

The Academic Enterprise in the 21st Century: The Impact of Computing

*The occasion of ICPSR's 1989 Meeting of Official Representatives provided a forum for a discussion of future changes in higher education brought about by computing developments and innovation. Three different, yet complementary, perspectives were offered and the presenters graciously consented to contribute **Bulletin** articles expanding on their themes. Judith Perrolle describes a typical day in the life of a 21st century academic and offers her vision of the kinds of changes—in the quotidian routine as well as in the university infrastructure—that we can expect as a result of the automating of academia. Robert Weber pictures a future in which information and its control and dissemination assume paramount importance as the cost of information increases; with the aid of an exercise for “predicting” the future, he constructs six possible scenarios for the information industry. Finally, Edward Brent discusses the role that artificial intelligence and expert systems may play in academic life of the next century. He outlines their strengths and weaknesses and explores the implications of their use for the human workers who employ them.*

The Automated Intellectual: Faculty Work in the 21st Century

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The Information Crisis of the 21st Century

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Expert Systems in Academia: Assistants or Mentors

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When anticipating the changes in working conditions for university faculty in the next century, it is tempting to focus on the benefits of technological innovation. Yet these innovations will occur in a changing social and organizational context. The automated intellectual will indeed have new tools. But he or she will also experience new social conditions of work. The following fictional day in the life of a 21st century academic illustrates some of the benefits and drawbacks we may expect from automating intellectual work.

8:30 am I arrive at my overheated fifth floor office, open the window, and turn on my scholar's workstation. I send an electronic memo to building maintenance to complain about the temperature and to let them know that the elevator isn't working. In our rush to implement new technologies, budget items for the maintenance and renovation of the university's infrastructure have been reduced. The memo

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The creation and dissemination of information are key roles of colleges and universities. In higher education today, instructional and research computing focuses on applications such as data analysis, visualization of data, image processing, the control of experiments, and discipline-specific applications that teach basic principles. Colleges and universities are also automating library catalogs and providing access to full-text search and retrieval services such as BRS and Dialog. Online data repositories are being created or discussed in several disciplines. Not only is information being distributed electronically, but it is also being created this way. A number of professional societies are now connected to networks such as BITNET and the Internet. Increasingly, journal articles are peer-reviewed electronically, and there are a few pilot projects to publish journals in electronic format only.

As we move into the 21st century, application-centered computing, in

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Expert systems are computer programs that use symbolic representation and reasoning to perform sophisticated tasks once thought possible only for human experts. Of course, if performance were the sole criterion for labeling a program an expert system, many decision support systems, statistical analysis, and spreadsheet programs could be called expert systems. The term “expert system” is generally reserved for systems that achieve expert-level performance using artificial intelligence programming techniques such as symbolic representation, inference, and heuristic search. Expert systems typically employ one or more artificial intelligence strategies for representing and reasoning about knowledge, including IF . . . THEN rules, logic, and frames.

The claim that expert systems can emulate human expert performance raises serious questions about the role such programs might play in the future of academic work. How will expert systems be used? What role(s)

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itself is quickly done with the command:
SEND MAINT HEAT & ELEVATOR.

8:35 am I begin to sort my electronic mail. With the integration of FAX, telephones, videodisc, and e-mail, I receive voice messages mixed with text files and video segments. My department has eliminated two secretarial positions and the university mail room staff has been cut by 90 percent. Most of my mail is junk—solicitations for products and services whose ads have somehow made it past my customized filter program. I am reminded to send my congresswoman an electronic letter in support of her bill to require warning headers on unsolicited commercial transmissions. This is fairly quick because I have a "Dear Congressperson:" form letter. I file items to be saved on my optical disc. The disc itself has become pretty disorganized but my desk has never looked neater. When I get around to it, I'm going to use the optical scanner to put the contents of my filing cabinets on discs and make a little more room in this office.

9:15 am My first class of the day is started by remote video controller. I'm using the same lecture discs as last year because I haven't quite gotten around to updating the material for this introductory course. The enrollment is 800, with several part-time instructors (non-tenure track) to hold discussion sessions and help with the grading. I do one or two live broadcasts per quarter, and usually manage to produce a few new video sessions each year. The university has dealt with declining enrollments by reducing its number of regular faculty and employing a larger number of low salary part-timers. The media services office and the educational computing staff have merged to become one of the university's most important faculty support services—course production.

9:20 am I set my workstation up for a video conference call with the other editors of a professional journal. To do this I have to bring one of the department's two video cameras to my office. When we're all hooked up,

each of us appears in a video window on one another's screens with the manuscript we are discussing displayed in the center.

10:15 am I join my class in progress to take interactive video questions about the lecture materials. More than one hundred students submit questions; I respond to a few during the remainder of the class period. The rest are transferred as video files to the assisting instructors to be answered during the discussion sections.

10:30 am I begin proofreading an article I am about to transmit to a journal. After running the spelling and grammar checkers, I start the automatic reference formatting program. Occasionally it asks me to choose among several items by the same author, but otherwise it types my bibliographic data base by itself in the appropriate format for the journal. One missing item is easily retrieved from the university library's online card catalogue.

10:47 am A window opens on my screen to announce that the university scheduling program has selected this Friday at three for a committee meeting. I have other plans but have forgotten to log them into my schedule. I access my schedule and fill in a lot of nonexistent events for the next few weeks.

11:10 am I transmit my article and turn back to my mail. While scanning the abstracts of incoming journals, I select a few articles to be printed on reusable document sheets. After I read the articles, the document sheets can be electrostatically erased and reused for other temporary information. Even with the advent of high definition screens, I find that too much reading at the terminal gives me a headache.

11:45 am I clip an article from the daily newspaper I bought to read on the subway and put it into the optical scanner. I send the electronic version to a computer bulletin board that my afternoon class uses to discuss current events.

Noon Before lunch, I review the video and text materials I have selected for next quarter's classes and

send the list to the university permissions office. Under the new university intellectual property policy, nothing can be transmitted to a class without first obtaining the publisher's permission. Although there is an office set up to do this, requests take several months to process. A Classroom Monitoring Program will keep track of how many times an item is displayed in class or on student home terminals and calculate the appropriate royalties to be paid out of an as-yet-to-be-designated budget.

12:15 pm Over lunch in the faculty cafeteria, we discuss a Faculty Senate resolution in opposition to the Classroom Monitoring Program in particular and the new Intellectual Property Policy in general.

1:30 pm I go in person to my afternoon environment and technology class, a small group of twenty. Our classroom is equipped with a workstation that can project large screen video and text materials. Class sessions include discussion of current events and use mixed media curriculum materials. This quarter we are experimenting with an expert system to tutor students in environmental legislation and with a simulation program to study the siting of locally undesirable land uses.

2:40 pm Office Hours. No one comes from my large class but several students from the small class come by to discuss their group projects. We have been trying electronic conferencing as a way for me to meet with each group, but the students say they prefer the face-to-face contact.

3:28 pm One of my colleagues comes by looking for the video camera. I am apologetic. There's no money in the departmental budget for more cameras. Perhaps I should buy my own as I did the optical scanner.

3:45 pm I turn to my current research project on the social effects of computer models of global warming. Associates in China and Tanzania have sent me voice transcripts of interviews with policy makers in Mandarin Chi-

nese and in Swahili. Using the new FIELDNOTES transcription software these can be converted to international phonetic symbol text files. IPS files can then be run through the Chinese and Swahili translation programs to produce rough drafts in English. These can then be returned to my African and Asian colleagues for final translation and editing. The drafts are very rough but reduce the transcription time enormously. Since this is beyond the computational capacities of my workstation, the job is passed on to the university's supercomputer. It would be more efficient to supply each of my field associates with copies of this software but the university site license does not allow use outside the U.S.

4:45 pm The university mail robot beeps at my door with its morning delivery of a package of books, more junk mail, and a couple of letters from low-technology colleagues. The elevator must be fixed, but I think I'll walk down. I don't seem to get as much exercise as I used to.

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which the user moves information from one program to another, will begin to give way to information-centered computing, in which the user works only with the information as various programs are utilized to manipulate it. For example, a scholar might enter data representing responses to a survey in tabular form, "click" on the table to get statistics calculated, and, by clicking on a different option, insert the data and the generated statistics into an article being written in a different window on her flat-panel display. Each of these different processing modules would be invoked without having to change programs, menus, icons, or the meaning of particular keys.

The creation of a high-speed national network infrastructure will also have a profound effect on academic computing. By the end of this century, colleges and universities will rely heavily

Both the technical and the social elements of this fantasy are consistent with current trends in the automation of intellectual work. Highly capitalized mental laborers experience increased productivity that may result in higher workloads as well as more interesting tasks. Traditional jobs for supporting personnel are reduced as more office tasks are integrated into the faculty member's role, while new positions are created to support the computers and communications technologies. In academia, as elsewhere, the declining middle phenomenon may produce a two-tier workforce with the gap between regular faculty and part-time instructors growing wider. Rapid exchange of information enhances professional social integration; reduced face-to-face contact changes the quality of interactions with students and co-workers. Elec-

tronic surveillance systems increase the possibility for administrative control over faculty employees. Expanded legal and technical protections for intellectual property that erode the fair use provisions of the copyright law may burden the academic enterprise with fees, regulations, and prohibitions on classroom use of information.

Yet the electronic transformation of publishing can provide an increasingly flexible way to design courses and instructional materials. In automating academia, we must make every effort not to lose sight of the educational mission of the university. Faculty members must become participants in the design of technologies for the academic workplace. Otherwise we will have to adapt to whatever is designed for us. □

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on high-speed networks capable of transmitting a billion bits of information per second; at these speeds, the entire contents of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* could be sent in three to six seconds. Integrated voice/data phone service will be routine, and because of increased data storage capacities, individual scholars will be able to maintain large amounts of text, images, and data in electronic form on their personal workstations.

Effects of this technological revolution will be felt strongly in other areas as well, most notably in those industries and organizations that create, manage, and disseminate information such as libraries, the publishing industry, and groups like ICPSR. Advanced technologies will make electronic publishing and data dissemination feasible and will generate widespread demand and high usage. By the end of the decade, for example, it will be entirely possible for books and other

texts to be read from inexpensive, hand-held "flat-panel" computers and reproduced nearby on photographic-quality color printers. Other technologies will facilitate the access to and use of online text and images, and will provide the ability to cross-reference related images or texts and to search databases that may be dispersed geographically for pertinent information.

However, as we look to the future, the critical issues with respect to the use of computers in higher education will not center on the technology, but on *information*. The cost of computing equipment will continue to decline dramatically while the cost of information itself may continue to grow more expensive. A crisis may result as various groups in academia, the private sector, and government vie for control and ownership of information in electronic form. If current trends continue, the high cost of information may re-

quire extensive rethinking of the relationships among these groups and of relationships within major research universities.

Imagining the Future

If we apply some basic principles of a planning methodology called "Future Mapping," we can generate some possible scenarios for the future of the publishing and information industries. One of the basic assumptions of Future Mapping, however, is that the future cannot be predicted as such: merely extending current trends into the future won't do. But if one cannot predict a single, specific future, what then?

Future Mapping is based on three basic principles. The first is that it is better to imagine several very different visions of the future rather than only one. These visions or *endstates* should reflect plausible outcomes based on what is known today in combination with reasonable assessments of future developments.

The second principle is that the path from today's situation to any particular endstate will be determined by a

sequence of important events or milestones rather than by trends. For example, the cost of computing is declining and almost certainly will continue to do so. This trend is not very helpful by itself in reasoning about the future. What we need is something more concrete. For this we turn to *events*, which we define as having two main parts: a somewhat detailed description and a date. A hypothetical event that reflects the declining cost of computing would be that in 1992 Apple introduces a \$500 Macintosh that is guaranteed for a year. If it breaks after that, given the price, the user throws it away and purchases a new one.

The third basic principle combines the first two: a particular endstate happens because a specific set of events occurred and other sets did not. This seems obvious enough, but in an actual Future Mapping exercise, the important tasks entail making subtle decisions about what is likely to happen, when it will occur, and how it will take place.

Rather than address the details of numerous events here, let me note that

most events specific to the business of information management and dissemination are contingent upon one of eight interrelated issues:

- The costs of digitizing existing books, images, and data
- The relative costs of publishing new products electronically
- The date when it will be possible to guarantee accurate billing for electronic access to information via networks
- The development and adoption of standards for networking and for information storage, transmission, and display
- Whether a *global* information network will be created, and if so, when
- In what ways key players cooperate or compete
- The extent to which information is sold through high-profit margin, low-volume specialized services, or through lower margin, high-volume mass services
- Whether, as a matter of national policy, information will be viewed as a national resource

Endstate 1: Asian Rim Prevails

Electronic publishing in the U.S. falters because American publishers and information companies compete rather than cooperate (in addition, the federal government weakly enforces copyright laws). As a result, Pacific Rim companies take the initiative in information transmission: Sony-Fujitsu-Mitsubishi develops effective optical scanners for text and images, high-speed storage devices, and photographic quality color displays and printers. Hand-held photographic quality flat screens provide access to online libraries. China provides inexpensive labor for digitizing previously published materials. Data servers located in Tokyo and Hong Kong provide world-wide service. North American companies cannot compete with long-term financing of Japanese companies at low interest rates.

Endstate 2: Book Publishers Dominate

At the publishers' behest, the U.S. government vigorously enforces copyright rules, limits the speed at which text and images can be transferred to America from overseas, and ignores anti-trust implications so that the 20 largest publishers can jointly put images of their books online. An AT&T-Sun Microsystems-Sony consortium is selected as the prime contractor. Distributed by AT&T and the regional phone companies, text and images are provided to businesses and homes. Americans have virtually universal access to newly published books and information, and a few periodicals at low delivery cost; older, published material is brought on-line slowly. New computer techniques help publishers to recover royalties on books viewed or printed locally. Demand for locally printed books exceeds forecasts.

Endstate 3: Periodical Publishers and Distributors Cooperate

With Justice Department indifference, the major periodical publishers and online database services create a joint venture to define standards, reduce costs where economies of scale exist, and compete effectively in the North American and European markets. Revenue grows at a steady 40 percent per year. Because they were preempted and because of strong lobbying efforts by the consortium in Washington, the regional phone companies, AT&T, and MCI are prevented from entering this market. Fearing widespread piracy and revenue loss, book publishers stay out of the consortium. Large educational discounts enable 68 percent of American colleges and universities to make the service available to their faculty and students.

Using many events in these issue areas, I created six widely divergent endstates for the information industry, which are detailed in the boxes across the bottom of this article. Six is not too many, but enough to suggest the important business, legal, and technical issues involved. Although these endstates push events faster than may be possible, I am convinced that technology will make the world of information dissemination look radically different sooner rather than later, and that the industry needs to be attuned to the changes in store for us all.

Rather than any single endstate, the actual future is likely to be a combination of endstates; nevertheless, which endstate best reflects the real outcome will matter a great deal to those in all facets of information management. The future of information creation, control, and distribution should be the subject of wide debate within and outside the academy.

Responding to Uncertainty

Uncertainty is the main problem to be overcome in dealing with the future. Indeed, ongoing assessment, evalua-

tion, planning, and action are essential management activities. These endstates aim to help those involved in the information industry respond to uncertainty because they contain useful signposts that mark alternative paths into the future. Industry participants can use endstates and events to define a specific, desirable vision of the future and then to identify important milestones along the way. Comparing critical milestones to actual events improves decision-making by focusing on those actions most likely to bring about the desired outcome.

Some of the decisions that affect the outcome are being made now. Before Congress is a bill introduced by Senator Albert Gore that would create a national high-speed research network. Congress and others continue to evaluate the nature of copyright and how it should be extended or curtailed. And of course, technology continues to advance. The information industry cannot ignore these issues.

How will colleges and universities respond to increasing costs of information? Faced with flat or declining research money, demands for higher faculty salaries, increased operational expenses, limited opportunities for substantial tuition increases, and scarce federal and state dollars, administrators will find faculty demands for access to online information just one of many competing requests. Some institutions will be able to find the funds with only modest difficulty. Many institutions, especially those in the second and third tiers, will be unable to fund such services and will fall further behind in quality. I believe we all have a stake in preventing this endstate from happening. □

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Endstate 4: Federal Government Provides Leadership

American productivity and economic growth is flat during the 1990s. When the private sector and research universities are unable to cooperate, the federal government takes new, bold initiatives in copyright enforcement, subsidizing public high-speed data networks, limiting connections to "world-net," and developing standards for transmitting and storing text and images. Fearing European or Asian dominance, Congress passes the National Information Resource, Employment and Technology Act of 1999 (the "East Coast Bail-out Bill") that creates a fund of eight billion dollars to put the Library of Congress's holdings online. An IBM/DEC/Wang/Data General technology consortium is chosen as the prime contractor. Book and journal publishers cooperate to protect their copyrights.

Endstate 5: University Consortium Creates 'Info-Online'

Forty leading research universities use their endowment and retirement fund money to buy out BRS, Dialog, Compuserve, Nexis, Westlaw, and Reuters. With government subsidies and grants, this consortium creates Info-Online, the largest online information repository in the world, including books, periodicals, photos, maps, fine art, and other images. Congress passes protectionist networking, technology, and copyright legislation. With cooperation from publishers in return for royalty payments, Info-Online provides inexpensive access to universities. Info-Online contracts with the regional phone companies to provide universal access and then enters the business and home markets. The Europeans and Japanese lag behind.

Endstate 6: The Market is Disorganized

World-net fails because of international rivalries. Computers cannot talk to each other because support for universal standards is weak. A world copyright treaty fails to win significant support because Third World nations fear outflow of hard currency to meet royalty payments. Asia, North America, and Europe support incompatible standards for information storage, display, and transmission. The domestic market for information is segmented among the business, government, home, and educational sectors, with no single or set of service providers getting enough market share to justify putting material online. Some periodicals are available online to those who are willing to pay high fees. Fearing domestic and international piracy, book publishers and other information dissemination services remain committed to paper.

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will they play? Will they be "enabling," making our work more competent and effective, or will they be "deskilling," making our work less valuable and leading to adverse consequences for jobs, pay structures, and so on?

There are several factors that can help us anticipate the impact of expert systems on academic work:

- the competence these systems can achieve
- the distribution of competence among humans
- the economics of competence
- the dynamics of competence

The competence of expert systems can be measured in both scope and depth. Because expert systems employ symbolic reasoning rather than mathematical reasoning, they can be applied to a far wider range of tasks than more quantitative computer programs. In fact, expert systems have already been applied to most facets of the research process, to teaching, and to other aspects of scholarly work as indicated in Table One.

Table One

**Steps in the Research Process
Where Expert Systems Have
Been Applied**

- Literature Review and Bibliographic Retrieval
- Theorizing
- Defining the Research Problem
- Designing the Research
- Conducting Research
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Grantsmanship
- Teaching
- Applications, Disseminating Research Findings
 - Government
 - Social Services
 - Education
 - Extension
 - International Development
 - Forensics

The competence of expert systems derives from their knowledge of some specific substantive domain and their capacity to reason about that knowledge to solve practical problems. Because they rely so heavily on specific domain knowledge, expert systems, like human experts, are not expert in everything. Instead, their expertise is typically limited to a single domain. In fact, expert systems typically lack any "common sense" or "world knowledge" and often appear incredibly stupid when asked to solve problems outside their limited areas. It is for this reason that we see the pattern exhibited in Table One where many different expert systems must be developed, each addressing a different set of substantive problems. Using this technology, we are unlikely to see a single expert system with broad knowledge of many different domains.

The competence of expert systems is best judged against the competence of humans. In Figure One I illustrate several hypothetical levels of competence of expert systems relative to human performance on some task. First, note the curve representing human performance on this task. Distribution of skill at this task among humans is rather uneven with most humans capable of performing only at moderate levels and just a few "experts" capable of performing at very high levels. It only makes sense to develop expert systems where there is an uneven distribution of skill such as this. If everyone is already good at the task and there is no need for human experts, then there is unlikely to be any need for computerized experts either. Five possible levels of performance for expert systems are indicated by the horizontal lines in Figure One. Each line indicates a different level of performance, with different implications for the usefulness of expert systems at that level. These different levels of competence are briefly described in that same figure.

Most academic expert systems today do not perform at true expert or super-human levels. But there are computer programs (even a few expert systems) that have already achieved this level.

With additional time and effort it seems feasible that we might one day have a wide range of expert systems, performing at or beyond the level of most humans, covering much of the scope of academic work.

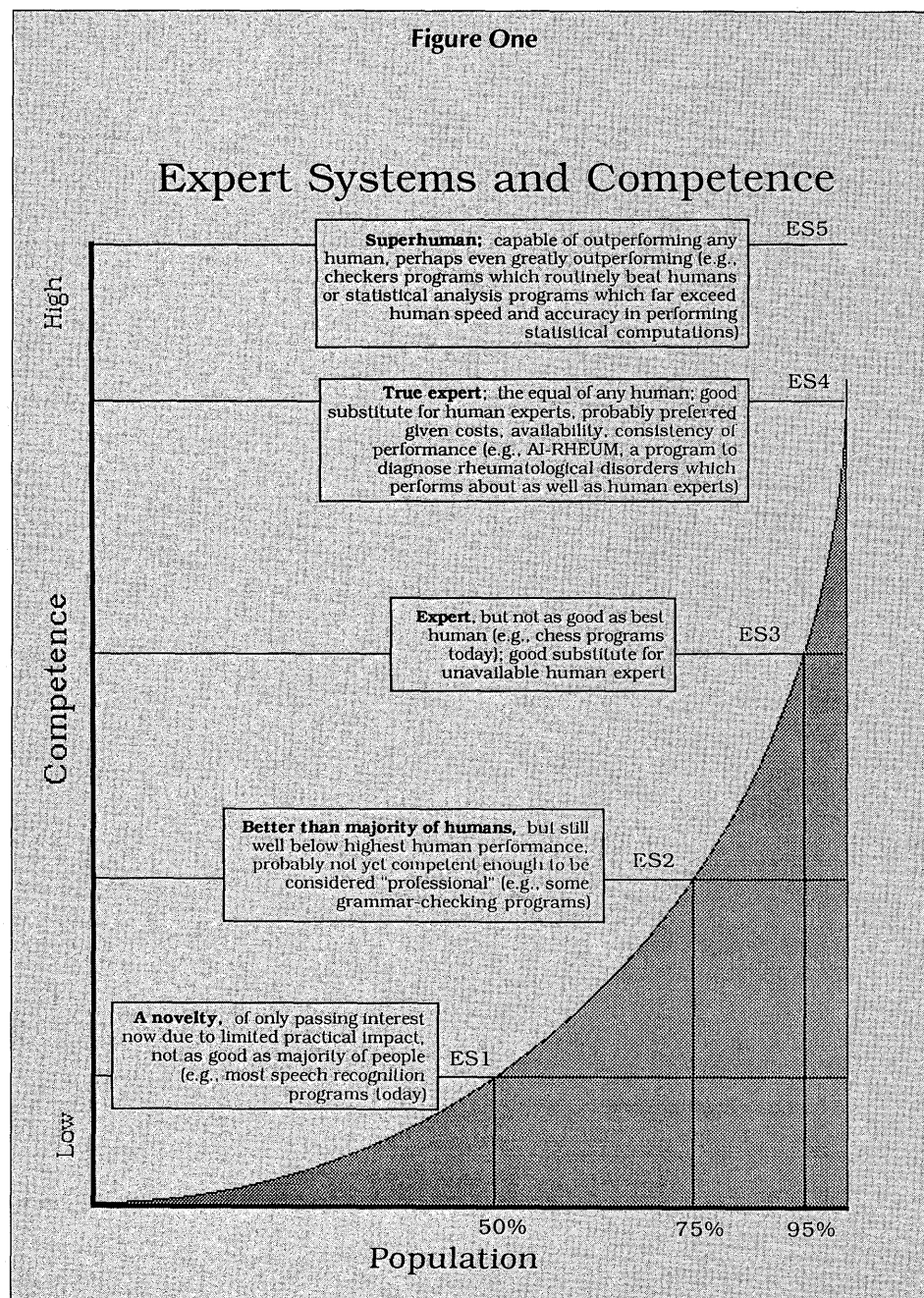
However, we don't have to wait for this hypothetical future to see significant impacts of expert systems on our work. Even for expert systems performing at level 2 or 3, which is substantially below the performance level of human experts, such systems may be useful due to the uneven distribution of competence among humans and the economics of expertise.

Consider, for example, an expert system performing at level 2. Such a program performs at a level considerably below that of human experts. Yet at the same time it performs better than 75 percent of humans. Even this rather modestly performing expert system would be an improvement over the 75 percent of people who are even less capable at this task. Once the expert system has been developed, the marginal costs of producing more units is far less than the initial development costs so there will be a natural tendency to produce them in volume and to make them widely available at competitive costs. In contrast, human experts have to be hired and kept on salary or employed as consultants every time the problem has to be addressed. Human experts are unlikely to enjoy working at all hours of the night, being relocated to different geographic settings, and solving the same routine problems over and over. Thus, even in the short term (say the next three to five years), while expert systems still have relatively modest competencies relative to human experts, I anticipate that they will play an important role in academic work.

To understand the impact of expert systems on academic work we must first understand several important characteristics. We have already pointed out some of the advantages (they greatly expand the scope of problems to which computers can be applied and they are cumulative) and disadvantages (expert systems must be

specialized and typically lack common sense). Part of the flexibility of expert systems that enables them to represent such a wide range of human reasoning is their ability to include heuristic knowledge (rules of thumb or pragmatic principles that seem to work most of the time, but are not guaranteed to work). Because of this, expert systems are not necessarily correct. Like human experts, they are correct more than most people, but not all the time. Another limitation of expert systems arises from the process of their development. This process, typically called "knowledge engineering," focuses on "capturing" the knowledge of human experts and incorporating it into a computer program. The disadvantage of this approach is that the "knowledge" of human experts is typically fallible knowledge made up of pragmatic rules of thumb and even beliefs and attitudes as much as scientific (i.e., empirically validated and objective) knowledge.

What does this mean for academic work? On the one hand, expert systems even at relatively modest levels of competence can be simultaneously enabling and deskilling. For people with substantially less competence at a task than the expert system, the system enables them to perform complex and difficult tasks with greater effectiveness than the individual could achieve on his or her own. The expert systems may take over some of the more tedious and uninteresting aspects of these tasks, speed up the problem-solving process, provide checks for accuracy, and in other ways make the task easier and more rewarding to perform. On the other hand, the same expert system, for people having approximately the same skill as the program, may be "deskilling," making it possible for people with less training to perform jobs, threatening the job security of people whose competence is not significantly greater than that of the computer programs, perhaps reducing job satisfaction and alienating people from their work. A possible analog for the likely impact of expert systems on academic work is provided by statistical packages, which have also been both simultaneously en-



abling and deskilling. They have made it possible for people with far lower levels of statistical skill to conduct competent statistical analyses and have raised the standards of competency for statistical analysis. At the same time they have replaced some of the tasks that expert statisticians once did and have forced statisticians to spend their time doing different things that the computer cannot do.

Since expert systems can be either enabling or deskilling, it is important that efforts to develop such systems in the social sciences be sensitive to this dual nature and employ responsible standards for development. The following strategies will help increase the likelihood that expert systems will make a positive contribution to academic work.

- Every effort should be made to improve the quality of knowledge that goes into expert systems. In this sense, the process of expert system development should be viewed more as a knowledge science than knowledge engineering.
- Expert systems should help humans perform their jobs better and should avoid fostering greater dependence. For this reason, expert systems should be designed to disclose their knowledge rather than hide it.

- So that users can judge for themselves the adequacy of the system, the developer should validate the system extensively and publish the results.
- Finally, since expert systems are competent in only a limited domain, they should be designed to

ensure graceful degradation—that is, we should design systems that recognize their own limits and know when to decline to provide advice. □

References for this article are available from the author upon request.

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Micro Software Bulletin Board

Software Upgrades Announced

Duke University Press's National Collegiate Software division has announced upgraded versions of the following higher education software titles for DOS-based, PC-compatible microcomputers.

Menu-Stats

This menu-driven undergraduate statistics package formerly known as Psych-Stats now has double-precision calculations, improved file manipulation, and a new, more "user-friendly" manual guiding students through the descriptive statistics, correlations and multiple regressions, analyses of variance, and nonparametric tests it runs on data files. \$35

META

This set of meta-analysis procedures for making judgments about reported empirical research findings in the absence of original data has been upgraded to version 5.0. It features an easy-to-use interface with pull-down menus and a pop-up calculator and

supports a math co-processor. The documentation has been expanded. \$25

C+I+G

The compiled version of C+I+G, a menu-driven introduction and tutorial on macroeconomic modeling, has been streamlined for efficiency and features improved graphics. It is shipped in both a compiled and Lotus 1-2-3 version. \$35

Address inquiries about the above software products to National Collegiate Software, Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708 or call (919)684-6837.

Interactive Population Statistical System (IPSS)

IPSS is a graphic-based demographic system designed for use by market researchers, business planners, school and health officials, and government and city planners, as well as educators in the social sciences and business. It is useful in plotting the changing de-

mographics in a market area and studying the demographic implications of a growing or declining population in a region. Features include graphics that can be pasted directly into spreadsheet or wordprocessing programs and automatically converted to numerical data, population pyramids, bar and line graphs, Lexis surface, 100 percent surface, 3-D populations pyramid, full control over color and pattern in graphics, and numerous tabular reports. IPSS requires one megabyte of internal memory and two 800K drives. The standard version of IPSS runs on the Mac Plus, SE, II, and IIX and retails for \$295. IPSS II, which performs calculations faster than the standard version and requires the 68020/68030 processor and 68881/68882 math coprocessor, retails for \$395.

Both versions of IPSS are available from Population and Society Research Center (PSRC) Software at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403-0185, phone (419)372-8648.

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.

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

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1988 (ICPSR 9259)

SUMMARY: This is the fourteenth annual survey in the Monitoring the Future series, a data collection effort designed to explore changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The study has two objectives. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second objective, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Several questions relate to respondents' use of drugs—for example, use of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, marijuana, hashish, psychedelic drugs, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, cocaine, crack, heroin, and other narcotics. Also included are questions on parents' marital status and education, as well as respondents' religious preferences, school activities, political beliefs and preferences, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans. Additional questions probe for respondents' attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, and changing roles for women. Demographic information on respondents such as race, sex, education, and marital status are provided. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample is divided into five subsamples consisting of approximately 3,359 respondents. Each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answer the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generates a corresponding data file.

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

Part 1: Form 1 Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,386 Variables: 673 Record Length: 689 Records Per Case: 10	Part 2: Form 2 Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,356 Variables: 377 Record Length: 390 Records Per Case: 6
Part 3: Form 3 Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,364 Variables: 369 Record Length: 382 Records Per Case: 6	Part 4: Form 4 Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,358 Variables: 341 Record Length: 355 Records Per Case: 5
Part 5: Form 5 Questionnaire File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,331 Variables: 396 Record Length: 408 Records Per Case: 6	Part 6: Core Variables File Structure: rectangular Cases: 16,795 Variables: 117 Record Length: 130 Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1986-1989 [NEAR-TERM DATA] (ICPSR 8864)

SUMMARY: The objective of the National Crime Surveys is to provide data on the level of crime victimization in the United States and to collect data on the characteristics of crime incidents and victims. For this survey each respondent was asked a series of screen questions to determine if he or she was victimized during the six-month period preceding the first day of the month of the interview. Screen questions ask about break-ins or attempts and stolen household items, including motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The data include type of crime, description of the offender, severity of the crime, injuries or losses, and demographic information on household members such as age, sex, race, education, employment, median family income, marital status, and military history. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage cluster sample.

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter, with six quarters comprising an annual file. For example, for the 1987 file the four quarters of 1987 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1988. The first four files described below are hierarchically structured with four levels. The first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains five variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 189 and 91 variables. The third or person level has a logical record length of 124 and 50 variables (per person), and the final level, the incident level, has a logical record length of 639 and 499 variables (per incident). Collection quarter 3 of 1986 contains 29,808 household ID and household level records, 52,184 person records, and 4,489 incident records. Collection quarter 4 of 1986 has 29,572 household ID and household records, 51,762 person records, and 4,802 incident records. The 1987 hierarchical file contains 180,409 household ID and household records, 314,349 person records, and 28,176 incident records. The 1988 hierarchical file contains 180,823 household ID and household records, 313,196 person records, and 28,605 incident records. The first eight parts of this collection were the original collection quarter files from the Census Bureau. These files are not available for public release. The processed files made available for public release begin with Part 9.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 9: 1986 Collection Quarter 3 File File Structure: hierarchical	Part 10: 1986 Collection Quarter 4 File File Structure: hierarchical
Part 11: 1987 Full File File Structure: hierarchical	Part 12: 1988 Full File File Structure: hierarchical
Part 13: 1987 Incident File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 18,964 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Part 14: 1988 Incident File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 19,145 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1
Part 15: Incident-Level Longitudinal File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,109 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Clyde Kluckhohn and Donna Bahry

HARVARD PROJECT ON THE SOVIET SOCIAL SYSTEM, 1950-1951: LIFE HISTORY INTERVIEW RECODES (ICPSR 8972)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains recodes of interviews with displaced persons who had left the Soviet Union during and after World War II. Fielded in 1950-1951, the interviews were designed to explore the day-to-day life experiences of Soviet citizens, the way that Soviet institutions functioned at the level of the ordinary citizen, and the psychological characteristics of the Soviet population. Major areas of investigation included education, work, government, communications, family, philosophy, and ideology. Background information on respondents includes sex, year respondent left the Soviet Union, nationality, party membership, Komsomol membership, occupation, marital status, age, and highest educational level. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Soviet displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and the United States in 1950-1951.

SAMPLING: Quota sample. Respondents were chosen randomly to provide equal numbers from among eight occupational groups, five age groups, and men and women. Preference was given to people who had left the Soviet Union most recently.

NOTE: Users should note that the card image data locations specified in the codebook are no longer valid. A variable name index appended to the codebook links the codebook to the LRECL data file via the SPSS control cards. These data were produced under the auspices of the Soviet Interview Project, James R. Millar, Principal Investigator.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 331

Variables: 3,050

Record Length: 8,019

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inkeles, Alex, and Raymond A. Bauer. **THE SOVIET CITIZEN: DAILY LIFE IN A TOTALITARIAN SOCIETY.** Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1961.

Bauer, Raymond A., Alex Inkeles, and Clyde Kluckhohn. **HOW THE SOVIET SYSTEM WORKS.** Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1956.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1986 PANEL (ICPSR 9319)

SUMMARY: This is the third panel of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. A topical module was not created for the first wave of the 1986 panel. The topical module for Wave II is considered a Personal History Topical Module. It includes data on fertility, marital status, migration, reciprocity of transfer payments, employment, work disability, and education and training history. Data on family background and household relationships are also provided. Wave III Topical Module concerns child care arrangements, child support agreements, support for non-household members, job offers, health status and utilization of health care services, long-term care, and disability status of children. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: A multistage stratified sampling design was used. The 1986 panel consisted of 11,513 households. One-fourth of these households were interviewed each month, and households were re-interviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the

military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Wave I Rectangular Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 30,566 Variables: approx. 860 Record Length: 5,488 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Data Dictionary for Wave I Rectangular File Record Length: 60
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Part 3: Wave II Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,643
Variables: approx. 1,215
Record Length: 6,888
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Data Dictionary for Wave II Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60

Part 5: Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 24,146
Variables: approx. 1,085
Record Length: 5,948
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Data Dictionary for Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60
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Documentation: \$14 (Wave I), \$22 (Wave II), \$20 (Wave III)

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1984 FULL PANEL RESEARCH FILE (ICPSR 9331)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed households in the first eight waves of the 1984 Panel of SIPP. Variables include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics such as number of units in structure and tenure. Core questions, repeated at each interview, include monthly

labor force activity, types and amounts of monthly income, and participation in various cash and noncash benefits programs for each month of the survey period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to income data associated with labor force activity, nearly 50 other types of income data are provided. Several variables are included for use in identifying longitudinal households and persons in them and to aid in analysis.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The resident population of the United States, over the age of 15, except persons living in institutions or military barracks.

SAMPLING: The survey used a multistage stratified sampling design. Approximately 26,000 living quarters were selected for the sample. Of these, approximately 21,000 were occupied and eligible for interview. Each household was assigned to one of four rotation groups, and each rotation group was interviewed every four months. Thus one-fourth of the households were interviewed each month, and households were reinterviewed at four-month intervals.

NOTE: The period covered by the 1984 longitudinal panel file consists of the first 32 interview months (eight interviews) of the survey (October 1983-May 1986). Data for up to 32 reference months are available for each person on the file, with the specific months depending on the person's rotation group and his/her sample entry or exit data. However, data from all four rotation groups (i.e., the full sample) are available only for reference months September 1983 through January 1986, inclusive. Also, the availability of data on household composition begins with the first interview month of a rotation group.

RESTRICTIONS: The Census Bureau regards the data on this file as preliminary and not for citation as official estimates. Users are asked to incorporate a Census Bureau disclaimer into any report based on these data. The text of this statement can be found on page 2-2 of the printed codebook.

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

Part 1: Data
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 64,503
 Variables: approx. 155
 Record Length: 10,760
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Data Dictionary
 Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$9

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: VOTER SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1988 (ICPSR 9318)

SUMMARY: This survey provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Spanish origin also are provided. Supplement questions pertain to citizenship, voting status in the election of November 4, 1988, and registration status. Data on telephone availability also are included. CLASS IV

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 154,311
 Variables: approx. 340
 Record Length: 492
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1988: SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (ICPSR 9316)

SUMMARY: This dataset includes information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are provided on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also included are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. The supplement includes data on pension and retirement plan coverage through employer- or union-sponsored retirement plans, as well as individual retirement plans (IRAs) and Keoghs. Questions were asked of all persons employed for pay in four rotation groups common to the March 1988 Current Population Survey (CPS). Income and work experience data from the March income supplement also are included for individuals in these four rotation groups. In addition, the May supplement file was matched to the June CPS file to pick up that month's earnings data, and it was matched to the March income supplement to pick up detailed income information. The May supplement can be viewed as having three distinct parts: CPS labor force data, employee benefits supplement data, and March income data. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.
SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 53,000 households.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 152,850
 Variables: approx. 310
 Record Length: 804
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Employment and Earnings, June, 1988." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: \$10

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1986: MSA FILE (ICPSR 9334)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Data also are provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Questions also are asked about neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads, presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke, as well as about the adequacy of such services as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protection, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SAMPLING: Separate samples were drawn in 11 selected MSAs. The samples were drawn from housing units enumerated in the 1980 Census and updated to include housing units constructed since 1980.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Anaheim-Santa Ana, California
Part 2: Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana
Part 3: Denver, Colorado
Part 4: Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas
Part 5: Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Part 6: New Orleans, Louisiana
Part 7: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Part 8: Portland, Oregon-Washington
Part 9: Rochester, New York
Part 10: San Antonio, Texas
Part 11: San Bernardino-Riverside, California

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,185 to 3,411 per part
Variables: approx. 1,120
Record Length: 2,400
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Abt Associates. A QUESTIONNAIRE DIRECTORY FOR THE ANNUAL (AMERICAN) HOUSING SURVEY. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, n.d.

Documentation: \$17

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

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERN- MENTS, 1987: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 9298)

SUMMARY: Federal, state, and local government employment data are provided in this file. Full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalency, and payroll statistics are included. Data are supplied by type of government (federal, state, county, municipality, township, special district, and school district) and by function. Governmental functions include education (elementary, secondary, and higher education), police and fire protection, financial administration, judicial and legal functions, highways, solid waste management and sewage, libraries, air and water transportation and terminals, state liquor stores, social insurance administration, housing and community development, utilities, public welfare, parks and recreation, health care, transit, and natural resources. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: The universe is represented by a sample, drawn from the 1982 Census of Governments, of approximately 22,000 local governments plus the governments of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. **NOTE:** There are seven "record types" in this file, each corresponding to a type of

governmental unit: federal, state, county, municipality, township, special district, and school district. All seven record types have the same technical characteristics. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry (FIPS) SMSA codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,477
Variables: approx. 295
Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Colin Loftin

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1979: A STUDY OF METROPOLITAN ISSUES (ICPSR 9301)

SUMMARY: Crime and other matters of criminal justice were the main focus of inquiry for this Detroit Area Study. Respondents were asked to report on incidents of crime against themselves, relatives, and friends. They also were queried about their fears of being victimized by crime and about measures they had undertaken to protect themselves against crime. In addition, the survey elicited views on a wide range of criminal justice issues such as the death penalty, the causes of crime and ways to reduce it, the salience of crime as a social problem, the legalization of marijuana use, handgun laws, the criminality of certain acts such as shooting a fleeing burglar, the construction of new prisons, the imposition of new taxes to improve law enforcement, the allocation of federal funds to police and other services, the activities of the police and courts including their fairness toward blacks, and whether or not convicting the innocent was better than letting the guilty go free. The survey also sought respondents' views on other social issues, such as prayer in public schools, labor unions, the Equal Rights Amendment, defense spending, abortion, the quality of public schools, and affirmative action. Additional information gathered by the survey includes duration of residence in the tri-county area and at the current address, place of previous residence, moves planned for the future, television viewing habits, which newspapers were read, gun ownership, shopping habits, home and motor vehicle ownership, use of public transportation, travel to work, political and social class affiliation, satisfaction with

neighborhoods and with the tri-county area, and information on age, sex, place of birth, marital status, education, employment, occupation, income, religion, race, ethnicity, and household composition. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne. SAMPLING: Multistage area probability sample.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 644
Variables: 473
Record Length: 4,257
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Young, Robert L. "Perceptions of Crime, Racial Attitudes and Firearms Ownership." SOCIAL FORCES 64 (1985), 473-486.

Young, Robert L., David McDowall, and Colin Loftin. "Collective Security and the Ownership of Firearms for Protection." CRIMINOLOGY 25 (1987), 47-62.

Documentation: \$8

Werner S. Landecker, Angus Campbell, and Robert W. Marans

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1980: THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN DETROIT (ICPSR 9302)

SUMMARY: The quality of community life in the Detroit metropolitan area and factors influencing it were the main focus for this Detroit Area Study. To gauge perceptions of the quality of life in the Detroit tri-county area, respondents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the tri-county area in general, with their neighborhoods, and with the quality of local community services, such as the quality of local roads, public schools, police, and garbage collection. In addition, the survey measured respondents' satisfaction or dissatisfaction

with their own education, income, health, amount of leisure time, marriage, family life, job, home, and other aspects of their lives. Respondents also were questioned about their expectations for the future, their friendships in the tri-county area, friendliness with neighbors, use of recreational facilities, and where their children played. The survey also sought respondents' opinions on a wide range of other issues such as race relations, social stratification, abortion, the benefits of the free enterprise system, whether or not the United States was a meritocracy, and the meaning and value of democracy. Additional information gathered by the survey includes duration of residence in the tri-county area and at the current residence, place of previous residence, home ownership, rent payments, value of the home, number of separate bedrooms, motor vehicle ownership and use, use of public transportation, employment status, occupation and industry, independence and authority at work, number of siblings ever born, religious preference, social class identification, political preference, and information on age, sex, place of birth, income, race, ethnicity, and household composition. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne. SAMPLING: An adult aged 18 and over was randomly selected from each sampled household. Households were selected by multistage area probability sampling.

RESTRICTIONS: Persons interested in using these data to research quality of community life issues should contact Dr. Robert W. Marans. In order to preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 615
Variables: 381
Record Length: 3,429
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Lee, Jason S. "On Abstraction: A Sociological Analysis" (Ph.D. dissertation). Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Department of Sociology, 1988.

Landecker, Werner S. "The Use of Survey Research in the Sociology of Knowledge." KNOWLEDGE: CREATION, DIFFUSION, UTILIZATION 4 (1982), 73-94.

Smith, Herbert, et al. "The 93-cent Husband: Income Returns Among Mexican Americans in Detroit." PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICS ASSOCIATION, SOCIAL STATISTICS SECTION, 1981.

Documentation: \$8

Walter Allen

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1981: A STUDY OF THE FAMILY (ICPSR 9303)

SUMMARY: This Detroit Area Study was primarily devoted to investigating the family from the perspective of males. The survey asked men about their relationships with family members and friends and included questions on contact, intimacy, activities done together, help given and received, serious disagreements, and expectations placed on relatives. In addition, men were queried about their own self-image and their views on gender roles, the value of marriage, and the inappropriateness of certain behaviors for wives and steady girlfriends. Married men were questioned about the distribution of power and the division of labor between themselves and their spouses, e.g., who had more say in decisions about the purchase of major household items, and who did most of the housework. The survey explored satisfaction with fatherhood and the degree of and kind of involvement of fathers with their children, including their child-rearing practices and values. As in previous Detroit Area Studies, the survey gauged attitudes toward abortion, defense spending, the Equal Rights Amendment, school prayer, and unions. Additional information gathered by the survey includes duration of residence in the tri-county area and at the current address, moves planned for the future, home and motor vehicle ownership, political party identification, vote in the 1980 presidential election, social class identification, satisfaction with jobs, use of public transportation, religion and religiosity, employment status, occupation and industry, and information on age, sex, place of birth, marital status, education, income, race, ethnicity, and household composition. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Males aged 18 and over residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne.

SAMPLING: An adult male aged 18 or over was randomly selected from each sampled household. Households were selected using multistage area probability sampling.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 590
Variables: 597
Record Length: 2,535
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

Duane Alwin

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1982: CHILD REARING VALUES AND PRACTICES (ICPSR 9304)

SUMMARY: Parental child-rearing practices and values and factors influencing those practices were the main focus of this Detroit Area Study. Respondents were asked about their involvement with their children, the kind and amount of activities done together, household rules that children were expected to follow and how strictly those rules were enforced, and forms of punishment employed for disobedience such as scolding, grounding, or physical punishment. Parental values were explored with a variety of items such as the importance to the respondent of being a parent, educational achievement desired for children, the desirability of certain qualities in their children (e.g., good manners, honesty, sound judgment, responsibility, and being a good student), and whether it was important for their children to have certain skills such as knowing how to swim. Respondents also were queried about their satisfaction with the cleanliness of their homes, the amount of space in the home, the quality of the main meal of the day, and the amount of money available for them to do the things they want to do. Other questions asked by the survey include whether the auto industry would make a comeback, the main reasons the auto industry was in trouble, if the respondent or any of their children had ever gotten into trouble using

matches or fire and the consequences of those actions, and whether all important decisions in the life of the family should be made by the man. Background information on individuals includes race, age, sex, household composition, marital status, income, occupation, religious preference, education, and union membership. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne who were raising children between the ages of 2 and 17.

SAMPLING: Multistage area probability sample of households. An eligible parent was randomly selected from each sampled household.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 544
Variables: 428
Record Length: 722
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Alwin, Duane F. "Historical Changes in Parental Orientations to Children." In N. Mandell and S. Cahill (eds.), *SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1988.

Alwin, Duane F. "Social Stratification, Conditions of Work and Parental Socialization Values." In N. Eisenberg, J. Reykowski, and E. Staub (eds.), *SOCIAL AND MORAL VALUES: INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL PERSPECTIVES*. New York, NY: Erlbaum, forthcoming.

Alwin, Duane F. "Religion and Parental Child-rearing Orientations: Evidence of a Catholic-Protestant Convergence." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY* 92 (1986), 412-440.

Documentation: \$12

Yeheskel Hasenfeld and Mayer Zald

DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1983: ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES IN DETROIT (ICPSR 9305)

SUMMARY: This Detroit Area Study explored views on welfare as well as contact and experiences with government welfare agencies. The survey sought opinions on a gamut of welfare issues such as the level of government spending on Aid for Dependent Children, unemployment benefits, Social Security and food stamps, government aid to minorities and to communities losing industrial plants, whether government aid to the poor tends to make people lazy and dependent or helps to reduce crime and urban unrest, whether farmers, veterans, and home-owners were deserving of government aid or tax relief, and whether the government should guarantee everyone a minimum income or provide medical care or college tuition to the needy or to everyone as a matter of right. Respondents were asked to report on their encounters with public welfare agencies, including reasons for the contact, number of contacts during the last year, pre-contact expectations about services that would be received, whether or not needed services were actually obtained, and satisfaction with the way requests were handled. Other items covered by the survey are political identification, vote in the 1980 presidential elections, trust and confidence in the federal government, and opinions on waste and inefficiency in various federal government programs including protection of the environment and national defense. Additional information gathered by the survey includes number of children and adults residing in the household, household income and its sources, respondents' age, sex, race, marital status, religious preference, and income, and the education, employment status, occupation, and industry of respondents and their spouses. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and older residing in households located in the Michigan counties of Oakland, Macomb, or Wayne. **SAMPLING:** The sample consists of two parts. The first is a multistage area probability sample of housing units drawn from all of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. The second is a multistage area probability sample of housing units drawn from those tri-county block groups and enumeration districts for which the 1979 median household income was less than \$10,000. In both parts, one adult aged 18 or over was randomly selected from each sampled

housing unit. The first part of the sample has 523 respondents, the second has 159. NOTE: The dataset contains a weight variable to combine the two parts of the sample.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 682
Variables: 320
Record Length: 450
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hasenfeld, Yeheskel. "Determinants of Public Attitudes Towards the Welfare State." *SOCIAL FORCES*, forthcoming.

Hasenfeld, Yeheskel, and Jane A. Rafferty. "Client-Organization Encounters in the United States' Social Welfare Sector." In G.W. Lapidus and G.E. Swanson (eds.), *USA/USSR: SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES*. Berkeley, CA: Institute of International Relations, in press.

Hasenfeld, Yeheskel, and Meyer N. Zald. "Program and Provider Diversity: Bureaucratic Encounters in the United States' Social Welfare Sector." In G.W. Lapidus and G.E. Swanson (eds.), *USA/USSR: SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES*. Berkeley, CA: Institute of International Relations, forthcoming.

Documentation: \$9

Martin K. Whyte

**DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1984:
THE PROCESS OF MATE CHOICE
AND NUPTIALITY IN DETROIT
(ICPSR 9306)**

SUMMARY: This Detroit Area Study was primarily concerned with investigating the process of mate choice over time and the impact of mate choice experiences on marital success. To this end, the survey questioned ever-married women about their dating and mate choice history, marital history, and satisfaction with and problems in existing marriages. Respondents were questioned about the steady boyfriends they had before their first marriage and whether

they seriously considered marrying another man before they married their first husband. Women who answered in the affirmative to the latter were queried about the race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic characteristics of the man they had most seriously considered marrying before marrying their first husband, how long they went out together, and how the relationship broke off. Questions on the respondent's first marriage covered such things as how and where the respondent first met her husband, her age when they met, how long they were engaged, whether or not they lived together before marrying, whether she had doubts or sought advice about the decision to marry before the wedding, and whether her parents or her husband's parents approved or disapproved of the marriage. Women were also questioned about their career expectations before their first marriage, the religion and socioeconomic status of their first husband, and the date, place, and size of the wedding celebration as well as living arrangements in the first six months of marriage. Questions on the current or most recent marriage covered topics such as the marital division of labor, child-rearing practices and values, friendships shared with the husband, and satisfaction and interaction with the husband, including the degree of communication, affection shown, disagreements, and physical abuse. Additional information gathered by the survey includes number of children ever born, number of stepchildren and adoptions, and the age, race, ethnicity, education, religion, religiosity, employment status, occupation, and early family background of the respondent. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Ever-married women between the ages of 18 and 75 residing in housing units located in the Michigan counties of Wayne, Macomb, or Oakland.

SAMPLING: Multistage area probability sample of households. Within each sampled household, one respondent was selected at random from all eligible women.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 459
Variables: 454
Record Length: 678
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Whyte, Martin K. *DATING, MATING, AND MARRIAGE*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter, forthcoming.

Documentation: \$10

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

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1987: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9333)**

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous, comprehensive flow of data on the buying habits of American consumers. In addition, these data are used to maintain and to review the Consumer Price Index. The Diary, or recordkeeping, component of the CES contains expenditure data for items purchased on a daily or weekly basis. Participants from consumer units, which are roughly equivalent to households, are asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Diaries are designed to record information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Information is also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, member earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. The unit of analysis for the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is the consumer unit, consisting of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPND) files present weekly data

on expenditures at the UCC level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

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

NOTE: Documentation is machine-readable only. A sample program is included in the 1987 documentation that permits the user to create 1987 Diary News Release output. This allows the user to verify that the copy of the tape contains valid data, illustrates BLS's methodology in producing publication tables, and offers an example of coding to access the tape. In addition, integrated data from the Diary and Interview portions of the Consumer Expenditure Survey were made available for the first time in 1987. Reference to this material appears in the EXPN and DTAB files under the variable PUB_FLAG.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13: Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,841 to 4,121 per part Variables: approx. 250 Record Length: 1,526 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,287 to 10,394 per part Variables: approx. 80 Record Length: 243 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3,7,11,15: Detailed Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 124,471 to 179,729 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16: Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 42,276 to 65,107 per part Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 17: Publication Aggregation
Record Length: 80

Part 19: UCC Titles
Record Length: 80

Part 18: Publication Labels
Record Length: 132

Part 20: Codebook Text for All Parts
Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9332)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview panel survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary or recordkeeping survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview survey. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code

(UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or non-gifts. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported to the interviewer. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. Parts 21 through 25 of the collection offer consumer durables information for the following topics: household appliance purchases, inventory of appliances, vehicle inventory and purchases, vehicle disposals, and trip characteristics and expenses. Parts 26 and 27 are files designed for use with the printed publications based on these data. Part 28 contains Universal Classification Codes and their titles, Part 29 contains vehicle make and model codes, and Part 30 is the codebook documenting the study. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

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

NOTE: The codebook for this collection is machine-readable only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 25 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,286 to 5,998 per part Variables: approx. 365 Record Length: 2,246 to 2,248 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,710 to 15,572 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 488,660 to 539,411 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 281,817 to 321,795 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 21-25: Consumer Durables File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,722 to 147,294 per part Variables: 13 to 95 per part Record Length: 30 to 555 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 26,27: Publication Aggregation and Labels Record Length: 40 and 120 Part 28: UCC Titles Record Length: 80
Part 29: Vehicle Make/ Model Code Titles Record Length: 120	Part 30: Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) DATA 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9313) 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9314)

SUMMARY: These data are made available by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and are taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by candidates, political committees, and others required to file under the federal election laws. The files are essentially copies of the FEC's on-line computer files for the 1983-1984 and 1987-1988 election cycles. The Candidate Master Files (Part 1) contain a record for each registered candidate for federal office. They include the candidate's name, address, party affiliation, incumbent/challenger status, identification number of the principal campaign committee, office sought, and election year. The Committee Master Files (Part 2) contain a record for each registered committee for federal office. Information provided includes the committee's identification number, name, address, treasurer's name, committee designation and type, party affiliation, report filing frequency, special interest group category and connected organization's name, and multicandidate committee status. The Detailed Report Files (Part 3) contain one record for each separate reporting period for each FEC committee and, as such, are

the source for longitudinal information about committee financial activity during the 1983-1984 and 1987-1988 election cycles. Information presented in the files includes the political committee identification number, the report year and type, the time period covered by the report, total receipts and disbursements, beginning and end cash balances, debts owed by and to the committee, individual, political, and candidate contributions, transfers from affiliated committees, loans received and payments made, and refunds. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: (1) All candidates for federal office registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA). (2) All political committees, unauthorized delegate filers, independent expenditure filers, and communications cost filers registered. (3) All transactions and reports occurring during the 1983-1984 and 1987-1988 election cycles.

NOTE: The records in Part 3 are derived from original filings and incorporate changes from amendments to reports received by the FEC prior to December 1985. The Candidate and Committee Master Files (Parts 1 and 2) are FEC reference files, and are needed to find the name of each committee or candidate associated with the identification numbers that appear in Part 3.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files per collection

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Candidate Master Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,626 and 3,720 Variables: 15 and 14 Record Length: 165 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Committee Master Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,479 and 9,253 Variables: 15 Record Length: 284 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Detailed Report Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 49,834 and 52,409
Variables: 23 and 27
Record Length: 166 and 196
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987-1988: REPORTS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (RFA) DATA (ICPSR 9315)

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

UNIVERSE: (1) Campaigns of all individuals who have registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) as 1987 or 1988 candidates for the United States Senate or House of Representatives, or who have been certified by state authorities as official Senate or House candidates in a 1987 or 1988 primary, runoff, or general election but who have not registered as candidates under the FECA. (2) Party and non-party political committees registered with the FEC.

SAMPLING: Complete information is provided for all members of the sampling universe. An exception is made in the "Party Committee" files, which include only Democratic and Republican committees rather than all committees registered with the FEC. **NOTE:** For each of the three main types of data in this collection—House/Senate, party political committee, and nonparty political committee—there are two types of data files. The "spread" file contains one record for each campaign (House/Senate file) or committee (committee files). The "cross-tabs" file contains one or more records per campaign or committee. For each candi-

date/filer or committee/candidate combination, there is a separate record that summarizes information about contributions and expenditures for or against a candidate. Data in this collection will not include any amendments to reports covering the period January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1986, that were received by the FEC after January 1988.

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

Part 1: House and Senate Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,792 Variables: 45 Record Length: 380 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: House and Senate Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 107,616 Variables: 18 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Party Committee Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 483 Variables: 37 Record Length: 428 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Party Committee Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,455 Variables: 19 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Non-Party Committee Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,832 Variables: 39 Record Length: 456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Non-Party Committee Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 114,785 Variables: 18 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Glenn L. Pierce and James A. Fox

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: OFFENSES KNOWN AND CLEARANCES BY ARREST TIME SERIES DATA, 1965-1983 (ICPSR 8631)

SUMMARY: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Data is a system designed to monitor the incidence of crime and the activities of law enforcement agencies at the community level. Participating local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation report regularly (usually on a monthly basis) on the volume of selected crimes and arrests and also on the levels of police personnel and types of police activities. This collection consists of time series data relating to offenses known and clearances by arrest for the years 1965-1983, 1970-1983, and 1975-1983. Only those agencies that consistently reported over the

three time periods of the study were included. Consistently reporting agencies were defined as those agencies that were in operation during the time of the study and submitted nine or more monthly reports during the calendar year for the three specified time periods. Variables include number of actual offenses reported to the police, the total number of offenses for each category cleared by arrest, and the number of clearances by arrest involving only persons under 18 years of age. Crimes covered are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All law enforcement agencies in the United States from 1965 to 1983.
NOTE: These data are organized in rectangular format with variable length records. The longest LRECL is 5,676 characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 42 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-19: Years 1965-1983 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,396 Variables: approx. 1,100 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 20-33: Years 1970-1983 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,454 Variables: approx. 1,100 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 34-42: Years 1975-1983 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,149 Variables: approx. 1,100 Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$3

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: COUNTY LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 1985 AND 1987 (ICPSR 9252)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations also are reported. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.
NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for

agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce twelve-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

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

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages: 1985 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,131 Variables: 53 Record Length: 242 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Arrests, Adults: 1985 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,131 Variables: 53 Record Length: 242 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Arrests, Juveniles: 1985 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,131 Variables: 53 Record Length: 242 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Crimes Reported: 1985 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,130 Variables: 17 Record Length: 73 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Arrests, All Ages: 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,132 Variables: 53 Record Length: 245 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Arrests, Adults: 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,132 Variables: 53 Record Length: 245 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Arrests, Juveniles: 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,132 Variables: 53 Record Length: 245 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Crimes Reported: 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,130 Variables: 17 Record Length: 74 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Felony Sentences In State Courts, 1986." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

Documentation: \$4

William H. Feyerherm

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ISSUES IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES,
1981: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9311)**

SUMMARY: These data, which are part of a larger study undertaken by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, evaluate the responses of criminal justice employees to affirmative action within criminal justice agencies. Information is provided on employees' (1) general mood, (2) attitudes across various attributes, such as race, sex, rank, education, and length of service, and (3) demographic characteristics including age, sex, race, educational level, parents' occupations, and living arrangements. The use of criminal justice employees as the units of analysis provides attitudinal and perceptual data in assessing affirmative action programs within each agency. Variables include reasons for becoming a criminal justice employee, attitudes toward affirmative action status in general, and attitudes about affirmative action in criminal justice settings. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Employees of criminal justice agencies in the United States.
SAMPLING: A sample of 19 agencies was taken from over 200 criminal justice organizations nationwide. Employees within those 19 agencies were then randomly sampled.

NOTE: Two versions of the questionnaire were used, one for employees who worked for correctional agencies, another slightly different version for employees of law enforcement agencies. The substantive content of the questions was not altered.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 905
Variables: 165
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 17

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Feyerherm, William. "Analysis of Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues" (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Feyerherm, William. "Assessment of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice Agencies: An Executive Summary." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Documentation: \$6

Susan Pennell, Christine Curtis, and
Jeff Tayman

**ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND
CRIME IN SAN DIEGO AND EL PASO
COUNTIES, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 9330)**

SUMMARY: This study was conducted to examine whether a rising crime rate in El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California in 1986 could be attributed to, among other factors, the influx of undocumented aliens. Data were collected in the two cities with a focus on serious felony offenses. Variables include level of involvement of undocumented aliens in serious felony arrests in San Diego and El Paso Counties, the outcome of serious felony arrest cases involving undocumented persons compared to others arrested for similar offenses, the impact of arrests of undocumented aliens on the criminal justice system in terms of workload and cost, the extent that criminal justice agencies coordinate their efforts to apprehend and process undocumented aliens who have committed serious crimes in San Diego and El Paso counties, and how differences in agency objectives impede or enhance coordination. Data are also provided on how many undocumented persons were arrested/convicted for repeat offenses in these counties and which type of policies or procedures could be implemented in criminal justice agencies to address the issue of crimes committed by undocumented aliens. The collection includes sociodemographic characteristics, citizenship status, current arrest, case disposition, and prior criminal history with additional data from San Diego to compute the costs involving undocumented aliens. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Serious felony offense arrests in El Paso County, Texas and San Diego County, California.

SAMPLING: In El Paso all arrests for selected offenses were included. In San Diego all homicide and rape arrests were included. A stratified random sample with equal probabilities used to select 40 percent of the arrests was chosen within each of the other offense categories, which included robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand theft and motor vehicle theft, receiving stolen property, and felony narcotics offenses.

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

Part 1: San Diego
County Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 4,431
Variables: 128
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

Part 2: El Paso
County Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,268
Variables: 128
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Pennell, S., and J. Tayman. *THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments, 1989.

Pennell, S., C. Curtis, and J. Tayman. *DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM AWARD NO. CX-0038: CASE TRACKING STUDY DOCUMENTATION: ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND CRIME IN SAN DIEGO AND EL PASO COUNTIES, FY 1985-86*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments Criminal Justice Research Unit, and Los Altos, CA: Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice, Sociometrics Corporation, 1989.

Documentation: \$9

Rolf Loeber

**SCREENING OF YOUTH AT RISK
FOR DELINQUENCY IN OREGON,
1980-1985 (ICPSR 9312)**

SUMMARY: This longitudinal study follows three birth cohorts of youngsters who were considered at risk because of antisocial behavior or because of officially recorded delinquency at early ages. The youth were selected from 21 elementary and high schools through two screening procedures or "gatings." The first procedure used teacher ratings, mothers' reports, and parental monitoring. The second procedure involved teacher ratings for school competence and mothers' reports of antisocial behavior in the home. Data were collected on youths' personal, family, school, and criminal backgrounds. Data also are available on parental authoritarianism, proportion of days parents were absent, parents' expressiveness, and parental conflict. Additional variables relate to youths' independence and achievement, family criminality, home conduct problems, school disruptiveness, school competence score, self-reported delinquency, peer delinquency scores, age at first theft, and drug and alcohol use. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Males in the fourth, seventh, and tenth grades from 21 elementary and high schools in Oregon.

SAMPLING: Subjects were selected from a sample of 300 families who volunteered to participate in all phases of the study.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Time One Data	Part 2: Time Two Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 245	Cases: 188
Variables: 219	Variables: 858
Record Length: 1,740	Record Length: 1,159
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Loeber, Rolf, Thomas Dishon, and Gerald Patterson. "Multiple Gating: A Multistage Assessment Procedure for Identifying Youths at Risk for Delinquency." *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY* 21 (1984), 7-32.

Loeber, Rolf, and Magda Stouthamer-Loeber. "The Prediction of Delinquency." *HANDBOOK OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY*, H.C. Quay (ed.). New York: Wiley, 1986.

Loeber, Rolf, and Bruce Bowers. *THE SCREENING OF YOUTHS AT RISK FOR DELINQUENCY: A MANUAL* (Unpublished report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Documentation: \$12

National Center for Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9297)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this collection is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1985 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,094
Variables: 26
Record Length: 139
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Frances A. Stillman

CONCERNS OF POLICE SURVIVORS, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9327)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to assess the impact of line-of-duty deaths of law enforcement officers on their family members in terms of the psychological, emotional, and financial effects. To assess the impact of the traumatic event, a wide variety of clinical and psychiatric measures of psychological disorder were used. The data are stored in two files. Included in the first file are variables concerning the respondent's personal characteristics such as age, sex, ethnic origin, marital status, educational level, relationship to deceased officer, and employment. Also included are the deceased officer's demographic characteristics such as age at time of death, sex, ethnic origin, educational level, number of times married, number of years in law enforcement, and date and time of the incident. Also included are experiences and emotional reactions to the death of the officer and clinical symptoms of psychological distress. The second file contains variables on the respondent's relationship with friends and relatives before and after the traumatic event, behavioral changes of survivors' children following the death, financial impacts on survivors, and satisfaction with treatment and responses received from police departments. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Surviving spouses of police officers killed between November 1982 and February 1986 in the United States.

RESTRICTIONS: Data also were collected on the reactions of police department officials, but this file was not made available for archiving by the original investigation. For further information, contact the principal investigator directly.

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

Part 1: Survivor Demographic Information	Part 2: Survivor Relationship Information
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 174	Cases: 174
Variables: 182	Variables: 78
Record Length: 244	Record Length: 92
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Stillman, F. "Line-Of-Duty Deaths: Survivor and Departmental Responses" (Research in brief). Washington DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Stillman, F. "Psychological Responses of Surviving Spouses of Public Safety Officers Killed Accidentally or Feloniously in the Line of Duty" (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation). Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Documentation: \$4

Terry Baumer and Michael D. Carrington

ROBBERY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIANA, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 9310)

SUMMARY: The goals of this data collection were to provide information on robbery-related security measures employed by financial institutions, to identify factors that contribute to robbery, and to study the correlates of case disposition and sentence length of convicted robbers. The collection compares banking institutions that have been robbed with those bank offices that have not been robbed to provide information on factors that contribute to these robberies. The office-based file includes variables designed to measure general office characteristics, staff preparation and training, security measures, characteristics of the area in which the banking institution is located, and the robbery history of each institution. The incident-based file includes variables such as the robber's method of operation and behavior, the employees' reactions, the characteristics of the office at the time of the robbery, and the apprehension of the offender. Also included is information on the status of the investigation, reasons involved in solving the robbery, status of prosecution, ultimate prosecution, and length of sentence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Banking and financial institutions in Indiana.

SAMPLING: Victim institutions include banks and savings and loan associations in the state of Indiana that were robbed be-

tween January 1, 1982 and June 30, 1984. A comparison group of 200 financial institutions was randomly selected from the remaining nonvictim offices in Indiana. Five offices of the nonvictim sample were not included in the file because their data were not available.

NOTE: The incident-based file includes merged data of victim offices from the office-based file, robbery incident data, and case disposition data. The merged office data contain variables identical to those available in the office-based file.

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

Part 1: Bank Office Data	Part 2: Robbery Incident Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 358	Cases: 223
Variables: 194	Variables: 364
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4	Records Per Case: 8

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Baumer, Terry, Michael D. Carrington, and Emily Marshman. "The Robbery of Financial Institutions" (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Documentation: \$4

Hans Toch and Kenneth Adams

DISTURBED VIOLENT OFFENDERS IN NEW YORK, 1985 (ICPSR 9325)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to investigate the relationship between mental illness and violent involvement over an offender's criminal career and to develop a typology of violent offenders that takes into account both mental health history and substance use history. The collection is organized so that data for the violent offender cohort can be matched with records of offender mental health history, substance abuse history, and criminal career history. The offenders studied were convicted of statutorily-defined "violent offenses." Included in the collection are variables concerning conviction offenses, intoxication status, victim-offender relationship, injury result, type of violence, employment, marital status, gender, and race. The criminal history file contains variables on dates of arrest or juvenile contacts. The mental history file includes dates of entry and types of mental health services received. Information on the personal characteristics of offenders and their offenses

were collected from the New York State Department of Correctional Services. The data for both mental health history and drug treatment history were obtained from computerized client records maintained by the New York State Office of Mental Health.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All offenders convicted of violent offenses and sentenced to terms of incarceration during the period January 1985 through December 1985 in the state of New York.

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

Part 1: Offender Data	Part 2: Criminal Record Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,308	Cases: 9,697
Variables: 37	Variables: 6
Record Length: 66	Record Length: 20
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Mental Health Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,365
Variables: 6
Record Length: 20
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Toch, H., and K. Adams. "The Disturbed Violent Offender" (Unpublished final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Documentation: \$3

N. David Milder

DOWNTOWN SAFETY, SECURITY, AND DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK CITY, 1984 (ICPSR 9326)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to address the crime problem as a barrier to the economic health of three outlying commercial centers of New York City: Brooklyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens. Included in the survey are variables concerning the respondent's age, race, gender, family income, length of residence, and personal victimization experience. Also included are variables pertaining to perceptions of safety, physical disorder in the area, and source of information about crime in the commercial center. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All residents in New York City commercial districts of downtown Brook-

lyn, Fordham Road in the Bronx, and Jamaica Center in Queens.

SAMPLING: A random sample of residents living in the three areas was systematically selected from the telephone directory.

RESTRICTIONS: For reasons of confidentiality, telephone numbers of respondents have been removed from the data file.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 610
Variables: 35
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Milder, N.D. "Reducing the Fear of Downtown Crime" (Unpublished summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Citizens Crime Commission of New York City and Regional Plan Association. "Downtown Safety, Security, and Economic Development Program" (Unpublished final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Documentation: \$3

Royer Cook, Barbara Smith, and Adele Harrell

HELPING CRIME VICTIMS: LEVELS OF TRAUMA AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICES IN ARIZONA, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9329)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to gauge the impact of a victim assistance program on the behavior and attitudes of victims and to evaluate the program as assessed by police and prosecutors. Program impact was estimated by examining the change in psychological, social, and financial conditions of the victims following the service intervention. Three types of victim service conditions were compared: crisis intervention service, delayed assistance service, and no service. The victim files contain information on the victim's demographic characteristics, various kinds of psychological indicators and stress symptoms following the incident, and respondent's assessments of impacts of victimization on social activity, family, job, and financial conditions. The follow-up files have information on the victims' financial and emotional state some time after the incident. The police files include

respondent's personal background, types and frequency of victim-witness services used, and opinions about contacts with police. The prosecutor files include variables relating to personal background and satisfaction with the court system. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Victims of the crimes of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary in Tucson, Arizona during 1983.

SAMPLING: The sample of 323 victims of sexual assault, domestic assault, other assault, robbery, and burglary consists of two major groups. For the first group 223 victims were selected from victim assistance program records (109 had received immediate crisis intervention services and 114 had received delayed services from the program). A matched control group of 100 victims who had received no program services also was selected. The sample of 148 police officers was drawn randomly, stratified by "team" (the four teams were located in the four geographical quadrants of the city). The survey of 36 deputy county attorneys represented a sample of all prosecutors in the city with the exception of two prosecutors used for the pretest and three who did not return their questionnaires.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 26 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Victim, Initial Interview Data
Part 2: Victim Background
Part 3: Victim Feelings
Part 4: Victim Stress
Part 5: Victim Social Life and Family
Part 6: Victim Reactions File 1
Part 7: Victim Reactions File 2
Part 8: Victim Finances
Part 9: Victim Assistance
Part 10: Victim Crisis
Part 11: Victim Direction
Part 12: Victim Criminal Justice
Part 13: Victim Follow-up
Part 14: Victim Follow-up Feelings
Part 15: Victim Follow-up Stress
Part 16: Victim Social Life and Family Follow-up
Part 17: Victim Reactions 1 Follow-up
Part 18: Victim Reactions 2 Follow-up
Part 19: Victim Finance Follow-up
Part 20: Victim Assistance Follow-up
Part 21: Police Data File 1
Part 22: Police Data File 2
Part 23: Police Data File 3
Part 24: Prosecutor Data File 1
Part 25: Prosecutor Data File 2
Part 26: Prosecutor Data File 3

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 35 to 323 per part
Variables: 7 to 36 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Cook, R., B. Smith, and A. Harrell. "Helping Crime Victims: Level of Trauma and Effectiveness of Service" (Executive summary). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Smith, B., R. Cook, and A. Harrell. "Evaluation of Victim Service" (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1986.

Writz, P. and A. Harrell. "Victim and Crime Characteristics, Coping Response, and Short and Long-Term Recovery From Victimization." JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY 55 (1987), 866-871.

Documentation: \$5

William F. McDonald, Lonnie A. Athens, and Thomas J. Minton

REPEAT OFFENDER LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES: FORMS, USES, AND PERCEIVED VALUE, 1983 (ICPSR 9328)

SUMMARY: This survey of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges in jurisdictions with sentence enhancement statutes for repeat offenders collected information about the characteristics of the laws and the views of criminal justice professionals regarding the fairness, effectiveness, and practice of the laws. The jurisdiction file includes variables such as jurisdiction size, number of provisions in the law, number of felony cases handled under the law per year, number of defendants sentenced as repeat offenders, frequency of charging and sentencing under the law, and minimum and maximum sentences specified in the statutes. The three surveys of practitioners contain data related to their familiarity with the laws, descriptions of recent cases, and satisfaction with the new statutes. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: General recidivist laws in effect during 1983 in the United States.
SAMPLING: Within each of the 49 jurisdictions with general repeat offender laws, two local jurisdictions were randomly selected: one from localities with populations between 50,000 and 250,000 in 1980, and the other from larger localities. Criminal justice professionals who were familiar with the repeat offender laws were selected from a convenience sample of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges.

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

Part 1: Prosecutors Survey
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 179
Variables: 57
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Judges Survey
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 89
Variables: 57
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Defense Attorneys Survey
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 96
Variables: 57
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Jurisdiction Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 96
Variables: 57
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

McDonald, W.F., L.A. Athens, and T.J. Minton. "Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Their Use and Perceived Value (Executive summary). Washington, DC: Georgetown University Law Center, 1985.

Documentation: \$6

Simon I. Singer

DETERRENT EFFECTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE OFFENDER LAW, 1974-1984 (ICPSR 9324)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to assess the effects of the New York Juvenile Offender law on the rate of violent crime committed by juveniles. The data were collected to estimate the deterrent effects of the law and to permit the use of an interrupted time-series model to gauge the effects of the intervention. The deterrent effects of the law are assessed on five types of violent offenses over a post-intervention period of 75 months using two comparison time series to control for temporal and geographical characteristics. One time series pertains to the monthly juvenile arrests of 16- to 19-year-olds in New York City, and the other to monthly arrests of juveniles aged 13 to 15 years in Philadelphia, the control jurisdiction. Included in the collection are variables concerning the monthly rates of violent juvenile arrests for homicide, rape, assault, arson, and robbery for the two juvenile cohorts. These time series data were collected by individual police jurisdictions that reported monthly arrests to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Juveniles arrested by police between January 1974 and December 1984 in the state of New York and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SAMPLING: Juvenile arrests reported by police between January 1974 and December 1984 in New York City, upstate New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The monthly data for Philadelphia were collected to serve as a control series for comparison with the New York series.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 132
Variables: 26
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Singer, S.I., and D. McDowall.
"Criminalizing Delinquency: The Deterrent Effects of the New York Juvenile Offender Law." *LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW* 22 (1988), 521-535.

Documentation: \$3

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9317)

SUMMARY: Two databases of federal criminal cases sentenced under the Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 comprise this data collection. The first database includes all cases received by the United States Sentencing Commission that had sentencing dates between November 1, 1987 and December 31, 1988 and were assessed as constitutional. Constitutionality compares each case's sentencing date, circuit, district, and judge to provide uniformity in reporting the cases. The cases are categorized as New Law, with all offenses occurring after the November 1, 1987 Guidelines, or as Mixed Law, with at least one count occurring after the Guideline effectiveness date and other counts prior to the Guidelines. This database contains 6,129 New Law cases and 94 Mixed Law cases. The second database includes all cases received as of November 8, 1989 that were sentenced between January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1989. It contains 9,233 New Law and 127 Mixed Law cases.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federal criminal court cases entering the court system between 1987 and 1989.

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

Part 1: 1987-1988 Data	Part 2: 1989 Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,223	Cases: 9,360
Variables: 90	Variables: 90
Record Length: 236	Record Length: 236
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Sentencing Commission.
ANNUAL REPORT, 1988.

Documentation: \$4

CBS News

CBS NEWS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLL, FEBRUARY 1989 (ICPSR 9231)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the responsibilities of the United States federal government and on various governmental assistance programs. Survey respondents were asked if the government should retrain those who have lost their jobs due to industry shutdowns, if government programs in the 1960s improved conditions for the poor, and if the respondent ever had needed government assistance in the form of a business loan, Social Security, or housing. Respondents also were asked if the federal government should be responsible for such things as helping people pay for college tuition and day care, requiring employers to provide health care for their employees, and helping people pay for nursing homes or other long-term care. Additional topics covered were the respondent's financial situation, college enrollment, home ownership, and mortgages. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, sex, education, race, and income. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.
SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,445
Variables: 70
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

"CBS MORNING NEWS" SHOPPING HABITS AND LIFE STYLES POLL, JANUARY 1989 (ICPSR 9230)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the shopping habits and life styles of the survey respondents. Questions included whether the respondent felt shopping for clothes was a chore or a pleasure, whether the respondent made a point of buying clothes on sale or ever bought clothes from a mail-order catalog, whether the respondent spent more or less than \$1,000 for clothing in 1988, whether Nancy Reagan's or Barbara Bush's fashion style was more appealing, and how frequently the respondent bought things he or she did not really need. Additional topics covered include divorce, living together outside of marriage, the proper age for a man or woman to marry, sexual activity of senior citizens, rumors that Elvis Presley was still alive, and changes in life style caused by concerns about AIDS. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, sex, and education. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 594
Variables: 67
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS "48 HOURS" GUN POLL, MARCH 1989 (ICPSR 9233)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a nationwide survey of issues surrounding assault weapons. Topics covered include legislation regulating the importation, sale, and manufacture of assault weapons, the sale and use of handguns, and the National Rifle Association. Respondents also were asked to rate the perfor-

mance of George Bush as president and to specify what they thought was the most important problem facing the country. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, sex, age, education, firearm ownership, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.
SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 663
Variables: 43
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/WCBS-TV

CBS NEWS/WCBS-TV NEW YORK CITY POLL, JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9099)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a general survey of social issues in New York City. Topics covered include opinions on political leaders and public figures, the new school chancellor, race relations, the Howard Beach incident, and treatment of individuals by the courts and police. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City.
SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,147
Variables: 69
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLLS

JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9098)
FEBRUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9101)
MARCH 1988 (ICPSR 9102)
MAY 1988 (ICPSR 9104)
JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9110)
AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9108)
SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9144)
JANUARY 1989 (ICPSR 9229)
APRIL 1989 (ICPSR 9234)

SUMMARY: These monthly surveys evaluate the Reagan and Bush presidencies and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. In surveys undertaken before the 1988 election, respondents were queried about their views on the candidates for the 1988 presidential election and were asked whether they had favorable or unfavorable opinions of the various candidates, whom their party should nominate for president, whether the Republicans or the Democrats had a better group of candidates, and which candidate cared most about the needs of people like the respondent. In addition, each monthly poll surveyed respondents on other topics detailed below. CLASS III

January 1988: The national economy, nuclear arms treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, spending on space exploration, the shuttle program, federal spending on the military and defense programs, aid to the contras in Nicaragua, and whether certain aspects of a politician's personal life such as a serious medical condition or cheating on income taxes should be public knowledge; whether disclosures by the media regarding improprieties in Gary Hart's financing of his 1984 presidential campaign had changed the views of his supporters.

February 1988: The national economy, how much attention the United States pays to what other countries think, foreign imports and Japanese competition, the breakdown of moral standards in the country over the last 20 years, the respondent's 1984 presidential vote preference.

March 1988: The national economy, foreign competition, aid to the contras in Nicaragua, the elimination of communism in Central America for the security of the United States, efforts by the Reagan administration to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the country, arms control negotiations, terrorism, and Palestinian unrest.

May 1988: The national economy, the income tax system, relations with the Soviet Union and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Israel's handling of Palestinian protest on the West Bank, attention of the government to the needs of blacks, unemployment and hunger; whether Reagan should use horoscopes or astrology to help him make government policy decisions.

July 1988: The future of the next generation of Americans, protection of the environment, federal spending, abortion, income tax rates, discrimination against homosexuals, the federal budget deficit, the death penalty for major drug dealers, the use of United States naval vessels to protect foreign-owned oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, AIDS, arms control, hunger.

August 1988: Nuclear arms treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, the constitutional amendment requiring the federal government to balance its budget, the law requiring companies to give workers 60 days notice of plant closings, attention paid to the Democratic National Convention, the Equal Rights Amendment, organized prayer in public schools, federal money spent on AIDS education.

September 1988: The national economy, protection of the environment, toxic and hazardous wastes, air pollution, acid rain, strip mining, water conservation; respondents' attitudes toward drug addiction, toward people with AIDS, and toward requiring public school teachers to lead students in the pledge of allegiance.

January 1989: A retrospective evaluation of Ronald Reagan's presidency, the death penalty, pay increases for congressional representatives, federal defense spending, crime, the national economy, ethics in government, poverty, abortion, the Palestine Liberation Organization, homelessness, nuclear war, unemployment, drugs; whether respondents were optimistic or pessimistic about the Bush presidency, if Bush would ask Congress to increase taxes, if Bush would be able to improve the environment, education, and relations with the Soviet Union, reduce drug problems in the country, balance the federal budget, and alleviate the problem of homelessness.

April 1989: Legalization of abortion, abortion as a method of birth control, the possible outcome of several Supreme Court decisions, abortion as murder, the main reasons women have abortions; state lotteries, legalized gambling, organized crime, gambling in professional baseball, the respondent's winnings and losses from gambling; whether respondents approved of Bush's handling of foreign policy and the economy, if Bush had a clear idea of what he wanted to do as president, and which problems Bush should solve first (e.g., AIDS, the drug problem, the budget deficit, hunger, and illegal immigration). Background information on individuals provided in the monthly polls includes party affiliation, age, marital status, union membership, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. NOTE: These files contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data may contain blanks, ampersands (&), and dashes (-). Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,177 to 2,734 per survey
Variables: 87 to 142 per survey
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES RACE RELATIONS POLL, JUNE 1988 (ICPSR 9106)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a survey of social issues in the New York City area. Part 1 covers a variety of topics including race relations, leadership among the black community, treatment of individuals by courts and police, opinions of political leaders and public figures, and the ban on smoking in public places. In addition, respondents were asked a series of questions concerning the Tawana Brawley case, in which a black teenager accused a group of white men of abducting and sexually molesting her in Dutchess County. In Part 2, respondents

who had said they thought Brawley's advisers were lying about the incident were re-contacted and again asked their opinions of these individuals. Part 3, asked of Dutchess County residents, replicated the Part 1 questionnaire, with the exception of several questions specific to New York City. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City and Dutchess County.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. NOTE: These files contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: New York City, June 21-25	Part 2: Call Back, June 26
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 676	Cases: 96
Variables: 78	Variables: 83
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 2

Part 3: Upstate New York, June 21-25
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 455
Variables: 71
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS RACE RELATIONS POLL, JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9187)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines race relations in New York City. Respondents were asked to name the most important black leader in New York City and to give their opinions on whether income and living conditions were getting better or worse for most blacks and whether there was more or less anti-white/anti-black feeling among members of the other race. In addition, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with these statements: 1) The police and the courts treat blacks as fairly as they treat whites, 2) If blacks tried harder they could be just as well off as whites, 3) Discrimination has unfairly held

blacks down but many problems today are brought on by blacks themselves, and 4) Blacks have been held back because Jews control the educational system in the city. Additional topics covered include the Howard Beach incident in which several white youths were found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a black youth, the selection of the black educator Richard Green as chancellor of the city schools, and the respondent's opinion of several public figures. Background information on respondents includes religion, race, sex, and borough of residence. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. NOTE: The data contain blanks. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST RACE RELATIONS POLL, MARCH 1988: WASHINGTON, DC (ICPSR 9063)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on race relations in the greater Washington, DC area. Respondents were asked to name the most important problem facing the area and to indicate whether they thought the area was divided into two societies (one black and one white), whether things were getting better/worse/staying the same for blacks in the area, and whether they had ever been discriminated against because of race in getting a quality education, housing, a job, or equal wages. In addition, respondents were queried regarding the level of discrimination against blacks in the Washington, DC area, whether it was increasing, and whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements relating to the causes and consequences of racial discrimination. Additional questions focused on the effects of government welfare and affirmative action programs, the racial composition of the respondent's immediate neighborhood, places in greater Washington, DC where

people of the respondent's race would not be welcomed by local residents or where the respondent would feel uncomfortable living, and the respondent's social interactions with people of other races. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, marital status, household composition, income, receipt of government assistance, length of residency at present address, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the greater Washington, DC area.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,455
Variables: 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9061)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Reagan presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include trust in the government and the two major political parties, the environment, the nation's health, public education, crime, the quality of life, world peace, and the economy. In addition, opinions were solicited regarding the respondent's favorable or unfavorable impression of various public figures, the respondent's choice for presidential candidate, the debates that had taken place among the various presidential candidates, the most important issue in choosing a candidate, and which party's candidate would do a better job in dealing with problems such as reducing the trade deficit, unemployment, holding down taxes, and providing leadership. Respondents also were asked a detailed series of questions comparing the Republican candidates George Bush and Robert Dole. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union mem-

bership, employment status, race, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,505
Variables: 135
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MARCH 1988 (ICPSR 9062)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Reagan presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the federal income tax system, Reagan's handling of the situation in Panama and Nicaragua, aid to the contras, and United States troops being sent to Honduras. In addition, respondents were asked if they thought various presidential candidates were qualified to be president, which party had the best chance of winning the presidency in November, which candidate among several possible tickets the respondent would vote for if the election were held that day, candidates the respondent would not vote for under any circumstances, and George Bush's role in the Iran-Contra affair. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, vote choice in 1984, sex, education, age, religion, labor union membership, race, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,007
Variables: 83
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MAY 1988 (ICPSR 9064)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Reagan presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include important problems facing the country, the economy, foreign affairs, United States relations with the Soviet Union, nuclear weapons policy, and a federal law requiring businesses to give workers 60-day advance notice of factory closings. In addition, respondents were queried as to which party had the best chance of winning the presidency in November, how closely the respondent was following the race, which candidate the respondent would vote for among several possible tickets if the election were held that day, what the respondent liked and disliked most about the candidates, and if the respondent had a favorable or unfavorable impression of various public figures. Respondents also were asked a detailed series of questions comparing the two candidates George Bush and Michael Dukakis, and another set of questions relating to Nancy Reagan's influence and her reported use of the advice of an astrologer. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, sex, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,508
Variables: 117
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9067)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Reagan presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the drought occurring in the United States, recent charges of corruption at the Pentagon, the resignation of Edwin Meese as attorney general, the United States military presence in the Persian Gulf, and the downing of an Iranian airliner by the United States Navy. In addition, respondents were asked if they would vote for Michael Dukakis or George Bush if the election were held that day, if they had favorable or unfavorable impressions of various political figures, if the political views of Bush and Dukakis were too liberal or too conservative for the respondent, who the respondent would like to see as running mates if Bush and Dukakis won their parties' nominations, and how the candidates compared with respect to their positions on income taxes. Respondents also were asked if they agreed or disagreed with statements pertaining to a number of issues such as the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, raising taxes to deal with the federal budget deficit, government provision of a national health care program, reducing the military budget, outlawing abortion, using the CIA to undermine hostile foreign governments, reinstituting the military draft, and calling South Africa a terrorist state. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, sex, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,539
Variables: 117
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9181)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Reagan presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, if they thought the country was going in the right direction, if they approved of Reagan's handling of the presidency, if after eight years it was time for a change of direction, and if they had favorable or unfavorable impressions of George Bush, Michael Dukakis, Dan Quayle, and Lloyd Bentsen. Additional questions put to respondents included which party's presidential ticket they would vote for if the election were held that day, the strength of their support for the named candidates, and the importance of certain issues in deciding how they would vote for president including issues such as abortion, prayer in schools, the Pledge of Allegiance in schools, the Strategic Defense Initiative, taxes, crime, drugs, child care, the federal budget deficit, and the environment. Other topics covered include Bush's choice of Quayle and Dukakis' choice of Bentsen as running mates, and the effectiveness of each candidate in dealing with problems such as keeping the United States out of war, controlling inflation, helping the poor and the elderly, reducing the drug problem, improving education and the schools, and maintaining a strong national defense. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, likelihood of voting in the 1988 election, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,202
Variables: 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

**WASHINGTON POST DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION DELEGATE POLL,
1988 (ICPSR 9068)**

**WASHINGTON POST REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION DELEGATE POLL,
1988 (ICPSR 9069)**

SUMMARY: These two polls examine attitudes of delegates to the 1988 Democratic and Republican National Conventions on a variety of social and political issues. Major areas of investigation include delegates' views on ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, raising taxes to deal with the federal budget deficit, using the CIA to undermine hostile foreign governments, reinstituting the military draft, outlawing abortion, government provision of a national health care program, and reducing the military budget. Delegates also were asked where they would place Michael Dukakis/George Bush on a scale running from very liberal to very conservative, whom they favored for the vice-presidential nomination, and if they would work enthusiastically for Dukakis/Bush if he won the nomination. In addition, Democratic delegates were asked if it would be a good or a bad idea to have Jesse Jackson as the vice-presidential nominee, and if they agreed with several statements proposed for the party platform such as calling South Africa a terrorist state and putting a freeze on defense spending. Profiles of the delegates include participation in party affairs, elected or appointed public positions currently held, self-placement on a liberal/conservative scale, prior attendance at a national convention, candidate voted for on the first ballot at the 1984 national convention, the candidate the delegate would vote for on the first ballot at the 1988 convention, education, age, religion, marital status, labor union membership, employment status, race, sex, income, and region of residence. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Delegates to the 1988 Democratic and Republican National Conventions.
SAMPLING: Random sample.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per survey

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 504 and 501
Variables: 51 and 41
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

ABC News

ABC NEWS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION POLL, JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9070)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the 1988 Democratic National Convention. Questions put to respondents in Part 1 include which party the respondent trusted to do a better job over the next few years, whether the respondent would vote for Bush or Dukakis if the election were held that day, whether the respondent had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Lloyd Bentsen, Michael Dukakis, Jesse Jackson, and George Bush, and whether Dukakis's choice of Bentsen as a running mate would make the respondent more or less likely to vote for Dukakis. In addition, respondents were asked a series of questions relating to Jesse Jackson that covered topics such as Jackson's role in the party and his treatment of and by Michael Dukakis. In Part 2, respondents also were asked if they had been following the convention very closely, if they approved or disapproved of what had been said and done at the convention, if they now were more or less likely to vote for Dukakis, and if they now had a more or less favorable opinion of Jesse Jackson. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

Part 1: July 17, 1988	Part 2: July 20, 1988
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 603	Cases: 622
Variables: 40	Variables: 39
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION POLL, AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9071)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the 1988 Republican National Convention. Questions put to respondents in Part 1 include which party the respondent trusted to do a better job over the next few years, if after eight years of Reagan the nation needed to go in a new direction or continue as it was, if the respondent had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Michael Dukakis, George Bush, and Ronald Reagan, whether the respondent would vote for Bush or Dukakis if the election were held that day, who the respondent would like to see as Bush's running mate, whether the respondent would be more or less likely to vote for Bush if his running mate were female or very conservative or one of various named Republican figures. In addition, respondents were asked if they planned to watch any of the live television coverage of the convention, and if so, on which television network. Part 2 replicated many of the questions in Part 1, with respondents also being asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of Dan Quayle, which party had the best chance of winning in November, if they had been following the convention very closely, if they approved or disapproved of what had been said and done at the convention, if they now were more or less likely to vote for Bush, and if Bush's choice of Dan Quayle as his running mate affected their likely vote in November. Part 3 duplicated several questions from the prior two surveys, additionally soliciting respondents' opinions on the qualifications of Quayle and Bentsen to be president, Quayle's service in the National Guard during the Vietnam War that prevented his being

drafted into the Army, and charges that political influence was used to get Quayle into the Guard ahead of others on the waiting list. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: August 14, 1988	Part 2: August 17, 1988
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 605	Cases: 791
Variables: 43	Variables: 43
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: August 18, 1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 812
Variables: 40
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS POLITICS POLL, AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9072)

SUMMARY: In this short poll, respondents were asked how closely they were following the 1988 presidential race, if they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of the presidential candidates Michael Dukakis and George Bush, which of the two candidates they would vote for if the election were held that day, and how strongly they supported the candidate named. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,021
Variables: 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS "GOOD MORNING AMERICA" FIVE STATE POLL, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9185)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the November 1988 general election, this data collection focused on the presidential campaign. Respondents in five states were asked if they were registered to vote, if they thought things in their home states and in the country as a whole were moving in the right direction, if they had favorable or unfavorable opinions of George Bush and Michael Dukakis, which ticket (Bush/Quayle or Dukakis/Bentsen) they would vote for if the election were being held that day, and the strength of their support for the candidates named. Respondents in Part 2 (Texas) also were asked which Senate candidate (Beau Boulter or Lloyd Bentsen) they would vote for if the election were held that day. In Parts 1-4 respondents' opinions were solicited on the importance of certain issues in deciding how they would vote for president. These issues included the national economy, foreign policy, drugs, farm policy, health care, the environment, and whether Dukakis or Bush would do a better job addressing these issues. In Part 5 (Pennsylvania) respondents were queried about the applicability of several descriptive statements (e.g., he is a strong leader, he has good judgment, he has the right kind of experience to be president) to the two presidential candidates. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the states of California, Texas, Illinois, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: California File Structure: rectangular Cases: 784 Variables: 35 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Texas File Structure: rectangular Cases: 882 Variables: 36 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Illinois File Structure: rectangular Cases: 753 Variables: 37 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: North Carolina File Structure: rectangular Cases: 910 Variables: 33 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Pennsylvania File Structure: rectangular Cases: 821 Variables: 40 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS FIRST PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL, SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9182)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the first presidential debate, this survey asked respondents if they were registered to vote, the likelihood that they would vote in the November general election, the ticket (Dukakis/Bentsen or Bush/Quayle) they would vote for if the election were held that day, and the strength of their support for the candidates named. Following the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked if they had watched the debate, who had won the debate, and which ticket they would vote for if the election were held that day. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,307
Variables: 38
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL, OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9183)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the second presidential debate, this survey asked respondents if they were registered to vote, the likelihood that they would vote in the November general election, the ticket (Dukakis/Bentsen or Bush/Quayle) they would vote for if the election were held that day, and the strength of their support for the candidates named. Following the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked if they had watched the debate, who had won the debate, and which ticket they would vote for if the election were held that day. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,369
Variables: 33
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL, OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9184)

SUMMARY: Conducted shortly before the vice-presidential debate, this survey asked respondents if they were registered to vote, the likelihood that they would vote in the November general election, the ticket (Dukakis/Bentsen or Bush/Quayle) they would vote for if the election were held that day, and the strength of their support for the candidates named. Following the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked if they had watched the debate, who had won the debate, which ticket they would vote for if the election were held that day, and if Quayle and Bentsen were qualified to be president. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

mation on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,392
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS "NIGHTLINE" DRUGS AND ALCOHOL POLL, AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9180)

SUMMARY: Focusing on drug and alcohol abuse, this survey solicited respondents' opinions on the most important problem facing the country, government prohibition of alcohol in the 1920s, the use of drugs or alcohol for enjoyment, the relative severity of drug and alcohol abuse in respondents' communities, federal spending on drug abuse, and the relative effectiveness in controlling the use of drugs of strategies such as stopping illegal importation, arresting drug sellers, arresting drug users, and educating the public. In addition, respondents were asked if various substances (e.g., marijuana, LSD, alcohol, and cigarettes) were dangerous to their health, which caused the most trouble in society, and if substances such as cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and heroin should be legal or illegal for an adult to buy. They also were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the following statements: (1) Drug abuse won't stop because people continue to want drugs, (2) People should be allowed to take drugs as long as they don't hurt someone else, (3) Current fears about an illegal drug crisis are inflated, and (4) Illegal drug use had become a central part of American society. Other topics covered include the possible outcomes of legalization of various drugs. Background information on respondents includes education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 509
Variables: 59
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST POLL, JUNE 1988 (ICPSR 9065)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on a variety of social and political issues with an emphasis on the Reagan presidency and the drug problem in the United States. Respondents were asked if they approved or disapproved of Reagan's handling of the presidency, what Reagan's greatest successes and failures as president had been, and what grade the respondent would give the Reagan administration for its handling over the past eight years of such problems as unemployment, inflation, poverty, crime, and improving the quality of public education. In addition, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements regarding Reagan's policies and performance, and what changes they perceived as a result of the Reagan presidency in areas such as military power, federal spending, and United States influence in the world. Topics covered in the series of questions relating to drugs include legalization of cocaine, the respondent's degree of concern about various problems relating to illegal drugs, if illegal drugs were a problem in the respondent's general neighborhood, high school, and workplace, mandatory drug testing, and various proposed measures to reduce the drug problem. Respondents also were asked their preference for presidential candidates George Bush or Michael Dukakis and the strength of their support. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, race, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.
SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.
NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,012
Variables: 135
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST 50 STATE POLL, SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9179)

SUMMARY: Conducted in the fall of 1988, this data collection focused on the upcoming November general election. In September and October respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, how closely they were following the presidential race, if they planned to vote in the upcoming election, which presidential ticket (Bush/Quayle or Dukakis/Bentsen) and which congressional candidate (Republican or Democrat) they would vote for if the election were held that day, and the strength of their support for the named candidates. Respondents living in states with Senate and/or governor's elections also were asked if they would vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate and the strength of their support for the named candidate. Other questions put to respondents included whether they approved of Ronald Reagan's handling of the presidency, whether they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of Dukakis and Bush and whether either's views were too liberal or conservative, which party the respondent trusted to do a better job over the next few years, and if the national and local economies were getting better or worse. In addition, respondents' opinions were solicited on the importance of certain issues in determining their presidential vote choice. These issues included the Pledge of Allegiance in schools, the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"), taxes, crime, drugs, the federal budget deficit, the environment, and a strong military. Respondents were re-contacted in November shortly before the general election and asked how closely

they were following the presidential race, if they planned to vote in the upcoming election, which presidential ticket and which congressional candidate they would vote for if the election were held that day, and the strength of their support for the named candidates. Respondents living in states with Senate and/or governor's elections were again asked if they would vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate and the strength of their support for the named candidate. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1984 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, labor union membership, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,898
Variables: 87
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST IRAN AIRLINER POLL, JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9066)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following the downing of an Iranian airliner in the Persian Gulf by a United States Navy ship. Topics covered include the United States military presence in the Persian Gulf, Reagan's handling of the situation, the chances that the United States would become involved in a major military conflict in the Gulf, and the likelihood of a major terrorist attack in the United States. Specific questions relating to the airliner incident include whether the respondent thought the United States ship was justified in shooting down the airliner, whether the captain of the ship had acted properly, whether the United States or Iran was more to blame for the incident, whether the United States should pay compensation to the families of those killed on the airliner, and whether the United States should formally

apologize to Iran for the incident. Respondents also were asked if they had heard that Attorney General Edwin Meese had resigned, if the resignation was a good or bad thing, and how they would rate Meese's overall ethical standards as attorney general. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States. SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 524
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES BUSINESS WORLD SURVEY, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9213)

SUMMARY: This three-part data collection was designed to gauge the views of American business leaders by interviewing post-World War II graduates of leading business schools concerning the state of business in the United States and the world. Topics covered in Part 1 include world economic powers, strengths and weaknesses of American business, Japanese investment in the United States, foreign competition, the respondent's opinion of Ronald Reagan, taxes, and important problems facing American business (e.g., decline in productivity and the work ethic, the budget deficit, and mergers). In Part 2 respondents were asked whether they had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of business executives of several leading corporations, which American corporation was managed the best, how much attention corporate managers were paying to mergers and takeovers, if the respondent would work for a company with a board of directors, and whether layoffs in middle management would strengthen or weaken American companies. Topics covered in Part 3 include foreign investment, federal regulation of business, the Reagan administration's enforcement of anti-trust laws, the respondent's choice for the Dem-

ocratic and Republican presidential nominees, and important economic problems in the United States such as high labor costs, bank instability, and Third World debt. Background information on individuals for all three surveys includes party affiliation, occupation, age, sex, and income. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All post-World War II graduates and short-course diploma recipients of selected business schools. For Part 1, schools included Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, and Wharton, for Parts 2 and 3, Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, Wharton, and Kellogg. SAMPLING: Random sample. NOTE: The data for Parts 1 and 2 contain blanks. The data for Part 3 contain blanks, ampersands (&), and dashes (-). Parts 1 and 2 contain multiple records per case. Part 3 also was released as Part 17 of CBS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL AND LOCAL SURVEYS, 1987 (ICPSR 8718).

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

Part 1: September, 1986	Part 2: February, 1987
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 837	Cases: 1,137
Variables: 86	Variables: 72
Record Length: 78	Record Length: 78
Records Per Case: 4	Records Per Case: 3

Part 3: September-October, 1987
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 831
Variables: 75
Record Length: 111
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Clymer, Adam. "A Times Poll of M.B.A.'s." *The New York Times Magazine* (December 7, 1986), 1-4.

Clymer, Adam. "A Times Poll of M.B.A.'s." *The New York Times Magazine* (May 3, 1987).

Clymer, Adam. "A Times Poll of M.B.A.'s." *The New York Times Magazine* (November 27, 1987).

Documentation: machine-readable only

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES RACE RELATIONS SURVEY, MARCH 1987: NEW YORK CITY (ICPSR 9214)

SUMMARY: This survey examines the attitudes of New Yorkers toward race relations. Topics covered include the racial composition of the respondent's neighborhood and friends, the most important white and black leaders in New York City, police brutality, discrimination on racial grounds for housing and jobs, crime, and important problems facing New York City such as drugs, transportation, the poor and homeless, corruption, and illegal aliens. Additional questions asked of respondents include if they approved or disapproved of the way Ed Koch handled his job as mayor, if New York City courts were tougher on blacks or whites, if the level of racial discrimination had increased or decreased, and if a preference in hiring or promotion should be given to blacks. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adults in New York City.
SAMPLING: Random sample.
NOTE: The data contain blanks. There are multiple records per case.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,063
Variables: 81
Record Length: 79
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Freedman, Samuel G. "New York Race Tension Is Rising Despite Gains." *The New York Times* (March 29, 1987).

Documentation: machine-readable only

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES STOCK MARKET CRASH SURVEY, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 9215)

SUMMARY: This survey measures the public's attitudes toward political issues and the stock market crash of October 1987. Questions asked of respondents include whether the recent stock market crash would lead to a recession, how they

would assess the condition of the national economy, whether the respondent would vote for the Democratic or the Republican candidate in the 1988 presidential election, and whether the respondent owned stock or shares in a mutual fund that invested in the stock market. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, income, sex, marital status, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All adults in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
SAMPLING: Random sample.
NOTE: The data contain blanks. There are multiple records per case.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,549
Variables: 20
Record Length: 66
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Clymer, Adam. "In Poll, Confidence Slips a Little." *The New York Times* (November 6, 1987).

Documentation: machine-readable only

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES NUTRITION SURVEY, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 9216)

SUMMARY: This survey examines respondents' eating habits and views on nutrition. Topics covered include the amount of attention Americans paid to what they eat, junk food, the use of microwave ovens, the length of time for meal preparation, and how much attention the respondent gave to dietary concerns such as cholesterol, salt, fats, additives and preservatives, calories, and caffeine. Additional questions asked of respondents include what they ate for the previous day's meals and snacks, who did most of the shopping for food and cooking in the respondent's home, which of the previous day's meals the respondent ate with the people they lived with, and how many times a week the respondent exercised. Background information on individuals includes age, income, sex, marital status, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All adults in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
SAMPLING: Independent random sample for each of the seven days.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. There are multiple records per case.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,870
Variables: 149
Record Length: 79
Records Per Case: 6

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Burros, Marian. "What Americans Really Eat: Nutrition Can Wait." *The New York Times* (January 6, 1987).

Burros, Marian. "Women: Out of the House But Not Out of the Kitchen." *The New York Times* (February 24, 1988).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Peter M. Blau

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1972 (ICPSR 7793)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines professional schools as complex organizations. A questionnaire sent to the deans of 17 types of professional schools focused both on aspects common to other types of organizations (e.g., size, administrative structure, degree of structural differentiation, and on those characteristics unique to professional schools (e.g., the school's relationship to the university). Other university-specific information collected from published sources includes the size and composition of the faculty, the size and composition of the undergraduate and graduate population, admission requirements, average SAT scores, the number and type of degrees conferred, and financial statistics. In addition, profession-specific information is presented such as the age and sex composition, and median earnings of the occupation at the time of the 1970 census, accreditation procedures, and characteristics of professional associations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Deans of 17 types of accredited and university-affiliated professional schools located in the United States in 1972. The types of schools included were

architecture, business, dentistry, education, engineering, forestry, journalism, law, library science, medicine, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, public health, social work, theology, and veterinary medicine.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 948

Variables: approx. 500

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 17

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Blau, Peter M., and Rebecca Z. Margulies. "America's Leading Professional Schools." *CHANGE* 5 (November 1973), 21-27.

Blau, Peter M., and Rebecca Z. Margulies. "The Reputation of American Professional Schools." *CHANGE* 6 (December 1974), 42-47.

Blau, Peter M. "Recruiting Faculty and Students." *SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION* 47 (1974), 93-117.

Documentation: \$4

Terry Nichols Clark, et al.

UNITED STATES FISCAL AUSTERITY AND URBAN INNOVATION PROJECT, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8709)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, mayors, city council finance committee chairs, and chief administrative officers/city managers in all United States cities with populations over 25,000 were surveyed. Topics covered include the relative importance of professional as opposed to elected officials in fiscal management, and preferences for and implementation of changes in spending levels in 13 policy areas (e.g., education, social welfare, streets, and police protection). Respondents also were queried about policy preferences, activities, and impact on city government of 20 groups including employees, business groups, local media, the elderly, city finance staff, and federal and state agencies. In addition, questions were asked on city finance problems (e.g., loss of federal or state revenue, declining tax base, and pressures from municipal employees), fiscal management strategies the city had used (e.g., contracting out, user fees, privatization), revenue forecasting, integrated financial management systems, performance measures, management rights, and level of sophistication

of economic development analyses. Background information on mayors includes terms served, years spent in elected office, political party identification, use of local media, age, ethnicity/race, sex, religious preference, and education. In addition to the survey data, detailed structural data on population, economic structures, industry, and the labor force are provided. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All United States municipal governments for cities with populations over 25,000 at the time of the 1980 Census.

NOTE: This collection includes machine-readable and hard-copy documentation, both of which are required to adequately access and utilize the data. For Parts 1 through 8 of this collection, the data are provided in logical record length format, with multiple records per case.

RESTRICTIONS: Several variables containing respondents' answers to "private attitude" questions have been recoded to missing data. Aggregations of these data for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents may be provided by the Archive in accordance with existing servicing policies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CORE40

Variables

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 147

Record Length: 253

Records Per Case: 5

Part 3: CORE41

Variables

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 48

Record Length: 255

Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: FORDT1

Variables

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 91

Record Length: 254

Records Per Case: 3

Part 7: Original Survey Data 4

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,028

Variables: 134

Record Length: 255

Records Per Case: 2

Part 2: CORE40

Variables, Logged

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 156

Record Length: 250

Records Per Case: 6

Part 4: CORE41

Variables, Logged

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 45

Record Length: 254

Records Per Case: 2

Part 6: Original

Survey Data 1

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 164

Record Length: 255

Records Per Case: 2

Part 8: County and City Structural Variables

File Structure:

rectangular

Cases: 1,030

Variables: 38

Record Length: 255

Records Per Case: 2

Part 9: Project Documentation

Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Clark, Terry Nichols, ed. *RESEARCH IN URBAN POLICY*. Four annual volumes. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985-1989.

Clark, Terry Nichols. "The Fiscal Austerity and Urban Innovation Project." *PS/POLITICAL SCIENCE AND POLITICS* 21 (Winter 1988), 94-98.

Documentation: \$14

*Hemalata C. Dandekar and Gokhale
Institute of Politics and Economics*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DECCAN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA: VILLAGE PANEL STUDY, 1942-1977 (ICPSR 9308)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the economic and occupational changes experienced over a 25-year period by families living in Sugao, a village in the state of Maharashtra, India. The residents of this village were surveyed in 1942 and 1958 to uncover aspects of their daily lives and again in 1977 to explore more fully the effects of the economic attraction of Bombay, an industrialized metropolis 150 miles away, on village life. Data were collected at both the individual and family levels. Respondents were queried on such topics as caste, gender, age, marital status, education, residence, primary, secondary, and tertiary occupations, location of occupation, years employed at occupation, income, work habits, and job classification. Families reported on their size and composition, members living outside the village, economic relationships with others, acquisition, size, and construction of housing unit, and home improvements. Information was also gathered on family income sources and, in particular, on the amount of money and goods remitted to the village by family members living and working in Bombay. Agricultural issues explored include family labor provided for farming, amount of irrigated and non-irrigated land, productivity of the land, and the type, number, and location of livestock. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All residents of Sugao, a rural village in Western India.

NOTE: The 1942 and 1958 surveys of the village population were completed by The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. The 1977 survey was completed by

Hemalata C. Dandekar who coded responses from all three surveys.

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

Part 1: Family Data	Part 2: Individual-Level
File Structure:	Data
rectangular	File Structure:
Cases: 1,239	rectangular
Variables: 53	Cases: 3,926
Record Length: 80	Variables: 43
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 80
	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Dandekar, Hemalata C. *MEN TO BOMBAY, WOMEN AT HOME: URBAN INFLUENCE ON SUGAO VILLAGE IN DECCAN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA, 1942-82*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1986.

Dandekar, Hemalata C. "Indian Women's Development: Four Lenses." *SOUTH ASIA BULLETIN* 6 (1986).

Dandekar, Hemalata C. "Modernization of Agriculture and the Monetization of a Village Economy in Deccan Maharashtra, India." *SOUTH ASIA BULLETIN* 3 (1983).

Documentation: \$3

Jan Faber

DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES ACTING AS NATIONAL MIDPOINTS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM, 1816-1980 (ICPSR 9274)

SUMMARY: This collection provides longitudinal data on geographic distances be-

tween nations. These distances changed over time as a result of alterations in the political map of Europe. The collection is designed to permit investigation of the variance in the degree of adjacency of nations and the measurement of economic and military spheres of influence. Each part of this collection presents a distance matrix for the time period involved, with dyadic distances between cities acting as national midpoints measured in 100 kilometers. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Dyadic distances between cities acting as national midpoints within the nation-system comprised of the European states, the United States, Russia/USSR, and Turkey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 23 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: 1816-1827	Part 13: 1905-1907
Part 2: 1828-1829	Part 14: 1908-1913
Part 3: 1830-1837	Part 15: 1914-1918
Part 4: 1838-1841	Part 16: 1919-1921
Part 5: 1842-1850	Part 17: 1922-1938
Part 6: 1851-1860	Part 18: 1939
Part 7: 1861	Part 19: 1940
Part 8: 1862-1866	Part 20: 1941
Part 9: 1867	Part 21: 1942-1943
Part 10: 1868-1870	Part 22: 1944
Part 11: 1871-1877	Part 23: 1945-1980
Part 12: 1878-1904	

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15 to 29 per part
Variables: 15 to 29 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3 to 5 per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

Mary Ann Romano

DEBTOR-CREDITOR LAWS, AMENDMENTS, AND REVISED STATUTES: NEW YORK STATE, 1785-1860 (ICPSR 9255)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on New York State debtor-creditor laws, amendments, and revised statutes for the years 1785 through 1860. Designed to explain the changing patterns of growth in debtor-creditor laws over time on the basis of content analysis, this data collection focuses on the following major areas of investigation: imprisonment for debt, bankruptcy, insolvency, usury/interest of money/circulation, distress for rent, estates in trust, recovery of debts and demands, relief, fraudulent debtors, partners and joint debtors, and other miscellaneous categories. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: New York State debtor-creditor laws, amendments, and revised statutes for the years 1785 through 1860.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 870
Variables: 859
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 27

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Waves VI and VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module Files have been added to this collection. The topical module for Wave VI includes data on child care arrangements, child support agreements, support for non-household members, job offers, health status and utilization of health care services, long-term care, and disability status of children. Wave VII topical module contains information on assets and liabilities. Included are questions on pension plan coverage, lump sum distributions from pension plans, characteristics of job from which retired, and characteristics of home financing arrangements. **CLASS IV**

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 11: Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 30,823 Variables: approx. 1,105 Record Length: 5,900 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: Data Dictionary for Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60
Part 13: Wave VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 30,152 Variables: approx. 1,280 Record Length: 6,540 Records Per Case: 1	Part 14: Data Dictionary for Wave VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60

*Documentation: \$15 (Wave VI),
\$13 (Wave VII)*

Federal Judicial Center

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data with revised case counts were supplied by the principal investigator. Data and documentation have been processed to meet ICPSR Class II specifications. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 56 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-14: Criminal Terminations, 1970- 1983 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,400 to 62,500 per part Variables: 46 Record Length: 133 to 134 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 15-28: Appellate Terminations, 1971- 1984 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,428 to 31,186 per part Variables: 80 Record Length: 218 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 29-32: Criminal Terminations, 1984- 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 48,400 to 57,700 per part Variables: 46 Record Length: 133 to 134 per part Records Per Case: 1	Part 33: Criminal Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 37,500 Variables: 46 Record Length: 134 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 34-36: Appellate Terminations, 1985- 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31,388 to 34,444 per part Variables: 80 Record Length: 218 Records Per Case: 1	Part 37: Appellate Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 26,008 Variables: 80 Record Length: 218 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 38-55: Civil Ter- minations, 1970-1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 80,520 to 238,080 per part Variables: 42 Record Length: 147 Records Per Case: 1	Part 56: Civil Pending, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 243,240 Variables: 42 Record Length: 147 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Nicholas Zill, Frank Furstenberg, Jr.,
James Peterson, and Kristin Moore*

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN:
WAVE I, 1976, WAVE II, 1981, AND
WAVE III, 1987 (ICPSR 8670)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: An additional data file containing merged data from Waves I, II, and III has been provided by the principal investigators along with machine-readable and hard copy documentation. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: The first file, which contains data from both the 1976 and 1981 surveys, in-

cludes several derived variables. The second file, containing only 1976 data, is logical record length data but has 27 records per case. The third file contains original responses from the 1976, 1981, and 1987 waves plus additional created variables. This third wave is logical record length data but has 106 records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: Merged 1976, 1981, and 1987 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,427
Variables: 4,080
Record Length: 86
Records Per Case: 106

*Documentation: \$36 (Vol. I), \$21 (Vol. II),
\$21 (Vol. III)*

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

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP)
[1984 PANEL] (ICPSR 8317)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 38-46, containing frequencies for Waves I-IX, have been added to this collection. **CLASS IV**

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

Parts 38-46: Frequencies, Waves I-IX
Record Length: 80

Documentation: NA

James N. Morgan

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1986 have been added to the Work History Supplement File, Part 5. **CLASS II**

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

Part 5: Work History Supplement File, 1984-1986 (Waves XVII-XIX)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,076
Variables: approx. 3,500
Record Length: 7,485
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7 (Part 5)

Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1987 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Young Women cohort, Parts 4 and 29-36,

have been revised and updated to include data for 1987. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 71 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Part 29: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Attachment 2 File)
Record Length: 133

Part 30: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Attachment 3 File)
Record Length: 133

Part 31: Young Women, 1968-1982 (KWIC Index)
Record Length: 133

Part 32: Young Women, 1868-1982 (Numeric Index)
Record Length: 133

Part 33: Young Women, 1983-1987 (Main File)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,159
Variables: approx. 2,231
Record Length: 9,992
Records Per Case: 1

Part 34: Young Women, 1983-1987 (Attachment File)
Record Length: 133

Part 35: Young Women, 1983-1987 (KWIC Index)
Record Length: 133

Part 36: Young Women, 1983-1987 (Numeric Index)
Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$3 (Part 33)

Notes and Errata

In the December issue of the *Bulletin*, the primary Related Publication for INTERSECTION OF PERSONAL AND NATIONAL HISTORY, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9257) was inadvertently omitted. The citation for this publication is as follows: Schuman, Howard, and Jacqueline Scott. "Generations and Collective Memories." *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* 54 (1989), 359-381.

ICPSR has received additional documentation in the form of questionnaires for REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME: PROGRAM EVALUATION SURVEYS IN NEWARK AND HOUSTON, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496) by Antony Pate and Sampson Annan. The questionnaires have been added to the codebook. Users who already have these data should order the revised codebook from ICPSR.

The February issue of the *Bulletin* incorrectly described the documentation for SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1985 PANEL (ICPSR 9176) as machine-readable only. Hardcopy documentation prices for the three waves of the 1985 Panel released in February are as follows: Wave II Rectangular Data (\$18); Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data (\$19); and Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data (\$22).

A revised version of the User Notes for the 1985 Panel of SIPP (ICPSR 9176) is now available.

The Census Bureau has made available a printed volume that provides frequency counts for all variables in all nine waves of the 1984 Panel of SIPP

(ICPSR 8317). The volume lists the nine waves in a single row, followed by frequencies for each variable. This volume may be purchased directly from the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division at a cost of \$30. Contact them at (301)763-4100. ICPSR has the same information available in a slightly different format for the 1984 Panel: the frequency counts are provided as individual machine-readable files for each wave. (See the Revisions/Updates section of this *Bulletin*.)

The documentation for AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196) is now available in printed form. Volume I (Introduction and Codebook) is \$25 and Volume II (Appendix) is \$15.

After considerable study, the ICPSR Council has approved, in principle, three documents that change the existing structure of the Consortium's relationship with the Center for Political Studies (CPS) and the University of Michigan. These documents include a Constitution, which establishes the Consortium as a separate entity; a set of Bylaws, which define the governance of the Consortium; and a Memorandum of Agreement with the Center for Political Studies, establishing a linkage between ICPSR and CPS and providing a clear role for the membership and the Council in overseeing policy and staff decisions. These documents, which have also been approved by the CPS program directors, are being reviewed by legal counsel and examined for necessary editorial

changes. Once the documents are finalized, they will be ratified in final form by the Council and circulated to the membership of ICPSR.

The changes in our operating documents signal the beginning of several changes that are likely to take place in the operations of the Consortium in the future. At the March 9 and 10 meetings of the Council two ad hoc Committees were appointed. The first, chaired by Karl Taeuber, has been charged with the task of drafting a development plan that could be implemented in the next fiscal year. The development plan will provide for ongoing staff development and education, among other functions. The second is a Committee on the Future of the Consortium. This Committee, chaired by

Charles Hermann, has been charged with looking five to fifteen years in the future and making recommendations for discussion to the Council. Some of the areas the Committee will explore include the development of an endowment for the ICPSR, the direction and breadth of the archival services, the involvement of the Official Representatives in the organization, and possible additional or alternative services for the membership.

It is the hope of the current Council that we will be able to set directions for the future of the Consortium that will allow it to maintain its vitality and contributions to the social science community into and throughout the 21st century.

Michael A. Baer, ICPSR Council Chair



At the March Council meeting, ICPSR senior staff presented outgoing Council Chair Karl Taeuber with the "trophy" pictured at left. The inscription reads:

KARL E. TAEUBER

*The Douglas Fairbanks
Parry & Foil Award*

*For Distinguished Service
on Behalf of ICPSR*

1988-90

Research on Aging Using PSID

Major changes since 1983 in the content and design of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) provide a number of new opportunities for research on aging:

- Wealth supplements in the 1984 and 1989 interviews provide data for relating wealth to prior and subsequent earnings, employment, and housing behavior or for studies of savings behavior. (The 1989 data are scheduled for release in late 1991.)
- Monthly dating of key employment transitions, beginning in 1984, provides data on the dynamics of retirement and on unemployment at late career stages.
- Death certificate information for panel members who died since 1968, the beginning year of the study, can be used for studies linking cause of death to past employment, geographic location, economic status, and demographic information.
- Extensive health information gathered in the 1986 and 1990 interviews. (The 1990 data are scheduled for release in late 1992.)
- 1988 Kinship information (scheduled for release in late 1990) about income, wealth, and health of respondents' parents and parents-in-law provides data for a number of intergenerational and social support studies.
- Extensive medical care expenditure information from both survey reports and Medicare program files, coupled with survey reports of paid and unpaid care. (These data are part of the 1990 interviewing wave and are scheduled for release in late 1992.)

- Retrospective marital, fertility, and educational histories.
- Complete information on all PSID nonresponse cases, assembled in a file that can be merged easily with the regular PSID file, provides valuable data on older and other respondents who did not survive in the panel until the most recent year.

In addition, the PSID time series of 20 annual interviews provides:

- Rich intergenerational data in the form of concurrent information for more than 2,000 young adults and their parents.
- Longitudinal information on cohorts retiring since the late 1960s.

Persons interested in finding out more about Panel Study of Income Dynamics should contact Greg Duncan at the University of Michigan (313-763-5186).

Bulk Mailing to ORs

The March 1990 "bulk" mailing to ICPSR Official Representatives included the following items:

- The codebook (two volumes) for AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196)
- ICPSR Annual Report, 1988-1989
- ESRC Data Archive Bulletin
- The manuscript of the presentation made by Norman Nie (University of Chicago) at the meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives, November 11, 1989: "Model vs. Data Driven Science and the Role of ICPSR in the Progress of the Social Sciences"

Forthcoming . . .

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will either be made available over the summer months or will be released in the September issue of the *Bulletin*. Individuals interested in ordering any of these collections should check the 24-hour HOTLINE (313/763-3486) periodically for announcements of new releases.

- *Cost of Living in the United States, 1935-1936*
- *Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1987 Panel*
- *General Election Data for the United States, 1988*
- *ABC News/Washington Post Polls, 1989*
- *Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness: Core and Country-Specific Files (for five additional nations: Great Britain, Australia, West Germany, Japan, Denmark)*
- *Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982 (1982 Wave)*
- *American Housing Survey, 1985: National File*
- *American Housing Survey, 1987: National Core, MSA Files*
- *Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1988*
- *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data, 1987-1988*
- *Adult Criminal Careers in New York, 1976-1982*

ICPSR Summer Program

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Recent Curriculum Additions

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May 1990 Vol. X, No. 4

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over twenty-five years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 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.

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

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

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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