of individuals in households and then verified through a survey of private health insurance companies and employers of the individuals. Types of information collected in the study include service coverage, deductibles, benefit reimbursement provisions, and benefit limitations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals under the age of 65 who have private health insurance.

SAMPLING: Four-stage national area probability random sampling.

NOTE: Other data files from the NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1977 have been released by the ICPSR for public use. These include NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 8325) and NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1977: HEALTH INSURANCE/ EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA (ICPSR 8627). Information regarding private health insurance premiums of the United States population as a whole can be found in Part 1 of ICPSR 8627.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,531
Variables: 379
Record Length: 762
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bonham, G.S., and L.S. Corder. *NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE SURVEY: HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES SERIES*, 1. Washington, DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1981.

National Center for Health Services Research. *NATIONAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES STUDY, 1981-1985 DATA PREVIEW SERIES*. Rockville, MD.

Errata Announcement

COUNTY INCOME DATA, 1982: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8478) has been de-archived due to unresolved errors in the data.

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1986 and 1987 have been added to this collection. In addition, anomalies and inconsistencies that were discovered in the files have been corrected. Users already in possession of these data are urged to replace them with the revised files. CLASS II

NOTE: Most of the information in this collection is available only in typed and photocopied form. The exception is data from 1968 to 1987. ICPSR has converted all statewide referenda returns from 1968-1987 into computer-readable form. Included in this portion of the collection are the county vote breakdowns for approximately 3,750 referenda voted upon in primary and general elections throughout the United States. A typed codebook accompanies each state file. The primary election data are not available in machine-readable form. It is possible to supply, on a cost basis, limited portions of the referenda and primary election returns in the form of xerox copies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Parts 1-50: Referenda Elections for All States, 1967-1987
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3 to 254 per state
Variables: 13 to 906 per state
Record Length: 85 to 5,780 per state
Records Per Case: 1

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for an additional 20 states, including those which contained multimember state legislative districts, have been added to this collection. These states are: Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. CLASS I

NOTE: The second edition of this dataset contains general election returns from 1968 through 1986 for 35 states. The first edition included data for 15 states that used single-member state legislative districts exclusively during this period: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin.

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

Part 1: Candidate and Constituency Statistics Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: approx. 95,921 Variables: 31 Record Length: 147 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Base (or "Raw") Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: approx. 258,232 Variables: 17 Record Length: 88 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3-12: County-Level Data for 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,394
Variables: 69 to 129 per part
Record Length: 463 to 827 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Federal Judicial Center

**FEDERAL COURT CASES:
INTEGRATED DATA BASE, 1970-1987
(ICPSR 8429)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation were supplied by the principal investigator for this collection, and data were added for years 1985 through 1987. CLASS IV

NOTE: For the appellate data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for the criminal data is a single defendant. Several, but not all, of these record counts include a final blank record. The researcher may want to detect this occurrence and eliminate this record before analysis. In July 1984 a major change in the recording and disposition of an appeal occurred and several data fields dealing with disposition were restructured or replaced. The new structure much more clearly delineates mutually exclusive dispositions. The researcher must exercise care in using these fields for comparisons.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 56 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-14: Criminal Terminations, 1970-1983 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,382 to 62,500 per part Variables: 39 Record Length: 122 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 15-28: Appellate Terminations, 1971-1984 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,427 to 31,186 per part Variables: 55 Record Length: 206 Records Per Case: 1
--	--

Parts 29-32: Criminal Terminations, 1984-1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 48,325 to 57,667 per part Variables: 39 Record Length: 122 Records Per Case: 1	Part 33: Criminal Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 37,401 Variables: 39 Record Length: 122 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 34-36: Appellate Terminations, 1985-1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31,387 to 34,444 per part Variables: 55 Record Length: 206 Records Per Case: 1	Part 37: Appellate Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 26,008 Variables: 55 Record Length: 206 Records Per Case: 1
--	---

Parts 38-55: Civil Terminations, 1970-1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 80,436 to 269,848 per part Variables: 30 Record Length: 134 Records Per Case: 1	Part 56: Civil Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 243,159 Variables: 30 Record Length: 134 Records Per Case: 1
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*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS:
NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1979-1987
[REVISED QUESTIONNAIRE]
(ICPSR 8608)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 19 and 20, the 1987 Full file and Incident file, have been added to this collection. The incident-level concatenated file, Part 16, has been extended to include 1987 data. Documentation has been updated to reflect the 1987 additions. CLASS I

NOTE: Part 19 is hierarchically structured with four levels. The first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains eight variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 204 with 89

variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 142 and 57 variables, and the final level, the incident level has a logical record length of 481 and 327 variables. The case count per level is as follows: HOUSEHOLD Level: 167,375; PERSON Level: 290,935; INCIDENT Level: 25,703.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 16: 1979-1987 Incident- Level Longitudinal File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 216,417 Variables: 473 Record Length: 731 Records Per Case: 1	Part 19: 1987 Full File Structure: hierarchical Part 20: 1987 Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,337 Variables: 473 Record Length: 731 Records Per Case: 1
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*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE OF RAPE VICTIMS, 1973-1982 (ICPSR 8625)

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Rape Victims File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,236 Variables: 342 Record Length: 559 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Other Crime Victims and Nonvictims File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,523 Variables: 929 Record Length: 1,391 Records Per Case: 1
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*United States Department of Health
and Human Services. National Center
for Health Statistics*

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8914)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Newly acquired data for Part 5 and revised data for Parts 1-4 and 6-8 are now available. CLASS IV

NOTE: The data contain blanks. The approximate age distribution for 5,200 of the 5,238 current residents sampled was: less than 65 (554), 65-69 (266), 70-74 (433), 75-79 (709), 80-84 (993), 85-89 (1,065), 90-94 (903), 95 and older (277). Approximate age at discharge for 5,928 of 6,017 discharged residents sampled was: less than 65 (594), 65-69 (300), 70-74 (526), 75-79 (870), 80-84 (1,203), 85-89 (1,222), 90-94 (826), 95 and older (387). The National Institute on Aging has funded a follow-up of the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey, extending the period of observation by 30 months. The follow-up consists of two waves of CATI interviews with surviving residents, next-of-kin, and facility administrators for approximately 6,000 nursing home residents at 18 months and 4,600 at 30 months. The follow-up will enable longitudinal analyses on health, services, and outcomes of cases. Those data will be made available at a later date.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,078 Variables: approx. 263 Record Length: 665 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Nursing Staff Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,760 Variables: approx. 168 Record Length: 307 Records Per Case: 1
--	---

Part 3: Current Resident Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 5,238
Variables: approx. 378
Record Length: 873
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Discharged Resident Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 6,017
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 544
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Expense
Questionnaire
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 731
Variables: approx. 74
Record Length: 366
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Nursing Staff Questionnaire Sampling List
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 999
Variables: approx. 11
Record Length: 18
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Current Resident Sampling List
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,059
Variables: approx. 11
Record Length: 18
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Discharged Resident Sampling List
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,030
Variables: 17
Record Length: 30
Records Per Case: 1

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 8976)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Five new supplements have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes. There are 837 Black respondents of all ages in the Functional Limitations Supplement. The age distribution for this supplement is: N=4,401 ages 65-74, and N=2,791 ages 75 and over. There are 10,053 Black respondents of all ages in the Person file and the Health and Dental Insurance Supplements. The age distribution for these files is: N=48,998 ages less than 6-54, N=5,862 ages 55-64, N=4,401 ages 65-74, N=2,791 ages 75 and over. There are 2,206 Black respondents of all ages in the Vitamin/Mineral Intake Supplement and the age distribution is: N=12,302 ages less than 6-54, N=2,006 ages 55-64, N=1,865 ages 54-74, N=1,233 ages 75 and over. There are 5,225 Black respondents of all ages in the Longest Job Worked Supplement and the age distribution is: N=24,863 ages less than 6-54, N=5,862 ages 55-64, N=4,401 ages 65-74, N=2,701 ages 75 and over.

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: 10 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 6: Functional Limitations Supplement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,192 Variables: approx. 228 Record Length: 480 Records Per Case: 1	Part 7: Health Insurance Supplement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 62,052 Variables: approx. 208 Record Length: 470 Records Per Case: 1
Part 8: Dental Health Supplement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 62,052 Variables: approx. 123 Record Length: 372 Records Per Case: 1	Part 9: Longest Job Worked Supplement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 37,917 Variables: approx. 108 Record Length: 351 Records Per Case: 1
Part 10: Vitamin/Mineral Intake Supplement File Structure: rectangular Cases: approx. 17,406 Variables: approx. 229 Record Length: 900 Records Per Case: 1	

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Center for International Research

INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE, JUNE 1988 (ICPSR 8490)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Two more tables with income variables and data for the following new countries have been added: Aruba, Burkina, Cambodia, Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands. The number of records increased to 298,842. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Data are organized as a series of statistical tables identified by country and table number. Each record consists of the data values associated with a single row of a given table. There are 105 tables with data for 208 countries. The second file is a note file, containing text of notes associated with various tables. These notes provide information such as definitions of categories (i.e. urban/rural) and how various values were calculated.

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

Part 1: Tables File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 296	Part 2: Notes File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 145
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United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,621
Variables: 277
Record Length: 476
Records Per Case: 7

Center for Human Resource Research. The Ohio State University

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised version of the merged Child-Mother data, Parts 51 and 52, is now available. **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. The 1986 Youth Cohort data collection effort included a substantial battery of assessment information about the children of the female respondents who were interviewed in the 1986 survey round. The raw child assessment file provides children's scores on a variety of measures including the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory, Temperament scale, Motor and Social Development Assessment, Behavior Problems Index, Parts of the Body Assessment, Memory for Location Assessment, Verbal Memory, Self Perception Profile, Memory of Digit Span Assessment, and various Peabody assessments covering the areas of math, reading recognition, reading comprehension, and picture vocabulary. The merged child-mother data contain summaries of these scores in combination with variables on each child's family background, maternal marital and fertility history, family employment, education, and household items.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 38 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-74), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Part 51: Child-Mother, 1986 (Merged File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,876 Variables: 3,402 Record Length: 15,141 Records Per Case: 1	Part 52: Merged Child-Mother, Data, 1986 (Numeric Index) File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 133
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Kenneth Polk

MARION COUNTY [OREGON] YOUTH STUDY, 1964-1979 (ICPSR 8334)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional documentation has been received for Wave 11 of this collection. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: These data contain 36 162-character records per case.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,227
Variables: 1,200
Record Length: 162
Records Per Case: 36

Lewis M. Terman, et al.

TERMAN LIFE-CYCLE STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH HIGH ABILITY, 1922-1986 (ICPSR 8092)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The original 45 files in this collection have been replaced with revised data, and 23 new files have been added. Previous users of this collection are urged to reorder. New files are indicated in the list below with asterisks.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 68 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: 1922-1986 Demographic and Test Information, Males
Part 2: 1922-1986 Demographic and Test Information, Females
Part 3: 1922 Parents' Information Parts I and III, Males
Part 4: 1922 Parents' Information Parts I and III, Females
Part 5: 1922 Teachers' Information, Males
Part 6: 1922 Teachers' Information, Females
Part 7: 1922 Parents' Information Parts II and IV, Males

Part 8: 1922 Parents' Information Parts II and IV, Females
Part 9: 1922 Subject Interests, Males
Part 10: 1922 Subject Interests, Females
Part 11: 1928 Parents' Information, Males
Part 12: 1928 Parents' Information, Females
Part 13: 1928 Trait Ratings, Males
Part 14: 1928 Trait Ratings, Females
*Part 15: 1927-1928 Information, Males
*Part 16: 1927-1928 Information, Females
*Part 17: 1927-1928 Interest, Males
*Part 18: 1927-1928 Interest, Females
Part 19: 1936 Information, Males
Part 20: 1936 Information, Females
*Part 21: 1936 Parents' Information, Males
*Part 22: 1936 Parents' Information, Females
Part 23: 1940 Information, Males
Part 24: 1940 Information, Females
Part 25: 1940 Strong Vocational Interest, Males
*Part 26: 1940 Strong Vocational Interest, Females
*Part 27: 1940 Strong Vocational Interest of Male's Spouse
*Part 28: 1940 Strong Vocational Interest of Female's Spouse
Part 29: 1940 Evaluation of Personality and Temperament, Males
Part 30: 1940 Evaluation of Personality and Temperament, Females
Part 31: 1940 Evaluation of Personality and Temperament by Male's Spouse
Part 32: 1940 Evaluation of Personality and Temperament by Female's Spouse
Part 33: 1940 Marriage Study, Males
Part 34: 1940 Marriage Study, Females
Part 35: 1940 Marriage Study by Spouse of Males
Part 36: 1940 Marriage Study by Spouse of Females
*Part 37: 1940 Parents' Information, Males
*Part 38: 1940 Parents' Information, Females
Part 39: 1945 Information, Males
Part 40: 1945 Information, Females
Part 41: 1950 Information, Males
Part 42: 1950 Information, Females
Part 43: 1950 Supplemental Biographical

Information, Males
Part 44: 1950 Supplemental Biographical Information, Females
Part 45: 1950 Rate of Reproduction (by Subject), Males
Part 46: 1950 Rate of Reproduction (by Subject), Females
Part 47: 1955 Information, Males
Part 48: 1955 Information, Females
Part 49: 1960 Information, Males
Part 50: 1960 Information, Females
Part 51: 1972 Information, Males
Part 52: 1972 Information, Females
Part 53: 1977 Information, Males
Part 54: 1977 Information, Females
Part 55: 1982 Information, Males
Part 56: 1982 Information, Females
*Part 57: 1986 Information, Males
*Part 58: 1986 Information, Females
*Part 59: 1922-1986 Data Availability for all Questionnaires, Males
*Part 60: 1922-1986 Data Availability for all Questionnaires, Females
*Part 61: 1922 Anthropometric Measures, Males
*Part 62: 1922 Anthropometric Measures, Females
*Part 63: 1922 Whittier Environmental File, Males
*Part 64: 1922 Whittier Environmental File, Females
*Part 65: 1922-1986 Education File: Dates and Ages, Males
*Part 66: 1922-1986 Education File: Dates and Ages, Females
*Part 67: 1922-1986 Marriage, Divorce, and Death, Males
*Part 68: 1922-1986 Marriage, Divorce, and Death, Females

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 672 (females) and 856 (males)
Variables: 19 to 329 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1 to 9 per part

Announcing a Summer Workshop on Event History Analysis

August 14-18, 1989, 9:00-noon and 1:15-5:00
Stanford University

Instructors: Nancy B. Tuma and Lawrence L. Wu

*Exploratory and Multivariate Methods
Time-Dependence and Population Heterogeneity
Right and Left Censoring; Estimation and Testing*

Fees: \$315 (noncredit); \$563 (2 units credit). Prerequisite: Course in multiple regression approaches to analyses of metric and discrete variables. Enrollment limited to 32. To apply, call (415) 723-2045 or write the Registrar's Office, Summer Session, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-3005. For information on housing (without private bath) and food service on campus, call (415) 723-3126 or write the Conference Office, 123 Encina Commons, Stanford, CA 94305-6020.

Five innovative instructional packages have been created by faculty members in the California State Universities in order to introduce students to the easy steps involved in working with computers in instructional settings.

Designed for students and faculty in entry-level courses who have little or no background in quantitative data analysis or computer use, the packages can also be made part of more advanced courses. These modules use actual, current datasets from the 1980s, have a California focus, and are designed to be incorporated either as principal or supplemental instructional materials in sociology, political science, history, ethnic studies, women's studies, quantitative methods courses, etc. They can be used with the California State Universities' central cyber system and SPSS or with an IBM/PC (or other compatible micros) and SPSS/PC+.

Each manual provides background information on the specific topic, an introduction to sampling and quantitative analysis, a codebook, instructions for use with the main frame and micros, and a series of graduated exercises that lead the students into progressively more complex processes. Optional diskettes that contain the dataset (in ASCII) and a system file for use with SPSS/PC+ also can be purchased.

AIDS, Homophobia, and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California by Richard DeLeon, San Francisco State University

This module utilizes a dataset consisting of a subset of 46 variables taken from the November-December 1985 California Field Poll of 1,005 persons. The survey questions concern the intensity of public fear about the spread

of AIDS; beliefs about the transmission of AIDS; attitudes toward homosexuals, civil rights of homosexuals; political tolerance of homosexuals, communists, Blacks, and members of the KKK; respondents' political behavior and ideology; and demographic items, including age, sex, income, education, and race. The student manual provides background on the AIDS epidemic and the political controversies it has spawned.

California's New Americans by Elliott R. Barkan, California State University, San Bernardino

Students will be introduced to the application of computers in historical studies by using an actual dataset from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In 1985, 157,000 immigrants admitted to the United States said they intended to live in California. A one percent sample from the records of those persons was taken. The dataset contains 16 variables, including age, sex, occupation, marital status, zip code region, entry class and entry year, and classification upon admission as a permanent resident alien. The manual itself provides a chapter on the history of immigration into California, a topic rarely treated in California texts.

Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students by Bruce Haston, California State University, Humboldt, and Richard Shaffer, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Based on a 1987-88 survey of 2,377 California State University students from five campuses (Fresno, Humboldt, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Diego), this module provides basic demographic information (age, gender, major, etc.) on the students,

as well as their responses to a wide range of questions on contemporary issues (SDI, abortion, gun laws, etc.), personal expectations and desires (expected income in ten years, children desired, fear of nuclear war, etc.), and personal behavior (drug use, number of sex partners in the last year, use of alcohol, etc.).

Crime and the Quality of Life in California by Jim Ross, California State University, Bakersfield

This module contains techniques of analysis and demographic data for empirical tests of typical propositions about the causes of crime. A combined data set has been created for this module using 1980 census information together with official California State Statistics on crime. The manual begins with an examination of models that have been followed to explain crime and some common propositions and research in this field.

The Status and Roles of Women by Edward and Elizabeth Nelson, California State University, Fresno

Data from the 1985 California Field Poll are presented in this module to examine people's opinions regarding women's issues. The manual begins with an historical overview of women in the United States, including a summary of changes in public opinion.

For examination copies of the manual or diskettes or more information, please contact:

Dr. Elliott Barkan, Project Director
Department of History
California State University,
San Bernardino
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397

The winter meeting of Council was held in Palo Alto, CA. Occasional meetings are held away from Ann Arbor headquarters to break routine and facilitate getting together with other groups. In February, the ICPSR Review Committee was meeting with various people on the West Coast; this was the only opportunity for Council to meet with the Committee. From the wide-ranging discussion, I recall particularly questions from the Review Committee about the ability of Council to carry out the many facets of its role as executive committee for the membership. As I've mentioned in previous issues of the *Bulletin*, Council has been trying to strengthen its own structure and procedures. The reviewers posed even broader questions about the size and operations of Council. Their report is due in June and will be discussed at the July Council meeting.

Another special activity in Palo Alto was an afternoon meeting with representatives from several California member institutions. Innovative curriculum materials for undergraduate use of social science data were presented and received with enthusiasm. We also discussed computing and networking issues, and recruitment for the Summer Program.

The Summer Program was a topic during the regular business session, with particular attention to the fee structure. Proposed changes will be brought to the 1989 Meeting of Official Representatives which will take place November 10-12 in Ann Arbor.

I ask all readers of this *Bulletin* to help spread information about the summer offerings. Even with our extensive advertisement of these training opportunities, it's hard to reach the target group of graduate students, scholars, and data librarians. Personal en-

couragement is the most effective means of getting people to take advantage of this special program. Let your colleagues and students know. Materials on the Summer Program were mailed to ORs in March and the 1989 schedule also appeared in the February *Bulletin* (p. 24).

I chair a Nominating Committee that is seeking replacements for the five Council members who complete their four-year terms this year. I'd be glad to receive suggestions. Please send a note to ICPSR (Attn: Nominating Committee), giving name, appropriate biographical facts, and a brief statement of the strengths this person would bring to Council. The Nominating Committee will set the slate in July and present it to the November Meeting of Official Representatives; the election will be held late in the year.

—Karl Taeuber, ICPSR Council Chair

Other Announcements

Announcing . . .

Crossroads of Social Science: The ICPSR 25th Anniversary Volume has been published by Agathon Press in New York and is now available through the publisher for \$15 (softcover) or \$36 (hardcover). Edited by Heinz Eulau, the volume contains the papers presented on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of ICPSR, held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in November 1987. Contributions include:

- "Introduction: Crossroads of Social Science" by Heinz Eulau
- "Toward Cumulative Knowledge: Theoretical and Methodological Issues" by Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
- "Progress in Research Methodology: Theory, Technology, Training" by Herbert F. Weisberg
- "A Strange Case of Identity Denied: American History as Social Science" by Allan G. Bogue
- "Time Is on the Historian's Side" by Eric Monkkenen

- "When Social Science Findings Conflict" by Philip E. Converse
- "On Conflict Resolution: Right Makes Right" by Karl Taeuber
- "What We Know, What We Say We Know: Discrepancies Between Warranted and Unwarranted Conclusions" by Norval D. Glenn
- "Causal Inferences: Can Caution Have Limits?" by Susan Welch
- "Research Life as a Collection of Intersecting Probability Distributions" by Warren E. Miller
- "Innovation: Individuals, Ideas, and Institutions" by Ivor Crewe
- "Infrastructures for Comparative Political Research" by Max Kaase

Reminder: ICPSR Official Representatives Meeting

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. ICPSR Council will meet the day before the OR meeting on Thursday, November 9.

New E-Mail List for ORs

Charles Humphrey, the ICPSR Official Representative from the University of Alberta, has established a new BIT-NET List service called OR-L@UAL-TAVM. The purpose of OR-L is to provide an informal forum where ORs can exchange information and share ideas. ORs are especially invited to discuss experiences they have encountered while serving as local ICPSR contacts at their institutions. Support for OR-L is being provided by Academic Applications and Support, University Computing Systems, University of Alberta.

If you would like to participate, use the procedure shown below. Note that "yourname" in the message refers to your actual given name.

From your campus's BITNET mailer, send to:

LISTSERV@UALTAVM

Contents of your message should read:

SUBSCRIBE OR-L yourname

To obtain more information about the operation of OR-L, send an e-mail message to CHUMPHRE@UALTAVM.

Bulk Mailing to ORs

The March 1989 "bulk" mailing to ICPSR Official Representatives included the following items:

- *Crossroads of Social Science: The ICPSR 25th Anniversary Volume*
- The codebook for NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1979-1987 [REVISED QUESTIONNAIRE] (ICPSR 8608)
- The codebook for EURO-BAROMETER 26: ENERGY PROBLEMS, NOVEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8680)

May 1989 Vol. IX, No. 4

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

- *The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) Data Collections, Winter 1989*

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*.

- AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: SENATE ELECTIONS
- AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1984: MSA FILE
- EURO-BAROMETERS 27 and 28
- NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1986
- RECIDIVISM AMONG RELEASED PRISONERS, 1983: [UNITED STATES]
- UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1988: 100TH CONGRESS

of Michigan, and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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