

The Python That Swallowed the Pig: ICPSR's 1990 Census Data Project

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During the summer of 1996, ICPSR completed the first phase of the largest archival development project we have ever undertaken: the acquisition of virtually the entire body of computer-readable data products from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing of the United States. The pig did not choke the python, although there were times when the simultaneous arrival of 400 tapes taxed our staff and computing resources. Also, we worried that our response time to member requests for data could be affected by this project, and thus we established priorities for filling orders so that non-Census research data could continue to flow to members.

The second phase of the project—still under way—involves archiving all of these files (and their documentation) in perpetuity and ensuring that everything will still be available in usable form when another generation of researchers requires the data and documentation. This second phase will continue far into the future, with ICPSR migrating the data to new media as our technologies change in unforeseeable ways.

This article reports on the 1990 Census project and then discusses ICPSR's other Census data collections, which together constitute a remarkable and unique resource for research and teaching. We conclude by speculating about the content, methodology, and forms of distribution of the 2000 Census.

Primary Objectives and Scope

ICPSR's 1990 Census Data Project was supported by membership dues, a Joint Statistical Agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute on Aging, and Award 9201988 from the National Science Foundation. The data files were donated by the Census Bureau to the research community through the Joint Statistical Agreement between the Bureau and ICPSR.

As is always the case with ICPSR's data activities, our objective in undertaking this archival acquisition was to support academic research and teaching now and in the future. We did not see ourselves as providing a service to the entire nation, and indeed our agreement with the Census Bureau precluded that. ICPSR has delivered data from the 1990 Census to thousands of social and behavioral scientists at colleges and universities throughout the country. The project enabled researchers to use these data efficiently and economically for both research and instructional purposes. Many member institutions saved several hundreds of thousands of dollars by acquiring their Census data through their memberships in ICPSR.

ICPSR acquired 4,884 separate data files on more than 4,000 magnetic tapes and tape cartridges from the 1990 Census, representing the largest acquisition of a single data collection

in ICPSR's history. The acquisition went substantially beyond all the **Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)** and all the **Summary Tape Files (STFs)** to include a number of **Special Tabulations**, although the proposal from ICPSR to NSF had envisioned "selectivity" in acquiring the STFs because of varying user demand. ICPSR also acquired, from the U.S. Congress and at its request, the **PL94-171 One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File** (ICPSR 9783).

This acquisition was complicated by a series of "recalls" of the data by the Census Bureau, including two recalls of the PUMS and the recall of the entire STF 3A series. ICPSR found itself distributing second and third copies of what purported to be the "same" data. This proved especially frustrating with the first recall of the PUMS, for which ICPSR had prepared multiple identical copies of 3480 tape cartridges so as to be able to fill member orders quickly and reduce costs of distributing this popular data product. Essentially all of that work and money was forfeited, and members did not get the data nearly as quickly as had been planned. Such recalls of massive data collections are probably unavoidable, but they are surely regrettable.

Because many of the data files were distributed by the Census Bureau with little or no electronic documentation, ICPSR produced over 10,000 pages of electronic technical documentation, chiefly by OCR-scanning, thereby creating an archival resource of consider-

able value in itself. The vast majority of the available electronic documentation for the 1990 Census was produced by ICPSR.

One-week workshops in using the 1990 Census were offered in 1991, 1992, and 1993, intensively training 63 researchers and data librarians to use the data. For the data librarians, these workshops were "master classes" that enabled them to offer similar training on their own campuses. ICPSR also spent several thousand hours in personal consultation with users of the data.

In order to make use of these data more efficient, ICPSR wrote and distributed some 200,000 lines of SAS and SPSS data definition statements for the PUMS, the 3-Percent PUMS elderly sample, the STFs, and several special tabulations, including the Equal Opportunity File. With this programming support from ICPSR, many thousands of coding hours were saved on member campuses.

For budgetary reasons, the Census Bureau did not prepare the customary 1/1000 and 1/10,000 PUMS files, which are extremely useful in teaching, testing program coding, and exploratory research. ICPSR prepared and distributed its own sub-samples, at both the 1/1000 and 1/10,000 sampling rates (see ICPSR 6497 and 6150).

Massive Distribution of 1990 Census Data

Most of the academic community's access to 1990 Census data was through the services provided by ICPSR. Demand from researchers and students for these data files has been extremely high. As of late fall 1996, 157 member institutions had obtained copies of parts of the collection on removable media (principally on 3480 cartridges), amounting to 1,233 separate requests for data and the shipment of 1,051,742 megabytes of data—more than a terabyte. To comprehend the magnitude of this number, consider that the total

number of bytes on all World Wide Web pages today is estimated to be only two terabytes.¹ ICPSR increased its distribution of all other datasets throughout this period as well, with the Census data simply being an increment to a mounting workload.

In addition to ICPSR's distribution of data by magnetic tape, all Census data files are now available from ICPSR for FTP over the Internet. In slightly over seven months of availability, there have been 241 requests for FTP delivery of 1990 Census data from 169 separate institutions, amounting to the distribution of an additional 305,002 megabytes of data. By way of comparison, in 1987–1988 ICPSR's total distribution of data amounted to 299,311 megabytes. Today, that quantity is simply a further increment onto a large base. This number is expected to grow as more institutions become capable of FTP access to the ICPSR archive.

U.S. Census Data at ICPSR

ICPSR archives computer-readable data from every federal Census conducted in the United States, from the first Census (conducted by Thomas Jefferson in 1790) to the most current. One of the richest resources is ICPSR 0003, **Historical, Demographic, Economic, and Social Data: The United States, 1790–1970**, a set of data files prepared by ICPSR with support from NSF. The source was published and unpublished reports, and ICPSR staff key-entered all the data and checked the files for accuracy. Detailed county- and state-level demographic and ecological data for the entire U.S. for the years 1790 to 1970 are contained in this collection. These data files provide extensive information about the social and political character of the United States, including a breakdown of population by state, race, nationality, number of families, size of the family, births, deaths, marriages, occupation, religion, and general economic conditions. Though not a complete series over the full time span because the

content of the Census has continually changed, the collection provides statistics on such diverse subjects as total numbers of newspapers and periodicals, total capital invested in manufacturing, total numbers of educational institutions, numbers of churches, taxation by state, and land surface area in square miles. The 1790–1860 portion of this collection may be "sampled" at <http://icg.harvard.edu/census/>, which is a site provided by Harvard University's Instructional Computing Services in cooperation with ICPSR.

Researchers around the United States, as well as the Census Bureau itself, have contributed many other historical datasets to ICPSR—an urban household sample from 1860; an oversample of households headed by African Americans from 1910; public use microdata samples from 1880, 1910, 1940, and 1950; occupational data from 1860; etc. ICPSR is cooperating with the Minnesota Historical Census Projects (Department of History, University of Minnesota), which is producing the invaluable Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). These are public use samples from Census records that employ a common coding scheme across time, addressing one of the serious difficulties in comparative applications of Census data. When that project is finished, ICPSR expects to archive those datasets as well.

Modern Censuses are also to be found in the ICPSR collection. Beginning with the 1960 Census, ICPSR has systematically acquired the public use microdata samples produced by the Census Bureau. In 1970 ICPSR began acquiring some of the summary tabulations (STF) then produced on magnetic tapes by the Bureau, and it expanded those STF acquisitions for 1980 and 1990. While the public use microdata samples probably receive wider use throughout the membership, the STF datasets are intensively used by many researchers.

The complete STF files for the 1970 Census were never acquired in full us-

1. The Internet Archive, "Web Archive '96." San Francisco, CA: <http://www.archive.org/webarchive96.html>, January 2, 1997.

able form by anyone, including, it turns out, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). It is known that the 1970 Census tape collection presently at NARA is defective and that parts of it must be replaced. As a result, there is no intact complete collection for this first census that produced comprehensive electronic tabulations. ICPSR is working with NARA and the Bureau of the Census to remedy this omission from our national heritage. We are hopeful that the Bureau will be able to resurrect a collection of tapes recently discovered in storage there. A plan has been developed for archiving at both NARA and ICPSR copies of these old tapes presently held by the Census Bureau. If the tape library at the Census Bureau can be accessed, it will not be necessary to confront a technical problem found in the scattered holdings of the 1970 Census on several university campuses: that the tapes are in a DUALabs compressed format. Further, the tapes will clearly qualify as official records of the United States.

In addition to products from the decennial Census, ICPSR routinely acquires many other data series produced by the Census Bureau. Among these are data from the **Survey of Income and Program Participation**, the **American Housing Survey**, and the **Current Population Survey**.

One of the synergies made possible by ICPSR's vast collection of Census data is that users have produced transformations of ICPSR's datasets and then deposited their transformed datasets with ICPSR for the entire research community to use. Prominent examples of these transformed datasets are the extracts of 1970 and 1980 summary tabulations produced by Terry K. Adams (see ICPSR 9693 and 9694) as a part of his work with the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. These files contain a subset of the original variables and a number of constructed variables. Originally designed to be matched to any dataset for which the geographic locations of respondents are recorded, they are also, for many purposes, much more user-friendly than the originals

from the Census Bureau. Another collection of contributed datasets are those that trace changes in geographic areas across time, permitting consistent matching and mapping of data from Census to Census. We encourage other such deposits of high-quality, generally-useful transformations of ICPSR datasets.

The 2000 Census

That there will be a Census in the year 2000 is without doubt, for it is mandated by the Constitution. What that Census will contain, how it will be conducted, and how its results will be made available to researchers and the American people are much in doubt at this time.

It is conceivable, although perhaps unlikely, that the 2000 Census will collect just five data items—age, sex, relationship to the householder, race, and renter/owner status. If this short list of measures did constitute the entire content of the Census for the nation as it begins the new millennium, this would disrupt data series that began as long ago as 1820. In that year, the Census began its tradition of collecting data on housing, education, employment, and income in a very efficient combination of enumeration and survey that not only satisfies the Constitutional requirement for an enumeration but also meets the nation's need to understand itself.

In April 1997, the Bureau of the Census will submit to the Congress its initial plans for the content of the 2000 Census. We fully anticipate that the Bureau will recommend employing a sample design to collect data about subjects beyond the simple enumeration. There will be pressure in the U.S. Congress against including in the Census any items beyond those required by the Constitution or by federal legislation. This pressure will come from three primary considerations: (1) a desire to economize on the budget for the Census, (2) a concern that including non-required items will depress the response rate, and (3) a sense that "government has no business" collecting

such information. There is also a lack of appreciation for uses of Census data outside the federal government.

The pages of the *Bulletin* are rarely the place in which appear jeremiads or pleas for political action. However, Jeremiah should be crying from the desktops that this nation's fundamental system of statistics is at risk. The risk is probably not high, because the argument for including additional items is very strong. But that argument must be made to Congress; it cannot simply be assumed to have been made. Therefore, data users who care whether the Census provides data about housing conditions, sociodemographic characteristics, employment and commuting, and economic status should write their representatives in Congress. Let your representatives know that people care about this issue. If they do not hear from you, they may not oppose the moves of a few members to restrict Census content.

Another issue concerns the use of sampling in the 2000 Census. Three applications of sampling are currently being planned. The first is that a sample design would be employed to collect additional Census items, as has been done for many years. The other two applications are innovations for the Census Bureau. The first of these innovations is that sampling would be employed to follow-up people who did not respond to repeated attempts to collect data from their households. This would permit the Census Bureau to save substantial amounts of money, because repeated in-person attempts to interview nonresponding households are extremely expensive. And there is good reason to expect higher-quality data from carefully-controlled sampling for nonresponse than was obtained from harried and overworked enumerators. Exactly when sampling would be initiated remains to be decided.

The other innovative use of sampling proposed for 2000 is to employ it in a data collection program that would be conducted independently of the 2000 Census, known as Integrated Coverage Measurement (ICM). The ICM pro-

gram will permit the Census Bureau to correct population counts for small geographical areas to reflect both missed and double-counted households. Demographic analysis has been used in previous Censuses to estimate the size of the undercount (and the overcount), but demographic analysis cannot be applied to small geographic areas. ICM should provide that capacity.

The ICM program is the Census Bureau's response to the congressional mandate to reduce or eliminate the known undercount of the American population (especially the systematic undercount of some minorities) while restraining the growth of costs of the Census and reducing burden on respondents. The professional answer to this complex mandate is to employ modern statistical methods. However, there is some concern in Congress, on both sides of the aisle, about these two new uses of sampling. Professional groups, such as the American Statistical Association, have submitted brief reports to the Congress affirming that it is both feasible and responsible to use sampling to meet the congressional mandate. Those reports have been received by the appropriate staff and members. However, most members of Congress probably do not recognize the use of sampling in the Census as being an issue that deserves their attention. The most important message to communicate to them is that you expect the Census Bureau to use modern statistical methods to conduct a Census that is simpler, less costly, and more accurate than its predecessors—and that produces a "one-number Census" that is right the first time.

The final issue surrounding the 2000 Census concerns the distribution of its data and documentation. It is already fairly clear that much or most of the printed output of the Census will be eliminated in 2000, replaced by CD-ROMs and direct Internet access. Many regret this loss. The changes may, however, be even more sweeping. If the Census Bureau successfully deploys its planned Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS), both

the nation as a whole and the research community in particular will have available a powerful new way to access Census data.

DADS, according to the Census Glossary, is "A generalized electronic system for all access and dissemination of Census Bureau data. This interactive electronic system will be designed to allow efficient and cost-effective access to data generated by the various areas of the Census Bureau. The DADS system will serve as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data derived from Census 2000 and from the Continuous Measurement Program."

The questions concerning DADS—beyond the straightforward technical and financial ones—arise from knowledge of the kinds of uses of Census data to be found in the research community. Research uses are almost never restricted to inquiries about a few characteristics of a single geographic area or small group of geographic areas. Frequently, research requires access to data for the entire nation and generates tabulations or matrices in multiple dimensions for many characteristics. Researchers often use statistical packages to perform complex calculations on the data. A good DADS extract service could produce data files that are suitable for intensive research use, but the costs for using that service remain to be determined. In addition, researchers have appreciated the programming help provided by ICPSR with its SAS and SPSS "setup" streams; it is not clear that DADS will provide such assistance.

There is every reason for the ICPSR user community to be strongly supportive of the Census Bureau's innovative thinking about the dissemination of data from the 2000 Census. We are on the verge of seeing the Bureau regain its 1950's prominence as a leader in applications of computing. At the same time, it is appropriate for the user community to monitor whether the special and demanding needs of researchers

are being met by the Bureau's planned systems. The easiest way to do this is to access the Bureau's Website, <http://www.census.gov>. At some point, it may be necessary for users to communicate to the Bureau that their needs are not being well met by what the Bureau is creating; more likely, researchers will extend their congratulations to the Bureau for a job exceedingly well done.

ICPSR will continue to do its part for the research community for the 2000 Census, but perhaps this time we will not have to swallow the pig. Instead, we may find ourselves in a new partnership with the Census Bureau, providing value-added services needed by the research community. And we will almost certainly archive the data from the 2000 Census.

Conclusion

The decennial Census of the U.S. is an extraordinary resource for research and teaching, unparalleled anywhere else in the world. ICPSR's Census data collection is also remarkable, and it is unique in two senses. First, no other archives house such a broad and deep collection of Census data from their countries. Second, in no other nation (with the partial exception of Canada) has Census data been made so readily and fully available for research use. A variety of laws, customs, and simple bureaucratic inefficiencies have made it difficult for researchers in other nations to have the kind of access to Census data enjoyed by researchers in the U.S.

For that, we have to thank the architects of the U.S. statistical system and the leaders who understood that a people ought to have access to data about themselves—and that it is dangerous when only the federal government has access to data about the nation. We also have to thank the visionaries who brought Census data into ICPSR and made it possible for this remarkable resource to be created. □

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Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

The table below lists ICPSR's 1990 Census data holdings. For more information about these collections, users should consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-3
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Supplemental Tabulations File, Part 1	50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary (1 data file per state)	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File	1 data file for entire U.S.	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 1-7, Technical Notes 1-34
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico (2 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico (2 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/1,000 Sample	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 3-Percent Elderly Sample	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Special Tabulation Program (STP) 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook Planning and Service Area Codes
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States	1 data file for entire U.S.	Hardcopy Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the United States	1 data file for entire U.S.	Hardcopy Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1B	50 states + District of Columbia (2 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1C	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1D	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A	Most states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 3-7, Technical Notes 2-13
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 3-7, Technical Notes 2-13
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2C	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3B	4 data files for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-14

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3C	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3D	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4A	50 states + District of Columbia (11 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 6-13, Technical Note 6
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4B	50 states + District of Columbia (up to 50 data files per state)	Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4C	50 data files for entire U.S.	Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 420, Place of Work 20 Destinations File	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico (1 data file per state + Place of Work Supplement file)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File S-5, Number of Workers by County of Residence by County of Work	1 data file for entire U.S.	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File	1 data file (2 formats) for entire U.S.	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index	550 counties (1 data file per county)	Machine-Readable Codebook
Geographic Reference File—Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States]	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico + 8 outlying areas (1 data file per state or area)	Machine-Readable Codebook

To access additional information about the data collections listed below, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

- Aging of Veterans of the Union Army (Version C-1): United States Federal Census Records for Veterans of the Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Regiments, 1850, 1860, 1900, 1910 — *Robert W. Fogel et al.* (ICPSR 6836)
- Alameda County [California] Health and Ways of Living Study, 1974 Panel — *George A. Kaplan* (ICPSR 6838)
- British Crime Survey, 1992: Teenage Booster Sample — *Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit* (ICPSR 6834)
- Central and Eastern Eurobarometer 6: Economic and Political Trends, October–November 1995 — *Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham* (ICPSR 6835)
- Employment and Ozone Data for Industries in Urban Counties in the United States, 1977–1990 — *J. Vernon Henderson* (ICPSR 6639)
- Estimating the Elasticities of Demand for Cocaine and Heroin With Data From 21 Cities From the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program, 1987–1991 — *Jonathan P. Caulkins* (ICPSR 6567)
- Euro-Barometer 39.A: Health and Safety Issues, March–June 1993 — *Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich* (ICPSR 6194)
- Eurobarometer 43.1: International Trade and Radiation Protection, April–May 1995 — *Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier* (ICPSR 6839)
- Eurobarometer 43.1BIS: Regional Development and Consumer and Environmental Issues, May–June 1995 — *Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier* (ICPSR 6840)
- Legidoscope: Trend Surveys of French Public Opinion and Media Usage, September 1992–May 1993 — *Philippe Chrique* (ICPSR 6826)
- Multi-User Database on the Attributes of United States Appeals Court Judges, 1801–1994 — *Gary Zuk, Deborah J. Barrow, and Gerard S. Gryski* (ICPSR 6796)
- National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1994 — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6825)
- National Assessment Program Survey of Criminal Justice Agencies in the United States, 1992–1994 — *Tom McEwen* (ICPSR 6481)
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I: Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study, 1992 — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6861)
- National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1994 — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6824)
- National Prosecutors Survey, 1994 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 6785)
- Production and Consumption of Research in Police Agencies in the United States, 1989–1990 — *Carl B. Klockars and William E. Harver* (ICPSR 6315)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1994 — *United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation* (ICPSR 6669)

Revisions/Updates

- Alaska Plea Bargaining Study, 1974–1976 — *Stevens H. Clarke* (ICPSR 7714)
- Assessing Local Legal Culture: Practitioner Norms in Four Criminal Courts, 1979 — *Thomas W. Church, Jr.* (ICPSR 7808)
- Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging, Waves 1–2 [1992–1994] — *Gary R. Andrews and George C. Myers* (ICPSR 6707)
- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1979 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7852)
- Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer 1: Public Opinion in Central and Eastern Europe, 1990 — *Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham* (ICPSR 6104)
- Criminal Case Processing in Metropolitan Courts, 1976 — *National Center for State Courts* (ICPSR 7750)
- Euro-Barometer 39.0: European Community Policies and Family Life, March–April 1993 — *Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich* (ICPSR 6195)
- Euro-Barometer 40.0: Poverty and Social Exclusion, October–November 1993 — *Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich* (ICPSR 6360)
- Euro-Barometer 41.1: Post-European Election, June–July 1994 — *Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier* (ICPSR 6535)
- Evaluation of Pre-Trial Settlement Conference: Dade County, Florida, Criminal Court, 1979 — *Wayne A. Kerstetter* (ICPSR 7710)

- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Annual Files, 1971–1979 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7618)
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1988 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 9446)
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1982 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 8382)
- Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970–1994 — *Federal Judicial Center* (ICPSR 8429)
- Federal Justice Statistics Program Data, 1978–1991: [United States] — *Abt Associates, Inc.* (ICPSR 9296)
- International Victimization Survey, 1988 and 1992 — *J.J.M. van Dijk and Pat Mayhew* (ICPSR 9421)
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1974 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7706)
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1975 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7707)
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7758)
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1979 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7846)
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982–1983 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 8205)
- Monitoring of Federal Criminal Convictions and Sentences: Appeals Data, 1993–1995 — *United States Sentencing Commission* (ICPSR 6559)
- Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1987–1995 — *United States Sentencing Commission* (ICPSR 9317)
- National Corrections Reporting Program, 1987: [United States] — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 9402)
- National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992–1994 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 6406)
- National Jail Census, 1978 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7737)
- National Justice Agency List, 1980 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7858)
- Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1987–1995: [United States] — *United States Sentencing Commission* (ICPSR 9513)
- Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1995 — *Sandra Hofferth, Frank P. Stafford, Wei-Jun J. Yeung, Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, James Lepkowski, and James N. Morgan* (ICPSR 7439)
- Pretrial Release Practices in the United States, 1976–1978 — *Mary A. Toborg* (ICPSR 7972)
- Public Image of Courts, 1977: General Public Data — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7703)
- Public Image of Courts, 1977: Special Publics Data — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7704)
- State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, 1976 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7673)
- State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, 1976 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7674)
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983: [United States] — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 8274)
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7856)
- Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7751)
- Testing Theories of Criminality and Victimization in Seattle, 1960–1990 — *Terance D. Miethe* (ICPSR 9741)
- United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789–1994 — *Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and Congressional Quarterly, Inc. (CQ)* (ICPSR 0004)

Publication Archive Additions

- Estimates of ACIR's (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) Tax Capacity and Tax Effort Indexes, All States, 1960–1991 — *William D. Berry and Richard C. Fording* (ICPSR 1124)

Contracts Awarded to ICPSR

ICPSR has received funding for two initiatives that will serve to bring new data into the holdings.

ICPSR was awarded funds to establish the National Archive and Analytical Center (NAAC) for Alcohol, Drug Use, and Mental Health Data. This effort is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), under a subcontract from the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). The project involves the acquisition, processing, preservation, and distribution of data collections on substance abuse and mental health, and a website is planned to facilitate data access and ease of use.

Funding has also been approved for a new International Archive of Education Data sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Under a subcontract from the Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI), ICPSR will provide archival services to NCES for their data series on schools, students, and administrative structure. The project also involves a website featuring these data. Long-term objectives include acquiring comparative education data for countries other than the United States.

ICPSR Welcomes New Staff Member

In January, JoAnne McFarland was hired as Project Manager of the National Archive and Analytical Center for Alcohol, Drug Use, and Mental Health Data (see item above).

JoAnne has ten years of experience in social science research and evaluation, including study design, budget development, project management, data analysis, and report, grant, and proposal writing. Most recently, JoAnne served as manager of the Maryland Women's Addiction Treatment Services Study (WATSS). JoAnne has a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Michigan.

ICPSR Guide Changes

At its October 1996 meeting, the ICPSR Council decided that the *Guide to Resources and Services* will no longer be printed, that is, there will be no 1997-1998 edition of the Guide. This step is being taken in part to control costs but also in recognition of the improved Web services from ICPSR.

As most ORs know, ICPSR is now offering very effective online search services for the *Guide*. The *Guide* online is always current—unlike the printed version, which was out of date before it came back from the printer. It is far easier with the *Guide* online to locate studies: users can rapidly initiate multiple search strategies, by topic, principal investigator, or title, and they can compare results among searches. The indices in the printed volume were far less supportive of this kind of search strategy. Searching by topical headings is also possible, and users can perform complex logical searches that were difficult or impossible to perform with the printed version.

Despite these advantages of the online *Guide* over its printed ancestor, any such transition involves potentially significant difficulty and uncertainty. ICPSR staff can advise on how to perform searches and on any other problems encountered. We would like to hear from you about how we can improve our search services.

If any ORs are having difficulty using these Web services, please get in touch with support@icpsr.umich.edu for assistance. Access to Web services is increasingly critical to effective use of ICPSR, and we want to make sure that each and every OR can use these services.

Direct Access to Data Available Through the Web

ICPSR Official Representatives are now able to download data and machine-readable documentation files directly from the ICPSR World Wide Web site at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

ORs will be required to authenticate (supply an account name and password) before accessing data from the membership-only section of the ICPSR archive. Web account names are the same as CDNet account names. Initially, Web passwords were set to be identical to current CDNet passwords. However, the passwords may be changed independently; that is, if an OR changes the CDNet account password, the Web password will not automatically change, and vice versa.

Once authentication as an Official Representative has occurred on the Web, orders are recorded and forwarded to ICPSR's Member Services department (just as they are when orders are placed through CDNet). The user should receive an automatically-generated e-mail confirmation the next day listing the files downloaded from the Web.

For the time being, ORs do not need to authenticate to download data from ICPSR's publicly-accessible archives (NACJD and NACDA). In the future, we may ask ORs to authenticate before they download even these public data in order to better track the services provided to institutions and to ensure that printed documentation is sent out when appropriate.

We welcome your suggestions and comments. You can contact the Member Services department at net-mail@icpsr.umich.edu or (313) 763-5010. If you have technical problems with the Website or need assistance with your password, you can contact Computing and Network Services at web-support@icpsr.umich.edu or (313) 764-6554.

Mailing Sent to ORs

In December, the following items were mailed to ORs:

- *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods, 1995 Bibliography*
- *Data Collections of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), 1996*
- *ESRC's Data Archive Bulletin*
- *Update on 1996 Summer Program participation*

ICPSR Summer Program, 1997 (June 23–August 15)

First Session

(June 23–July 18)

Lectures

Mathematics for Social Scientists I
Mathematics for Social Scientists II
Introduction to Computing
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Maximum Likelihood Estimation I
GIS/Spatial Data Analysis

One-Week Workshops

Network Analysis (June 16–20)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis
(June 23–27)
Hierarchical Linear Models (July 7–11)
Use of Multiple Datasets for the Study of Aging
(June 2–6)
“LISREL” Models: Introduction (July 21–25)
“LISREL” Models: Intermediate (July 28–August 1)
Categorical Data Analysis: Introduction (June 9–13)
Categorical Data Analysis: Advanced Topics
(June 16–20)
Research on Mental Health Services for Youths
(July 28–August 1)

Second Session

(July 21–August 15)

Lectures

Nonlinear Systems
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra
Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Simultaneous Equation Models
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Analysis
Advanced Maximum Likelihood Estimation
“LISREL” Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Analysis on Latin America

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Data Visualization
Bayesian Modeling
Measurement in Social Science

For a copy of the 1997 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact: ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (313) 764-8392, E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu, or consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

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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 30 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's member institutions may obtain any of these data collections at no charge; researchers at nonmember institutions may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about a specific data collection, access the ICPSR Website at the URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year (in September, December, February, and May) to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of activities occurring at ICPSR and at other member institutions and to list the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

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