

Media Polls: Monitoring Changes in Public Opinion

Kathleen A. Frankovic
CBS News

Measuring public opinion, especially during election campaigns, has been an important component of American journalism since the early 1800s. Public opinion polls in various guises were conducted long before George Gallup.

The first known use of public opinion polls occurred in the presidential election of 1824, a time when many Americans could not vote and presidential electors were still often selected by state legislatures. During the campaign, in order to indicate that the public might not support the same candidates as the party hierarchy, a variety of journals published the results of "straw polls." These straw polls tabulated the presidential preference of entire communities, grand juries, and riverboat expeditioners (even going so far as to crosstabulate the latter results by state of residence).

By the end of the nineteenth century, the practice of conducting straw polls had become routine, particularly in papers throughout the Midwest where the Populist and Progressive movements were strong. Measuring the public's support for various candidates through straw polls gave newspapers more trustworthy information than interviews with party leaders could offer. Polls were seen as journalistically more appropriate in an age when parties were considered suspect. In fact, straw polls gave the papers a new aura of independence and professionalism. A paper could give a candidate its editorial support while at the same time reporting in a news story that the candidate was trailing in

the race. Newspapers finally could act as true "weathercocks" of community opinion.

Once straw polls were established as legitimate functions of the press, their use was extended to nonelection purposes. Prohibition, pro and con, was the subject of many newspaper and magazine polls, including several by the *Literary Digest*. The Gallup poll, the Roper *Fortune* magazine poll, and the Crossley Hearst newspapers poll, as well as state newspaper polls including those established by Joe Belden in Texas, the *Des Moines Register*, and the *Minnesota Tribune*, pushed the bounds of those public opinion questions the press could explore. Topics ranged from serious examinations of governmental programs and evaluations of presidents and is-

sues to more frivolous questions about hemlines, sports favorites, and New Year's resolutions.

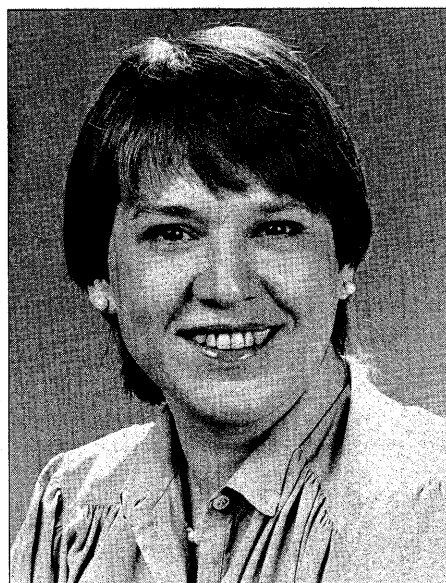
Today's media polls, now dominated by the three major television networks, have much the same news appeal as those straw polls of the last century and a half. Today's polls emerged from the intrinsic news interest in elections and now cover topics as diverse as any Gallup or *Des Moines Register* poll. They have done so continuously since 1976.

Media Polls — Methods And Topics

Some of the early advances in survey sampling technology came from the mid-1930s pollsters, and the current media polling organizations have continued to use sophisticated sampling and processing techniques. The media polls are limited by the particular requirements of what constitutes "news" and by the time constraints that regularly apply in journalism. Within those limits, the wealth of information that has been collected over the course of the last 14 years is astonishing.

Telephone Polls

Two main types of media polls are used today—the telephone poll and the election day exit poll. The typical media telephone poll (including the CBS News/*New York Times* polls, the ABC News/*Washington Post* polls, the NBC News/*Wall St. Journal* polls, and the *Los Angeles Times* polls) may take about 15 to 20 minutes to administer, although some are much shorter and a



Kathleen A. Frankovic

few are longer. Telephone numbers are selected through random-digit-dialing (usually with a variant of the Mitofsky-Waksberg method), and when a household is reached, the respondent typically is selected through another random process, usually through a variant of Kish tables or by the most recent birthday method. As many as four callbacks are made in most surveys to obtain an answer (exceptions are made in cases where all interviewing is conducted in one day), and additional callbacks may be made to reach the selected respondent.

Telephone polls can be quarterly or monthly omnibuses, with topics ranging from regular measures of presidential support to evaluations of major congressional initiatives like the capital gains tax and comprehensive health care programs. Or they can be shorter surveys aimed specifically at monitoring public opinion on a particular governmental action or event (e.g., the bombing of Libya in March 1986, President George Bush's anti-drug speech of September 1989, or the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger).

Standard demographic questions are always part of the surveys, and many of these questions, such as party identification, are asked in standard NES format. Often, five- or even seven-point partisanship scales are provided. Other standard demographics include political philosophy, household income, registration, actual age, education, and marital status.

Data can be weighted to account for probabilities of selection, and to match nation-wide distributions by region, race, sex, age, and education, so that the data provide reasonable estimates of public opinion for all adults in the country.

Media polls conducted before elections include questions assessing a respondent's likelihood of voting. These questions may include items that ask about past participation in elections, as well as about interest in the current campaign and self-professed intention to vote.

Since 1984, media organizations have begun conducting "tracking polls" similar to those administered by candidate organizations in the immediate pre-election period. These polls, which may include as many as 1,000 interviews in a single day (though most are much smaller), provide a view of changing voter preference and candidate evaluations from day to day during the week or so immediately preceding an election. In 1988, tracking polls were conducted nationally, as well as in key states such as New Hampshire, New York, and Illinois.

Exit Polls

The networks also are responsible for the development of another method of polling public opinion popularly known as the "exit poll." Designed to investigate voting behavior, this type of survey queries voters at the polls on election day.

The exit poll was first developed in the 1960s, but not until the 1970s did it become a feature of network election night coverage. First used as a way of discovering voter preference in a few selected precincts that could not quickly process actual votes on election night, it soon became an analytic tool that enabled journalists to understand voting behavior in a timely fashion.

The earliest exit polls used for analyzing national elections were relatively short (from 10 to 15 items), containing self-reports of voting preference and a few demographics. Over time the questionnaire became somewhat more complex, adding items on issues, candidate characteristics, media exposure, and the voter's own decision-making process. Today, a typical exit poll questionnaire may contain as many as 30 to 40 items, but it is still short enough to be completed by a voter in a few minutes.

The data collection procedure for exit polls differs quite dramatically from that for telephone polls. The primary difference, of course, is speed, as the

television networks must have results of the exit polls within an hour or less of the time of the last interview. The exit poll sampling procedure itself is relatively straightforward. For a state exit poll, the primary sampling units are precincts randomly selected proportionate to size, after stratification for such things as geographic area and past vote. In selected precincts, interviewers are asked to sample voters leaving the polling place in a systematic way throughout the day. In most cases, this involves interviewing every "nth" voter with "n" generally determined by precinct size. Operationally, adjustments are made in cases of multiple precincts in a single polling place and in cases where an interviewer may have to move from one exit to another to see all the voters.

Selected voters are asked to complete the pencil and paper questionnaire and place the completed questionnaire in some kind of receptacle. Later, the results are tallied, and individual questionnaires are entered into a computer file. (This process can take several forms, including the interviewer reading questionnaires item-by-item to an operator sitting at a terminal in New York. The technology exists to allow direct data entry by the interviewer in the field, although it is not currently being used to any wide degree.) Results are weighted by actual precinct size (number of voters) and by probabilities of selection. They also can be weighted to account for nonresponse and to match the best estimate of the final outcome. New information is collected from precinct interviewers three times a day.

The most striking characteristic of exit poll datasets is their size. Upwards of 10,000 voters comprise the typical national exit poll. That means that even proportionally small groups of voters such as Jews, farmers, Hispanics, students, and young professional women produce subgroups of a reasonable size for analysis. In addition, exit poll data has the virtue of immediacy. Voters (and we know that exit poll respondents are voters) are interviewed right after they have voted, before the results are known and before memo-

ries of whom they have voted for and why have faded.

The use of exit polls to understand elections has been increasing geometrically, and the number of exit polls conducted has grown larger from election to election. In 1976, for example, CBS News conducted ten primary exit polls and one nation-wide general election poll. In 1988, there were exit polls for every primary except the District of Columbia, as well as for the Iowa Caucuses. On November 8, 1988, there was at least one network exit poll in every state, along with national poll efforts by all three networks.

ICPSR distributes data from telephone polls and exit polls conducted by a variety of networks and newspapers:

- ABC News/*Washington Post* (monthly surveys, special topics, tracking polls, exit polls, 1981-1983, 1985-1988)
- CBS News/*The New York Times* (monthly surveys, special topics, tracking polls, exit polls, 1977-1979, 1981-1988)

- CBS News/*The New York Times*/Tokyo Broadcasting System (annual surveys, 1985-1988)
- WABC-TV/*New York Daily News* (monthly surveys, special topics, 1984-1986)
- WLS-TV/ABC News (tracking polls, exit polls, 1987)

In coming months ICPSR plans to release additional media polls to extend coverage through early 1989.

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OCLC and RLG to Exchange ICPSR Cataloging Data

The Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) and Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) have announced plans to exchange cataloging data for the computer files of ICPSR, thereby providing increased access to the complete ICPSR holdings for users of both the OCLC network and RLG's Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) system.

Under the agreement, OCLC will exchange its cataloging records of ICPSR codebooks for the RLIN cataloging records of ICPSR data files. The exchange involves about 3,000 records. The OCLC records were catalogued by the University of Utah; the RLIN records were catalogued by the University of Michigan based on ICPSR's own *Guide to Resources and Services* entries.

With the completion of this exchange, the full set of complementary ICPSR records will be loaded into the RLIN cen-

tral bibliographic database and the OCLC Online Union Catalog. OCLC will also make the records available as part of its Major Microforms Service, which allows libraries to order catalog cards and OCLC-MARC tapes for microform records at a substantial discount from standard online cataloging charges.

Bulk Mailing Sent to ORs

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

- The codebook for EURO-BAROMETER 27: THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND CANCER, MARCH-MAY 1987 (ICPSR 8715)
- The codebook for EURO-BAROMETER 28: RELATIONS WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES AND ENERGY PROBLEMS, NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 9082)

Announcements

- *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1989 Bibliography*

Forthcoming...

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

- DETROIT AREA STUDIES, 1979-1984
- COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1936
- HISTORICAL RACE STATISTICS ON PRISONERS ADMITTED TO STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, 1926-1983
- NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1986

ICPSR Official Representatives Convene in Ann Arbor

Exchange of information and ideas was the order of the day as ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs) met November 9-12, 1989, at the Berkshire Hilton in Ann Arbor. Over 200 people were in attendance at the conference which featured informative workshops, presentations, and panel discussions.

On Thursday, November 9, two pre-meeting sessions were held. **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta) conducted a day-long workshop on *Data Orienteering: Finding Your Way Around Data*. In a humorous introduction, Humphrey compared the process of working with computerized data files to "orienteering"—traversing rough, unfamiliar terrain with the aid of a map (data documentation) and a compass (statistical software). Humphrey then led the workshop participants through the sequential steps involved in data collection and preparation; hands-on exercises were provided to demonstrate several of these steps. In addition, Humphrey described the strengths and weaknesses of different statistical packages including SPSS, SAS, MIDAS, BMDP, and OSIRIS. He also explained how to order data from ICPSR using CDNet (the Consortium Data Network).

Thursday afternoon another preconference workshop was held on *Reference Services: Providing them for Machine-Readable Data*. Led by **Diane Geraci** (State University of New York at Binghamton) and **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego), the session focused on issues of interest to data librarians and others who manage and maintain ICPSR data. Dis-

cussion centered on seven main topics: (1) how to categorize your local environment, (2) skills needed, (3) reference services, (4) collection development, (5) reference tools, (6) online resources, and (7) bibliographic control of data files. It was noted that there are several levels of data library service that might be provided on a given campus, depending on the resources available. These levels include:

- Passive referral service
- Active educational and referral services
- Cataloging machine-readable information (MRI) already on campus
- Providing data consultation services
- Purchasing MRI
- Archiving MRI already on campus
- Providing minimal computing services
- Providing information products, data analysis services

The range of reference services provided to support campus data users was also discussed as were the different skills that data librarians might possess, including library or information management skills, academic or substantive skills, and computer skills.

On Friday an orientation session for new ORs was held followed by a panel discussion on *Organizing and Maintaining Local Facilities*, led by **Judith R. Rowe** (Princeton University). Panelists described how they receive and maintain ICPSR datasets on their individual campuses, how they publicize and disseminate data, and how they help researchers to use the data. The panel reflected the diverse backgrounds of Official Representatives

and their university settings. **Robert Browning** oversees a data lab housed in Purdue University's Political Science Department; **Sylvia Jensen** is located at the University of Georgia Library; **Jeff Johnson** works in the California State University Chancellor's Office, which serves all branches of the state university system; and **Catherine Ryan** works out of the University of Wyoming Computer Center.

Panelists had a number of suggestions for disseminating information to potential users, including distributing copies of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* to social science departments, using electronic mail to get information to individuals or departments, distributing xeroxed copies of the table of contents of each *ICPSR Bulletin*, conducting workshops on ICPSR holdings and on database access, and distributing newsletters with information about new acquisitions. The nature of the local facility determined the type of services and assistance to users that could be provided. Types of assistance included introducing users to the ICPSR on-line databases, subsetting of large datasets, providing fiche copies of large machine-readable codebooks, and referring users to experts within departments or at computer centers.

The final session on Friday afternoon, *Record Keeping and Management*, was moderated by **JoAnn Dionne** (Yale University). Panelist **Fred Nick** (University of Washington) described the archive of ICPSR datasets he has designed using Macintosh Hypercard. This archive currently contains records for 200 ICPSR datasets and is up-

dated weekly; eventually it will include the entire *Guide*. Users can take copies of the Hypercard database back to their own computers, select datasets of interest, and request the data from their local facilities.

Martin Pawlocki (University of California, Los Angeles) described record-keeping and maintenance at UCLA's Data Archive. The archive contains data from ICPSR as well as from government sources and local researchers. Copies are made of all tapes and stored on cartridges. A dBase database containing bibliographic and technical information about datasets is maintained and can be searched in a variety of ways; a paper study information sheet can be produced at the end of a session.

Janet Vavra (ICPSR) spoke about how the ICPSR Member Services section has automated record-keeping and user services through FAST and CDNet. FAST, set up for internal ICPSR use, contains automated study information, as well as information about member institutions, user requests, and tapes sent to ICPSR. CDNet allows users to place orders, leave messages, and view the ICPSR hotline. Users can also optionally arrange to search four databases through CDNet: the GUIDE-ON-LINE, ICPSR Rollcalls, SMIS (Survey Methodology Information System), and ICPSR Variables. These databases have been assigned study numbers and also can be ordered like data files for local implementation. Possible future developments include more subsetting capabilities, maintaining more information on what individuals have ordered in the past, transmission of data through high speed networks, and the availability of different storage media such as CDROM.

Following the Friday sessions, informal demonstrations of software packages developed at several member institutions were given. These included the Network Data Library System for data definition and retrieval (University of Western Ontario), Public Affairs Video Archives (Purdue University), Social Science Instructional Mod-

ules (California State Universities), and the Social Science Data Entry and Verification (University of Pittsburgh).

Friday evening ORs were invited to tour the Institute for Social Research (ISR) located on the University of Michigan campus. The telephone interviewing facility was visited, and ORs also viewed software demonstrations featuring DEVIL, a data entry program designed by Consortium staff; CDNet, the Consortium Data Network; SPIRES, the Stanford Public Information Retrieval System; and Ventura Publisher, a desktop publishing software package used to produce the *ICPSR Bulletin*. Following the tour, ORs joined ICPSR staff, Council, and Associate Directors at the Berkshire Hilton for a buffet dinner.

Saturday's sessions began with a presentation by **Marie G. Argana** (U.S. Bureau of the Census) on *1990 Census of the United States: Prospects and Products*. Argana discussed the methodology of the 1990 Census and presented the Census Bureau's plans for disseminating its results. Argana reported that the Census Bureau intends to produce four summary tape files (STF) for 1990, comparable in subject content and geographic coverage to STFs 1 through 4 produced from the 1980 census. Also planned for release are the Legislative Redistricting Program data mandated by Public Law 94-171, two Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files containing 5-percent and 1-percent samples of housing units, a Census/Equal Opportunity Employment Special File, a County-to-County Migration File, and computer tape file extracts from the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System. Argana added that the Census Bureau expects to release some of these products on CDROMs as well as on magnetic tapes. **Erik Austin** (ICPSR), who chaired the session, told attendees that Council would soon be appointing an advisory committee on the 1990 Census that will formulate ICPSR policy regarding acquisition of these products and subsequent dissemination among the membership.

Following the Census presentation a panel discussion took place focusing on *The Shape of University Computing in the 1990s*. Chaired by **Jerome M. Clubb** (ICPSR), the panel included **Douglas E. Van Houweling** (University of Michigan), **Jacqueline Brown** (Princeton University), and **James Johnson** (Emory University). Van Houweling, who is Vice Provost for Information Technology at the University of Michigan, discussed technology and the role of information in our society as we move into the next decade. He spoke of the revolution that has taken place with respect to hardware and microelectronics: we have seen and will continue to see the cost-effectiveness of computational equipment improve by a factor of ten each decade. He went on to acknowledge that while hardware seems to get more attention, software is actually more important; hardware only enables the software to perform its tasks.

Van Houweling also described his vision of what academic computing will look like in the 1990s. It will be workstation-based, he believes, with links to powerful central networks; it will be server-enhanced and software-integrated. He discussed the role of the National Science Foundation Network (NSFNet), which will have a profound impact on academic computing in coming years. This Network continues to grow about 20 percent each month in total volume of information transmitted. He also spoke about the National Research and Educational Network (NREN), which will allow future collaboration among researchers and make it possible for researchers to work on ICPSR files at their workstations without moving the files from storage. Finally, he communicated his vision of the new "university"—a global university made possible by high-speed network connections that will challenge our current views of higher education.

Jacqueline Brown, the Director of Information Services at Princeton University's Computing Center, outlined the organizational structure of Princeton's information technology services division. Brown believes that

as resources for computing and information services become more scarce in the 1990s, we will not be able to offer the same kinds of assistance to users. She offered several strategies that might be implemented to counteract the effects of declining resources. She proposes that local installations should no longer write custom code and that support for antiquated equipment should be dropped. She also advocates the creation of SIGs (special interest groups) and believes that expertise should be encouraged and developed in the individual departments. In addition, information services should begin to leverage national and international resources as well as vendor services. Brown also spoke of Project NOAH (New Optimized Allocation of Help), an online consulting system that is designed to enhance user support services in the 1990s.

James Johnson, Vice President for Information Technology at Emory, began his presentation by expanding on the theme of the "shape of computing" in the 90s. If the shape is geometry, he said, then it is a cloud; because computing has to be extremely adaptive to new technology, there can be no orderly pattern of development. If the shape is conceptual, it is the network, which Johnson believes will come to play a vital role in academic pursuits of the next decade. If the shape is financial, then it is a problem because, as he pointed out, the largest expense for institutions of higher education after faculty salaries is for computing and information technology. Finally, if the shape of computing is impact, Johnson predicts that it will be much greater in the 90s than in the 80s.

Other aspects of computing in the 90s are troubling, said Johnson. Demographers predict that there will be fewer students but more faculty; and these faculty will most likely be more demanding than in the past. Further, there will be more needs for research with less funding to carry it out. Johnson went on to characterize computing in recent decades. The 60s were the era of the mainframe and batch computing, while the 70s emphasized

the minicomputer and interactive computing and the 80s focused on microprocessors and personal computing. Johnson believes that the 90s will be the decade of the network and collaboration among users. He foresees widespread use of computer graphics in the coming decade as the most noteworthy change in computing.

Early Saturday afternoon the biennial *Business Meeting of Official Representatives and the Programmatic Review Committee Report* took place. The meeting opened with a report from Council Chair **Karl E. Taeuber** on the state of the organization. Extended discussion occurred on the agenda item concerning adjustment of fees for Summer Training Program participants. The Summer Training Program Advisory Committee had recommended lowering the fee charged to non-PhD-holding Special Auditors from member institutions, while imposing a participation fee on Visiting Scholars who hold PhDs. Many Representatives opposed this change, arguing that attendance at the Summer Training Program without fees was one of the most important faculty benefits of ICPSR membership. Emerging from the discussion was a consensus that the Summer Training Program Advisory Committee would reconsider and develop an alternative proposal. Lively discussion of the Council nomination process then followed, with a number of Representatives expressing concern for better representation of the diversity of member interests on the slate of nominees, both in the present and the future. A brief discussion of the fee increase announced in July 1989 (and effective July 1, 1990) revealed no major dissatisfaction with that measure.

A broad-ranging discussion of the report of the committee established to review ICPSR operations was led by Review Committee Chair **Hubert M. Blalock** and Committee Member Judith Rowe in a session moderated by Karl Taeuber. The report of the Review Committee noted that ICPSR has grown into a diverse, multidisciplinary organization, a point that was echoed by many who spoke at the ses-

sion. Most discussion centered around the Review Committee's first recommendation, that ICPSR be removed administratively from the Center for Political Studies (CPS) at the Institute for Social Research. CPS Director **Harold R. Jacobson** described continuing discussions between CPS and Council whose goal is to explore means of altering the relationship between CPS and ICPSR in such a way that the Consortium could effectively serve the interests of the member institutions while remaining part of CPS. Taeuber noted that the deliberations and negotiations would continue until resolution was reached.

After the business meeting was adjourned, a session was held on *International Data Opportunities*. The panel was chaired by **Lennart Brantgarde** (Swedish Social Science Data Archive, Sweden) and included directors of three other national archives affiliated with ICPSR. **Paul deGuchteneire** (Steinmetzarchief, The Netherlands) described the services and resources available from the Steinmetzarchief and showed some examples of codebooks they have produced. **Catherine Hakim** (Economic and Social Research Council [ESRC] Archive, England) brought to the attention of the audience several datasets collected and prepared in England and Europe that are comparable to data produced in the United States; these data could be employed in comparative analysis. She also mentioned that the Research Libraries Group (RLG) is currently cataloging the holdings of the ESRC Archive. **Bjorn Henrichsen** (Norwegian Social Science Data Services [NSD], Norway) outlined the structure of the NSD and described some of their seminal data collections, including an instructional package designed for high school students.

At Saturday night's banquet, featured speaker **Norman Nie** from the Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, and Chairman and President of SPSS Inc. stressed the importance of relying on data to validate hypotheses in the social sciences as well as in the hard sciences. For his presentation, Nie offered three examples—

one from geology, one from climatology, and one from sociology—to advance his argument in favor of data driven science as opposed to the use of rational choice models.

Sunday morning began with the concurrent ICPSR Council Standing Committee Meetings with Official Representatives. Committees on the Summer Program, Data Archive/Services, and Governance reported on issues of interest to the membership.

The final session of the four-day meeting was entitled *The Academic Enterprise in the 21st Century: The Impact of Computing*. This panel, chaired by **Martin Levin** (Emory University), included **Judith A. Perrolle** (Northeastern University), **Edward Brent** (University of Missouri), and **Robert P. Weber** (Harvard University). Judith Perrolle spoke on *The Automated Intellectual: Faculty Work in the Twenty-first Century*. She presented a technocratic vision of the 21st century in which the typical academic's workstation features a voice-to-text facility that transcribes universal phonetic code from all languages. This workstation is also equipped with its own optical disk storage, which holds large amounts of information including scanned images. In Perrolle's vision the working environment of the automated intellectual is characterized by the integration of many people's work; each instructor does his or her own clerical work, and classes are given by a master teacher and televised to a wide audience. At this point in the future, any tasks that machines cannot do will not get done.

Edward Brent spoke next on *Expert Systems in Academia: Assistants or Mentors*. He described a future where expert systems have been applied in these areas:

- Literature
- Theorizing
- Design Research
- Defining Research
- Conducting Research
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Grants
- Teaching

Expert systems, as Brent explained, are programs that use artificial intelligence and symbolic representation to perform tasks once thought possible only for human experts. Some expert systems have become so accurate and efficient that they are now considered "must use" resources. According to Brent, there are several characteristics that contribute to the success of expert systems. They use symbolic reasoning and are cumulative, i.e., they can grow in "knowledge." Also, they include both procedural knowledge and declarative knowledge and are able to separate knowledge from computer code. However, expert systems are fallible for several reasons. They are based on heuristic knowledge, not scientific or algorithmic knowledge, and are products of knowledge engineering. Moreover, expert systems are specialized and do not work with general principles; they lack common sense or world knowledge.

Brent suggested some strategies for responsible expert systems development that will help to avoid future problems:

- Employ knowledge science, rather than knowledge engineering
- Disclose knowledge rather than hide it
- Validate extensively
- Ensure graceful degradation

Robert Weber, the final speaker, offered his thoughts on *The Information Crisis in the Twenty-first Century University*. He envisions a crisis because

although the cost of computing will be inexpensive, the cost of information will be high. He foresees a future with people still in control as creators and users of information but an environment that looks very different. In this future, computers are mere disposable commodities, while the workstation of the future functions like today's supercomputers. The desktop looks different: it features photographic displays, personal online libraries made possible because of the vast amount of storage available, high-speed networks, typeset quality color printing capabilities, and tools for creating compound documents containing both text and images. The environment has been transformed from application-centered computing to information-centered computing, with the focus on the content of the information. The networks of the future, according to Weber, will allow the transmission of information at a billion bits of information per second. There will be integrated voice/data phone service.

Weber went on to predict theoretical endstates for online network-based libraries. According to Weber, copyright and access implications will surface when all data go online, and the routing of information on the networks will raise many difficult policy issues. The questions of who owns the data and how we ensure intellectual property rights will command our attention.

A spirited discussion followed the panel presentation as the audience asked the presenters how ICPSR can be an effective actor in the future as envisioned by the panelists. Martin Levin officially adjourned the Meeting of Official Representatives, bringing to a close the successful and productive four-day conference.

Report from the ICPSR Council Chair

Michael A. Baer
University of Kentucky

As your new Council Chair I am looking forward to working with the staff, the membership, and the Council of the Consortium over the next two years. We are fortunate to have an organization that is so efficiently run and a staff that is truly concerned about the mission of the organization and providing quality service to the membership. As we move forward into the 1990s and as usage of our archives increases, it is crucial that we take advantage of new technologies that allow the ICPSR to maintain reasonable service by reducing costs per unit delivered; that we expand the archives by adding data sets desired by our ever-widening users; and that we begin to carefully plan future directions for the Consortium.

The Consortium is in its second year of a three-year equipment grant from the National Science Foundation. A technical advisory committee has been aiding in making decisions about technological directions of the future and what equipment we should be purchasing to prepare us for improvements in data storage and data delivery.

During the past two years the Council has planned for and then established a system of Committees to advise on archival holdings. Because the complexity of knowing what datasets should be sought out has grown beyond the ability of the staff and the Council, we are seeking advice from a wide range of scholars in all of the social science disciplines.



Michael A. Baer

Over the last 12 months a committee of the Council has been looking at the structure of the ICPSR and our Memorandum of Organization. We have felt it is important to clarify the organization's position vis-a-vis our host, the University of Michigan. The Council has been working to draft a Constitution and Bylaws that will serve the ICPSR well as it moves from its teenage years into adulthood, insuring our independence in setting future directions for the ICPSR.

In the next few months I look toward establishing a working group on the Council to explore the future directions for the Council. This group will be asked to make recommendations for staff development, for educational programs that will allow students and faculty at our membership institutions to obtain methodological education that is unavailable at their own institutions, for new program and service directions, and for a plan that the Consortium can follow in serving the social science community over the next 10 to 15 years.

New ICPSR Council Members Chosen

Five new members were elected to the ICPSR Council at the end of 1989. ICPSR staff and Official Representatives join in welcoming the new members, who will serve four-year terms on Council. The other five Council members, including newly-elected Council Chair Michael A. Baer, have two years remaining in their terms. Outgoing Council members include Karl Taeuber (Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison), Tobe Johnson (Political Science, Morehouse College), Eric Monkkonen (History, University of California-Los Angeles), Nancy Tuma (Sociology, Stanford University), and Susan Welch (Political Science, University of Nebraska-Lincoln).

Biographical sketches of the 1990-1991 ICPSR Council members are presented on the following page.

New ICPSR Council Members:

Allan G. Bogue is Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin. His most recent connection with the Consortium involved service on the ICPSR Review Committee of 1988-1989. He is the author of *The Earnest Men: Republicans of the Civil War Senate* (1981); *Clio and the Bitch Goddess: Quantification in American Political History* (1983); and *The Congressman's Civil War* (1989).

Ronald G. Ehrenberg is Irving M. Ives Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Economics and Director of Research at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. He is also a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. Professor Ehrenberg is the editor of *Research in Labor Economics* and has served, or is serving, on the editorial boards of the *American Economic Review*, *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, and several other journals.

Rodolfo O. de la Garza is C.B. Smith Fellow in Latin American Studies, Professor of Government, and Director of the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas-Austin. Currently, he is Project Director of the Latino National Political Survey, the first national study of Latino sociopolitical life. He serves or has served on editorial boards for the *Social Science Quarterly*, *Western Political Quarterly*, *Journal of Politics*, and *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Science*.

Beverly Nagel is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota; for the fall semester she was Visiting Professor at the Associated Colleges of the Midwest's Latin American Studies Program in San Jose, Costa Rica. In 1987-

1988, she was a Tinker Fellow, affiliated with the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociologicos in Asuncion, Paraguay. She is a member of the American Sociological Association, Population Association of America, and Latin American Studies Association.

Donald J. Treiman is Professor of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles. Among his major publications are *Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective* (1977) and *Women, Work, and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value* (1981). Recent publications include "Evaluating a multiple-imputation method for recalibrating 1970 U.S. Census detailed industry codes to the 1980 standard" in *Sociological Methodology 1988* and "Educational and Occupational Attainment in 21 Countries" in Kohn, *Cross-National Research in Sociology* (1989).

Council Members Since 1988:

Michael A. Baer, ICPSR Council Chair, has been Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Kentucky since 1981. He is Professor of Political Science and holds a joint appointment as Professor of the Martin School of Public Administration. He is the co-author of *Lobbying: Interaction and Influence in American State Legislatures*, and articles in several professional journals including the *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *American Political Quarterly*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and the *British Journal of Political Science*.

JoAnn Dionne is a Data Archive Librarian in the Social Science Library at Yale University. She is a member of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) and the American Society for Information Science. Her publications include "Numeric Social Science Databases and the Li-

brary," *Choice*, v. 22, and "Why Librarians Need to Know about Numeric Databases," in *Numeric Databases*, edited by C. Chen and P. Hernon, 1984.

Charles F. Hermann is Director of the Mershon Center at The Ohio State University and Professor of Political Science on that faculty. Hermann is the author of an edited volume (with Charles Kegley and James Rosenau), *New Directions in Foreign Policy*. Other books include *Why Nations Act*; *International Crises: Insights from Behavioral Research*; *CREON: A Foreign Event Data Set*; and *Crises in Foreign Policy: A Simulation Analysis*. Currently he is on the editorial boards of *International Studies Quarterly* and *International Interactions*.

Rachel A. Rosenfeld is Professor of Sociology and Fellow of the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The University of North Press recently released her book, *Farm Women: Work, Farm, and Family in the United States*. She is a member of the American Sociological Association and the Southern Sociological Society, as well as the International Sociological Association and the Population Association of America.

James A. Stimson is Professor of Political Science at the University of Iowa. He coauthored *Yeas and Nays: Normal Decision-Making in the U.S. House of Representatives and Issue Evolution: Race and the Transformation of American Politics*. He has authored articles in the major political journals and has served on the editorial boards of *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *American Politics Quarterly*, and *Political Methodology*.

Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member cost 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.

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1989 PILOT STUDY (ICPSR 9295)

SUMMARY: The 1989 Pilot Study, like its predecessors, provides an opportunity to refine existing National Election Study measures and to develop and test new instrumentation. These data include new measures of religious identity and its political salience, media exposure and the type of information recalled, and individualism represented by predispositions to autonomy, self-reliance, laissez-faire, and limited government. A significant portion of the study is devoted to experiments contrasting different instrumentation for issue questions. New items on gun control, abortion, and the Alaska oil spill also are included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Respondents to the 1988 Pre/Post-Election Survey who completed both the pre- and post-election interviews and provided their telephone numbers.
SAMPLING: A dual sampling procedure combining an equal probability sample with an oversample disproportionately allocated across five strata defined by the Political Information Index was used.
NOTE: The 1989 Pilot Study is a reinterview of a subset of respondents to the 1988 election study, and data from the 1988 election study for those respondents are included here. However, documentation for these 1988 data is not provided with the Pilot Study but can be found in the 1988 American National Election Study Early Release (or CPS version) documentation (ICPSR 9196). Users needing a copy of the 1988 early release documentation should so inform Member Services when ordering.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 614
 Variables: 1,827
 Record Length: 2,705
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

James S. House

AMERICANS' CHANGING LIVES: WAVE I, 1986 (ICPSR 9267)

SUMMARY: This study is part of a larger research program designed to investigate (1) the ways in which a wide range of activities and social relationships that people engage in are broadly "productive," (2) how individuals adapt to acute life events and chronic stresses that threaten the maintenance of health, effective functioning, and productive activity, and (3) sociocultural variations in the nature, meaning, determinants, and consequences of productive activity and relationships. Focusing especially on differences between black and white Americans in middle and late life, these data constitute the first wave in a national longitudinal panel survey covering a wide range of sociological, psychological, mental, and physical health items. Among the topics covered are interpersonal relationships (spouse/partner, children, parents, friends), sources and levels of satisfaction, social interactions and leisure activities, traumatic life events (physical assault, serious illness, divorce, death of a loved one, financial or legal problems), perceptions of retirement, health behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overweight, rest), and utilization of health care (doctor visits, hospitalization, nursing home institutionalization, bed days). Also included are measures of physical health, psychological well-being, and indices referring to cognitive functioning. Background information provided for individuals includes household composition, number of children and grandchildren, employment status, occupation and work history, income, family financial situation, religious beliefs and practices, ethnicity, race, education, sex, and region of residence. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: The United States household population aged 25 years and older, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.
SAMPLING: Multistage stratified area probability sample, with oversampling of blacks and those 60 years of age and over.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 3,617
 Variables: 965
 Record Length: 1,709
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Herzog, A.R., R.L. Kahn, J.N. Morgan, J.S. Jackson, and T.C. Antonucci. "Age Differences in Productive Activities." *JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY: SOCIAL SCIENCES* 44 (1989), S129-S138.

Documentation: \$19

Ronald Inglehart, et al.

WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 9309)

SUMMARY: This data collection is designed to enable crossnational comparison of basic values and norms in a wide variety of areas. Broad topics covered are leisure, work, the meaning and purpose of life, family life, and contemporary social issues. In the section on leisure, respondents were asked whether they preferred to spend their leisure time relaxing or being active, about groups and associations to which they belonged, how often they read a daily newspaper, the number of hours spent watching television, whether they experienced feelings such as loneliness, boredom, restlessness, depression, and happiness, if they felt other people could be trusted, if they felt they had free choice and control over their lives, and if they were satisfied with life overall. Topics covered relating to work include aspects important in a job, pride in work, satisfaction with present job and financial situation, and owner/state/employee management of business. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, things in life that were worth sacrificing everything for, opinions on good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were queried regarding closeness among family members, their level of satisfaction with their home life, if they shared the same attitudes toward such things as religion, morality, politics, and sexual mores with their partner and parents, their views on marriage and divorce, and qualities important for a child to learn. In the final section on social issues, areas covered include the respondent's interest in politics, opinion of various forms of political action, self-placement on a political left/right scale and party identification, the most important aims for their country, alco-

hol and alcoholism, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they felt divorce, abortion, suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, and other such actions were ever justified. Background information on individuals includes age, sex, marital status, household composition, employment, trade union membership, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: The populations of 22 societies: France, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Hungary, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Soviet Union, Iceland, and Finland. SAMPLING: Representative national samples. NOTE: The data contain two weight variables, either of which must be used in any analysis. The number of unweighted respondents are: France 1,200, Britain 1,231, Germany 1,305, Italy 1,348, Netherlands 1,221, Denmark 1,182, Belgium 1,145, Spain 2,303, Ireland 1,217, Northern Ireland 312, United States 2,325, Canada 1,254, Japan 1,204, Mexico 1,837, South Africa 1,596, Hungary 1,464, Australia 1,228, Norway 1,246, Sweden 954, Soviet Union 1,262, Iceland 927, Finland 1,003.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 28,764
Variables: 350
Record Length: 407
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DELEGATE SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9217)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the National Democratic Convention of 1988, this survey examines attitudes of the delegates to the convention on a variety of national issues. Major areas of investigation include delegates' views on federal spending issues, taxes, government responsibilities and attention to various social groups, the role of Jesse Jackson, candidate Dukakis's choice of a running mate, the death penalty, and relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Profiles of the delegates include their participa-

tion in Democratic party affairs, elective offices they have held or currently hold, 1984 presidential preference, household financial situation, age, religion, labor union membership, marital status, occupation, education, race, and income. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All delegates to the 1988 Democratic National Convention.
SAMPLING: Random sample of all delegates within two strata: super delegates and regular delegates. The sampling error is plus or minus three percentage points, plus or minus four percentage points for super delegates. NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,059
Variables: 79
Record Length: 95
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Rosenthal, Andrew. "Jackson Runs 1st For the No. 2 Spot." *The New York Times* (July 16, 1988).

Rosenthal, Andrew. "Poll Finds Atlanta Delegates More Liberal Than the Public." *The New York Times* (July 17, 1988).

Documentation: \$3

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DELEGATE SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9218)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the Republican National Convention of 1988, this survey examines attitudes of the delegates to the convention on a variety of national issues. Major areas of investigation include delegates' views on federal spending issues, taxes, government responsibilities and attention to various social groups, abortion, the death penalty, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, George Bush's involvement in the Iran-Contra affair, changes Bush might make in Ronald Reagan's policies, how best to combat the flow of illegal drugs, and Bush's choice of a running mate. Profiles of the delegates include their participation in Republican party affairs, elective offices they have held or currently hold, 1984 presidential preference, household financial situation, age, religion, labor union membership, marital status, occupation, education, race, and income. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All delegates to the 1988 Republican National Convention.
SAMPLING: Random sample. The sampling error is plus or minus three percentage points.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 739
Variables: 85
Record Length: 101
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Berke, Richard L. "Poll Finds Dole and Kemp Favored for No. 2 Post." *The New York Times* (August 3, 1988).

Oreskes, Michael. "Convention, A Conservative Gathering." *The New York Times* (August 14, 1988).

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)

SUMMARY: NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1988 is the fifth in a series of data collection efforts aimed at studying the nation's locally administered jails. For purposes of this data collection, a jail was defined as a confinement facility intended for holding adults and in some cases juveniles pending adjudication or having sentences of a year or less. Jails were further defined as being administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Also included in this collection are six jails that are now privately operated under contract for local governments. Variables include information on jail population by legal status, age, and sex of prisoners, maximum sentence, admissions and releases, available services, structure and capacity, expenditure, and employment. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All locally administered jails in the United States.

NOTE: The mailing list used for the census was derived from the American Correctional Association Directory of Justice Agencies, publications such as AMERICAN JAILS, telephone calls to large metropolitan jail systems (e.g., New York City), state jail inspection bureaus, and newspaper articles. Following the initial mailout to 3,448 facilities, 44 jails were added and 176 deleted according to the criteria for inclusion, leaving a total of 3,316 facilities in 44

states. Excluded from the census were federal or state administered facilities including the combined jail-person systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 3,316
 Variables: 575
 Record Length: 1,477
 Records Per Case: 23

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8918)

SUMMARY: In 1983 the National Prisoners Statistics program on admission and release (NPS) and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). The NCRP evolved from the need to improve and consolidate data on corrections at the national level. Its objective was to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. A total of 40 states reported in 1985, an increase from the 30 that reported in 1983 and the 34 that reported in 1984. In addition to the states reporting, the Federal Prison System and the California Youth Authority also began reporting in 1984. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1985. Variables include incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served. Background information on individuals includes year of birth, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: All people incarcerated in state prisons in 1985.

NOTE: The records for Florida data could not be verified as valid at time of release.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Prisoner Admissions
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 223,579
 Variables: 103
 Record Length: 359
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Parole Releases
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 96,637
 Variables: 103
 Record Length: 359
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1987: ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND VERMONT (ICPSR 9287)

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

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

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

Part 2: Prison Releases
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 195,071
 Variables: 103
 Record Length: 359
 Records Per Case: 1

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 642,127
 Variables: 60
 Record Length: 152
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Ted Robert Gurr

POLITY II: POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND REGIME CHANGE, 1800-1986 (ICPSR 9263)

SUMMARY: Carried out under the auspices of the Data Development for International Research (DDIR) project, POLITY II was designed to develop longitudinal indicators of political structures and regime change. This file encompasses most member states of the international system from 1800 to 1986 and consists of annual codings of regimes' structural characteristics, institutional changes, and the directionality of changes on underlying dimensions of democracy, autocracy, and power concentration. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Annual observations from 1800 to 1986 of 20 historical countries and 132 contemporary countries encompassing virtually all independent countries with populations of one million or more in the 1980s. **NOTE:** This collection succeeds an earlier study by the principal investigator and Erica Gurr titled POLITY DATA: PERSISTENCE AND CHANGE IN POLITICAL SYSTEMS, 1800-1971 (ICPSR 5010). Each case represents a country-year observation. The data contain blanks and other nonnumeric codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Copies of pre-publication papers using the POLITY II dataset should be sent to the authors of the related publication cited below.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image and SPSSx Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 12,459
 Variables: 54
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 4

Part 2: SPSSx Export File
 Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Curr, Ted R., Keith Jagers, and Will H. Moore. "The Transformation of the Western State: The Growth of Democracy, Autocracy, and State Power since 1800." *STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT* (forthcoming).

Documentation: \$4

Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR PROJECT, 1929-1985 (ICPSR 9286)

SUMMARY: This data collection was produced as part of the International Crisis Behavior Project, a research effort aimed at investigating twentieth century interstate crises and the behavior of states under externally generated stress. To this end, the data describe the sources, processes, and outcomes of all military-security crises involving states occurring over a 56-year period. Data were collected at both the micro/state actor level and the macro/international system level. At the macro level, seven dimensions of crisis were measured: crisis setting, crisis breakpoint-exitpoint, crisis management technique, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, crisis outcome, and crisis severity. Additional macro-level variables indicate various aspects of geography, polarity, system level, conflict type, power discrepancy, and involvement by powers. At the state actor level, variables measuring five dimensions of crisis were compiled: crisis trigger, state actor behavior, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, and crisis outcome. Additional micro-level variables indicate the role of war in each crisis. Others measure several kinds of state attributes: age, territory, regime characteristics, state capability, state values, and social, economic, and political conditions. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Part 1: All international crises occurring between January 1, 1929 and December 31, 1985 characterized by the following two conditions: (1) a distortion in the type and an increase in the intensity of disruptive interactions between two or more adversaries, with an accompanying high probability of military hostilities, or, during a war, an adverse change in the military balance, and (2) a challenge to the existing structure of an international system (global, dominant, or subsystem) posed by the higher-than-normal conflictual interac-

tions. Part 2: All foreign policy crises experienced by states due to their involvement in the international crises defined above. The principal investigators define a foreign policy crisis as a situation in which three conditions, deriving from a change in a state's external or internal environment, are perceived by the highest level decision-makers of the state: (1) a threat to basic values, (2) an awareness of finite time for response to the external threat to basic values, and (3) a high probability of involvement in military hostilities.

NOTE: The two parts of this collection are linked by common identification numbers. The unit of observation for Part 1, which contains the macro-level data, is the international crisis. The unit of observation for Part 2, which contains the micro-level data, is the foreign policy crisis experienced by a state. In all, the data cover 323 international crises involving 698 state actors. Both parts include nonnumeric data.

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

Part 1: ICB1: International Crises	Part 2: ICB2: Foreign Policy Crises
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 323	Cases: 698
Variables: 64	Variables: 85
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 4

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Brecher, Michael, Jonathan Wilkenfeld, and Sheila Moser. *CRISES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: VOL. I - HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL CRISES*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1988.

Wilkenfeld, Jonathan, Michael Brecher, and Sheila Moser. *CRISES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: VOL. II - HANDBOOK OF FOREIGN POLICY CRISES*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1988.

Brecher, Michael, and Jonathan Wilkenfeld. *CRISES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: VOL. III - CRISIS, CONFLICT AND WAR*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1989.

Documentation: \$5

World Bank. International Economics Department

WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1987 (ICPSR 9300)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains economic and social indicators for 136 countries. Included are economic variables such

as gross national product, gross domestic product, value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services, value of imports and exports, private consumption, government consumption, gross national savings, gross domestic savings, government deficit or surplus, net direct foreign investment, repayments of long-term loans, public long-term debt, international reserves excluding gold, and gold holdings at London market price. Many variables are expressed both in terms of current prices and in terms of constant 1980 prices. Demographic and social variables include population, total fertility rate, crude birth rate, life expectancy at birth, food production per capita, percent of labor force in agriculture, percent of labor force that is female, and primary and secondary school enrollment rates. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: This collection updates two previous collections, *WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1981 (ICPSR 8197)* and *WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1960-1986 (ICPSR 8947)*. While the current dataset is the most recently revised and updated version of these data, it may not include all variables presented in earlier collections. Therefore, the earlier versions of the data are being retained in the ICPSR holdings.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,167
Variables: approx. 118
Record Length: 832
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

American Medical Association Education and Research Foundation

PRACTICE PATTERNS OF YOUNG PHYSICIANS, 1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9277)

SUMMARY: This two-part data collection consists of the responses of physicians to surveys concerning current practice pat-

terns. Part 1, the Young Physicians Survey, supplies data on several major topic areas including respondent's perceptions of the future of medicine, current practice arrangements, career choice, family background, patient care activities, and current income and expenses. Within these broad topic headings, respondents were queried about their views on the malpractice situation, the number and type of current practices, and whether they had faculty appointments at medical schools. Respondents were asked to classify their employment arrangements as solo or group practice, HMO, hospital, medical school, a university or college, or state, local or federal government. In addition, physicians were asked about the relationship of their various practices to underserved or other vulnerable groups such as Medicaid, Medicare, black, Hispanic, uninsured, and disabled patients. Questions concerning standard office fees, fees charged for specific procedures, patient loads, and practice satisfaction also were asked in the survey. The number of hours the respondent spent with patients in a variety of settings such as the office, emergency rooms, outpatient clinics, and operating, labor, or delivery rooms were obtained by the survey as well. Personal and demographic characteristics such as marital status, race, year of birth, number and ages of children, and parents' education and incomes were gathered for each doctor. Part 2 of this data collection, the Socioeconomic Monitoring System Study, is a biannual survey of non-federal physicians conducted by the American Medical Association. This survey collects data on areas such as income, expenses, hours worked, employment status, patient visits, and performance of various procedures and associated fees. This file is provided for those who might wish to do comparative analysis of young, prime, and senior physicians. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Population of all physicians less than 40 years of age who had been out of their residencies for at least one year but less than six complete years.

SAMPLING: A simple random sample of 9,260 physicians in addition to a minority oversample of 1,821 black and Hispanic physicians.

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

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

Part 1: Young Physicians Survey	Part 2: Socioeconomic Monitoring System Study
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,865	Cases: 4,014
Variables: 684	Variables: 83
Record Length: 2,347	Record Length: 450
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Olson, Lorayn. "Influences on Employment Decisions on Priorities of Young Physicians" in Levy and Lopata (eds.), *CURRENT RESEARCH ON OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, Inc., forthcoming.

Wilke, Richard J., William D. Marder, Philip R. Kletke, John D. Loft, and Mary Lou S. White. "Early Professional Development." Submitted for publication to the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION*.

Wilke, Richard J. "Measuring Physician Satisfaction" (Project Report). Chicago: American Medical Association, 1989.

Documentation: \$19

Karen Davis, of The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISPANIC ELDERLY PEOPLE, 1988 (ICPSR 9289)

SUMMARY: This survey, conducted as an extension of the 1986 National Survey on Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone (NSPFEALA), was designed to investigate specific problems of the elderly in order to gain a better understanding of the economic, health, and social status of this group. The survey focused on many of the same issues investigated by the NSPFEALA to allow comparisons between Hispanic elderly and the elderly population as a whole. Respondents were given their choice of English or Spanish as the interview language. Elderly Hispanics were asked if they had serious problems with family relationships, loneliness, anxiety, care of a sick spouse or relative, paying for medical bills, having enough money to live on, or dependence on others. In the same vein, respondents were asked if they had disabilities that affected their daily activities such as bathing, dressing, walking, eating, and shopping, and who, if necessary, helped them to perform these functions. Respondents also were asked if they were generally satisfied with their lives and if they

felt excited, restless, proud, pleased, bored, depressed, optimistic, or upset during the few weeks preceding the interview. In addition, the survey inquired about willingness to accept various changes in Social Security benefits and taxation and also queried respondents about their living arrangements (actual and preferred), social networks, general health, doctor visits, and hospital stays during the last 12 months, coverage by and utilization of social programs and services, income and sources of income, fluency in English and Spanish, current and past employment, usual means of transportation, home ownership, ancestry, country of birth, year of immigration, religion, education, number of living children, age, sex, and marital status. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons of Hispanic origin or descent age 65 years or older residing in households within the United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. Sampling was restricted to telephone exchanges with 30 percent or more Hispanics. Sample sizes for the four target Hispanic subgroups were Mexican-Americans - 937, Puerto Rican-Americans - 368, Cuban-Americans - 714, and other Hispanics - 280.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and other nonnumeric codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,299
Variables: approx. 382
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 8

RELATED PUBLICATION:

The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone. "Poverty and Poor Health Among Elderly Hispanic Americans." New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1989.

Documentation: \$10

National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT (ICPSR 9280)

SUMMARY: This survey was designed to yield national estimates of the use of and expenditures for care during 1987 by persons who resided in nursing homes or facilities for the mentally retarded. The Facility

Questionnaire was completed by administrators of 1,501 participating facilities (810 nursing homes and 691 facilities for the mentally retarded). Data records contain bed size, type of ownership, facility certification, services routinely provided, average cost, and other information. Weights, which must be used to generate nationally representative facility-level estimates, are provided. The Baseline Questionnaire file contains data collected from institutional caregivers and next of kin of 6,965 randomly sampled persons who were living in the sampled facilities on January 1, 1987. Data include sociodemographic information such as age, race, and sex. Information on residences prior to admission, measures of functional limitations and chronic conditions, and the work history of persons in facilities for the mentally retarded also is provided. Person-level records can be linked to facility records and include person weights for obtaining national estimates. The documentation file includes an overview of the entire 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES), which is expected to produce 15 files of data. The documentation provides frequencies, questionnaires, and technical information on sample design, weights, and variance estimation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Nursing homes and facilities for the mentally retarded in the United States and their residents.

SAMPLING: Complex multistage stratified sample.

NOTE: Age frequencies for nursing homes: 0-20 years (17), 21-34 years (62), 35-64 years (335), 65-74 years (460), 75-84 years (1,102), 85+ years (1,371). Age frequencies for mental retardation facilities: 0-20 years (411), 21-34 years (1,413), 35-64 years (1,470), 65-74 years (187), 75-84 years (94), 85+ years (43). The data contain dashes (-) and blank codes. ICPSR currently distributes the INVENTORY OF LONG-TERM CARE PLACES (ICPSR 9169), which provides the sample frame for NMES.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility Questionnaire	Part 2: Baseline Questionnaire on Residents
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,501	Cases: 6,965
Variables: 192	Variables: 347
Record Length: 552	Record Length: 1,758
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Documentation
Record Length: 98

Documentation: \$19

Jan Faber

ANNUAL DATA ON NINE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY CHARACTERISTICS OF 78 NATIONS (SIRE NATDAT), 1948-1983 (ICPSR 9273)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains annual figures on several macroeconomic and military indicators for 78 countries independent since 1948. For each year from 1948 through 1983 data were obtained for each country on these key characteristics: total exports, total imports, government revenues, government expenditures, capital formation, defense expenditures, gross national product, population, and total military personnel. These variables permit an analysis of the relations among European nations as well as relations between European nations and other nations of the world. The U.S. Consumer Price Index (in 1975 United States dollars) and the exchange rate (value of one United States dollar in the national currency at current prices) are supplied as well. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Seventy-five nations that have been independent since 1948. Additionally, Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea are included (they became independent in 1949).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,808
Variables: 13
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

National Center for State Courts. *Court Statistics Project*

STATE COURT STATISTICS, 1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9266)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides comparable measures of state appellate and trial court caseloads by type of case for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Court caseloads are tabulated according to generic reporting categories developed by the Court Statistics and Technology Committee of the Conference of State Court Administrators. These categories describe differences in the unit of count and the point of count when compiling each court's caseload. Major areas of

investigation include: (1) case filings in state appellate and trial courts, (2) case dispositions in state appellate and trial courts, and (3) appellate opinions. Within each of these areas of investigation, cases are separated by main case type. Types include civil cases, capital punishment cases, other criminal cases, juvenile cases, administrative agency appeals, and several other types. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: State appellate and trial court cases in the United States.

NOTE: Both parts of this collection contain alphabets. SPSS/PC+ Control Cards accompany each file.

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

Part 1: Appellate Court Data	Part 2: Trial Court Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 94	Cases: 183
Variables: 190	Variables: 182
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10	Records Per Case: 13

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for State Courts. *Court Statistics Project. "State Court Caseload Statistics: Report 1987."* Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1989 (Publication No. R-109).

Documentation: \$4

Susan Martin

IMPROVING EVIDENCE COLLECTION THROUGH POLICE-PROSECUTOR COORDINATION IN BALTIMORE, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9290)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to investigate the effects of changes in police evidence procedures and the effects of providing feedback to officers on felony case charge reductions or dismissals due to evidentiary problems. The data were designed to permit an assessment of the effectiveness of two experimental police evidence collection programs implemented on April 1, 1985. One of these was an investigative and post-arrest procedural guide. The other was an individualized feedback report prepared by prosecutors for police officers. The officer file includes information on each officer's sex and race, length of police service, and assignment changes during the study period.

Data on the offender and the case files include time of arrest, information on arresting officer, original investigating officer and principal investigating officer, offense and victim characteristics, arrestee characteristics, available evidence, case processing information, and arrestee's criminal history. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All police officers in the Baltimore County Police Department and all felonies committed between April 1, 1984 and November 30, 1985 in Baltimore County, Maryland.

SAMPLING: The sample for the officer file consisted of all police officers on patrol in four shifts in the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Baltimore County Police Department during the period April 1, 1984 through November 30, 1985. The target population was all felony cases (except homicide, rape/other sex offenses, and child abuse) from police and prosecutor records for the time period April 1, 1984 through November 30, 1984 and April 1, 1985 through November 30, 1985.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality police officer badge numbers were replaced with unique identifiers in each of the files. Data on the individualized feedback report should not be used for purposes of analysis due to problems in implementing this portion of the study.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Officer Data	Part 2: Offender Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 501	Cases: 1,440
Variables: 24	Variables: 85
Record Length: 78	Record Length: 235
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Case Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,622
Variables: 85
Record Length: 235
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Martin, Susan. IMPROVING EVIDENCE COLLECTION THROUGH POLICE-PROSECUTOR COORDINATION. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Documentation: \$3

Frank S. Pearson

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY, 1983-1986 (ICPSR 9291)

SUMMARY: These data evaluate the New Jersey Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), a program implemented by the New Jersey Department of Corrections in 1983-1986. The central premise of ISP is that certain felony offenders sentenced to prison can be resentenced to a program of intensive supervision in which they are successfully supervised in the community. The data collection evaluates the impact of ISP on recidivism rates, prison space availability, and cost effectiveness and also assesses the opinions of criminal justice professionals toward the program. In the first file data collected on four types of sentenced felons include education, psychological condition, financial status, substance abuse, prior and follow-up criminal records, earning and payment records, sentence and correctional histories, and case characteristics including sentences, offenses, and other dispositions. The second file presents data on type of criminal justice professional interviewed, opinion scale scores on aspects of ISP, and suggestions for ISP. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All sentenced felons in New Jersey from 1983 to 1985, and criminal justice professionals in New Jersey.

SAMPLING: A computer program for random sampling was used to select both ISP experimental groups and members of a comparison/control group. A purposive sampling of criminal justice professionals was used to select persons who had knowledge of the ISP program.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Felons	Part 2: Survey
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 1,990	Cases: 60
Variables: 167	Variables: 1
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 6	Records Per Case: 11

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pearson, Frank S. RESEARCH ON NEW JERSEY'S INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM. Washington, DC: Unpublished report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Documentation: \$4

Mary J. Mande

VALIDATION OF THE RAND SELECTIVE INCAPACITATION SURVEY AND THE IOWA RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE IN COLORADO, 1982 AND 1986 (ICPSR 9292)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to replicate the Rand Selective Incapacitation Survey and the Iowa Risk Assessment Scale using a group of Colorado offenders. The Iowa model provides two assessments of offender risk: (1) a measure of general risk to society and (2) a measure of the risk of new violence. The Iowa dataset includes crime information from defendants' self-reports and from official crime records. Both files contain important self-report items such as perceived probability of being caught, weapon used in the offense committed, months free on the street during the reference period, and detailed activity description during the free period. Other items covered include employment history, plans, reasons for committing the crime, and attitudes toward life, law, prisons, and police. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Incoming male inmates and released inmates in Colorado.

SAMPLING: The sample for replicating the Rand study was an incoming cohort of 313 males sentenced to the Colorado Department of Corrections in 1986. Inmates housed at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit were selected first from an alphabetical list and later by location of cell block. Inmates backlogged at county jails were systematically selected from a list. The sample for validation of the Iowa model was selected from all inmates released from prison in 1982 who had been sentenced in the districts of Denver, Jefferson, El Paso, or Mesa. These districts were selected because of their well-maintained criminal records.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Rand Data	Part 2: Iowa Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 313	Cases: 1,069
Variables: 584	Variables: 157
Record Length: 931	Record Length: 129
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 4

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Mande, Mary J., and Kim English. ESTIMATING INDIVIDUAL OFFENDING RATES IN COLORADO. Washington, DC: Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Mande, Mary J., and Kim English. **VALIDATION OF THE IOWA ASSESSMENT SCALE ON A 1982 RELEASE COHORT OF COLORADO INMATES.** Washington, DC: Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Documentation: \$4

Richard R. Bennett

CORRELATES OF CRIME: A STUDY OF 52 NATIONS, 1960-1984 (ICPSR 9258)

SUMMARY: This collection contains data on crime and on relevant social, economic, and political measures hypothesized to be related to crime for 52 nations over a 25-year period. These time-series data are divided into five substantive areas: offense, offender, and national social, political, and economic data. Nations included in the collection were drawn from seven major regions of the world. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All nations in the world.
SAMPLING: This is not a random sample, but the 52 nations in the collection were drawn from the seven major regions of the world and represent a wide range of levels of development, types of economy, political environments, and criminal justice system structures. Three criteria for selecting the sample were employed: (1) the nation had to be a member of INTERPOL between the years 1960 and 1984, (2) the nation had to report crime data to the Secretariat of INTERPOL between the years 1960 and 1984, and (3) the nation could skip no more than three of INTERPOL's two-year crime data reporting periods.

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

Part 1: United States to Kenya Data	Part 2: Tanzania to Fiji Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26	Cases: 26
Variables: 63	Variables: 63
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 150	Records Per Case: 150

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bennett, Richard R., and Louise Shelley. "Criminalite et Developpement Economique: Une Analyse Internationale Longitudinale." *ANNALES DE VACRES-SON* 22 (1985), 13-31.

Simon, Rita J., and Sandra Baxter. "Women and Violent Crime." **VIOLENT CRIME.** Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1989.

Documentation: \$4

Abt Associates, Inc.

FEDERAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROGRAM DATA, 1978-1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9296)

SUMMARY: Data in this collection examine the processing of federal offenders. The Docket and Reporting System files include information on suspects in investigative matters that took an hour or more of a United States attorney's time with one of the following outcomes: (1) the United States attorney declined to prosecute, (2) the case was filed in federal district court, or (3) the matter was disposed by a United States magistrate. Codes for each disposition and change of status are also provided. The Cases Terminated files contain information about defendants in criminal cases filed in the United States federal district court and terminated in the calendar year indicated. Defendants in criminal cases may either be individuals or corporations, and there is one record for each defendant in each case terminated. Data on court proceedings, date the case was filed, date the case was terminated, most serious charge, and reason for termination are included. The Pretrial Services Data present variables on the circuit, district, and office where the defendant was charged, type of action, year of birth and sex of the defendant, major offense charge, and results of initial and detention hearings. The Parole Decisions Data contain information from various parole hearings such as court date, appeal action, reopening decision, sentence, severity, offense, and race and ethnicity of the defendant. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: For the Docket and Reporting System Data files the universe is all suspects in federal offenses on whose cases the United States Attorney spent one hour or more. For the Pretrial Services Data the universe is all federal arrestees interviewed for or granted pretrial release. For the Parole Decisions Data the universe is all offenders convicted, sentenced to prison, and eligible for parole. Offenders with prison sentences shorter than one year are not eligible for parole.

NOTE: For users who wish to follow particular defendants as they progress through various federal agencies, a match index file is included. To track particular defendants,

one must match records from two or more data files. The match index file contains the sequential record numbers and case identification numbers for all individual cases. The codebook provides further information on using the match file with SAS and SPSSx commercial software packages.

RESTRICTIONS: Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 data files + SAS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-3: Federal Cases Terminated, 1984-1986	Parts 4-7: Federal Docket and Reporting System Data, 1983-1985
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 50,795 to 55,687 per part	Cases: 49,220 to 181,443 per part
Variables: 49	Variables: 85
Record Length: 142	Record Length: 340
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 8: Federal Pretrial Services Data, 1983-1986	Part 9: Federal Parole Decisions Data, 1978-1986
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 101,831	Cases: 259,191
Variables: 203	Variables: 43
Record Length: 444	Record Length: 158
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Match Index File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 241,009
Variables: 9
Record Length: 29
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **FEDERAL CRIMINAL CASES, 1980-87: FEDERAL OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS.** Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1989.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION: THE BAIL REFORM ACT OF 1984.** Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, February 1988.

Documentation: \$10

Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and Marvin E. Wolfgang

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT II: PHILADELPHIA, 1958-1986 (ICPSR 9293)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to follow a birth cohort born in Philadelphia during 1958 with a special focus on delinquent activities as children

and as adults. The collection includes a file that offers basic demographic information on each cohort member such as sex, race, date of birth, church membership, age, and socioeconomic status. In addition, two files supply offense data, one pertaining to offenses committed while a juvenile and the other detailing offenses as an adult. Variables include most serious offense, police disposition, location of crime, reason for police response, complainant's sex, age, and race, type of victimization, date of offense, number of victims, average age of victims, number of victims killed or hospitalized, property loss, weapon involvement, and final court disposition. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All children born in Philadelphia during 1958.

NOTE: When using the file on juvenile offenses, users should exclude from analyses any records of offenses committed when the offender was over 17 years of age. All records included in the juvenile file represent police contacts. Only a subset of these cases represents true offenses or violations of the Pennsylvania Crime Code. The variable EVENTYPE distinguishes between true offenses and cases that are police contacts only. The crime code fields can also be used to distinguish true offense charges from charges that represent police contacts only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Demographic Cohort Data	Part 2: Juvenile Offense Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27,160	Cases: 19,145
Variables: 28	Variables: 96
Record Length: 84	Record Length: 225
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Adult Offense Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,057
Variables: 109
Record Length: 252
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1974 (ICPSR 9281)

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 per-

sonal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to fertility and birth expectations are included in this file. Data are presented for females ages 14 to 59 on marital status, date of first marriage, number of children ever born, and date of birth of the most recent child born. Currently married females ages 14 to 40 also were queried regarding the number of additional children they expect to have within the next five years. CLASS IV

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 109,818
Variables: approx. 220
Record Length: 480
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1976 (ICPSR 9282)

SUMMARY: This survey gathered information on labor force activity, fertility, birth expectations, and other personal characteristics including age, sex, race, marital status, family income, type of dwelling unit, veteran status, relationship to the head of the household, education, and Spanish origin. The following labor force characteristics of employed persons are reported for the week immediately preceding the survey: occupation, industry, total number of hours worked, overtime hours worked, reasons for working less than 35 hours, reasons causing temporary absence from work, the number of work hours missed because of temporary absence, and whether or not wages or salary were received for the hours missed. Labor force characteristics of unemployed persons include the date, occupation, and industry of the job last held, methods used to search for a job during the last four weeks, reasons why a job was sought, the number of weeks spent looking for a job, and whether a full-time or a part-time job was sought. Work-related information on persons not in the

labor force includes reasons for not looking for work, reasons for leaving the last job, length of time since a job was last sought, whether or not a job was desired at the time of the survey, and whether or not the individual intended to seek a job during the next 12 months. Questions on birth expectations asked married but not separated women 14 to 39 years old and widowed, divorced, separated, or never married women 18 to 34 years old how many additional children they expected to have during their lifetime and within the next five years. The survey also collected the following information on never married females ages 18 to 59 and ever married females ages 14 to 59: year and month of first marriage, number of children ever born, month and year in which the most recent child was born, number of children less than five years of age, and number of own children living in the household. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilians ages 14 and over residing in households within the United States.

SAMPLING: Area probability sample of households.

NOTE: The data contain alphabetic and other nonnumeric codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 109,173
Variables: approx. 211
Record Length: 480
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1977 (ICPSR 9283)

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 birth history, birth expectations, and child care arrangements are included in this file. Data on birth history were collected for unmarried women ages 18-49 and for married women ages 14-49 and include variables such as total number of children ever born, dates of birth of the

first and most recent child, and date of first marriage. Questions on birth expectations, asked of unmarried women ages 18-44 and currently married women ages 14-44, included number of children they expect to have and ages of all children living in the household. Currently married women were asked the number of children they expect to have within the next five years and when they expected their first/next child to be born within the next five years. Questions on child care arrangements were asked of all currently employed women ages 18-44 with a child under the age of five living in the household. Data are provided on child care arrangements for the two youngest children and include items such as whether regular day care arrangements are made, location of day care facility, who provides and pays for care, and types of activities occupying the mother while day care is provided. Respondents also were asked whether they would work more hours or have more children if they could make additional child care arrangements at a reasonable cost. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons 14 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. **SAMPLING:** A probability sample consisting of approximately 66,000 households was selected to represent the universe.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 129,402
Variables: approx. 265
Record Length: 600
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

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

COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES (EXPERIMENTAL) BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE: 1980-1985 (ICPSR 9294)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains county population estimates for July 1, 1980 through 1985. Estimates are provided by age (18 age groups), sex, and race (white, black, and other races). These estimates make full use of 1980 Census data on gross in- and out-migration for counties. The data are considered experimental, and replace estimates labeled "provisional." **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States. **NOTE:** These data were prepared by the Bureau of the Census, in fulfillment of a contract with the National Cancer Institute,

for the purpose of analyzing indices of cancer mortality. Users are reminded that these data are considered experimental, and that evaluation of these estimates is incomplete at this time. There are special problems related to the estimates for a few states and counties. The Census Bureau requests that all users see Attachment 3 in the codebook for a statement regarding usage of the data. Because the data were originally prepared for the National Cancer Institute (NCI) they are sometimes referred to by that name.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,136
Variables: approx. 650
Record Length: 3,906
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. **CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-23, NO. 103.** "Methodology for Experimental Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, and Sex: July 1, 1975." Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, Data User Services Division, n.d.

Documentation: \$3

Alan Booth, et al.

MARITAL INSTABILITY OVER THE LIFE COURSE, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9200)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to identify the causes of marital instability throughout the life course. The principal investigators were interested in exploring how factors such as economic resources, wife's employment, presence of children, marital satisfaction, life goals, and health relate to divorce, permanent separation, and other actions intended to dissolve a marriage. Background variables on respondents include age, sex, educational attainment, marital status and history, number of children, religious affiliation, and income level. Information also is supplied on relationship with in-laws, size of home, parents' employment, use of free time, club membership, child care arrangements, and responsibility for chores. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All 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.

NOTE: ICPSR distributes a companion study to this collection titled **FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND MARITAL INSTABILITY, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9199).**

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

Part 1: Raw Data File	Part 2: Variable Format List
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 2,033	
Variables: 494	
Record Length: 1,948	
Records Per Case: 1	
Part 3: SPSSx Export File	
Record Length: 80	

Documentation: \$10

Nathan Caplan and John K. Whitmore

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STUDY, 1982 (ICPSR 8454)

SUMMARY: This survey gauged the economic and social status of Southeast Asian refugees who arrived in the United States after September 1978, a group generally known as the "Boat People." Special emphasis was placed on investigating how these refugees adapted to life in the United States and achieved economic self-sufficiency. The survey asked about educational and occupational backgrounds, household composition, family size, secondary migration after arrival in the United States, English proficiency, health problems, health care, insurance coverage, employment, earned income, rent payments, automobile ownership, and the use of government and private programs providing income assistance, vocational training, and other kinds of services. Respondents also were queried about financial setbacks incurred since arrival in the United States, financial support of persons living outside the household, membership in clubs and associations, problems faced in adjusting to life in the United States, degree of satisfaction with housing, neighborhood, services received, life as a whole, and perceptions about prospects for the future. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese, and Lao refugees who arrived in the United States after September 1978.

SAMPLING: Probability sample of Southeast Asian refugee households in Boston, Chicago, Houston, Seattle, and Orange County, California. Sampling included area

probability samples and probability sampling from administrative lists.

NOTE: The data are organized into three levels of hierarchy: (1) households, (2) families, and (3) individuals. In all, the data cover 6,775 members of 2,493 families residing in 1,384 households, for a total of 10,652 records of all types. Of the 6,775 family members 1,384 are respondents, 2,776 other adults, and 2,615 children. Level 1 contains 494 variables and has one record per household. Level 2 contains 63 variables and has one record per family. Level 3 has a single record for each individual. It contains 308 variables for respondents, 309 for other adults, and 21 for children. The data are blocked using a fixed logical record length of 941. Records with fewer characters of actual data are padded with blanks.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 941

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Caplan, Nathan, John K. Whitmore, and Quang L. Bui. *SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STUDY: FINAL REPORT*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1985.

Caplan, Nathan, et al. "Economic Self-Sufficiency Among Recently Arrived Refugees from Southeast Asia." *ECONOMIC OUTLOOK*, U.S.A. 12(3), 60-63.

Caplan, Nathan, John K. Whitmore, and Marcella H. Choy. *THE BOAT PEOPLE AND ACHIEVEMENT IN AMERICA: A STUDY OF FAMILY LIFE, HARD WORK AND CULTURAL VALUES*. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1989.

Documentation: \$38

Thomas C. Owen

RUSCORP: A DATABASE OF CORPORATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, 1700-1914 (ICPSR 9142)

SUMMARY: The RUSCORP database is a body of machine-readable information illuminating the rise of capitalist institutions in tsarist Russia. Specifically, it presents profiles of all for-profit corporations founded in the Russian Empire (except in the Grand Duchy of Finland) from the time of Peter the Great to the eve of World War I. RUSCORP describes the initial state of these companies at the time of their incorporation as well as their condition in 1869, 1892, 1905 and 1914. Major items covered by the data include the amount of basic capital, the number and price of shares, the loca-

tion of headquarters and main operations, industrial classifications of major economic functions, the citizenship, ethnicity, sex, and social status of founders and managers, and tsarist restrictions regarding the ethnicity or citizenship of stockholders, management, and other key employees. The database also contains brief profiles of all foreign corporations operating in the Russian Empire in 1914. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All for-profit corporations founded in the Russian Empire (except in the Grand Duchy of Finland) during 1700-1913, at the time of their incorporation, and in 1869, 1892, 1905 and 1914, plus all foreign corporations operating in the Russian Empire in 1914.

SAMPLING: Complete enumeration, subject to gaps in the tsarist sources.

NOTE: Parts 1-49 are components of a relational database linked by common identification variables. Parts 1-26 contain information on 4,539 corporations founded under the tsarist regime from 1700 to the end of 1913. Parts 27-39 contain information on the 14,245 founders of the corporations described in parts 1-26. Parts 40-43 describe the 191, 584, 1,336 and 2,118 Russian corporations surviving to 1869, 1892, 1905 and 1914, respectively. Parts 44 and 46 contain information on 5,224 managers of the 1,336 corporations described in Part 42. Parts 45 and 47-49 contain information on 8,001 managers of the 2,118 corporations described in Part 43. Part 50 describes the 262 foreign corporations operating in the Russian Empire in 1914. The data contain alphabetic and other nonnumeric codes, including some special nonnumeric characters, e.g., square brackets, which may not print out as expected at some installations.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: FLA1700: Master File, 1700-1860
Part 2: FLA1861: Master File, 1861-1870
Part 3: FLA1871: Master File, 1871-1880
Part 4: FLA1881: Master File, 1881-1890
Part 5: FLA1891: Master File, 1891-1895
Part 6: FLA1896: Master File, 1896-1898
Part 7: FLA1899: Master File, 1899-1900
Part 8: FLA1901: Master File, 1901-1905
Part 9: FLA1906: Master File, 1906-1908
Part 10: FLA1909: Master File, 1909-1910
Part 11: FLA1911: Master File, 1911
Part 12: FLA1912: Master File, 1912
Part 13: FLA1913: Master File, 1913
Part 14: FLB1700: Characteristics of Corporations, 1700-1860
Part 15: FLB1861: Characteristics of Corporations, 1861-1870
Part 16: FLB1871: Characteristics of Corporations, 1871-1880
Part 17: FLB1881: Characteristics of Corporations, 1881-1890

Part 18: FLB1891: Characteristics of Corporations, 1891-1895
Part 19: FLB1896: Characteristics of Corporations, 1896-1898
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Part 39: FLC1913: Characteristics of Founders, 1913
Part 40: FLD1869: Corporations in 1869
Part 41: FLD1892: Corporations in 1892
Part 42: FLD1905: Corporations in 1905
Part 43: FLD1914: Corporations in 1914
Part 44: FLEA1905: Corporate Managers in 1905, Part A
Part 45: FLEA1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part A
Part 46: FLEB1905: Corporate Managers in 1905, Part B
Part 47: FLEB1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part B
Part 48: FLEC1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part C
Part 49: FLED1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part D
Part 50: FLF1914: Foreign Corporations in 1914

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 133 to 2,790 per part
Variables: 7 to 21 per part
Record Length: 250
Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part

Documentation: \$7

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

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP)
1985 PANEL (ICPSR 9176)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Wave II Rectangular, Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module, and Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

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

Part 3: Wave II Rectangular Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 28,900 Variables: approx. 890 Record Length: 5,464 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Data Dictionary for Wave II Rectan- gular File Record Length: 60
---	---

Part 5: Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,334 Variables: approx. 931 Record Length: 6,400 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Data Dictionary for Wave III Rectan- gular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60
--	---

Part 7: Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 33,574 Record Length: 60 Variables: approx. 890 Record Length: 6,432 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Data Dictionary for Wave IV Rectan- gular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60
--	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

James N. Morgan

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A Validation Study (Part 6) and accompanying machine-readable codebook have been added to this collection. The Validation Study, conducted in 1983 and 1987, is designed to assess the quality of cross-sectional and over-time economic data from the PSID. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS, and Logical Record Length

Part 6: Validation Study,
Waves XVI and XX (1983 and 1987)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 603
Variables: 514
Record Length: 1,427
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$11 (Part 6)

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for an additional 15 states have been added to complete the collection of general election returns from 1968 through 1986. These states are: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. CLASS I

NOTE: The third edition of this dataset contains general election returns from 1968 through 1986 for all 50 states.

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

Part 1: Candidate and Constituency Statistics Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 123,903 Variables: 31 Record Length: 147 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Base (or "Raw") Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 331,425 Variables: 17 Record Length: 88 Records Per Case: 1
--	--

Parts 3-12: County-Level Data
for 1968-1986 (even years)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,143
Variables: 89 to 129 per part
Record Length: 88 to 883 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

*World Bank. Debt and International
Finance Division*

**WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1987
(ICPSR 8313)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data have been revised and updated through 1987. CLASS IV

NOTE: Data are expressed in United States dollars.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,103
Variables: 208
Record Length: 212
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

*Paul R. Hagner, John C. Pierce, and
Kathleen Knight*

**CONTENT CODINGS OF LEVEL OF
POLITICAL CONCEPTUALIZATION,
1956-1988 [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 8151)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the 1988 American National Election Study respondents have been added to this collection as Part 9. CLASS IV

NOTE: These data are most useful when merged with the main election study files (ICPSR numbers 7214, 7216, 7235, 7281, 7010, 7381, 7763, 8298, and 9196).

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

Part 9: 1988 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,040
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

1990 ICPSR Summer Program

First Session

(July 2 - 27)

Lectures

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

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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
Alternative Methods of Statistical Inference:
(Maximum Likelihood, Robust Regression, Bayesian Statistics)

One-Week Workshops

(Tentative Dates)

Logit and Log-linear Models (June 18-22)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
(June 11-15)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 2-6)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (July 9-13)
Network Analysis (July 23-27)
Artificial Intelligence in the Social Sciences
(August 6-10)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
Information (July 30-August 3)
Regression Diagnostics (June 25-29)

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
American Electoral Research

*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:
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The Census Bureau has compiled a complete set of User Notes for all waves of the SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1985 PANEL (ICPSR 9176). ICPSR will supply users of any wave of the 1985 Panel with a copy of this volume of User Notes. Those who have already received Wave I of the 1985 Panel should contact ICPSR in order to receive a copy. Should additional notes be added to this set in the future, users will be notified in the *ICPSR Bulletin*.

The Census Bureau has supplied a new User Note for the CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILES for 1980, 1981, and 1982 (ICPSR 7863, 7535, and 9037). New users of these files will receive this User Note in machine-readable form as well as in the printed codebook. Previous users who wish to have the machine-readable version may request it as Dataset 2. In addition, earlier User Notes that ICPSR did not originally receive for some of these files have been added to codebooks. Users who previously ordered these data should contact ICPSR Member Services for the revised versions of codebooks.

A third volume of documentation for STATE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, 1960-1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR

8281) that was inadvertently omitted in the initial release of this collection, is now available. This volume, which contains copies of the original survey instruments, is distributed in hardcopy form only.

ICPSR has received a documentation change for NATIONAL SURVEY OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, 1986 (ICPSR 8981) by Howard Freeman. The variable, 'NEWSITE,' should have the following codes:

- 1 HMO
- 2 PRIVATE MD OR CLINIC
- 3 HOSPITAL OPD
- 4 ER
- 5 COMMUN.CLINIC

Codebooks for EURO-BAROMETER 27: THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND CANCER, MARCH-MAY 1987 and EURO-BAROMETER 28: RELATIONS WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES AND ENERGY PROBLEMS, NOVEMBER 1987 are now available as printed bound volumes and have been sent to ICPSR Official Representatives. The member price for additional copies of EURO-BAROMETER 27 (ICPSR 8715) is \$15 per volume; EURO-BAROMETER 28 (ICPSR 9082) is \$16 per volume. A \$3 shipping and handling fee can be avoided by prepaying for orders.

February 1990 Vol. X, No. 3

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over twenty-five years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 340 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

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