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Census 2000: An Overview

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U.S. Census Bureau

THE U.S. CENSUS PRESENTS A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF AMERICA AND HELPS THE NATION PLAN FOR its future. In this article the authors describe the conduct of the 2000 Census and detail the political and operational factors in play during its administration. The sidebars on pages 3 and 4 provide information on Census 2000 activities at ICPSR.

The decennial census is the longest continuous scientific project in U.S. history. It is also the largest applied social science project in our history. From an applied science perspective, the importance of the census is *demographic* — that is, how accurately it measures population and housing characteristics of the nation. But it is a misunderstanding of the first order to treat the census primarily as a scientific project with a demographic payoff. The special status of the decennial census in America's history derives from its *political* purposes — that is, its predetermined application in, especially, reapportionment and redistricting and to a lesser extent in federal formula spending and the enforcement of civil rights laws.

Although every decennial census is influenced by earlier censuses, especially operationally, to an unprecedented extent the 1990 Census set the stage for what has unfolded in 2000. The Census Bureau emerged from the 1990 Census under two shadows. First was the accusation that an important aspect of its recommended procedures could invite political tampering

Kenneth Prewitt was Director of the U.S. Census Bureau from 1998–2001 and oversaw the 2000 Census. He recently became Dean of the Graduate Faculty at the New School University in New York City. Thomas A. Jones has served 24 years at the Census Bureau working on the history staff, in decennial census operations and planning, and as a policy analyst specializing in legislative matters.

with the census counts.[1] Second was the charge that the 1990 Census had been poorly conducted, was an operational failure. That these two charges were not based on evidence did not lessen their impact on the planning and execution of Census 2000. It necessarily became a goal of the Bureau to discredit both accusations. If either the charge of political manipulation or of operational failure was widely believed, the credibility of census counts would be seriously compromised. Could, then, the Census Bureau conduct the decennial census in a manner that erased the negative images that have shadowed it since the 1990 Census?

Census Bureau worker operates a Hollerith Pantograph machine.

The Political Story

The decennial census is mandated by the Constitution, which stipulates that seats in the House of Representatives are to be "apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers."[2] Of course something based on "respective numbers" requires a count; moreover, the count was to occur every ten years.

What was going on here? The accomplishment of those who wrote the Constitution was less in the originality of their political theories, which were largely borrowed, than in their state-building skills. Their challenge was to institutionalize solutions to the great problems of government that had occupied philosophy from ancient times. Two of these problems are of interest here: federalism and colonialism.

Federalism, though hardly a new political principle, had never been successfully institutionalized, at least on the scale envisioned for the United States of America. The problem to be solved by federalism was the distribution of powers in a manner that protected local rights and yet established a necessary degree of central authority. Part of the compromise solution was the bicameral legislature, in which for one branch of Congress the states would be assigned power proportionate to their respective population size. It was the census that made the "proportionate to size" principle workable.

But why a census every ten years? To solve the issue of colonialism. Theorists held that a republic could not also be a colonial power. Here, however, was a new nation with vast territories, rich in natural resources, that it intended to "colonize." What would the status of these soon-to-be-acquired territories be — would they be annexed as colonies or accepted on an equal footing with the original 13 states? Consistent with the principles of the new republic, new and equal states it was to be. The decennial census measured population growth and its geographic dispersion, thereby serving as the mechanism regulating the pace at which southern and western territories were added as new states. No sense can be made of the current census controversies without first appreciating that the census was designed as a political instrument to allocate power.

1. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher, in 1991, ruled against the recommendation of the Census Bureau that the results of the 1990 count be adjusted to correct for the undercount measured by dual system estimation. His reasoning included the following passage: "…the choice of the adjustment method selected by the Bureau officials can make a difference in apportionment, and the political outcome of that choice can be known in advance. I am confident that political considerations played no role in the Census Bureau's choice of an adjustment model for the 1990 census. I am deeply concerned, however, that adjustment would open the door to political tampering with the census in the future."

2. The constitutional clause mandating the decennial census also anticipated that states would be taxed on the basis of size, a practice that fell into disuse early in the 19th century. James Madison, ever alert to the need to balance differing political interests, noted in *Federalist No. 54* the benefit to an accurate census of attaching both representation and taxes to its count: "It is of great importance that the States should feel as little bias as possible to swell or reduce the amount of their numbers... By extending the rule to both [representation and taxation], ... the States will have opposite interests which will control and balance each other and produce the requisite impartiality." In this and in so many other areas, Madison was prescient. Now that the decennial census only conveys benefits and no penalties, there is a strong urge across thousands of jurisdictions to "swell" but never "reduce the amount of their numbers."

From 1790 through 1940, the census took place under the assumption that not everyone was included but without any systematic measure of the presumed undercount. After the 1940 Census researchers began to measure the undercount and quickly learned that it was differentially distributed across geographic areas and demographic groups. Attention focused primarily on Black-White differences (for reasons of data availability), and by the 1960s it was commonly assumed that there was a net undercount in the census that disfavored racial minorities.

The politics of race relations and the methodology of census-taking quickly converged with the 1965 Voting Rights Act and then with the steady expansion of federal formula spending for programs often targeted to those groups the census reported as undercounted.

With the stakes raised, the Census Bureau searched for a solution to the persistent differential undercount and concluded (with the support of many in the professional statistical community) that the best available alternative was dual system estimation. This would permit the Bureau to estimate on the basis of a census headcount, independently estimate on the basis of a subsequent sample, match the results, sort out the rate at which different groups were undercounted and overcounted, correct for these coverage errors, and report a new and more accurate count.

As most readers will know, dual system estimation, erroneously and misleadingly reduced to the term "sampling" in political debate, has been the subject of acrimonious and ill-informed partisan argument, budget games, presidential vetoes, and litigation that twice reached the Supreme Court — with the end not yet in sight.

In this political environment, what could the Census Bureau do? It could be as transparent as possible. In conducting the decennial census, for example, the Bureau prespecified its procedures, operations, and design choices far beyond normal practice and even beyond what was statistically prudent. From a political perspective, this prespecification increases congressional confidence that the design is without partisan political intent.

Transparency involves more than prespecification. It has involved cooperating with and even inviting a level of public scrutiny unprecedented in the agency's history, and probably unprecedented for any large-scale statistical operation. The Census Bureau made available a terabyte of real-time operational information; it provided briefings to congressional oversight committees and their staffs on nearly a weekly basis; it met frequently with a half-dozen advisory committees; it gave regular operational press briefings; and it was subjected to ongoing scrutiny by the Government Accounting Office of the Congress, by the Inspector General of its parent ministry, and by a special Census Monitoring Board that reported to the Congress and the Administra-

WORKSHOP ON UTILIZATION OF DATA RESOURCES FROM THE 2000 CENSUS: AUGUST 13–15, 2001

This ICPSR workshop is intended to introduce participants to the major data products of the 2000 Census and to provide a practicum in their use. Activities will be oriented toward individuals who expect to use the 2000 Census data in their own research or who plan to assist others in utilizing these data. Topics of discussion will include an overview of 2000 Census products; census concepts, terminology, and geography; structure and content of the various 2000 Census data files; and applications using census data as well as problems therewith. This intensive workshop will also offer opportunities for "hands-on" computing experiences with census data files. The discussions and computing activities will concentrate on the 2000 Summary Files (SFs) of data recorded for numerous geographic areas; it is anticipated that some of these files will have been released by the Census Bureau and that they will be available for use in the workshop. Personnel from the Bureau will assist in presentations of material in the workshop. Enrollment in the course is limited. Applications must include a vita and cover letter describing background and interests in census data. The fee for participants in this special workshop is $600; it will be waived for individuals affiliated with ICPSR member institutions. Individuals who are electing this course should check the box marked "Competitive 3- and 5-day" on the application form. To apply for the workshop, please visit the Web site: www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog or call the ICPSR Summer Program office at 734-998-9888.

Travel Stipends for Official Representatives

As part of its Infrastructure in the Social Sciences award from the National Science Foundation, ICPSR is sponsoring half of the costs for Official Representatives (ORs) to attend the Census 2000 workshop; up to 25 ORs may participate. For more information please contact the Summer Program staff at the phone number listed above, or send e-mail to: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu.

ICPSR HAS CONSTITUTED A CENSUS 2000 ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO ADDRESS ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF 2000 Census data, including ICPSR's role in these activities, access to census data for the academic community, data products, and training in the use of these data.

Members of the committee include: Ilona Einowski (UCData, University of California, Berkeley); W. Reynolds Farley (Population Studies Center, University of Michigan); John Kavaliunas (Marketing Services Office, U.S. Bureau of the Census); Nancy A. Denton (State University of New York-Albany); Steven Ruggles, Chair (University of Minnesota); Halliman Winsborough (University of Wisconsin); and Erik W. Austin and Peter Granda (ICPSR, University of Michigan). The committee has endorsed a set of activities for ICPSR to pursue, which includes the following:

- Acquire all data and documentation files associated with the 2000 Census, including all of the TIGER files and PDF maps.
- Distribute Census data files and related products, in ASCII format, via the ICPSR Web site, supplemented by production of 2000 Census CD-ROMs on demand for member institutions that require them.
- Provide all 2000 Census data and documentation files free to members.
- Plan a set of training activities for the 2000 Census for users from member institutions. See page 3 for more information on this initiative.
- Seek outside funding to support the cost of 2000 Census processing, preservation, and enhancements.

tion. Several hundred independent investigators, auditors, legislative staffers, and other overseers had access to all census operations.

Obviously, the level of oversight deflected management time and resources that otherwise would have focused on census operations themselves. As with prespecification, however, what might not make sense operationally was important in demonstrating that the census was conducted without partisan intent. That is, a statistical program that has critical partisan consequences must be designed and conducted in a manner to persuade partisan interests that it is politically neutral in its *intent,* even though its *results* are not neutral.

It is too early to know if the effort at transparency can erase the false charge that the Bureau would act in a partisan manner. As of this writing (January 2001) the basic apportionment counts have been reported (see below). Those counts, as required by the Supreme Court's statutory interpretation of the Census Bureau code, were generated without adjustment from dual system estimation, though they did involve a number of other statistical procedures, especially whole person imputation when a residence was known to be occupied but no census form was available.

The Census Bureau is now examining the quality of the census and the quality of the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (see below), and is applying dual system estimation. On the basis of this work, to be completed in late February, the Bureau will determine whether the accuracy of the census estimate used for apportionment can be improved. If so, the improved estimate will be used for three other critical Census Bureau products: the block-level counts used for drawing congressional district boundaries consistent with one person/one vote principles and for the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act; the census numbers used in the distribution of approximately $2 trillion in federal formula funds over the next 10 years; and the statistical controls that improve the accuracy of literally hundreds of sample surveys in the public and private sector.

A federal regulation specifies that senior career statisticians and demographers at the Census Bureau are to determine whether dual system estimation will improve the accuracy of the census numbers, with the final decision to be made by the Director. At this point there are two uncertainties. First, it is uncertain whether statistical adjustment will sufficiently improve the accuracy of the initial census counts to warrant its application. Second, it is uncertain whether the new administration will leave in place the arrangement under which the Census Bureau has the final say about adjustment. Then there is the more distant uncertainty of how the courts will rule if, as is likely, there is litigation no matter what is finally decided, by whomever. If the Bureau is allowed to render its best professional judgment, on the evidence then before it, science will have better served the nation.

[Editor's note: On February 16, 2001, the Bush administration transferred the power to adjust population figures produced by the 2000 Census to the Secretary of Commerce from the Census Bureau.]

The Operational Story

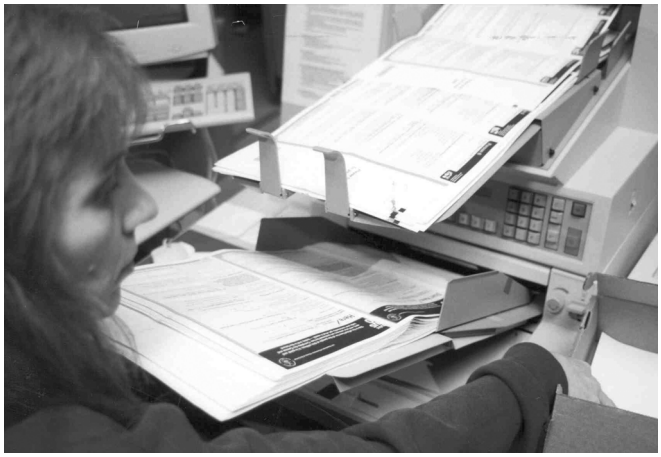
Census 2000 was a massive undertaking that involved years of planning (starting even before the 1990 Census was complete), testing, and preparations. Designing a census

structure that would produce an accurate count of an estimated 275 million people living in households, in group quarters, or without a usual home was a complex challenge. Added to that challenge was the legal requirement to complete tabulations for use in apportioning the House of Representatives by December 31, 2000 (i.e., within nine months of Census Day), and counts for the states to use in redrawing congressional and legislative district lines by April 1, 2001.

The Census Bureau conducted a major census test in 1995 and a Dress Rehearsal Census in three locations in 1998, as well as a number of smaller tests throughout the decade. Major activities leading up to the census included determining content for both a short and long questionnaire, designing and printing the questionnaires and other forms, and establishing an infrastructure of 12 regional census centers, 520 local census offices, and 4 data processing offices. One of the key tasks was to compile some 120 million addresses — the Master Address File — used to determine whom to send questionnaires to and whether housing units had been accounted for in the census. One improvement for Census 2000 was to use the U.S. Postal Service address information throughout the decade to update our list. Another improvement was to provide state, local, and tribal governments an earlier and more effective opportunity to correct the Census 2000 address list for their areas. Congress passed legislation in 1994 to allow the Census Bureau to share its address list with these partners and to require the Postal Service to share its address information with the Census Bureau.

Building Support

In March 2000, the Census Bureau mailed or delivered questionnaires to each of the 120 million addresses on its list. Through a multi-faceted marketing program, the Census Bureau aggressively sought to encourage householders to complete and mail back their census forms. Since all addresses for which a questionnaire was not returned would have to be visited by census enumerators, good public cooperation would keep the nonresponse workload as small as possible, reduce the number of temporary enumerators needed, and reduce costs. Based on the experience of declining response rates over the preceding three censuses, the Census Bureau had anticipated that 61 percent of households would return forms in Census 2000.



Census 2000 form being scanned.

Partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, community and advocacy groups, the private sector, religious organizations, and educational institutions were key to building support and removing obstacles for the census. In all, the Census Bureau built over 141,000 partnerships for Census 2000. Paid advertising, designed to educate and motivate the public to respond and targeted to both a general audience and select population groups, was another important element of the census marketing program. The Census Bureau used paid advertising for the first time in Census 2000 and placed over $100 million in media buys. The Census Bureau also designed the questionnaires so that they would be easier to read and fill out and sent advance letters and reminder cards before and after the questionnaires were mailed out to increase response. Multiple ways to respond — the questionnaire, over the telephone, via the Internet, through "Be Counted" forms available at local sites, in English or other languages — gave the public more ways to include themselves in the census.

The Nation Responds

The aggressive marketing campaign paid off. Two-thirds of households answered the census, reversing the decades-long decline — a stubborn trend line — in response rates. The 67 percent final response rate was 6 percentage points higher than anticipated and 2 percentage points higher than the 1990 Census response rate. This notable achievement came despite declining involvement in community activities and despite organized complaints that the census long form was too intrusive. In fact, the response rate for the long form declined from 1990 and in Census 2000 was 11 percentage points below that for the short form; a higher increase in short form response rates more than made up for that.

The increase in response to the census was fueled largely by increases in minority communities, especially

Hispanics. Thirteen of the largest 15 cities increased response. Over half of the states increased response over 1990. The higher than expected mail response rate meant that fewer housing units than expected would have to be personally visited during the next phase of the census — the nonresponse follow-up.

The Census Bureau began visiting 42 million addresses for which no questionnaire had been returned in late April and completed this critical operation in late June, slightly ahead of schedule. This nonresponse follow-up operation was the most serious operational challenge of the census because its success depended on hiring enough staff to conduct the work, on their meeting production goals, and on the public's willingness to open their doors and talk to the census enumerators. Because of our resourceful recruiting plan and full census funding that permitted us to offer attractive wages, we were able to recruit some 3.4 million job candidates and eventually hire 960,000 people over the course of the census; over 400,000 of these worked on the nonresponse follow-up operation. The census workers were dedicated, enthusiastic, and resourceful; they also braved tough neighborhoods and, in a few cases, tragic circumstances to get the job done. Because of the residual effects of our marketing program, the fact that we continued to advertise during the nonresponse follow-up, and the fact that we continued to involve our partners in census efforts, there was little outright hostility or resistance on the part of the public.

There were some concerns expressed that the Census Bureau had rushed to complete the nonresponse follow-up, but there were no facts to support that conclusion, and data showed that the Census Bureau did a good job of obtaining information directly from each housing unit. In only 3 percent of the cases did census enumerators, after having exhausted prespecified procedures to make up to six attempts to obtain an interview, get the information from another knowledgeable source, such as a neighbor or building manager. It is better to get information secondhand from knowledgeable sources than to get no information at all, and in most cases it is perfectly adequate information. In a very few instances, when procedures were not followed and we saw evidence of irregularities, we took appropriate corrective action.

Quality Counts Operations

After the completion of the nonresponse follow-up operation, the Census Bureau had accounted for every housing unit on its address list. We had conducted a "good census," completing every scheduled operation on time, achieving improved public response, having a successful hiring operation, and completing nonresponse follow-up within schedule. However, if we had stopped at the end of nonresponse follow-up activities, we would have provided an incomplete estimate of the population. Based on Census Bureau experience and using various quality indicators, the Census Bureau identified about 10 percent of the nation's housing units that we believed should be visited in a number of review, verification, and clean-up operations designed to improve coverage and the census estimate. We called these operations the "Quality Counts" program. The two largest operations were the coverage improvement follow-up (CIFU) and the coverage edit follow-up (CEFU). In CIFU, census workers went back to some housing units that had been identified as vacant by the enumerators in the earlier fieldwork and visited for the first time some addresses added too late to be included in earlier operations. In the CEFU, enumerators visited households that had more than six people (the census form only had room for six people) and households for which there was some question about the number of occupants.

Crunching the Numbers

By Labor Day, the Census Bureau had completed all field activities for Census 2000, including the Quality Counts program. That left four months to work with the huge data files from the census, running thousands of programs on them, to be able to release state population totals for apportionment by the legal deadline of December 31.

For more than a century, the Census Bureau has relied on technology to make the enormous task of tabulating the census numbers manageable. Herman Hollerith, a young mechanical engineer, developed the first Hollerith tabulating machine for use in tabulating the 1890 Census. The Hollerith tabulating machine and its descendants were used for the next 60 years until the Census Bureau shifted to the UNIVAC, the first commercial computer, which was developed to the Bureau's specifications for processing the 1950 Census.

For Census 2000, the Census Bureau used digital imaging and optical-character recognition technology for the first time to recognize handwritten answers instead of blackened circles. This was a vast improvement over tabulating machines and previous computer systems and allowed us to process the data faster and introduce a number of quality control features to be sure we had captured the

data accurately. During the peak of questionnaire receipts, our data capture centers processed 3.3 million forms a day. Each bit of information on the captured census forms was sent over secured lines to the Census Bureau headquarters, where we performed quality control checks to ensure we had complete data and to allow us to remove duplicate questionnaires.

The Apportionment Counts

On December 28, 2000, the Census Bureau announced the state population totals for the purpose of apportioning seats in the House of Representatives and the number of seats each state will have beginning with the Congress that is elected in 2002. Earlier that same day, these apportionment counts had been delivered, as required, to the President, who, in turn, is required later to deliver them to the Congress. At the same time, we released the resident population of each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The apportionment counts include counts of federal civilian employees, U.S. military, and their dependents living abroad at the time of the census. The resident population for the states does not include these Americans overseas, and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are not part of the apportionment of seats in Congress.

As the Census Bureau reported on December 28, the resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia as of April 1, 2000, was 281,421,906. This represented an increase of 32.7 million during the 1990s, or 13.2 percent. The total resident population was more than 6 million above the most recent pre-census estimate (which was calibrated to the 1990 unadjusted census that did not include the measured net undercount of approximately 4 million).

The apportionment numbers are the first to be released in Census 2000 and the only ones that will be released before March 2000, when the Census Bureau will begin to deliver to states, on a flow basis, detailed small area data for use in redistricting.

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.)

The resident population count of 281.4 million announced on December 28 is a net national estimate. It includes an as yet unknown level of two types of coverage error — persons missed in the census and persons erroneously counted twice. As indicated above, the method of assessing the magnitude of these two types of coverage error is dual system estimation. Following the initial census based on mailout/mailback and subsequent person follow-up of nonresponding households, the Bureau independently measured people living in 300,000 households on April 1, 2000. This very large survey was completed on schedule with a response rate of better than 99 percent.

The census plan calls for releasing redistricting numbers and all subsequent census data products in two versions: unadjusted and adjusted using the results of the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation. One of these products will be denominated as the redistricting data — that is, the census results that the Bureau believes to be the most accurate. Census information will be available in a variety of formats and media, including the Internet, CD-ROMs, DVDs, and printed reports.

Concluding Note

What is surely most important about the 2000 decennial census are the data products — what we learn about ourselves as a nation and how that information is used to help us govern ourselves and to improve our economy and society.

But in getting to that point, the Census Bureau has had to navigate through complex political and operational waters. Census operations will be subjected to extensive evaluation studies, which will be reported over the next two years. These studies will reveal problems and mishaps as well as operational successes and achievements. It is premature to render final judgment, but it is likely that overall Census 2000 will prove to have been operationally robust — a "good census." If so, the shadow of the so-called 1990 failure will have been erased.

Whether the other shadow can be erased, the accusation that the Census Bureau would design a census to achieve a partisan goal, is also uncertain at this point. It is critically important that the scientific community join the Census Bureau in working to this end. Numbers that are believed to be politically rather than scientifically generated are numbers without public credibility. The nation's statistical system is far from having reached this point — and is, in fact, one of the most respected statistical systems in the world. But something eroded when that first charge was made in 1991 and then was amplified politically in the partisan battles over the next decade. We conclude this interim report with fingers crossed that Census 2000 will be accepted for the nonpartisan, scientific effort that it has in fact been.

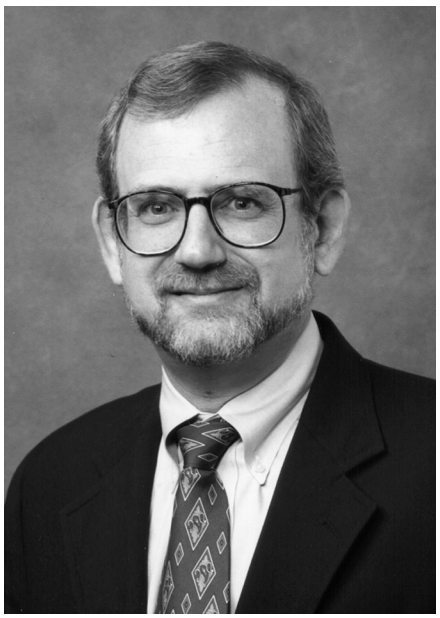
Myron Gutmann Becomes New ICPSR Director

ICPSR is pleased to announce that Myron P. Gutmann has accepted the position of ICPSR Director and will begin a five-year term effective August 1, 2001. Prior to August, Myron will make periodic trips to Ann Arbor to meet with staff and Council and to transition into this new capacity. During the transition period, Erik Austin, ICPSR's Director of Archival Development, will continue to serve as Acting Director.

"The ICPSR is one of the great institutions of social science in the U.S. and the world, and I look forward to becoming part of it," states Gutmann. "We have the opportunity in the twenty-first century to continue the scientific and technological leadership of the ICPSR, and to take it further along the cutting edge of changes in training and data distribution."

Gutmann, who earned his master's and doctoral degrees from Princeton University, is currently Director of the Population Research Center and Professor of History at the University of Texas at Austin. He has been a leader in interdisciplinary approaches to the study of history for the past 25 years. His general areas of interest are the economic, social, environmental, and demographic histories of Europe and the Americas. Most of his research in recent years has been about the history of the population of the Southwestern U.S., the history of the Hispanic population of the U.S., and the relationships among population, land use, and environment in the United States. He has also published extensively about the demographic, social, and economic history of Belgium and the Netherlands in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Gutmann has two ongoing research projects supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. In "Population and Environment on the U.S. Great Plains," he and his colleagues study the ways that people have used the land of the Great Plains since the 1870s, and employ that knowledge to understand the dynamic relationships that connect the human population with the environment in which they live. In "Assimilation Trajectories for Mexican-American Families," Gutmann, together with his Co-Investigator, Brian Gratton of Arizona State University, is examining the history of Mexican origin families in the U.S., and the ways in which their structure and experiences have and have not resembled those of other groups in the U.S. population.



Myron P. Gutmann

Among Myron Gutmann's recent articles are the following:

- Gutmann, M.P., and S. Pullum. 1999. "From a Local to a National Political Culture: Social Capital and Civic Organization in the Great Plains." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 29: 725–762.
- Gutmann, M.P., and G. Cunfer. 1999. *A New Look at the Causes of the Dust Bowl*. Lubbock: The International Center for Arid and Semiarid Land Studies, Texas Tech University, Publication 99-1.
- Gutmann, M.P., M. Haines, W.P. Frisbie, and K.S. Blanchard. 2000. "Intra-Ethnic Diversity in Hispanic Child Mortality, 1890–1910." *Demography* 37: 467–475.
- Gutmann, M.P. 2000. "Scaling and Demographic Issues in Global Change Research." *Climatic Change* 44: 377–391.
- Gratton, B., and M.P. Gutmann. 2000. "Hispanics in the United States, 1850–1990: Estimates of Population Size and National Origin." *Historical Methods* 33: 137–153.

Gutmann is currently the Treasurer of the Social Science History Association (SSHA) and has served on the editorial boards of several scholarly journals and on various committees for professional associations, for the National Institutes of Health, and for the National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences.

Summer Program, 2001 (June 25–August 17)

First session (June 25–July 20)

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
Advanced Multivariate Statistical Methods
Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Generalized Linear Models
Bayesian Methods
Event History Analysis
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice

3- to 5-Day Workshops

Latent Growth Curve Analysis (5/24–26, Chapel Hill, NC)
Social Network Analysis: Introduction (6/4–8)
Research on Aging (6/11–15)
Categorical Data Analysis I (6/18–22)
Criminal Justice Data (6/18–22)
Multilevel Analysis with SAS (6/24–26, Chapel Hill, NC)
Categorical Data Analysis II (6/25–29)
Hierarchical Linear Models I (7/9–13)
Hierarchical Linear Models II (7/14–16)
Spatial Analysis: Introduction (7/16–20, Santa Barbara, CA)
Meta Analysis (7/23–27)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (7/30–8/3)
Spatial Regression Analysis (8/6–10)
Census 2000 Data (8/13–15)

Second session (July 23–August 17)

Lectures

Complex Systems Models
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Analysis
Simultaneous Equation Models
"LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Advanced Maximum Likelihood Estimation
Quantitative Methods and African Studies

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Bootstrap
Data Visualization and Interactive Cluster Analysis
Bayesian Modeling
Statistical Graphics for Univariate and Bivariate Data Display
Sequence Analysis
Causal Inference
Developmental Trajectories
Statistical Graphics and Data Analysis
Statistical Analysis with Missing Data

For a copy of the 2001 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:

ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (734) 998-9888
E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu, Web site: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/

Announcements

Official Representatives to Meet October 25–28, 2001

The next meeting of the ICPSR Official Representatives is scheduled for October 25–28, 2001, on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Official Representatives meeting is held every two years and provides an excellent venue for ICPSR Official Representatives to gather, raise interesting questions, pose possible answers, and engage in lively discussions.

As in the past, ICPSR will post an Official Representatives Conference Web site in coming months, and there will be an online registration process.

ICPSR welcomes suggestions for sessions that are of interest to the social science research community. Please send suggestions to:

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Ann Arbor, MI 48104

ICPSR Offers Training for ORs

As part of its Infrastructure in the Social Sciences award from the National Science Foundation, ICPSR plans to conduct training for ORs in using complex, hard-to-use datasets. These are datasets that are multi-wave, hierarchical, multi-year, panel studies, etc., or those that are difficult to use for other reasons. The goal of this activity is for ORs to receive instruction in using these data resources effectively and then return to their campuses to share their knowledge with others. ICPSR will reimburse ORs for half of their travel to Ann Arbor and subsistence costs.

The first of these workshops will focus on 2000 Census data and is described on page 3 of this *Bulletin.* Three additional 2- to 3-day courses, with enrollments of up to 25 ORs in each, are planned over the next two years. These courses will be organized around datasets that, based on feedback from ORs, require specialized training and instruction to use effectively.

Christopher Dunn Receives Award

Christopher S. Dunn, ICPSR Archival Assistant Director and Manager of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) project, is the recipient of the 2000 Rockefeller College Distinguished Alumnus Award from the School of Criminal Justice at the State University of New York, University at Albany.

Text of the award presentation reads: "No one has done more over the past quarter century in this country to harness and make available urgently needed criminal justice information than Chris Dunn... Chris's contributions to the expansion of knowledge and the development of criminal justice policy, through the information systems he has so creatively compiled and made accessible to others, have been longstanding, direct, and profound. He has truly distinguished himself, both personally and professionally, and has made his former teachers and his present friends and colleagues immensely proud."

ICPSR congratulates Chris on this well-deserved award.

ICPSR Launches Redesigned Web Site

As this *Bulletin* went to press, ICPSR was scheduled to launch a new, redesigned Web site. We recommend that users try out the new site, which remains at the same URL — http://www.icpsr.umich.edu — and send us feedback on features that are useful and features that we might improve. The Summer 2001 issue of the *Bulletin* will contain an article on the new site.

Additions to Holdings

ABC News Cuba Legacy Poll, April 2000 — ABC News (ICPSR 3054)

ABC News Elian Gonzalez Poll, April 2000 — ABC News (ICPSR 3055)

ABC News/***Washington Post*** John McCain Departure Poll, March 2000 — ABC News/***The Washington Post*** (ICPSR 2970)

ABC News/***Washington Post*** Poll #1, February 2000 — ABC News/***The Washington Post*** (ICPSR 2966)

ABC News/***Washington Post*** Poll, May 2000 — ABC News/***The Washington Post*** (ICPSR 3056)

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in the United States, 1999 — United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice (ICPSR 2994)

Assessment of a Multiagency Approach to Drug-Involved Gang Members in San Diego County, California, 1988–1992 — Susan Pennell, Roni Melton, and Darlanne Hoctor (ICPSR 2022)

Chinese Household Income Project, 1995 — Carl Riskin, Zhao Renwei, and Li Shi (ICPSR 3012)

County-to-County, State-to-State, and County Income Study Files, 1978–1992: [United States] — United States Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service (ICPSR 2937)

Crack, Powder Cocaine, and Heroin: Drug Purchase and Use Patterns in Six Cities in the United States, 1995–1996 — K. Jack Riley (ICPSR 2564)

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2000 — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3048)

Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3037)

Current Population Survey, September 1995: Tobacco Use Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3038)

Current Population Survey, January 1996: Tobacco Use Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3039)

Current Population Survey, May 1996: Tobacco Use Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3040)

Current Population Survey, September 1997: Veterans Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3043)

Current Population Survey, October 1999: School Enrollment — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3047)

New at ICPSR

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in the United States, 1999 — United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice (ICPSR 2994)

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program, the successor to the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program (Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1997 [ICPSR 9477]), measures levels of and trends in drug use among persons arrested and booked in 35 sites across the United States. The data address the following topics: (1) types of drugs used by arrestees (based on self-reports and urinalysis), (2) self-reported dependency on drugs, (3) self-reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, (4) the relationship between drug use and certain types of offenses, and (5) the relationship between self-reported indicators of drug use and indicators of drug use based on urinalysis. Participation in the project is voluntary, and all information collected from the arrestees is anonymous and confidential. The data include the arrestee's age, race, gender, educational attainment, marital status, and the charge at the time of booking. The modified ADAM/DUF interview instrument (used for part of the 1995 data and all of the 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 data) also collected information about the arrestee's use of 15 drugs, including recent and past use (e.g., 3-day and 30-day drug use), age at first use, and whether the arrestee had ever been dependent on drugs. As part of the ADAM program, arrestees were asked to provide a urine specimen, which was screened for the presence of ten drugs, including marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines (Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines (positive test results for amphetamines were confirmed by gas chromatography).

NEW AT ICPSR

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2000 — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3048)

This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 2000. This file also contains data covering noncash income sources such as food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationships, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.

Additions to Holdings, continued

Educating the Public About Police Through Public Service Announcements in Lima, Ohio, 1995–1997 — Mitchell B. Chamlin and Christopher R. Stormann (ICPSR 2885)

Elementary and Secondary General Information System (ELSEGIS): Public School District Universe Data, 1973–1974 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2126)

Elementary and Secondary General Information System (ELSEGIS): Public School District Universe Data, 1975–1976 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2127)

Elementary and Secondary General Information System (ELSEGIS): Public School District Universe Data, 1978–1979 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2130)

Elementary and Secondary General Information System (ELSEGIS): Public School District Universe Data, 1979–1980 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2131)

Evaluation of the New York City Department of Probation's Drug Treatment Initiative, 1991–1994 — Gregory P. Falkin, Shiela Straus, Timothy Bohen, Douglas Young, and Laura Winterfield (ICPSR 2652)

Evaluation of the Washington, DC, Superior Court Drug Intervention Program, 1994–1998 — Adele Harrell, Shannon Cavanaugh, and John Roman (ICPSR 2853)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: CJEE Extracts File, 1993 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6795)

German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer East) — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3035)

German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer West) — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3036)

German Election Study, 1997 (Politbarometer) — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3033)

Intensive Community Supervision in Minnesota, 1990–1992: A Dual Experiment in Prison Diversion and Enhanced Supervised Release — Elizabeth Piper Deschenes, Susan Turner, and Joan Petersilia (ICPSR 6849)

International Social Survey Program: Religion II, 1998 — International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 3065)

International Social Survey Program: Work Orientations II, 1997 — International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 3032)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 1999 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley (ICPSR 2939)

National Incident-Based Reporting System, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3031)

Additions to Holdings, continued

National Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2879)

Pennsylvania Sentencing Data, 1996 — Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (ICPSR 3062)

Recent College Graduates Survey, 1989–1990: CD-ROM Version [United States] — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 3004)

Reporting Sexual Assault to the Police in Honolulu, Hawaii, 1987–1992 — Libby O. Ruch (ICPSR 3051)

Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women in a Major Northeastern City, 1990–1991 and 1996–1997 — Jane A. Siegel and Linda M. Williams (ICPSR 3052)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Employer Health Insurance Survey [Community Tracking Study and State Initiatives in Health Care Reform Program], 1997 — Stephen H. Long and M. Susan Marquis (ICPSR 2935)

State Legislative Survey and Contextual Data, 1995: [United States] — John M. Carey, Richard G. Niemi, and Lynda W. Powell (ICPSR 3021)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, September 1996 — University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2949)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, October 1996 — University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2950)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, November 1996 — University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2951)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, December 1996 — University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2952)

Survey of Gun Owners in the United States, 1996 — David Hemenway and Deborah Azrael (ICPSR 2750)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1998 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 3024)

Turnover Among Alaska Village Public Safety Officers, 1994–1999 — Darryl Wood (ICPSR 2938)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1992 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3005)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1993 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3006)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1994 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3007)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1995 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3008)

New at ICPSR

International Social Survey Program: Religion II, 1998 — International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 3065)

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1983, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. The 1998 religion module includes data from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, the Slovakian Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Comparable to the initial module on this topic (see International Social Survey Program: Religion I, 1991 [ICPSR 6234]), this survey covers three main topic areas: (1) general attitudes toward various social issues such as government, the legal system, sex, and the economy (e.g., opinions about personal happiness; government responsibilities toward citizens; abortion; male and female roles in the household; premarital cohabitation; personal trust and trust in others; confidence in various institutions such as legislatures, businesses, churches, courts, and schools; legal fairness; and the economic climate), (2) religion (e.g., role of religious leaders; role of science in relation to religion; attitudes about God, heaven, hell, and life after death; personal and family members' religious status; attendance at religious services; miracles; the Bible; the purpose of life; prayer; volunteer work; and religious commitment), and (3) demographics (e.g., marital status, age, sex, education, occupation, family composition, ethnicity, region, size of community, and political affiliation).

New at ICPSR

State Legislative Survey and Contextual Data, 1995: [United States] — John M. Carey, Richard G. Niemi, and Lynda W. Powell (ICPSR 3021)

This survey of state legislators focused on attitudes toward term limits and what effects term limits might have. The survey was conducted just as term limits were about to be initiated in close to 20 states. Respondents were asked how many terms they had served, whether they supported the idea of term limits, and if they had taken a position on term limits during their campaigns. They were also asked about the relative influence of party leaders and staff, among others, in determining legislative outcomes and how this influence had changed recently. With regard to the job of legislator, respondents were queried regarding how many bills and amendments they had authored, how much time they spent on various duties and tasks, and if they specialized in single policy areas. Also elicited was campaign information regarding headquarters and staff, as well as information on opposition, vote percentages, and campaign expenditures. Additional questions regarding the respondent's political future were asked as well. Former state legislators also answered questions regarding which other offices they held, and whether they were appointed or elected to those positions. In addition, they were asked why they departed from the legislature, if they were likely to run for office again, what the political background of the person who held the seat after them was, and, if they chose not to run for re-election, the reason for that decision. Demographic information, including gender, year of birth, ethnicity, occupation outside of politics, income level, and religious affiliation was also collected. Contextual information was added to the file by the principal investigators, and includes data on state population, the date when term limits were adopted in the state, length of term, timing of elections, number of seats in the legislature, legislative expenditures, and legislator compensation.

Additions to Holdings, continued

Uniform Facility Data Set, 1998: [United States] — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 3050)

United States Biotechnology Study, 1997–1998 — Jon D. Miller (ICPSR 3030)

Revisions/Updates

Aging of Veterans of the Union Army: Military, Pension, and Medical Records, 1820–1940 — Robert W. Fogel *et al.* (ICPSR 6837)

American National Election Study, 1986 — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 8678)

American National Election Study, 1998: Post-Election Survey — Virginia Sapiro, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 2684)

Cross-National Indicators of Liberal Democracy, 1950–1990 — Kenneth A. Bollen (ICPSR 2532)

Eurobarometer 46.0: Personal Health, Energy, Development Aid, and the Common European Currency, October–November 1996 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 6939)

Eurobarometer 46.1: Modern Biotechnology, Privacy on Computer Networks, and the Common European Currency, October–November 1996 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 6940)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1994: [United States] — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6855)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1996: [United States] — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2660)

Nature and Sanctioning of White Collar Crime, 1976–1978: Federal Judicial Districts — Stanton Wheeler, David Weisburd, and Nancy Bode (ICPSR 8989)

Politbarometer West [Germany], Partial Accumulation, 1977–1998 — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 6913)

Recent College Graduates Survey, 1974–1975: [United States] — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6376)

Recent College Graduates Survey, 1976–1977: [United States] — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6377)

Revisions/Updates, continued

Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1998: Public Use File — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2917)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program [United States]: Arrests by Age, Sex, and Race for Police Agencies in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1960–1997 — Roland Chilton and Dee Weber (ICPSR 2538)

Publication-Related Archive

Do Changes in Reserves Proxy Well for Official Intervention? — Christopher J. Neely (ICPSR 1229)

History of the Asymmetric Policy Directive — Daniel L. Thornton and David C. Wheelock (ICPSR 1230)

Legislative Professionalism and Incumbent Reelection: The Development of Institutional Boundaries — William D. Berry, Michael B. Berkman, and Stuart B. Schneiderman (ICPSR 1227)

Thresholds for Prime Rate Changes and Tests for Symmetry — Michael J. Dueker (ICPSR 1231)

Variations in the Diffusion of State Lottery Adoptions: How Revenue Dedication Changes Morality Politics — Patrick A. Pierce and Donald E. Miller (ICPSR 1226)

CD-ROMs

Data on Women and Crime — Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 2972)

New at ICPSR

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior — University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program

- September 1996 (ICPSR 2949)
- October 1996 (ICPSR 2950)
- November 1996 (ICPSR 2951)
- December 1996 (ICPSR 2952)

These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why such changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and computers, and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, computers, and other durables. Also explored in these surveys were respondents' types of savings and financial investments, family income and sources of income, checking account balance, use of automatic teller machines, use of bank debit cards, and patterns of payment on credit cards. Other variables probed respondents' knowledge and use of the Internet, use of a PC at home and in the office, gasoline costs, and ownership, rental, and use of automobiles. Demographic information includes ethnic origin, sex, age, marital status, and education.

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ICPSR BULLETIN, SPRING 2001 — VOL. XXI, NO. 3

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For nearly 40 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 Web site at the URL: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year 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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