

The Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness: Introduction to the Ten-Country Dataset

Erik Olin Wright
University of Wisconsin

The Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness was launched in 1977 as an attempt to remedy two significant weaknesses in sociological research on social class. The first concerned the gap between the conceptual sophistication of theoretical debates on social classes and the extremely simplistic concepts of class generally deployed in empirical research. Until quite recently, most empirical studies of class have identified class divisions with a simple white collar/blue collar distinction. At most, this schema was refined by distinguishing between upper white collars (professionals and managers) and lower white collars, and between skilled and unskilled manual labor. In contrast, theoretical debates on social classes have generally been concerned with the relationships between such things as property ownership, authority relations, credentials, work relations, and market capacities in the structuring of class relations. Whether in the Marxist or in the Weberian traditions, the conceptual issues were seen as complex and multi-dimensional, and certainly not reducible to a simple distinction between white and blue collar occupations. The first objective of the comparative project, therefore, was to generate a body of new data capable of empirically measuring these more complex theoretical concepts.

The second gap between theory and research that the project was designed to remedy concerns the relationship between macrostructural theory and empirical data analysis. Even though the heart of much sociological theory centers on the causes and conse-

quences of the macrostructural properties of societies—including class structure—systematic macrocomparative empirical investigations have played a relatively marginal role in contemporary sociological research. Most empirical research continues to take the macrostructural societal context of the problems under investigation for granted, and even fewer studies treat that macrostructural context as the object of investigation itself.

The central objective of the comparative project, therefore, has been to create a systematic, cross-national dataset on class structure and consciousness that incorporates as rigorously as possible a variety of measures of class concepts derived from the Weberian and Marxist traditions of sociological theory. In practice this has meant developing questions capable of tapping what are sometimes called

hold, and a variety of social and political attitudes (particularly attitudes toward inequality, class conflict, and social change).

History of the Project

Data gathering in the Comparative Project has gone through three distinct phases. Phase one consisted of the formulation of the original questionnaire by representatives of projects in the initial countries involved in the research and the fielding of these surveys. In phase two, this questionnaire was replicated by seven additional countries that had not participated in the original design of the project. In phase three, which is currently under way, the questionnaire is being revised substantially before being administered in a number of socialist countries and less developed capitalist countries.

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the *relational* dimensions of inequality (as opposed to simply *gradational* dimensions), particularly property relations, authority relations, and market relations. These items were then included in a large questionnaire containing questions on such topics as class biography (class origins, occupational history, unemployment history), social networks, family structure, the sexual division of labor in the house-

Phase One: Formation and Administration of the Initial Questionnaire. After initial funding from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in 1977 for a pilot study, full funding to conduct a national United States survey was obtained from the National Science Foundation in 1979. When the project first began, three countries were involved: the United States, Sweden, and Italy. By late 1979, two other

countries, Great Britain and Finland, had joined the project. The early stages of the formulation of questions and design of the questionnaire involved close collaboration with the directors of these projects. Funding for data collection and analysis for these various national projects was obtained, in each case, by the project directors from their respective national scientific funding agencies. From the beginning, then, the American project served basically as an information coordinating center rather than a center of control; each national project was

States, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, West Germany, Denmark, and Japan. In each of these cases, the initial impulse for a new project came from a scholar in the country in question interested in replicating the survey. The American project has given whatever assistance and advice was possible, but each project has remained financially and organizationally autonomous.

Considerable effort has been expended to insure maximum compara-

1989, and will be publicly available from ICPSR in the spring of 1990. These data have been organized in such a way as to make them extremely easy to use for comparative analyses. The cases from the different countries are integrated into a unitary dataset in which "country" appears as a variable, thus making it possible to directly treat "country" as an additive and interactive variable in data analyses in cross-national data analysis.

Phase Three: New Projects. One of the limitations of the data in the original comparative project is that all of the countries in the study are highly developed, capitalist economies. While there is still considerable variation among these countries in many of the empirical dimensions of social structure, it would clearly enhance the analytical potential of the research if comparable data were to be gathered in less developed countries and in socialist countries. Since 1985, the American project has been involved in discussions and planning with researchers in the Soviet Union to replicate the basic survey. As a result of this work, a revised questionnaire has been developed that contains the core of the original survey plus a range of new questions particularly suited to comparisons between socialist and capitalist countries. Among other things, these new questions concern participation in the "informal economy," a more elaborate set of questions on intra-generational class mobility, and a range of new attitude questions on such topics as the role of the state in the economy, the forms of worker's participation in management decisions, and perceptions of legitimate and illegitimate forms of social inequality. In the fall of 1988 the Soviet project received final approval and full funding to conduct its survey and has agreed to make its raw data available to American scholars for analysis. The United States project also has funding to replicate this revised questionnaire, in order to have comparative data with the Soviet Union on the new questions, and plans to conduct its new survey in the spring of 1990.

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completely free to modify the original survey and conduct their research as they wished.

In January 1980 a meeting of representatives from each of these projects was held in Madison, Wisconsin, to go over the details of the questionnaire. After lengthy discussion, the final wording and inventory of questions in the questionnaire to be used in the United States survey was agreed upon. By consensus, this questionnaire would serve as the core of all future surveys conducted in the comparative project.

The United States survey was fielded in the summer of 1980 and the Swedish, British, and Finnish surveys shortly thereafter. (The original director of the Italian project, Luca Perone, was killed in a skin-diving accident in 1980, and his grant was accordingly withdrawn.)

Phase Two: Additional Replications. Since the beginning of the project, the international scope of the research has expanded considerably. From an initial group of three national studies, the project has grown to include funded surveys in 11 countries: the United

bility of data across these national surveys. We have held several international meetings of project directors to discuss changes in the questionnaire, to share research results, and to explore a range of theoretical issues. As a result, most of the surveys that have been fielded as of early 1985 have replicated with minimal changes the original core United States survey. The two partial exceptions are the Finnish and British projects which, because of their own research priorities, largely eliminated the attitude questions included in the other projects and replaced them with a set of questions tailored to their own theoretical objectives.

The data from the first five countries in the project—the United States, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and Finland—were merged into an integrated, cross-national datafile and distributed by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan in 1986 under the title CLASS STRUCTURE AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS: MERGED MULTI-NATION FILE (ICPSR 8413). The processing of the data from five of the remaining six countries was completed at the University of Wisconsin in September

The American project also has been involved in discussions with scholars in Hungary, China, Poland, Egypt, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Taiwan, South Korea, and Argentina about the possibilities of surveys replicating the new US/USSR questionnaire in these countries. In each of these cases, the American project was approached by sociologists in these countries interested in the project. As of late 1989, funding has been obtained for surveys in Hungary, Spain, and China (although the status of the Chinese project is now quite uncertain) and proposals are pending in most of the others.

At a minimum, therefore, the revised questionnaire will be fielded in four countries: the United States, the USSR, Hungary, and Spain. All of these countries have given us formal commitments allowing us to publicly disseminate the raw data from their surveys in the United States. Once we have these data, therefore, we plan to merge them into the unified, cross-national dataset and make them immediately available to the broader social science community.

The Theoretical and Empirical Concerns

The purpose of the Comparative Project, of course, is not simply to accumulate masses of data, but to analyze these data to address a range of substantive problems. Because of the intellectual diversity of the participants in the different projects, it would be incorrect to say that there is a single unifying set of substantive concerns shared by all. Nevertheless, there are a number of general themes that most of the projects are engaging in one way or another:

1. *The Empirical Adequacy of Different Class Concepts.* Since the early 1970s there has been a striking development of the level of sophistication of the conceptual approaches to understanding class structure within both the Marxist and Weberian traditions. One of the on-going interests of many of the research groups in the Comparative Project is to compare the empirical adequacy of these different conceptualizations for explaining

such things as ideology, income, political behavior, friendships, etc. The British project, for example, has recently published a book on this subject: *Social Classes in Modern Britain*, by David Rose, Gordon Marshall, Howard Newby, and Carolyn Vogler (London: Hutchinson, 1988), and papers on this problem have been published by the Finnish, American, Canadian, and Australian projects.

2. *Comparative Profiles of Class Structures.* One of the basic tasks of the project is to provide better descriptive information on class structures. While comparisons of class distributions across countries may be particularly vulnerable to problems of sampling and measurement, nevertheless the comparative project does provide a basis for examining such variations and trying to explain them. An example of this kind of analysis is Goran Ahrne and Erik Olin Wright, "Class Structure in Sweden and the United States: A Comparison," *Acta Sociologica*, November 1983.

3. *Class Structure and Ideology in Comparative Perspective.* One of the mainstays of sociology is the simple observation that political ideologies tend to be correlated with class position: by and large, the more privileged one's class is, the more conservative one's ideology will be. Much less fre-

Melvin Kohn (ed.) (Sage Publications: 1989) and Erik Olin Wright and Kwang-Yeong Shin, "Temporality, Class and Consciousness," *Sociological Theory* 6:1 (Spring 1988), pp 58-83.

4. *Class Structure and Social Structure.* Class structure is only one dimension of social structure. One of the critical questions facing class analysts of any theoretical persuasion is the relationship between class structure and such things as gender, race, ethnicity, age, and social networks. Given the variety of countries in this study, one of the key questions we are exploring is the extent to which such interconnections between class and other aspects of social structure are fundamentally similar across these countries, or subject to significant variation. For example, in initial explorations of the relationship between class and gender, and between class and friendship networks in the United States, Canada, Norway, and Sweden, the most striking finding was how little difference there was across these countries. With the inclusion of state socialist countries in the project, and potentially some less developed capitalist countries as well, the possibilities for exploring these issues of class and social structure will be greatly enhanced. Examples of this kind of analysis include Erik Olin Wright, *Classes* (London: Verso, 1985), Chapter 5, and "Wo-

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quently studied are the ways in which the pattern and intensity of this linkage between class and ideology varies in different countries. This is one of the main themes being addressed by nearly all projects: how can we explain the differences across countries in the causal relationship between class and ideology. Examples of publications exploring these issues include Erik Olin Wright, Carolyn Howe, and Donmoon Cho, "Class Structure and Class Formation in Sweden and the United States," *Comparative Sociology*,

men in the Class Structure," *Politics & Society* 17:1, 1989.

5. *Class Structure and Economic Well-Being.* All class theorists of whatever theoretical persuasion see class as centrally implicated in economic welfare. The comparative project contains rich information on inter- and intra-generational mobility in both occupational and class terms, as well as a range of data on individual and household income.

The Scope of the Data

The data in the Comparative Project cover a broad range of topics that will be of interest to scholars who are not necessarily engaged in class analysis as such. The bulk of the items fall under one of the following general rubrics:

1. *Characteristics of the respondent's work*, particularly the respondent's role in workplace authority relations and the forms and degree of workplace autonomy.
2. *Class biographies*, particularly class origins, career mobility, and unemployment and self-employment experiences. We also gathered relatively detailed information on the class dimensions of social networks, that is, the class and occupational characteristics of the respondent's closest friends and spouse.
3. *Income*, including personal earnings, household income, and sources of income (from rents, wealth, government transfers, etc.).
4. *General demographic characteristics*: age, sex, place of childhood, etc.
5. *Sexual division of labor in the household*.
6. *Socioeconomic attitudes*, many of which tap what is often called "class consciousness," in particular class identification, conceptions of alterna-

tive possible societies, normative judgments on inequalities, and attitudes toward class conflicts. This is the part of the survey that has been most revised for the new US/USSR comparative project.

Weakness of the Data

There are a number of weaknesses in the Comparative Project data that are worth noting. First, the inventory of attitude questions is relatively weak, both in terms of the number of such questions and, in some cases, the quality of the items. Most of the questions are relatively simple Likert-type questions, and some of them suffer from ambiguities of wording. There is also a tendency for the questions to be worded in the same ideological direction (i.e. agree = the "progressive" response), which may introduce some yeah-saying biases. Second, while we have strictly comparable data on work relations in the different countries, the coding of conventional occupational descriptions into occupational categories was not standardized in the different projects. Each national project used whatever was the dominant coding scheme and protocol in their own country. While we have produced a set of roughly comparable aggregated occupational categories, since this ag-

gregation occurs on different sub-categories there is not strict comparability in the variables. Finally, the different national projects differ in their sampling strategies, response rates, and interview methods. It is not possible to know the extent to which these methodological differences may have an impact on any comparative analyses done with the data.

Conclusion

In spite of these problems, the Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness offers scholars in a variety of disciplines an exceptionally rich source of comparative data on a wide range of issues. Although the project revolves around questions of class and its consequences, the data touch on so many different substantive concerns—for example, gender division of labor within households, friendship networks, work histories within organizations, participation within workplace decisionmaking—that researchers not specifically engaged in class analysis will still find much of interest in the data. □

Note: Portions of this article are taken from my essay, "The Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness: An Overview," *Acta Sociologica* 1988 (32), 1:3-22.

Erik Olin Wright is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is director of the A.E. Havens Center for the Study of Social Structure and Social Change. He teaches courses on Marxist sociology, class analysis, and the state and politics.

Summary of ICPSR Review Committee Report

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
University of Washington

At the request of the ICPSR Council, a review committee was appointed in late summer of 1988 by Karl Taeuber (Chair of Council) and Harold Jacobson (Director of the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan). The committee consisted of Allan Bogue (University of Wisconsin), Robert Holt (University of Minnesota), Judith Rowe (Princeton University), John Sprague (Washington University), and Hubert Blalock (Chair, University of Washington). The committee was given a very broad mandate to assess the current performance and status of the ICPSR and to make recommendations concerning its future development. It conducted extensive interviews with Consortium staff, CPS personnel, the Associate Directors of ICPSR, members of the current Council, and several relevant Michigan departmental chairs and administrators. It also requested information, by mail, from all current ORs, past Council Chairs, and members of recent Councils.

The general tone of the report is highly favorable. In the committee's judgment, the ICPSR staff has done an admirable job under difficult circumstances. The Consortium has grown dramatically over the course of its 27-year history in terms of numbers of member institutions, services provided, data sets archived, the summer program, and disciplinary diversity. The Consortium began as a small, informally organized arrangement among a group of political scientists representing less than 20 research universities, with an initial dual focus on developing a "repository" of survey data dealing with election studies and

on conducting a small-scale summer program to help political scientists learn about quantitative data analysis techniques. For many years, until 1969, the Consortium was directed by Warren E. Miller, who also served as Director of the more recently created Center for Political Studies. By that time the membership roster contained 139 colleges and universities, and the summer program had expanded to about 240 students.

During the 1970s the Consortium not only expanded its institutional membership, which now consists of some 340 colleges, universities, and international affiliates, but also—more importantly—substantially increased its disciplinary base, as well as considerably diversifying its archival holdings. Council membership began to diversify as well, as did the composition of the Organizational Representatives. Not surprisingly, this combination of very substantial growth and diversification has created structural, organizational problems, as well as making the task of providing intellectual guidance regarding archival development much more difficult. Assuming continued diversification, if not further membership expansion, it therefore becomes crucial to anticipate problems that may arise in the future and to think seriously about ways of coping with them.

Putting aside the very considerable problems of improving service delivery to a wide variety of academic institutions, each with a somewhat unique cluster of hardware, software, and organizational capabilities, one of the major concerns facing both the Consortium staff and the Council is that of

archival development. Currently, membership dues provide only a portion of the funding needed to support an adequate archival staff, so that outside, primarily governmental, support is and will probably continue to be needed. Yet such support is usually provided for rather specific purposes, namely the archiving of particular kinds of data sets that may or may not be of the highest priority to the social science community or the institutional membership.

When archival material was more limited in scope to data sets of interest to quantitatively-inclined political scientists, it was relatively simple to create advisory committees that provided very tangible assistance, not only in suggesting important data sets but also in prying them loose from principal investigators, most of whom were known personally to advisory committee members. In recent years, such advisory committees have become far less active, and it is also becoming increasingly difficult to fill in substantive gaps. If the Consortium expands its holdings in economics, or in other disciplines, such problems will only increase in magnitude. There is also the real concern that governmental or other sponsoring agencies may come to have an even greater influence, through their funding priorities, with intellectually determined priorities taking a back seat. For these reasons, the committee has recommended that Council give archiving priorities their most serious attention in order to find ways of assisting a very able but overworked archival staff. Obviously, it will be helpful if ORs also assist in this crucial process and recognize the possible need for dues increases beyond

those needed to cover inflationary costs.

The summer program seems to be fulfilling its functions very well, with attendance remaining consistently over 300 participants each year. There are differences of opinion as to the most desirable "mix" among Track I, II, and III level courses, but the committee recommends the continuation of a balanced set of offerings. Quality of instruction remains high, and the present advisory committee mechanism seems to be working satisfactorily. There has been a concern, shared by a number of ORs as well, that Michigan's fee schedule makes it financially difficult for graduate students from institutions outside the state or Big Ten to obtain official credit, and fees for graduate students in general are rather substantial and not a function of whether the student participates for four or eight weeks. The current Council is looking into this problem with a view to attempting to equalize costs across student and faculty categories. There has also been a persistent problem in that Michigan's computer packages used during the summer program do not mesh at all well with those that are available on other campuses. There may come a time when the summer program might be moved to another campus, but thus

far Michigan's facilities and support system have proven adequate.

The Consortium's growth and diversification have created substantial organizational problems at the University of Michigan, and in the judgment of the committee these must be addressed in the very near future. The ICPSR is currently embedded within the Center for Political Studies, which of course has a much narrower intellectual focus than the membership at large, current archival holdings, or the projected disciplinary expansion to include even more social science fields. Additionally, the Consortium is primarily funded by membership dues and by grant and contract awards that have been made on the assumption that the Consortium is serving a very broad constituency.

The budget of the Consortium constitutes a substantial portion of the CPS total budget, and yet the ICPSR Director is merely one member of the CPS, with the Consortium constituting only one "program" within it. Added to this is the fact that the remaining programs of the CPS, as well as its faculty affiliates, are research oriented and evalu-

ated within the University in terms of publications and strictly scholarly criteria. From this standpoint, the Consortium appears as a "service" organization, rather than as an essential stage in a larger research effort.

The Director of the Consortium, as well as its staff, must therefore serve two masters, each of which rather naturally has differing expectations and criteria used in judging performance. Given that the ICPSR is a membership organization with a truly unique function and structure, it is therefore essential that the interests of that membership, which Council is mandated to protect and interpret, must be given top priority. The committee therefore has recommended that it is now time to work out a new arrangement that will place the Consortium outside of the more disciplinarily bounded CPS, but still either within the Institute for Social Research or in some sort of contracting arrangement with it. The current Memorandum of Organization, which all members sign, also needs to be renegotiated and clarified so as to provide greater authority to the membership institutions, through their elected Council. □

Hubert Blalock is Professor of Sociology and Adjunct Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington, Seattle. His research interests are in applied statistics, causal modeling, theory construction, conceptualization and measurement, and race relations. He is an Associate Director of ICPSR.

Anticipate Your Data Needs

Users planning to order ICPSR data for research or instructional purposes are reminded to submit orders well in advance of the time the data are needed. Instructors should request data intended for classroom use at least one term prior to the date actually needed. Researchers should likewise plan their data needs well in advance of project deadlines. In this way, ICPSR can continue to fill orders in a timely fashion. We appreciate everyone's cooperation in this matter.

Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member costs for extra copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of \$3 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can prepay orders for additional codebooks with a check.

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1989: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 9275)

SUMMARY: The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset that merges 16 years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1977. The 1989 topical module concerns occupational prestige. Other topics covered have included religious socialization, behaviors, and beliefs (1988), sociopolitical participation (1987), the feminization of poverty (1986), social networks (1985), and the role of the military (1982 and 1984). The GSS also has expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational component. In 1985 the first multinational collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria focused on the role of government. Other topics addressed have included social support (1986) and social inequality (1987). These data are released as part of the 1972-1989 cumulative dataset, along with a 1987 module, never before available, exploring the impact on the family of the changing labor force participation of women. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: English speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in noninstitutional arrangements within the United States.

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1980, 1982-1989, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

NOTE: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remains substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1989 data. ICPSR is making the data available in both LRECL and Card Image formats. Users should note that the SPSS Control Cards define the data in LRECL format, while the printed codebook describes the data in Card Image format. The codebook and control cards can be used together by matching on variable names or the control cards can be altered to define card image data.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 24,893
Variables: 1,426
Record Length: 2,240
Records Per Case: 28

Documentation: \$20

Cornelius P. Cotter, et al.

STATE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, 1960-1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8281)

SUMMARY: This two-part data collection examines the complex role of party organizational strength in electoral politics. Major areas of inquiry were the conceptualization, measurement, and identification of the determinants and consequences of party organizational strength at state and county levels. Responses were gathered from mailed questionnaires and personal interviews with various state party officials. Part 1 contains data collected from former Republican and Democratic state party chairs (1960-1978) in the 27 sample states of the data collection. In addition, questionnaires were sent to current state party chairs (1978-1980) in nonsample states. Topics covered include: the factors and motives leading the respondent to seek and accept the chairmanship, budgetary data for typical election and non-election years, an assessment of the state party organization's relationship with county party organizations, and the frequency of the state party's dealings with the National Committee on party matters such as fund-raising, gaining assistance for state candidates, and federal appointments and patronage. Part 2 contains results from personal interviews with both the current state party chairs (1978-

1980) and the executive director for each party in the 27 sample states. As in Part 1, respondents were questioned on a variety of issues such as their party's relationship with the National Committee, an assessment of the most important aspects of their job as chairman, and the state party's role in recruiting and screening candidates for state and national positions. Additionally, the executive director for each party was asked a series of questions concerning the operation and strength of the party. Items in the series included a description of the party headquarters, services provided by the party such as public relations or issue research, and sources of funding. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All state party chairs in the United States and executive directors in sample states.

SAMPLING: A systematic (non-random), stratified sampling procedure was employed to maximize variation in the political environments and in the levels of strength of state parties.

NOTE: Many questions included in the personal interviews (Part 2) were similar to items on the mailed questionnaires (Part 1). When this occurred, data from Part 2 were merged into Part 1.

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

Part 1: State Chairman Questionnaires, 1960-1980	Part 2: State Chairman and Executive Director Interviews, 1980
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 323	Cases: 54
Variables: 174	Variables: 377
Record Length: 352	Record Length: 639
Records Per Case: 6	Records Per Case: 10

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Cotter, Cornelius P., James L. Gibson, John F. Bibby, and Robert J. Huckshorn. **PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.** Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989.

Gibson, James L., Cornelius P. Cotter, John F. Bibby, and Robert J. Huckshorn. "Assessing Party Organizational Strength." **AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE** (May 1983), 193-222.

Bibby, John F., James L. Gibson, Cornelius P. Cotter, and Robert J. Huckshorn. "Trends In Party Organizational Strength, 1960-1980." **INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW** (No. 1, 1983), 21-27.

Documentation: \$5 (Vol. I), \$9 (Vol. II)

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

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF STATES BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE (UNITED STATES): 1988 TO 2010 (ICPSR 9270)

SUMMARY: This dataset provides annual population projections for the 50 states and the District of Columbia by age, sex, and race for the years 1986 through 2010. The projections were made using a mathematical projection model called the cohort-component method. This method allows separate assumptions to be made for each of the components of population change: births, deaths, internal migration, and international migration. The projections are consistent with the July 1, 1986 population estimates for states. In general, the projections assume a slight increase in the national levels of fertility, an increasing level of life expectancy, and a decreasing level of net international migration. Internal migration assumptions are based on the annual state-to-state migration data for the years 1975-1986. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
NOTE: Data are included for the years 1986 and 1987 as well as 1988-2010. Figures for 1986 are estimates, while those for 1987 and succeeding years are projections.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,600
Variables: approx. 97
Record Length: 800
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR STATES AND COUNTIES WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1981-1987 (ICPSR 9261)

SUMMARY: This dataset provides population estimates for states and counties as of July 1, 1987. Revised population estimates for July 1 for the years 1981-1986 and corrected census population figures for 1980 are also included. In addition, figures are

given for births, deaths, and net migration for 1980-1987. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All states and counties or county equivalents in the United States.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,189
Variables: 18
Record Length: 164
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Population Estimates: July 1, 1987 and 1986." *CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: \$3

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1988: DISPLACED WORKERS (ICPSR 9285)

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

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

SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 57,000 households.

NOTE: The Census Bureau has padded the last block of data with missing data codes. Therefore, users will find more records than there are valid cases.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163,357
Variables: approx. 275
Record Length: 554
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1988: FERTILITY, BIRTH EXPECTATIONS, AND IMMIGRATION (ICPSR 9284)

SUMMARY: This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to immigration, fertility, and birth expectations are included in this file. Data are presented for females ages 18 to 44 on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women ages 18 to 34 were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years. The immigration questions, which were asked of all respondents, specify country of birth for the sample person and his or her parents. For those not born within the United States or its outlying areas, questions regarding citizenship and year of immigration were asked. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A probability sample consisting of approximately 71,000 households was selected to represent the universe.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 152,460
Variables: approx. 240
Record Length: 601
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
NOVEMBER 1987: VETERANS
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9260)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also included are such personal characteristics as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. The Veterans Supplement questions were asked of all male and female veterans ages 18 and over. Information is provided on military service, service-related disability, effect of disability on labor force participation, receipt of disability income, and Vietnam theater status.
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: 163,806
Variables: approx. 320
Record Length: 498
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
JUNE 1973 (ICPSR 9262)**

SUMMARY: Data are provided on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and in-

dustry of persons 14 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included in the file. Supplemental statistics are shown on birth history and birth expectations for women 14-59 years of age. Data include total number of children ever born, date of birth of most recent child, and date of first marriage. Currently married women aged 14-40 years of age were asked the number of additional children they expect to have within the next five years. Some demographic information is also provided on husbands of the women interviewed.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All individuals 14 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.
SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 55,000 households.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 110,873
Variables: approx. 240
Record Length: 480
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology (Technical Paper 40)." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: \$5

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1987: AIDS SUPPLEMENT
(ICPSR 9271)**

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. This AIDS Supplement also features information on knowledge of and atti-

tudes towards the disease. Variables include questions on the effects of the disease, how AIDS is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, blood tests for AIDS, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had the test for AIDS or had the virus or AIDS disease.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample with Hispanic oversample (total N of Hispanics equals 1,037).

NOTE: This supplement to the Health Interview Survey may be used independently, since it incorporates the person data from the main file. The National Center for Health Statistics now refers to this supplement as a current health topic. The age and race distributions for this file are:

N=10,029 ages 17-44, N=2,136 ages 45-54, N=2,089 ages 55-64, N=2,004 ages 65-74, N=1,438 ages 75+, N=14,746 white, N=2,484 black, and N=466 other. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than 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: 17,696
Variables: approx. 212
Record Length: 500
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1978, 1979: SMOKING SUPPLEMENTS (ICPSR 9220, 9212)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. These Smoking Supplements contain information on smoking status of respondents including whether they never smoked, occasionally smoked, were former smokers, or were present smokers. Data are also supplied on number of cigarettes smoked, age when started smoking, brands smoked, number of attempts to quit smoking, and tar and nicotine levels of brands smoked. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.
NOTE: These supplements to the Health Interview Surveys may be used independently, since they incorporate the person data from the main files. The National Center for Health Statistics now refers to these supplements as current health topics. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than 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 for each supplement
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,896 and 26,271
Variables: approx. 130 and 115
Record Length: 263 and 373
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1978: HEALTH INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9227)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. This Health Insurance Supplement contains information on type of health care coverage (Medicare, private, AFDC or Medicaid, or VA plans), reasons for no health care insurance, what services health care plan covers, how plan was obtained, use of insurance, and blood donations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.
NOTE: This supplement to the Health Interview Survey may be used independently, since it incorporates the person data from the main file. The National Center for Health Statistics now refers to these supplements as current health topics. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than 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: 109,940
Variables: approx. 224
Record Length: 576
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1979: EYE CARE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9221)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. This Eye Care Supplement contains information on eye care in the past 12 months, kind of doctor/specialist, place of visit, and date of last visit. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.
NOTE: This supplement to the Health Interview Survey may be used independently, since it incorporates the person data from the main file. The National Center for Health Statistics now refers to these supplements as current health topics. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than 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: 35,651
Variables: approx. 139
Record Length: 507
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1977: HEARING SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9228)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. This Hearing Supplement contains information on hearing problems, use of aids, hearing acuity, chronic and acute conditions, restriction of activities, medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, and medicine. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample. **NOTE:** This supplement to the Health Interview Survey may be used independently, since it incorporates the person data from the main file. The National Center for Health Statistics now refers to these supplements as current health topics. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than 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: 111,279
Variables: approx. 177
Record Length: 553
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

*Stephen J. Cutler, Raymond T. Coward,
and Frederick E. Schmidt*

AGE AND RESIDENCE DIFFERENCES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9253)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to gain a better understanding of the living arrangements of persons 65 and older in the United States. The collection includes four related files. The Complete Person Extract hierarchical file contains data for households with one or more members aged 65 or older. These data consist of household records followed by varying numbers of person records, which were extracted from CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8114) for all 50 states. The three rectangular files are "complex household" subsets of the Complete Person Extract file. Complex households are households containing three or more persons and households containing two persons who are not related by marriage. There were 47,878 such households identified, containing 157,940 persons of whom 62,873 were 65 and over. The Household file contains selected variables pulled from the PUMS housing records. The People and Elder files contain selected variables pulled from the PUMS person records, and specify kinship and other relationships for all persons and all elders 65 and older in complex households. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households with at least one member aged 65 and over, and persons in those households in the United States.

SAMPLING: One percent Census sample. **NOTE:** These data files can be merged with each other using the household identification variable (HID). A person identification (PID) uniquely identifies each person in a household. The Complete Person Extract file contains 182,676 household records and 371,919 person records for households with at least one person 65 and over residing. The detailed record layout for this file is exactly the same as that found on the original PUMS file. For description of the Census variables in this file, refer to the Public Use Microdata Samples Technical

Documentation. Columns 161-162 in the Elder file do not contain valid data and should be ignored. The machine-readable documentation file for the Person file is missing the "HOURS" variable, and the subsequent column locations are off by two digits. The printed documentation does contain this variable. The data contain blanks.

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

Part 1: Complete Person Extract	Part 2: People
File Structure: hierarchical	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 569,398	Cases: 157,940
Record Length: 193	Variables: 55
	Record Length: 100
	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Elder	Part 4: Household
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 62,873	Cases: 47,878
Variables: 75	Variables: 14
Record Length: 162	Record Length: 33
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

*Howard Schuman and Philip E.
Converse*

INTERSECTION OF PERSONAL AND NATIONAL HISTORY, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9257)

SUMMARY: These data explore the ways in which national and world events occurring over the past 50 years have affected respondents' lives and the lives of their families. A representative sample of Americans was queried about memories of important people, war-related issues including lessons learned from the Vietnam War, civil rights, and economic issues. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All adult residents of the United States 18 years of age and older.
SAMPLING: National probability sample selected through random digit dialing.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,410
Variables: 150
Record Length: 169
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Schuman, H., and Jacqueline Scott.
"Problems in the Use of Survey Questions
to Measure Public Opinion." *SCIENCE* 236
(1987), 957-959.

Documentation: \$6

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

NATIONAL SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)

SUMMARY: This survey, the first in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' new program on Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on three types of general purpose law enforcement agencies: state police, local police, and sheriffs' departments. Data from the primary state police agency in each of 49 states (Hawaii does not have a state police agency) are also presented. Variables include size of the populations served by the typical police or sheriffs' department, levels of employment and spending, various functions of the department, average salary levels for uniformed officers, and other matters relating to management and personnel. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: All United States state law enforcement agencies and city and township law enforcement agencies.

SAMPLING: State law enforcement agencies and city and township law enforcement agencies with 135 or more sworn employees were selected. County police, as distinguished from sheriffs' departments, were combined with municipal and township law enforcement agencies in the category of local police agencies. The remaining agencies were selected in a two-stage process. The first stage units were counties, the same as those selected for the *SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS, 1983 [UNITED STATES]* (ICPSR 8274). For that survey, all counties in the United States were divided into five strata based on the average daily inmate population of the jails in the county. The first stratum included all counties containing jails with average daily populations of 100 inmates or more. These counties were included with certainty. The other four strata, with decreasing average jail populations, were sampled at varying intervals. A sixth stratum was added for the LEMAS survey to represent those states with combined jail/prison systems that were not included in the 1983 *SURVEY OF*

INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS. All counties in these states were included with certainty. All county-level law enforcement agencies in the counties selected for the sample were included in the survey. The second stage units were municipal and township law enforcement agencies. A sample of these agencies was selected from within the six strata based on the number of sworn employees in the agency. In all, 3,054 law enforcement agencies were included in the sample. The final weight assigned to each case was the inverse of its probability of selection.

NOTE: The LEMAS survey will be repeated in 1990 and every 3 years thereafter. The number of sheriffs' agencies in this report may not correspond exactly to the totals found in other publications. Also, the total number of agencies is the result of the weighted sample and not an exact count of all agencies nationwide. During the course of data collection, the sampling frame was found to be deficient in Texas because a number of constable offices had not been included. A systematic sample of one-fourth of these offices was added to the survey.

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: 2,907
Variables: 508
Record Length: 1,434
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Profiles of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987." *BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS BULLETIN*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1984 (ICPSR 9162)

SUMMARY: This dataset presents public expenditure and employment data pertaining to criminal justice activities in the United

States. Information on employment, payroll, and expenditures is provided for police, courts, prosecutors' offices, and corrections agencies. Specific variables include identification of each government, number of full- and part-time employees, level of full- and part-time payroll, current expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: All state, county, municipality, and township governments and university campus police departments in the United States.

SAMPLING: A probability sampling procedure was used in which the relative size of a government's criminal justice expenditure as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments determined its probability of selection. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection. Included were 173 state, county, municipality, and township governments serving populations of 10,000 or more, 8,100 general purpose state and local governments with populations under 10,000, and 1,000 special campus police departments from universities and colleges.

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: 366
Variables: 96
Record Length: 968
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Pamela K. Lattimore

SANDHILLS [NORTH CAROLINA] VOCATIONAL DELIVERY SYSTEM EVALUATION PROJECT, 1983-1987 (ICPSR 9224)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a vocational training program on post-release vocational skills, employment, and recidivism of youthful male inmates 18 to 21 years old. The study used an experimental design to examine the differences in post-release activities among three inmate groups. A comprehensive inmate data base was created to describe inmates' confinement history, employment history, and their criminal records. The contextual data files

provide additional information relevant to inmates' post-release activities. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Youthful inmates 18-21 years old in North Carolina.

SAMPLING: Three study groups were formed in two stages of the study: an external comparison group, an internal control group, and an internal experimental group. A random sample was internally selected from two diagnostic centers: Polk and Harnett Youth Centers for Youthful Inmates ages 18 to 21 in North Carolina. The sample was divided into two categories: an external comparison group and an experimental-control group designated for transfer to the Sandhills and Cameron Morrison Youth Centers. The transferred group members were screened by additional criteria for sample selection. Qualified members were then randomly assigned to either the experimental group or to the internal control group. These three groups resulted in 295 experimental group cases, 296 internal control group cases, and 236 external comparison group cases.

NOTE: Some variables in this collection have undocumented codes. Also, the data for several variables are inconsistent with formats or code descriptions provided in the documentation. Files and variables presented in this collection include: (1) Inmate Activity File: type of activity received, amount of time spent in activity, scores at beginning and completion of activity, reason for ending activity, vocational and academic programs, drug and alcohol counseling, and in-prison work assignments. (2) Sandhills Inmate Enrollment File: enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, sentence length, highest grade completed at confinement, and date and rule violation. (3) Polk/Harnett Inmate Enrollment File: enrollment date, demographic characteristics, employment history, type of current offenses committed, and sentence length. (4) Inmate Post Release File: current activity, present job, job satisfaction rating, number of hours worked, length of job search, other job in last period, and why left previous activities. (5) Inmate Unemployment File: monthly county unemployment rates during June 1983-December 1985. (6) County Crime Rate File: county crime rates for five semi-annual periods July 1983-December 1985. (7) County Population File: monthly population in Sandhills Youth Center and Cameron Morrison Youth Center between June 1983 and March 1987. (8) Inmate Confinement File: date of admission, type of conditional release, custody level, gain time rate, parole records, type of offense committed,

type of offender classified, sentence results, type of work release, and work rating. (9) Inmate Recidivism File: date of admission, time from enrollment to new admission, type of new offense, number of prior sentences, and total consecutive maximum-minimum sentence. (10) Inmate Probation Record File: supervision level assigned, supervision costs charged, type of assessment, total needs score, type of conviction, sentence type, type of release, probation status, attitude of parole, social identification, and risk items verified. (11) Inmate Jail Education File: date and type of training, education completed in prison, and complete scores. (12) Inmate Arrest File: arrest sequence number, date and location of arrest, offenses charged, and disposition of arrest. (13) Inmate Wage File: date released, number of employers in each quarter during 1983-1987, and wages paid in each quarter during 1983-1987.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Inmate Activity File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,978 Variables: 18 Record Length: 111 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Sandhills Inmate Enrollment File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 591 Variables: 153 Record Length: 1,085 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Polk/Harnett Inmate Enrollment File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 236 Variables: 88 Record Length: 590 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Inmate Post Release File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 925 Variables: 60 Record Length: 445 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Inmate Unemployment File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31 Variables: 102 Record Length: 415 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: County Crime Rate File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 100 Variables: 7 Record Length: 56 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: County Population File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 50 Variables: 7 Record Length: 64 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Inmate Confinement File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 815 Variables: 436 Record Length: 3,041 Records Per Case: 1
Part 9: Inmate Recidivism File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 157 Variables: 80 Record Length: 595 Records Per Case: 1	Part 10: Inmate Probation Record File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,108 Variables: 752 Record Length: 2,948 Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Inmate Jail Education File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 815 Variables: 130 Record Length: 936 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: Inmate Arrest File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,012 Variables: 10 Record Length: 66 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 13: Inmate Wage Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 533
Variables: 45
Record Length: 336
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Lattimore, P.K., A.D. Witte, and J.K. Baker. "The Sandhills Vocational Delivery System Experiment: An Experimentation of Correctional Program Implementation and Effectiveness." Washington, DC: Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Documentation: \$8

David C. Baldus, George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.

CHARGING AND SENTENCING OF MURDER AND VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER CASES IN GEORGIA, 1973-1979 (ICPSR 9264)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to assess the levels of racial discrimination and arbitrariness occurring at different levels within Georgia's capital charging and sentencing system. Data cover approximately 1,000 murder and voluntary manslaughter cases. Information was obtained for all known penalty trial cases and for certain cases stratified by case type (voluntary manslaughter conviction, nonpenalty trial life sentence, and penalty trial) and by state judicial circuit. Numerous measures of defendant blameworthiness were developed as a basis for assessing levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in the capital charging and sentencing system. Variables include race, sex, and socioeconomic class as well as crime codes, jury/bench decisions, final plea, term, and number of counts convicted. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Defendants convicted of murder or voluntary manslaughter in Georgia between March 1973 and December 1979. SAMPLING: Stratified probability sample including all known sentence and penalty trial cases.

NOTE: Some data fields were blanked due to problems with confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,081
Variables: 689
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 48

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski. *EQUAL JUSTICE AND THE DEATH PENALTY: A LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS*. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1990 (in press).

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski. "Law and Statistics in Conflict: Reflections on *McCleskey v. Kemp*." *HANDBOOK ON PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW* (D. Kagehiro and W. Laufer, eds.), 1990 (in press).

G. Woodworth. "Analysis of a Y-Stratified Sample: The Georgia Charging and Sentencing Study" in *PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP ON LAW AND JUSTICE STATISTICS*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1983.

Documentation: \$6

David C. Baldus, George Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr.

PROCEDURAL REFORM OF JURY MURDER CONVICTIONS IN GEORGIA, 1970-1978 (ICPSR 9265)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to assess the impact of the 1973 reforms of the death penalty laws on the levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in capital sentencing in Georgia. The data cover two different periods corresponding to the periods before and after the reform: 1970-1972 and 1973-1978. Numerous measures of defendant blameworthiness were developed as a basis for assessing levels of arbitrariness and discrimination in Georgia's capital charging and sentencing system. Specific variables include race, sex, current offense, prior conviction and arrests, method of killing, and number of victims. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All defendants convicted of murder at trial during 1973-1978, and for 1970-1972 all death cases plus life-sentence cases that resulted in a murder trial conviction in Georgia.

SAMPLING: Nonprobability sample for 1970-1972 and all cases (death and life

sentence) convicted of murder at trial from 1973 to 1978.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 762
Variables: 160
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 31

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth and C. Pulaski. *EQUAL JUSTICE AND THE DEATH PENALTY: A LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS*. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1990 (in press).

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski. "Comparative Review of Death Sentences: An Empirical Study of the Georgia Experience." *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY* 24 (1983), 661.

Baldus, D., G. Woodworth, and C. Pulaski. "Arbitrariness and Discrimination in the Administration of the Death Penalty: A Challenge to State Supreme Courts." *STETSON LAW REVIEW* 15 (1986), 133.

Documentation: \$5

Roberta S. Sigel and Cliff Zukin

SEX DISCRIMINATION AS PERCEIVED BY ADULT MALES AND FEMALES, 1985: [NEW JERSEY] (ICPSR 9250)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the ways in which men and women perceive the existence or nonexistence of sex discrimination, how they react to it, and how they assign blame for it. The data measure "minority consciousness" among women and investigate how this group-shared consciousness affects women's orientation toward the political system as well as toward each other. Other questions explore attitudes toward recent changes in women's status, responsibility for both past and future changes in status, and the effect of such changes on the respondent's own life. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All adult residents 18 and older in the 21 counties of New Jersey.

SAMPLING: A modified random digit dial sampling technique was employed to yield a sample that proportionately represents all 21 New Jersey counties. A quota sampling design also was used to disproportionately represent women by a 2 to 1 ratio over

men. The data are weighted by sex, age, and education.

NOTE: Some data fields were blanked for purposes of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 600
Variables: 142
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Sigel, Roberta S. "Female Gender Perspectives and Political Socialization." *POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY* (O. Ichilov, ed.). New York: Columbia University Press, forthcoming.

Sigel, Roberta S., and Nancy L. Whelchel. "Assessing the Past and Looking Toward the Future: Perceptions of Change in the Status of Women." Paper presented at the American Political Science Association Meetings, Washington DC, 1987.

Sigel, Roberta S. "Changing Gender Roles: Male and Female Reactions." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society for Political Philosophy, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1986.

Documentation: \$6

Alan Booth, et al.

FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND MARITAL INSTABILITY, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9199)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to provide information on the effects of wives' participation in the labor force on marriage and marital instability. Measures predicting marital instability and divorce and assessing marital quality were developed. Variables include background information on respondents (age, race, sex, and household size) as well as information on earnings, commitment to work, hours worked, and occupational status. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Intact marriages in the continental United States with partners between the ages of 18 and 55 living in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: National probability sample. The sample was selected using a random digit dialing cluster sampling technique. Data were weighted to adjust for underrepresentation in metropolitan areas.

NOTE: A companion data collection, MARITAL INSTABILITY OVER THE LIFE COURSE, 1983: [UNITED STATES], will be released by ICPSR in the coming months.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,088
Variables: 545
Record Length: 2,076
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Booth, Alan, David Johnson, and John Edwards. "Measuring Marital Instability." JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY 45 (1983), 387-394.

Booth, Alan, et al. "Women, Outside Employment, and Marital Instability." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 90 (1984), 567-583.

Johnson, David R., et al. "Dimensions of Marital Quality: Towards Methodological and Conceptual Refinement." JOURNAL OF FAMILY ISSUES 7 (1986), 31-49.

Documentation: \$14

SWEDISH ELECTION TEST-DATA SERIES

Joergen Westerstaahl and Bo Saerlvik
SWEDISH ELECTION STUDY, 1956 (ICPSR 9120)

Bo Saerlvik
SWEDISH ELECTION STUDY, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1970 (ICPSR 9121-9124)

Bo Saerlvik and Olof Petersson
SWEDISH ELECTION STUDY, 1973 (ICPSR 9125)

Olof Petersson
SWEDISH ELECTION STUDY, 1976 (ICPSR 9126)

Soeren Holmberg
SWEDISH ELECTION STUDY, 1979, 1982 (ICPSR 9127, 9128)

SUMMARY: These datasets contain systematically selected subsamples of 200 persons who were interviewed for Swedish Election Studies, surveys that queried Swedes about their political attitudes, preferences, and behavior. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Swedes eligible to vote.
SAMPLING: Probability sample.
NOTE: Though machine-readable codebooks for the original complete datasets are available from ICPSR, access to the original datasets is possible only through the Swedish Social Science Data Service, Goete-borg University, Box 5048, S-402 21 Goeteborg, Sweden. Machine-readable documentation is in Swedish.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation for each collection
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and SPSSX EXPORT files

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 200
Variables: 212 to 518 per collection
Record Length: 232 to 640 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION, 1985 (ICPSR 9225)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to gather information about participation in fishing and hunting activities and other forms of wildlife-associated recreation such as observation, photography, and feeding. The data provide information on number and duration of trips taken, distance traveled from home, catch or yield, and expenditures for travel, equipment, licenses, and lodging. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.

SAMPLING: Multistage stratified sample.
NOTE: Part 2 of this collection is contained in two files.

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

Part 1: FH-2 Screening Questionnaire	Part 2: FH-3 Hunting and Fishing Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 273,485	Cases: 28,011
Variables: 104	Variables: 2,593
Record Length: 168	Record Length: 6,798
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: FH-4 Nonconsumptive User's Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26,671
Variables: 406
Record Length: 966
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1985 NATIONAL SURVEY OF FISHING, HUNTING, AND WILDLIFE ASSOCIATED RECREATION. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1988.

Documentation: \$30

United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1987, 1988 (ICPSR 9268, 9269)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States in fiscal years 1987 and 1988 (October 1986 through September 1987 and October 1987 through September 1988). Data are presented for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, came 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 for each collection
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 601,516 and 643,025
Variables: 18
Record Length: 43
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4 per codebook

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Post-Election Vote Validation Study and Election Administration Survey have been processed to Class I specifications and merged with the Pre/Post Survey File. The Nonresponse "Bias" File (CPS Version) has been added to this collection as Part 22. CLASS I (Part 1) and CLASS IV (Part 22)

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each (Part 1). LRECL data with hardcopy codebook (Part 22).

Part 1: Pre- and Post-Election Survey	Part 22: Nonresponse "Bias" File (CPS Version)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,040	Cases: 3,503
Variables: 1,301	Variables: 185
Record Length: 1,994	Record Length: 397
Records Per Case: 30	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

James N. Morgan

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1987 (ICPSR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Wave XX (1987) data are now available for Parts 1-3. A Work History Supplement File, Part 5, is also available. Users may order machine-readable codebooks for Waves VII, XVIII, XIX, and XX. CLASS II

NOTE: The Family File requires two magnetic tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or six to eight tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The Family-Individual File requires four tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 16 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The Family-Individual Nonrespondent File, which is designed for concatenation with the Family-Individual File, requires three tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 11 to 12 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Weights are provided for analysis. They are different for individuals and for families. Each additional year of data has been merged into both the family and the family-individual datasets. The study was initially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Later funding was provided by the United States

Departments of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), Labor, and Agriculture, and the National Institute of Aging. The Sloan, Rockefeller, and Ford Foundations, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging have provided supplementary grants. The core of the project is currently funded by the National Science Foundation.

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

Part 1: Family File, Waves I-XX, 1968-1987	Part 2: Family-Individual File, Waves I-XX, 1968-1987
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,061	Cases: 20,487
Variables: 13,136	Variables: 13,773
Record Length: 26,023	Record Length: 27,356
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Family-Individual Nonrespondent File, Waves I-XX, 1968-1987	Part 5: Work History Supplement File, 1984-1985 (Waves XVII and XVIII)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,093	Cases: 11,557
Variables: 13,773	Variables: 2,693
Record Length: 27,356	Record Length: 4,971
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$40 (Wave XX)

United States Department of Justice.
 Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Supplementary Homicide Report, 1975 (Part 53) and Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1975 (Part 54) have been added to this collection. CLASS II

NOTE: In the Supplementary Homicide Report files for 1976-1986, the unit of analysis is the incident. In the Supplementary Homicide Report file for 1975, the unit of analysis is the victim. For all other files, the unit of analysis is the agency.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 47 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 53: Supplementary Homicide Report, 1975	Part 54: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1975
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 19,631	Cases: 13,517
Variables: 31	Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 97	Record Length: 4,746
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1983 (ICPSR 8603)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Three new supplements have been added to this collection: Alcohol/Health Practices Supplement (Part 8), Doctor Services Supplement (Part 9), and Bed Days and Dental Care Supplement (Part 10). CLASS I (Parts 1-7) and CLASS IV (Parts 8-10)

NOTE: Data for Parts 8-10 contain ampersand (&), dash (-), and blank codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each (Parts 1-6) and LRECL (Parts 8-10)

Part 8: Alcohol/Health Practices Supplement	Part 9: Doctor Services Supplement
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,418	Cases: 20,579
Variables: approx. 221	Variables: approx. 114
Record Length: 422	Record Length: 353
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 10: Bed Days and Dental Care Supplement	
File Structure: rectangular	
Cases: 105,620	
Variables: approx. 170	
Record Length: 455	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$22

Russell J. Leng

BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF WAR, 1816-1975 (ICPSR 8606)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and additional documentation have been

supplied by the principal investigator.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 31 data files +
2 computer program files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pastry.dat (Pastry War)
Part 2: Schles.dat (2nd Schleswig-Holstein War)
Part 3: Rustrk.dat (Russo-Turkish War and Britain-Russian Crisis)
Part 4: Brprt.dat (British-Portugal Crisis)
Part 5: Spam.dat (Spanish-American War)
Part 6: Fashod.dat (Fashoda Crisis)
Part 7: 1stmor.dat (1st Moroccan Crisis)
Part 8: Cenam.dat (2nd Central American War)
Part 9: Bosnia.dat (Bosnia Crisis)
Part 10: 2ndmor.dat (2nd Moroccan Crisis)
Part 11: Balkan.dat (1st and 2nd Balkan War)
Part 12: Preww1.dat (Pre-World War I)
Part 13: Teshen.dat (Teshen Crisis)
Part 14: Chaco.dat (Chaco Dispute)
Part 15: Italet.dat (Italian-Ethiopian War)
Part 16: Rhine.dat (Rhineland Crisis)
Part 17: Anshl.dat (Anschluss Crisis)
Part 18: Munich.dat (Munich Crisis)
Part 19: Pollit.dat (Polish-Lithuanian Crisis)
Part 20: Preww2.dat (Pre-World War II and Italian-French Crisis)
Part 21: Kash1.dat (1st Kashmir War)
Part 22: Palest.dat (Palestine War)
Part 23: Berair.dat (Berlin Blockade)
Part 24: Triest.dat (Trieste Crisis)
Part 25: Suez.dat (Suez Crisis)
Part 26: Berwal.dat (Berlin Wall Crisis)
Part 27: Cuban.dat (Cuban Missile Crisis)
Part 28: Cyprus.dat (Cyprus Crisis)
Part 29: Kash2.dat (2nd Kashmir War and Rann of Kutch)
Part 30: Sixday.dat (Six Day War)
Part 31: Bangla.dat (Bangladesh War)

Part 32: Crisis.pas (Crisis program)
Part 33: Both.sco (Categorization and weighting scheme)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 88 to 2,352 per part
Variables: 44
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

Barbara Boland of Abt Associates, Inc.

PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1986: INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELES, NEW ORLEANS, PORTLAND, ST. LOUIS, AND WASHINGTON, DC (ICPSR 9094)

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Indianapolis
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,579
Variables: 31
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Los Angeles
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 50,491
Variables: 31
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: New Orleans
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,957
Variables: 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: St. Louis
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 4,050
Variables: 31
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Portland
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 6,583
Variables: 32
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Washington, DC
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 14,694
Variables: 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$15

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

RECIDIVISM AMONG RELEASED PRISONERS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8875)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and documentation have been processed to meet Class II specifications. CLASS II

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 536

Documentation: \$5

Users of FEDERAL COURT CASES, 1970-1987: INTEGRATED DATA BASE (ICPSR 8429) should be aware that demographic information was not consistently collected for convicted defendants beginning in the 1985 criminal terminations data and continuing through the 1987 data. The data fields affected are race, sex, birth year, education, marital status, prior record, and pre-sentence investigation.

In the federal judicial districts file for JUDICIAL DISTRICT DATA BOOK, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8439), there are two data records for district 0206, the Northern District of New

York. These are distinct partial records. For a raw count, the two records need to be aggregated into a single record for the district. However for processed data items an aggregation is not appropriate. These values must either be recalculated from the aggregated raw figures if all of the necessary component items are contained on the record, or set to missing.

Previous users of the NLSY Merged Child-Mother and Child Raw Item files for NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1987 (ICPSR 7610) should order the Child Handbook, which is

available on microfiche. The Handbook will be made available at no charge to those who have previously ordered these files. All other users will receive the Child Handbook as part of the microfiche documentation for the Merged Child-Mother and Child Raw Item files.

NLS users are reminded to subscribe to **NLS UPDATE**, available from the Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418. This newsletter will keep users informed of corrections to NLS data and documentation.

Notes and Errata

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections: Continuous Updates

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list contains these series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1, 1989.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan-Nov), 1983 (Jan-July), 1984 (Nov), 1985-1988
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1988 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual/American Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National Core and Supplement: 1973-1981, 1983); National Core: 1978-1981, 1983, 1985; MSA: 1984-1985; SMSA: 1974-1983; Travel to Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1986; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1986
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1988
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970; 1980: STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Cong.; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 1, 2, 3, 5; STF 5; 60 Years and Over
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright, et al.	Data for the United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), and Canada (1983)
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888-1890, 1917-1919, 1960-1961, 1972-1973, 1980-1981, 1982-1983; 1984, 1985, 1986 annual surveys
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1986
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1988; May 1969-1981, 1983-1985; Nov 1972-1986 (even years); June 1973, 1975, 1979-1988
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1978
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1989
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart	#3-#28 (1975-1987); Cumulative file, 1973-1984
European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979; Extract: 1982-1986; Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Election Data for the United States	ICPSR	1788-1987
General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual files: 1972-1977; Cumulative file: 1972-1989
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970-1987; Cumulative Core File: 1969-1981
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1971-1975); Cycle II (1976-1980); Epidemiologic Follow-up (1982-1984)
High School and Beyond	Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1989
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1987
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd Johnston, and Patrick O'Malley	1976-1987
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1985; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972-1975; National: 1973-1987
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Educational Statistics	1972 + follow-ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966-1983; Mature Women: 1967- 1984; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1983; Youth: 1979-1987
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan	Waves 1-20: 1968-1987
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1987
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	11 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977; Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977; Winter 1973-1977; Jan 1978-Dec 1986
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III, IV, V, VII, VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; 1985 Panel: Wave I Rectangular
Uniform Crime Reports	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975-1986; SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1987
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1987
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I, II, III)
World Military and Social Expenditures	Ruth Sivard	1974, 1976-1983, 1985
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1983
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950-1981
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973

1990 ICPSR Summer Program (Tentative Schedule)

First Session

(July 2 - July 27)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues
American Electoral Research
Alternative Methods of Statistical Inference:
(Maximum Likelihood, Robust Regression,
Bayesian Statistics)

One-Week Workshops

(Dates: To Be Announced)

Logit and Log-linear Models
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Network Analysis
Artificial Intelligence in the Social Sciences
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information

Second Session

(July 30 - August 24)

Lectures

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

Workshops

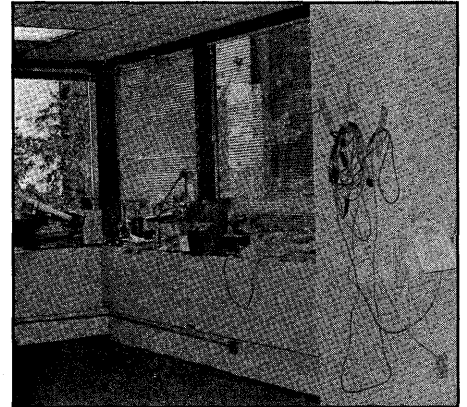
Structural Equation (Causal) Models
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
"LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance

*Advanced Topics

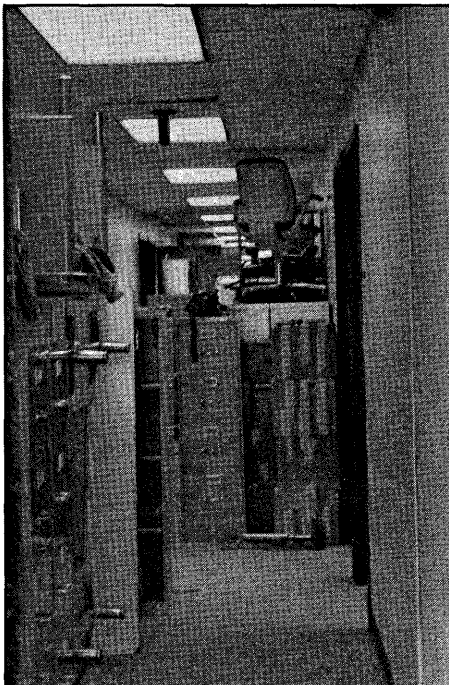
Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Statistical Estimation of Formal Mathematical Models
"Chaos" Models
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Simulation Analysis of Social Systems

*For a copy of the 1990 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313) 764-8392.*

Carpet Installation Disrupts ICPSR Services



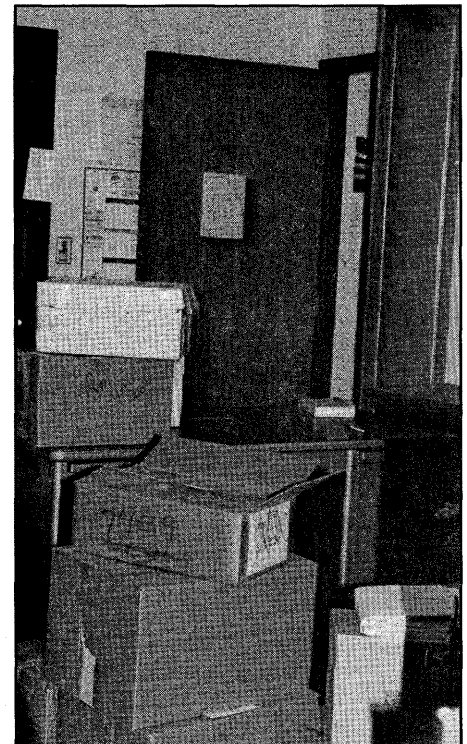
Has anybody seen my computer?



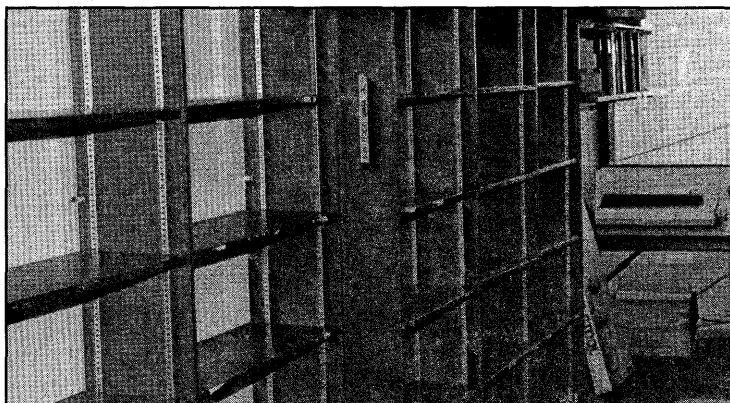
Which end is up?

To those of you who experienced frustration when attempting to communicate with ICPSR staff during mid to late October and early November, we would like to apologize for the inconvenience. Installation of new wall-to-wall carpeting in the Institute for Social Research temporarily interrupted the normal work flow and data distribution activities. Beginning October 16 codebooks, computers, contents of desks and shelves, and data tapes were packed up; displaced staff scattered throughout the building in search of temporary work space. Member Services was, of course, unable to fill orders during that time.

As we go to press, the carpet installation is nearly complete, and things are returning to normal. Again, thanks to all who remained patient during this confusing time.



You mean you packed my coffee cup?



Where have all the codebooks gone?

Bibliographic Citations for ICPSR Data Collections

The assigning of standard bibliographic citations to machine-readable data files is an issue that has gained in prominence in recent years. In an effort to address this concern, ICPSR began in the spring of 1989 to prepare a citation for each data collection released by the Archive; these citations appear on the *Bibliographic Citation, Acknowledgment of Assistance and Data Disclaimer* page at the front of ICPSR codebooks. Staff has also embarked on a project to assign citations retroactively to all collections in the archival holdings. Users will be notified via the *Bulletin* when this project is complete.

Suggestions from ICPSR Member Services

The following suggestions for the submission of data and codebook orders should allow the ICPSR Member Services staff to provide better service and faster turnaround on all orders.

- Data orders submitted via the CDNet ORDER capability are given priority when the workload is heavy. Non-CDNet orders have a turnaround time that frequently exceeds the normal two to three weeks and a six- to eight-week turnaround is possible when the workload is heavy. Official Representatives who cannot use CDNet should contact ICPSR for assistance.
- CDNet keeps a running tally of the tape footage needed for any order during preparation. To help keep track, use the rule of 2,200 feet for each magnetic tape needed (e.g. 4,900 feet for an order will require three tapes, etc.).
- CDNet supplies information on footage for all data collections in the holdings. Simply proceed with the ORDER option, specifying the study collection of interest. Afterward, cancel the ORDER if you do not wish to order the data at that time.
- CDNet has a MESSAGE capability that allows all Official Representatives to communicate with ICPSR electronically without charge. Just use your CDNet account and request the MESSAGE option. Please note that special instructions for any CDNet data order can be appended to the order before it is submitted and should not be sent in separately via MESSAGE.
- CDNet provides a list of recently released collections. This is essentially the same information that is recorded on the ICPSR Hotline. Simply use the "Hotline" option in the MESSAGE procedure.
- Data orders that require special services such as revised dataset names, etc., are treated as any other special request and could take six to eight weeks to process. CDNet users can make such changes to their orders as they prepare them for submission.
- If you need a resupply of a previously ordered data collection, for whatever reason, simply reorder via CDNET, noting the reason for the reorder. We will contact you if further information is needed.
- If magnetic tapes are sent in anticipation of future data orders, include a note to that effect in the shipment. Given the current volume of orders, it is no longer practical for ICPSR to contact everyone who sends a magnetic

tape without instructions and for which there is no order in the queue.

- Users can save \$3 per volume shipping and handling charges if they prepay their orders for additional codebooks by check. For such orders, ICPSR pays shipping and handling costs. Consult the pricelist in the current *Guide to Resources and Services* and current issues of the *ICPSR Bulletin* for prices of additional documentation for newly-released and updated data collections.

Forthcoming...

As we 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*.

- *Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1987* (monthly surveys)
- *Polity II*
- *Americans' Changing Lives: Wave I, 1986*
- *Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB), 1948-1978: Daily Events File* (revised data)
- *National Jail Census, 1988: [United States]*
- *National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1988 [Near-Term Data]*
- *Historical Race Statistics on Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-1983*

Micro Software Bulletin Board

FAMSIM

FAMSIM, by Stephanie Bower, Indiana University Southeast, helps history and sociology students explore the impact of demographics on family structure. The user of this MS-DOS simulation specifies mortality and fertility rates, average age at marriage, etc., in order to construct a probable sequence and timing of events (births, marriages, deaths) across three generations of a single family in a real or imagined society. The program measures the durations of relationships within the simulated family and displays graphically the resulting changes in family structure. Using the included batch utilities for repeated runs with identical starting assumptions, students can generate a statistically "typical" family to help them explore the underlying implications for historical and future societies.

Probability lookup tables are taken from European sources for the fourteenth and twentieth centuries. FAMSIM requires a PC compatible with 245K RAM; two drives or hard disk; and printer. Single copies are \$30, site licenses \$240.

EcoTutor

EcoTutor, by Lester Blum, Colgate University, is a set of HyperCard stacks for the Macintosh offering over 300 graphs and diagrams—some with animation—on basic micro- and macroeconomic concepts. Easy to navigate using "review topics" cards that return to a quick outline of each stack, EcoTutor complements any standard introductory text book.

Topics covered include supply and demand, elasticity, revenue and cost curves, market structures, competitive equilibrium, imperfect competition, oligopoly and monopoly, the circular flow of income, employment, consumption and saving, investment and the multiplier, and monetary and fiscal policy effects. EcoTutor requires a Macintosh running HyperCard with 1M RAM; the author recommends a hard disk. Single copies are \$30, site licenses \$240.

These two software packages are available through the National Collegiate Software Clearinghouse (NCSC) of Duke University Press. For further information or a free catalog contact:

*Duke University Press
6697 College Station
Durham, NC 27708 (919) 684-6837*

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ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

24-Hour Hotline: 313/763-3486

BITNET Address:
USERSVCQ@UMICHUM

INTERNET Address:
ICPSR_NETMAIL@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106