

**ICPSR**  
**Inter-university Consortium for**  
**Political and Social Research**

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**Annual Report,**  
**1975-1976**

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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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March 2004



*INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR  
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
(formerly Inter-University Consortium for Political Research)*

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
1975-76**

ISR

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
BOX 1248  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106



# ICPSR

1962

1976

AN ORGANIZATION FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN      THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
THE CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES  
AND  
THE SOCIAL SCIENCE COMMUNITY



**INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH**  
(formerly Inter-University Consortium for Political Research)

P.O. BOX 1248 • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106 • AREA CODE 313, 764-2570 • CABLE: ICPSR

TO: THE COUNCIL OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR  
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

FROM: THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY  
CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FOURTEENTH YEAR, FY 1975-1976

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

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ANNUAL REPORT 1975-1976

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## ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES



## ARCHIVAL PROCESSING REPORT, 1975-76

Data development activities of the archive in 1975-76 significantly augmented the Consortium's data holdings. New data collections made available during the year fall into three categories: the maintenance of large ongoing collections; the addition of datasets to major series; and the acquisition of discrete new studies. Additional processing was also devoted to several studies already available in the archive.

### Maintenance of Ongoing Data Collections

Returns for elections held in 1975 (including those for statewide referenda and special elections for the U.S. House of Representatives) were received and prepared for inclusion in the archive. Roll call voting records for the First Session of the 94th Congress were added to the collection of roll call voting materials from the First through the Ninety-third Congresses, and are now available to researchers. Coding of the roll call voting records for the Second Session of the 94th Congress is proceeding. Some revision of the files of United Nations roll call data was undertaken to correct reported errors in documentation and standardize the format of recent data received from the United States Department of State and the earlier collection. In addition, roll call voting records for the Twenty-ninth Regular Session (September 17-December 18, 1974) of the United Nations General Assembly were received and integrated into the archive. Finally, data on the partisan division of state governments in the United States, following the elections held in 1974, were added to the series documenting control of state governments for the years 1834 to 1973.

### Additional Processing of Archival Data Holdings

A list of studies to which additional archival processing was devoted in the last year follows this report. The processing of the Sidney Verba and Norman Nie study of Political Participation in America to Class I status was completed. Processing to the same level was completed for the 1965 Norwegian Election Study conducted by Henry Valen.

The majority of the studies processed were surveys elevated to the Class II level for which no further processing is anticipated. These include the Urban Observatory Program's Citizen Attitude Surveys, which focused on citizens' perceptions of urban life in ten major cities in the United States; the 1972 Virginia Slims' American Women's Opinion Poll conducted by Louis Harris, Inc.; the survey of American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy conducted for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; and Bernard Mennis's study of American foreign policy officials.

## Archival Processing Report

Aggregate data holdings on which processing was completed include William Aydelotte's British House of Commons Roll Call Data, 1841-1847 (Class II); George Lopez and Jean Stearn's Comparative Study of Inter-governmental Organizations (Class II); Ruth Sivard's World Military and Social Expenditures, 1974 (Class II); and the United States Department of Commerce, World Population, 1973 (Class II).

### Addition of Datasets in Major Series

The archive completed processing of the 1974 American National Election Study, originally prepared by scholars at the Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research. The study constitutes the most recent addition to the ongoing series of SRC/CPS American National Election Studies begun in 1948. The Annual Surveys of Governments for 1973 and 1974, compiled by the Governments Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, were purchased from the Bureau. Obtained as part of the RANN project on Urban Service Delivery Systems (see below), the data include detailed statistics on local governmental finances and employment during the two years indicated. Substantial reformatting of these data was performed to transform them into essentially the same format as the 1972 Census of Governments files already included in the archive. The ICPSR holdings of 1970 census materials were also augmented by the addition of two files of the Public Use Sample of individual-level data from the last decennial census.

Several new series of studies have been added to the archival holdings. The first of these is the series of studies of the recent Canadian elections which complete and extend that series to the present. Three studies have been obtained from three different sources for the elections of 1968, 1972, and 1974.

The second group of studies includes six surveys of comparative western European data for the European Economic Community countries. The technical condition and documentation of three surveys from 1970, 1971 and 1973 are being improved. Data have been received from three of the Euro-Barometer series of surveys, which will be an ongoing semi-annual European data collection effort. In addition to a recurring series of core questions, each of the Euro-Barometer surveys will have a special topical focus, such as women's roles in society, quality of life, or employment. A regular series of studies conducted by the Survey Research Center has also begun to be made available through the Consortium. These are the SRC Omnibus Studies designed for researchers who want to collect data from national samples but who require only limited interviewing time. The studies are made up of a series of discrete sections based on the individual researcher's interests. Two studies a year are planned, to be conducted in the spring and fall. ICPSR has received the 1973 Spring Omnibus Study and the 1973 Fall Omnibus Study. In addition to standard demographic information, the topical coverage in the 1973 Spring Study includes economic conditions, quality of life, attitudes towards governmental service agencies, and income tax. The 1973 Fall Study solicited information from respondents about economic conditions and philanthropic contributions.



Also acquired were two studies in the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey series for 1974 and 1975. The Consortium now has available the first four of the projected five annual General Social Surveys, and anticipates making the fifth available in the Fall of 1976. The Consortium collection of studies in the Detroit Area Study series was also augmented by the addition of collections for 1960 (The Urban Community; A Study of Social Order and Social Change); 1972 (Family Growth in Detroit); 1974 (Measurement and Validation of International Attitudes); 1965 (Placement of Events in Time); 1966 (Stratified Association and Values in the Urban Community); 1967 (Citizens in Search of Justice); 1969 (White Attitudes and Actions on Urban Problems); and 1970 (Careers in Detroit). This series, begun in 1953, is now nearly complete through 1971 in the Consortium's holdings.

#### Other Acquisitions

A number of major studies were also added to the archival holdings in 1975-76. A study of Patterns of Family Change, collected by James N. Morgan, Martin H. David, Wilbur J. Cohen and Henry Brazer, was also made available. This study examines the distribution and redistribution of family income in the United States. Two non-American election studies were received in the past year: Australian National Political Attitudes, 1969 (Wave II), collected by Donald Aitkin, Michael Kahan and Donald E. Stokes; and the 1972 Swiss Voting Study, prepared by Henry Kerr, Dusan Sidjanski and Gerhard Schmidtchen. Each of these studies focuses on national elections in the respective country and contains responses to questions covering a variety of political, economic and social concerns.

Another important study received by the archive in 1975-76 was the Convention Delegate Study of 1972, initially collected by Warren E. Miller, Elizabeth Douvan, William Crotty and Jeane Kirkpatrick. Subtitled "Women in Politics," this study focused on the changing role of women in politics. Data were collected from personal and mail interviews of delegates to the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions of 1972, and include information on delegates' personal life histories, political expectations and aspirations as well as attitudes towards candidates, issues and groups in society and at the conventions.

A notable set of data files prepared by several leading "cliometricians" centering upon American Negro slavery in the years prior to the United States Civil War was also received. Six discrete files were received from Stanley Engerman and Robert W. Fogel, comprising the bulk of the data used by these scholars in their publication Time on the Cross. The files include information on slave sales and hires, mortality in the southern states, slave sales in New Orleans, and farm production in both the North and the South. In addition to files prepared directly by Fogel and Engerman, this series contains datasets assembled by William Parker and Robert Gallman, and by Fred Bateman and James Foust. Another acquisition in the historical sphere was Times Series Data for Chicago, 1840-1973, collected by Wesley G. Skogan.

In the area of international relations, the archive added an important set of studies in 1975-76. One was Bruce Russett's study entitled *The Burdens of National Defense*, containing data relating to social and military expenditures in the United States. The 1975 Congressional Survey by the United Nations Association of the United States of America was also received; this study surveyed attitudes on foreign affairs of members of the United States House of Representatives, and was conducted in January 1975. A dataset prepared by Arthur S. Banks, entitled *Cross-National Time Series, 1815-1973*, presents longitudinal national data series for 167 nations. This study represents an expansion both of temporal coverage and of substantive variable categories for the earlier *Cross Polity Time Series* dataset also prepared by Professor Banks (see ICPSR Study Number 5002). The *Dimensions of Interaction Study*, assembled by Edward F. Azar and Thomas J. Sloan from the Conflict and Peace Data Bank, was also prepared by the archive staff in 1975-76. This data collection consists of four related files of time-series data regarding internal and international conflict for thirty-one international actors for the period 1948 to 1973. Finally, the archive obtained the time series data files on six major European nations in the period from 1870 to 1914 used by Nazli Choucri and Robert North in their recent book *Nations in Conflict*.

#### Progress on Externally-Funded Projects

During the 1975-76 year, data processing developments occurred in conjunction with four externally-funded projects. Funding was received from the National Science Foundation for the archiving and dissemination of biweekly telephone surveys of cross-sections of the American population relating to energy use and conservation conducted for the Federal Energy Administration. Data from thirty-six of these surveys were processed to Class II status in a standard format, and the preliminary data and documentation are available for distribution. Additional data in the series will be made available and processed as they are released by the Federal Energy Administration.

Delays in the transmission of project data files prevented the processing and release of specific urban service delivery datasets under the project funded by the RANN division of the National Science Foundation. Project funds were used to acquire data from the Annual Surveys of Government. Most of the project data files were in hand by the end of the year, and processing will be completed and dissemination begun in the next fiscal year.

Processing activities were begun under a grant from the National Science Foundation to expand the survey holdings of the archive, particularly in the area of non-American data. These funds were used to initiate the processing of the two studies to extend the Canadian election series and process the continuing series of western European data described above.

A project to automate portions of the French national censuses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was begun during 1975-76. This endeavor, supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, represents a continuation of an earlier project to prepare computer-readable materials for France in the nineteenth century. The current project, which will extend over an eighteen-month period, will prepare materials from the French censuses of 1901-1921; reports of vital statistics for the same period; statistics of primary education, 1901-1906; and data on secondary and higher education for the years from 1865 to 1896. Work completed thus far includes the photocopying of original source materials and the keypunching of approximately 50,000 card-images of census, vital statistics and primary education data. It is expected that those data will be made available for general use through the ICPSR archive as they are prepared.



# Data Acquisitions and Processing, 1975-1976

The following list indicates data acquired during 1975-1976 and the level to which they were processed. In addition to these datasets, the final version of SETUPS: American Politics was made available, as was the test version of SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics.

## Data Made Available in Class I Form:

- Clarke, Harold, Jane Jenson, Lawrence LeDuc and Jon Pammett;  
1974 Canadian National Election Study.
- Davis, James A.; NORC General Social Survey, 1975.
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social  
Research; United Nations Roll Call Data,  
Thirtieth Session.
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social  
Research; United States Congressional Roll Call Records.  
First Session of the Ninety-fourth Congress.
- Juster, F. Thomas, et al.; The Impact of General Revenue  
Sharing.
- Kaase, Max, Uwe Schleth, Wolfgang Adrian, Manfred Berger,  
Rudolph Wildenmann; The August and September 1969  
German Election Studies.
- Rabier, Jacques-Rene; Euro-Barometre 2: Policies of the  
European Communities, October/November, 1974.
- Rabier, Jacques-Rene and Ronald Inglehart; Euro-Barometre 3:  
European Men and Women, May 1975.
- Rabier, Jacques-Rene; Euro-Barometer 4: Consumer Attitudes  
in Europe. October/November 1975.
- Southard, Philip C., Warren E. Miller, Felix Heunks, and  
Jerrold Rusk; Dutch Election Study, 1970.
- Valen, Henry; Norwegian Election Study, 1965.
- Verba, Sidney and Norman Nie; Political Participation in  
America.

Data Made Available in Class II Form:

- Aydelotte, William O.: British House of Commons Roll  
Call Data, 1841-1847.
- Azar, Edward E. and Thomas J. Sloan; Dimensions of  
Interaction ( A Subset of the Conflict and Peace  
Data Bank).
- Banks, Arthur S.; Cross-National Time Series, 1815-1973.
- Batemen, Fred and James D. Foust; Agricultural and  
Demographic Records for Rural Households in the  
North, 1860.
- Choucri, Nazli and Robert C. North; Nations in Conflict:  
Data on National Growth and International Violence  
for Six European Major Powers, 1870-1914.
- Duncan, Otis and Howard Schuman; 1971 Detroit Area Study:  
Social Problems and Social Change in Detroit.
- Federal Energy Administration; Surveys of Public Attitudes  
and Response to Federal Energy Policy.
- Fogel, Robert W. and Stanley L. Engerman; Mortality in the  
South, 1850.
- Fogel, Robert W. and Stanley L. Engerman; The New Orleans  
Slave Sale Sample, 1804-1862.
- Fogel, Robert W. and Stanley L. Engerman; Slave Hires,  
1775-1865.
- Fogel, Robert W. and Stanley L. Engerman; Slave Sales,  
1775-1865.
- Geillustreerde Pers n.v., Amsterdam; Interact b.v.,  
Dongen; and Novum b. v., Haarlem; Politics in  
the Netherlands.
- Inglehart, Ronald and Jacques-Rene Rabier; 1973 European  
Communities Study.
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social  
Research; National Population and Expenditures, 1973-1974.
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social  
Research; Partisan Division of American State  
Governments, 1974.

- Lopez, George A. and Jean M. Stern; The Comparative Study of Inter-governmental Organizations.
- Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; 1972 Virginia Slims' American Women's Opinion Poll.
- McKibbin, Carroll L.; Biographical Characteristics of United States Congressmen, 1789-1976.
- Mennis, Bernard; American Foreign Policy Officials.
- Miller, Warren E., Elizabeth Douvan, William Crotty, and Jeane Kirkpatrick; Convention Delegate Study of 1972: Women in Politics.
- Parker, William N. and Robert E. Gallman; The 1860 Cotton Sample.
- Russett, Bruce M.; Burdens of National Defense.
- Schuman, Howard; 1968 Detroit Area Study: Black Attitudes in Detroit.
- Urban Observatory Program, National League of Cities; Citizen Attitude Survey: Urban Problems in Ten American Cities.
- United Nations Association of the United States of America; 1975 Congressional Survey.
- United States Bureau of the Census; Annual Surveys of Governments for 1973 and 1974.
- United States Department of Commerce; World Population, 1973.

Data Made Available in Class III Form:

- Netherlands Institute for Public Opinion Research, Amsterdam; NIPOTHESE: Parliamentary Elections of February 1967.

## Data Acquisitions and Processing

Data Made Available in Class IV Form:

Aitkin, Donald, Michael Kahan, and Donald E. Stokes;  
Australian National Political Attitudes, Wave II, 1969.

Barfield, Richard E. and James N. Morgan; Decision Making  
on Early Retirement.

Barfield, Richard E.; Public Attitudes Toward Auto  
Insurance.

Barlow, Robin, Harvey E. Brazier, and James N. Morgan;  
Economic Behavior of the Affluent.

Canadian Market Opinion Research; The 1972 Canadian  
National Election Studies.

Cannell, Charles, John Scott, and Peter Wolff; 1965  
Detroit Area Study: A Study of Placement of Events  
in Time.

Cole, Robert; 1970 Detroit Area Study; Careers in Detroit  
and Tokyo.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1960.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1961.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1962.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1963.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1964.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1965.



Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1966.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1967.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1968

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1969.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1970.

Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan; Survey of Consumer  
Finances, 1971.

Freedman, Ronald and David Goldberg; 1962 Detroit Area  
Study: Family Growth in Detroit.

Hefner, Robert and Sheldon Levy; 1964 Detroit Area  
Study: The Measurement and Validation of  
International Attitudes.

Institute for International Social Research; Attitudes of  
Cubans.

Katz, I. and Howard Schuman: 1969 Detroit Area Study:  
White Attitudes and Actions on Urban Problems.

Kerr, Henry, Dusan Sidjanski, and Gerhard Schmidtchen;  
1972 Swiss Voting Study.

Lansing, John B. and Gary Hendricks; Automobile Owner-  
ship and Residential Density.

Lansing, John B. and Eva Mueller; The Geographic  
Mobility of Labor.

Laumann, Edward O.; 1966 Detroit Area Study: Stratified  
Association and Values in the Urban Community.

## Data Acquisitions and Processing

- Litwak, Eugene and Henry Meyer; 1963 Detroit Area Study:  
A Study of Family-School Relationships in Detroit.
- Mandell, Lewis and Robert W. Marans; Participation in  
Outdoor Recreation.
- Mayhew, Leon and A. J. Reiss, Jr.; 1967 Detroit Area  
Study: Citizens in Search of Justice.
- Miller, Robert A.; Uganda Elite Study.
- Miller, Warren, E. and Donald Stokes; 1961 Detroit  
Area Study: Work Group Influence and Political  
Participation.
- Morgan, James N.; The Panel Study of Income Dynamics.
- Morgan, James N.; Patterns of Family Change.
- Morgan, James N.; Productive Americans: Working and  
Planning.
- Mueller, Eva; Technological Advance in an Expanding  
Economy.
- Okamura, Tadao; Political Socialization in Japan.
- Skogan, Wesley G.; Time Series Data for Chicago, 1840-1973.
- Survey Research Center; 1973 Spring Omnibus Study.
- Survey Research Center; 1973 Fall Omnibus Study.
- Turner, Henry and Carol Hetrick; Political Attitudes  
and Participation of American Academics.
- Wilensky, Harold L.; 1960 Detroit Area Study: The  
Urban Community; A Study of Social Order and  
Social Change.

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

The following pages list all data requests answered by the ICPSR archive for the fiscal year July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976. Summary figures for the period are presented below.

Three hundred and twenty seven different institutions, organizations, or individuals requested 8,901 datasets totaling 103,443,394 card images. The fiscal year 1974-75 total was 65,395,341 card images. This represents a fifty-eight percent increase between the two years. There has been a 167 percent increase in card image distribution over the five-year period 1971 to 1976.

Of the 327 requestors to whom services were provided, 182 were not members of the Consortium. Of these, 97 received SETUPS material under the reimbursement arrangement with APSA. SETUPS card-images (2,800,000) represent less than three percent of the total card-images (103 million) distributed. Of the remaining 85 non-members, 49 received only textual material in the form of xeroxed materials and codebooks at established prices. The remaining 36 received machine-readable data for analysis, totaling about 2,600,000 card images (2.5 percent of total), at charges established for non-member services.

Non-members requesting data services from the archive pay an amount equal to the cost of generating the material, plus an added increment to compensate for administrative and development costs borne by member institutions.

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NOTE: Requests for datasets with zero card-images indicate textual material sent.



ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Aarhus, University of	43	627,248
*Acadia University	2	0
Akron, University of	43	260,207
Alberta, University of	7	86,538
*American University of Beirut :	1	684
American University	27	554,205
Arizona State University	14	510,729
Arizona, University of	64	493,331
*Arkansas State University	1	0
Associated Colleges of the Midwest	35	698,080
Auburn University at Montgomery	4	10,456
*Augsburg College	11	14,819
*Bacon Pamphlet Service	1	0
Belgian Archives	2	61,124
*Bethany Nazarene College	7	13,089
*Bill's Bookstore	1	0
*Blackwell North American Incorporated	2	0
*Bonar, Clyde A.	2	0
Bowling Green State University	50	719,982
*Brigham Young University	3	79,346
British Columbia, University of	49	1,088,629
British National Federation	143	1,406,123

\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
*Brock University	7	149,390
*Brookings Institution, The	30	427,616
Brown University	24	287,311
*Bucknell University	1	0
*Bureau D'Analyses Société Europe	1	340
*Butler University	5	4,559
California State University and Colleges	84	1,638,668
California, University of, at Berkeley	86	989,217
California, University of, at Davis	1	0
California, University of, at Los Angeles	188	2,303,299
*California, University of, at San Francisco	5	32,946
California, University of, at Santa Barbara	29	451,837
*Capital Books and News Company	1	0
Carleton University	45	519,829
Case Western Reserve University	2	5,960
*Center for Policy Research Incorporated	1	9,595
*Center for Study of Public Policy	1	0
*Central Intelligence Agency	1	14
Central Michigan University	68	1,021,204
Chicago, University of	55	2,594,241
Cincinnati, University of	56	625,360

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\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Claremont Colleges, The	69	794,470
*Clemson University	70	766,195
Cleveland State University	2	114,990
Colorado State University	9	170,048
Columbia University	85	628,478
*Comshare Incorporated	1	9,618
Connecticut, University of	215	1,677,602
Cornell University	47	355,832
*City University of New York, Brooklyn College	3	0
City University of New York, Hunter College	57	918,630
Dartmouth College	6	58,246
Delaware, University of	17	387,112
Denison University	59	742,935
Denver, University of	161	1,185,372
*Detroit, University of	1	0
Duke University	5	197,133
Dutch National Membership	14	435,838
*East Carolina University	1	0
East Texas State University	9	61,199
*Eastern Kentucky University	2	0
*Eastern Michigan University	8	4,142
Edinboro State College	17	650,830

\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Emory University	43	752,971
*Federal Trade Commission	1	25,432
*Florida A & M University	1	0
Florida Consortium for Political Research	250	2,624,918
*Fundacion Bariloche	5	24,892
George Washington University	40	498,067
Georgetown University	28	231,400
Georgia Institute of Technology	5	60,143
Georgia State University	14	101,101
Georgia, University of	9	314,256
German National Federation	6	310,623
*Goucher College	2	2,750
*Grambling State University	1	0
*Hartford Seminary Foundation	1	0
Harvard University	81	1,093,591
*Heidelberg College	1	0
Houston, University of	22	445,012
Idaho State University	20	256,369
*Idaho, University of	1	0
Illinois State Colleges and Universities	147	1,158,742
Illinois, University of, at Urbana	86	1,620,900
Illinois, University of, Chicago Circle	22	1,497,806
Indiana University	23	2,384,896

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\*ICPSR non-member



## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
*Industrial College of the Armed Forces	2	2,141
Iowa State University	18	295,543
Iowa, University of	69	684,973
*Japan, Office of the Prime Minister	1	0
*John D. Stetson University	2	240
Johns Hopkins University	2	67,625
Kansas State University	16	230,671
Kansas, University of	26	548,103
*Kansook, Thienchai	1	4,578
Kentucky, University of	96	635,653
*Kirkland College	2	0
*Knight-Ridder Newspapers	1	17,843
*Laval University	1	0
Lehigh University	9	18,030
*Library of Congress	5	64,766
*Lipstein, Martin	1	0
*London, University of	1	0
Louisiana State University	40	520,790
*Louisiana Technical University	1	26,968
Louisville, University of	7	1,372,569
*Lowell, University of	2	18,610
*Loyola Marymount University	1	0
*Loyola University, Chicago	2	3,309

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\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Maine, University of	6	196,567
Manitoba, University of	69	1,237,021
*Market Opinion Research	7	806
Maryland, University of	83	2,352,200
Massachusetts Federation	21	615,772
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1	62,097
Massachusetts, University of	8	235,550
*Mayo, Leon D., Jr.	1	0
McGill University	49	453,163
McMaster University	110	926,446
Melbourne, University of	44	659,194
*Memphis State University	1	0
*Meyering, Mary V.	1	0
Miami University	64	365,473
*Michigan Department of Commerce	1	14,780
Michigan State University	56	659,741
Michigan, University of	73	1,059,714
Middlebury College	73	1,185,702
Minnesota, University of	17	557,307
Missouri, University of, Columbia	23	158,195
Missouri, University of, Kansas City	19	253,893
Missouri, University of, St. Louis	35	642,138
*Montana, University of	1	0

\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Naval Postgraduate School	12	84,767
Nebraska, University of	35	163,373
New Mexico, University of	18	214,357
New Orleans, University of	49	1,648,543
New York University	24	488,339
North Carolina, University of	69	1,625,712
North Texas State University	18	280,947
*Northeastern University	1	0
Northern Illinois University	18	355,986
Northwestern University	32	568,753
Norwegian Social Science Data Services	5	47,878
Notre Dame, University of	6	636,073
*Nuffield College	4	121,515
*Oakland University	1	17,776
Oberlin College	3	88,691
Ohio State University	53	1,252,241
Ohio University	62	525,475
Oklahoma, University of	9	177,866
Old Dominion University	11	33,242
*Oregon, University of	3	84,716
Pennsylvania State University	14	83,857
Pennsylvania, University of	71	1,178,665
Pittsburgh, University of	37	1,046,415

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 ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Princeton University	81	2,902,822
Purdue University	30	392,917
Queens University	11	97,088
*Research Triangle Institute	2	479,064
*Rhode Island, University of	5	97,778
*Rhodes House Library	1	0
Rice University	133	1,460,073
*Richard Katon Associates	1	0
Rochester, University of	11	211,314
*Rosemont College	1	0
*Russell Sage Foundation	4	264,672
Rutgers University	62	357,352
*Sears Roebuck and Company	1	0
Sophia University	18	115,635
*South Carolina State College	1	0
South Carolina, University of	59	431,462
Southern California, University of	208	2,379,641
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	30	540,268
*Spectrum Research Incorporated	13	330,237
*Spring Arbor College	1	1,119
*St. Andrews Presbyterian College	4	22,810
*St. Marys University	2	0
Stanford University	199	2,007,562

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\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Strathclyde, University of	35	633,906
*State University of New York, Stony Brook	1	0
State University of New York I, Buffalo	86	1,593,868
State University of New York II, Binghamton	51	651,653
State University of New York III, Albany	27	385,919
*Suter, Marian	1	0
*Sycor Incorporated	1	81,487
Syracuse University	18	212,205
Temple University	101	808,094
Tennessee, University of	74	1,447,022
*Texas A & I University, Kingsville	1	0
*Texas Tech University	1	0
Texas, University of, Arlington	43	570,600
Texas, University of, Austin	31	629,133
*Thomson, Susan Gotsch	3	90,436
*Tokyo, University of	1	0
*Trinity College, Connecticut	2	0
Tulane University	26	245,412
Tulsa, University of	10	88,361
*United States Commission on Civil Rights	2	0
*United States Department of Agriculture	1	0
Union College	7	131,770
<hr/> *ICPSR non-member		

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Utah, University of	29	471,109
Vanderbilt University	15	139,603
Vermont, University of	140	2,280,708
Virginia Polytechnical Institute	62	754,653
Virginia State College	53	612,079
Virginia, University of	40	468,726
Washington and Lee University	6	89,653
Washington State University	58	954,952
Washington University	30	358,378
Washington, University of	92	761,005
Wayne State University	37	874,935
Wesleyan University	6	355,961
Western Kentucky University	19	398,699
*Western Maryland College	1	0
Western Ontario, University of	48	615,264
*Wheaton College	1	0
Wichita State University	7	158,359
Williams College	26	595,294
Windsor, University of	18	304,879
*Wisconsin State Historical Society	1	0
Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee	16	279,507
Wisconsin, University of, Madison	93	1,717,418
*Wyoming, University of	1	0

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\*ICPSR non-member

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Number of Datasets</u>	<u>Number of Card Images</u>
Xavier University	4	45,903
Yale University	30	558,090
*Yankee Book Peddler	1	0
*Yankelovich, Daniel, Incorporated	1	0
York University	18	396,064
*Ypsilanti Press, The	1	904
Zurich, University of	10	99,245
ARCHIVAL TOTAL: 230	6,740	100,603,910
SETUPS TOTAL: **	<u>2,161</u>	<u>2,839,484</u>
TOTALS: 327	8,901	103,443,394

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## TOTAL MEMBER DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:

Archival Data	98,029,255
SETUPS Data	<u>1,536,313</u>
	99,565,568

## TOTAL NON-MEMBER DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:

Archival Data	2,574,655
SETUPS Data	<u>1,303,171</u>
	3,877,826

## TOTAL DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:

Archival Data	100,603,910
SETUPS Data	<u>2,839,394</u>
	103,443,394

Three hundred twenty-seven different requestors (145 members, 182 non-members) received 8,901 datasets totaling 103,443,394 card images.

## \*ICPSR non-member

\*\*There were 177 recipients of SETUPS material. Eighty are members that received archival data as well. Ninety-seven non-members received SETUPS material only. See pp. 65-77 for the distribution of SETUPS.

## FIVE-YEAR DATA SERVICING SUMMARY:

1971-72 to 1975-76

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Card Images</u>	<u>Data Sets</u>
1975-76	103,443,394	8,901
1974-75	65,395,341	4,874
1973-74	64,193,316	4,608
1972-73	44,576,306	3,889
1971-72	38,676,692	3,423
- - - - -		
% Change 1974-75 to 1975-76	58.2	82.6
% Change 1971-72 to 1975-76	167.5	160.0



## ICPSR BIBLIOGRAPHY

1975

The bibliography represents publications, professional papers, and articles found in various social science journals whose authors indicated that they had relied in whole or in part upon data supplied by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Many authors continue to omit any citation of the data used in their work and/or neglect to inform the Consortium of their published material. Therefore, this bibliography underreports utilization of ICPSR data and should only be viewed as a partial statement of the impact of the archive on social science research.

### 1975

Books and monographs	=	12
Professional papers	=	13
Dissertations	=	5
Articles	=	71

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## EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICPSR DATA RESOURCES

On the following pages are summaries of project proposals for development of ICPSR data resources. The proposals describe projects which received external funding and which were in progress during fiscal year 1975-76.

Title:	Automation of the Statistical Sources of French History: <u>The Statistique Générale de la France.</u>
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RC-22826-76-118
Duration:	August 1, 1975 - July 31, 1977
Amount:	\$150,000
Title:	Data Resources for the Evaluation of Public Attitudes and Responses to Federal Energy Policy.
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	NSF SOC75-20938
Duration:	November 15, 1975 - May 15, 1977
Amount:	\$19,800
Title:	Development of the Data Resources of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	NSF SOC75-17915
Duration:	February 1, 1976 - January 31, 1978
Amount:	\$104,200
Title:	Development and Utilization of Urban Information Resources.
Source:	National Science Foundation - RANN
Grant Number:	NSF APR75-01320
Duration:	October 15, 1974 - November 30, 1976
Amount:	\$276,400



Automation of the Statistical Sources of French History:  
*The Statistique Générale de la France*

A Project Supported by the  
National Endowment for the  
Humanities

During the past four years, with support provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, three major bodies of French social, demographic and educational data for the period from 1801 to 1897 were converted to readily usable and fully documented computer-readable form by staff associated with the Center for Political Studies and ICPSR.

Three series of data primarily for the period from 1850 to 1897 were processed. These included the Mouvement de la Population (annual, detailed information bearing upon vital statistics, institutional population, and disease and morbidity), the Dénombrement de la Population (quinquennial censuses containing much richer data), and enquêtes into French primary education. In addition to materials for the period from 1850 to 1897, retrospective data relevant to the period from 1801 to 1850 that were included in these series were also processed. Thus the collection effectively spans the entire nineteenth century, although the data for the first half of the century, while of great value, are less rich and reliable than for the later period.

Taken in total the collection includes the equivalent of approximately one million card images comprising some 30,000 variables recorded at the level of the département, arrondissement and larger cities. Effectively the project has involved replication in readily usable computer-readable form of substantially all of the research data included in the original sources indicated above. In processing these data, systematic manual and machine-aided error detection procedures were carried out to identify and correct processing errors and to detect discrepancies characteristic of the original sources themselves. These procedures resulted in the identification and documentation or correction of a variety of summation, tabulation and typographical errors and other discrepancies in the original sources that would not have otherwise been discovered. Three volumes, comprising some 2,000 pages, which comprehensively identify each variable included in the collection, provide source citations and attributions, and describe processing procedures, have been published in photo-offset form. These volumes have been circulated to the Official Representatives at ICPSR member institutions in the United States and other nations. In addition to this

form of documentation, more detailed codebooks have been prepared in computer-readable form and attached directly to the data files themselves. These codebooks provide detailed identifications of each variable and precise source citations, describe errors and discrepancies characteristic of the data, and provide other information necessary for use of the data.

Master files of the collection are housed under the auspices of the Centre de Recherches Historiques in Paris, a part of the Sixième Section of École Pratique des Hautes Études, and at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research in the United States and are available without restriction to the international community of scholars.

Support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation has been received for a continuation of the project, which will extend the data collection into the twentieth century and broaden its substantive scope. Four sorts of data will be added to the collection: (1) the Résultats statistiques du recensement générale de la population (the censuses) for the years from 1901 through 1921; (2) information from the series Mouvement de la population for the period from 1898 to 1921; (3) completion of the series Statistique de l'enseignement primaire through 1907, and addition of nineteenth and early twentieth century series on secondary, higher and special education (Statistique de l'enseignement secondaire, Statistique de l'enseignement supérieur, and Statistique de l'enseignement spécial, respectively); and (4) the Enquêtes industrielle for the nineteenth and early twentieth century reporting diverse statistics for the primary industries of France.

An extensive array of data will thus be added to the ICPSR as a result of the *Statistique Générale* projects. Over a million card-image equivalents of French historical materials already reside in the archive as the result of the completed portion of the project; it is anticipated that the project's continuation will add another million card-image equivalents to the archive. The data prepared by the continuation of the project will become available beginning early in 1976.

Title:	Automation of the Statistical Sources of French History: The <u>Statistique Générale de la France</u> .
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RC-22826-76-118
Duration:	August 1, 1975 - July 31, 1977
Amount:	\$150,000

Data Resources for the Evaluation of Public Attitudes  
and Responses to Federal Energy Policy

A Project Proposal Supported  
by the National Science Foundation

During the past year the federal government has taken several steps to reformulate national energy policy and redirect efforts aimed at conservation of energy use. Examples of such action include the Executive proposal to curtail imports of foreign petroleum and the passage of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-438) by the Ninety-third Congress. In addition to evoking the normal conflicts between environmental and industrial elites which inevitably arise over resource conservation policy, this new federal stance is designed to have a significant effect upon the consumptive behavior of the entire population of the United States. As these and other policies are implemented across the next few months, a critical evaluation period will occur during which basic effects are monitored for their congruence with expectations and alternative strategies are formulated.

One federal agency has initiated an ongoing effort to monitor national behavior and attitudes in the area of energy use and conservation. The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has contracted for weekly surveys of a national cross-section of the adult population to determine the public's knowledge about energy and its use, factors that motivate people to use and conserve energy, consumer reports of energy using behavior, and the effects of energy shortages and/or higher prices on behavior. The total data collection effort will involve interviews with over 25,000 respondents across an eighteen-month period. With a slight lag to allow for internal analysis, the agency is prepared to facilitate dissemination and utilization of these data on as timely and wide a basis as possible. The availability of the data will provide a source for both the evaluation of federal policy in the energy conservation area and more basic research and theory testing in fields such as environmental studies and behavior and attitude change and formation. The data will be of value to social scientists in such disciplines as economics, political science, sociology, journalism and mass communications, and natural resources.

This proposal requests support for a project to develop data resources for the evaluation of public attitudes and response to federal energy policy. The project will process and document for secondary analysts the series of weekly surveys conducted for the Federal Energy

Administration. This effort will result in a data base of information on American energy use and conservation from the over 25,000 respondents interviewed across the eighteen-month period.

The proposal describes the content and data collection methodology of the Federal Energy Administration surveys, and examples of the range of research applications to which they are relevant. The data will be made available to researchers through the existing and extensive framework for data processing and dissemination of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The proposal contains a detailed discussion of data processing procedures designed specifically for the Federal Energy Administration surveys and a schedule for dissemination. The total project will require eighteen months, and the last surveys will be made publicly available four months after the interviews have been conducted.

Title: Data Resources for the Evaluation of Public Attitudes  
and Responses to Federal Energy Policy.  
Source: National Science Foundation  
Grant Number: NSF SOC75-20938  
Duration: November 15, 1975 - May 15, 1977  
Amount: \$19,800



## External Funding for Data Resources

Proposal to

The National Science Foundation

A PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE DATA RESOURCES OF THE  
INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

This proposal requests support for the continued development of the Survey Research Archive resources of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The request is prompted by a number of coincident considerations. In the first instance, the support provided over the past three years under the terms of National Science Foundation grant GS31659 demonstrated the feasibility of carrying out a very large and exceedingly important expansion of national research resources in a relatively short period of time. Thanks in large part to that grant, the holdings of the Consortium's survey archive have tripled in the last four years. This increase in data available for research and teaching would have been impossible without that support. Second, inflation has continued to limit the effective growth of the Consortium's financial base. The operating budget that is sustained by annual fees from the approximately two-hundred and twenty member institution has continued to increase as a result of a continued, steady growth of membership. Despite this, and a major increase in the budget that is planned over the next three years, most of the budgetary growth will continue to be used to make up for losses due to inflation. The Consortium operating budget will continue to support the costs of responding to scholars' requests for data, but it cannot maintain the necessary continuation of archival development. Third, and somewhat paradoxically, this period of stress occurs at the same time that invaluable sets of data collected in recent years are coming into the public domain for general use by the scientific community.

Unhappily, the best efforts of the Consortium and the National Science Foundation have not resulted in archival costs being added to project budgets. The sheer existence of data archives and the standards they set may have improved the quality of data preparation and documentation on individual projects, but new data collections added to the archives still must undergo substantial archival processing, with full costs borne by the archive, before they can be added to the growing roster of maximally useful data. Finally, given the marked decline in funding of basic social science research, we can not expect to see data generation continue at the pace set at the turn of the decade. This will mean, in turn, even heavier demands on archival development to make data resources already in existence available to the widest range of scholars at the very lowest cost. As the appended report of servicing provided by the Consortium

indicates, the demand for data for teaching and research has increased at a rate that has exceeded even the most generous expectations. Professional journal references to the sources of data used in research provide additional continuing evidence of the scientific utility of the data being distributed by the Consortium's archive

#### Support for Archival Development

During the decade from 1961 to 1971, the Survey Research Archives of the Consortium relied exclusively on the organization's operating budget for all of its activities, ranging from data acquisition through archival processing and including the servicing activities of the archive. As of 1970, however, it became apparent that the greatly increased efficiencies stemming from accumulated experience and the economies of scale in archival operation were being offset by rising costs. Consequently, the proposal for resource development ultimately supported by the National Science Foundation under grant GS31659 was prepared. The subsequent grant made it possible for the Consortium archive to increase its data holdings while keeping pace with the rapid increase in demand for servicing activity. However, the volume of data being made available to the academic community has increased so rapidly that a major component of recent archival activity has necessarily consisted of acquisition of data sets followed by only the most pressing and preliminary processing of them. Consequently, as the appended report on processing activities suggests, the grant was not adequate to cover the costs of upgrading many data sets by carrying out that processing essential to the subsequent efficient, low cost use of them by the research community.

The present proposal contemplates a shift of the allocation of resources to the additional processing of those major bodies of data in highest demand by research scholars. This emphasis is thoroughly consistent with the basic economic rationale for the development of data archives.

The argument has two main lines. The first is that immense savings result from a single general purpose processing of data that transforms the data and related documentation from the private research materials of one principal investigator into research materials that can be used with equal facility by researchers who had no connection with the original design and execution of a study. The argument does not deny the utility of the dissemination of data and documentation in whatever condition obtained when the principal investigator released them for use by others. However, in that state, few sets of data can be used without an exceptionally heavy burden being placed on the user. To begin with, one must single-handedly resurrect all of the information about the data needed to permit their subsequent

use for purposes beyond those of the original investigator. A substantial part of this proposal describes the chain of activities that must then be carried out in order to make the data useful for new purposes. If these activities have to be duplicated by each scholar using a data set, the redundancy is as great as the number of scholars so inclined, and the total cost, particularly if it were to be distributed over a large number of scholars, would be immense. Although the processing carried out by the archive is more complete and, therefore, somewhat more expensive than would be essential for any single user, so much of the activity is in response to the common needs of all individual users as to make the savings from a single complete processing very large indeed.

The precise magnitude of these economies of a single capital investment in archival processing is impossible to calculate because, as the second component of the argument indicates, the potential use of the data becomes apparent only after archival processing has been completed. The cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation of a data collection for use by someone other than the original investigator is so great that only a very limited number of individual scholars command the resources needed to carry out the task. Money, alone, is a major inhibitor in that the cost of reconstruction of a single large study through archival processing will range from a few thousand dollars to as much as ten or fifteen thousand. The larger barrier, however, lies in the absence of the trained personnel and the technical support facilities that are essential to archival processing. The prime value of an archive lies in the creation of the capabilities and capacities of its administrative and technical personnel, their procedures, and the computer software and hardware facilities that are essential to efficient archival work.

The experience of most data banks that serve as warehouses for data storage is a testimony to the barriers imposed by the absence of monetary, administrative, and technical resources available to most individual researchers. The unmatched level of usage of the Consortium archives is demonstrably a direct function of the removal of these barriers. Our records show that those studies that are maintained by the Consortium as Class IV studies (stored as received from the original investigator as described below on page 10) are not heavily used, whatever their intrinsic value as research resources. Although the simple reproduction of such data and documentation can be and is carried out by the Consortium at no cost to the individual scholar requesting them, the past decade of experience has resulted in widespread recognition that the costs of attempting to take advantage of such studies are almost invariably greater than the researcher can bear. On the other hand, comparable studies that have been processed to the level of Class I studies move swiftly into widespread use.

It might be noted, in passing, that the Consortium staff has recognized a potential danger stemming from these mundane but crucial

considerations. The "law of the hammer" is likely to be as pervasive in the use of data as in the use of method. Without denegrating the researcher's choice of intellectual preoccupation, the staff has presumed that the sheer availability of eminently useful data will influence the locus of research activity. Consequently, from an earlier time, we have sought professional counsel to guide decisions establishing acquisition and processing priorities and, therefore, the sequence in which data are promoted to maximum usability and accessibility. As we will note again, the crucial decisions guiding archival activity specified in this proposal will be made on the basis of the best possible advice that can be obtained from the leaders in the research community.

The awareness of the consequences of this allocation of resources has also shaped the tentative decisions made in preparation for this proposal. The grant application which resulted in the award of GS31659 stressed the dual social and scientific utility of the resources that were to be developed. The same argument holds for the data that will be processed if this proposal is supported. The bulk of the data to be added to the archive comes from studies that have already met a first test of scientific value. These are studies supported by the National Science Foundation or the National Institute of Mental Health in the United States and by their counterpart organizations abroad. The studies produced with the support of private foundations or private research organizations have been subsequently judged to be of such quality and potential use to social scientists as to make their inclusion in the archive appropriate.

With the accumulating experience of archival use, it is now clear that a largely unanticipated gain is achieved as the number and variety of archived studies increases. Every study that is chosen for archival processing obviously contains data that have not been fully exploited within the constraints of the single research project producing them. One of the persistent consequences of the policies governing the funding of new data collections is that data analysis and writing are almost always underbudgeted. In part this is of course attributable to the fact that the studies in question are usually multipurpose studies and, therefore, contain a research potential that goes well beyond the interest of the principal investigators. However, another component of the problem stems from the mismatch between the cost of data collection and the availability of funding for scientific research. For example, when either social or scientific objectives demand a study of a national population, the cost of data collection alone stretches funding limits. Given the priority that must be attached to data collection, the budgets for subsequent data processing and analysis and for the researcher's time to analyze and write are inevitably limited. It follows that the primary literature seldom reflects total success in meeting even the primary objectives which led to the development of a given study.

## External Funding for Data Resources

Recognition of these two factors that persistently lead to the under utilization of data was paramount in the earlier thinking that led to the development of data archives. (It might be noted in passing, that these principles do not apply to much social research, particularly to that carried out with the most rigorous of experimental designs. Much of the work in social psychology, including many studies of organizational behavior, consists of research projects limited to the testing of very explicit hypotheses and providing virtually no opportunity for variants on the primary theme of the researcher. Significantly, these studies have not found their way into the archives because of the apparent absence of unexploited research potential.) With the proliferation of research over the past twenty years, it is not apparent that yet another entirely different range of research activity becomes possible when researchers can move across a series of studies. One demonstration of this potential is found in use being made by the Michigan election studies. Apart from the occasional panel series or the deliberate repetition of variables to measure relatively short term change, each of the studies was designed to be self-sufficient in its own right to permit the analysis of the single set of collective actions involved in a national election. Now with twelve such studies completed, covering a time period of more than twenty years, researchers are turning to one or another variation on time series analysis. The sequence of studies permits the researcher to take advantage of the natural changes in the world of politics and approach them as natural experiments carried out under a wide variety of experimental conditions. Many of the studies that will be processed if this proposal is supported share the generic quality of the Michigan election studies in the complementarity of their content. They will permit the pursuit of a host of theoretical problems under a wide variety of institutional and cultural conditions. The implication of this argument is, of course, that the continued expansion of archival resources can and will be designed in a manner to permit an exponential rather than a linear extension of the possibilities for future research.

The remainder of this proposal consists of three substantive sections and a set of appendices. The next section describes the archiving process. The description is intended to make clear the types of problems that are encountered by a researcher attempting to use unprocessed data and to describe the archival steps necessary to eliminate the problems. The first appendix is a flow chart of the archival process developed to provide a detailed depiction of the many procedures and decision points that are part of archiving data for general distribution.

The next section of the proposal contains a brief discussion of the studies that are leading candidates for archival processing. The second appendix is relevant to this section in its presentation of a summary of acquisition and processing accomplishments funded with the previous Foundation grant. The third and final section of the proposal describes the administrative arrangements under which the proposed budget will be expended.

## External Funding for Data Resources

Title: Development of the Data Resources of the Inter-  
university Consortium for Political and Social Research.  
Source: National Science Foundation  
Grant Number: NSF SOC75-17915  
Duration: February 1, 1976 - January 31, 1978  
Amount: \$104,200

REPORT ON THE PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND  
UTILIZATION OF URBAN INFORMATION RESOURCES

A Project Supported by the RANN Division,  
National Science Foundation

This project is designed to meet three objectives:

1. Maximization of the utility of data produced by four urban service delivery research projects through coordination of data production and archiving of project-related data;
2. Dissemination of readily usable data files based upon the information resources developed in connection with the four projects;
3. Development of plans, strategies, and mechanisms for efficient coordination of information resource productivity and utilization by urban policy analysts.

The project is also designed to develop, at minimal additional cost, data resources that extend beyond the immediate needs of the four research projects. The addition of such information to the data being collected by the research projects is intended to result in the creation of an urban data resource of general utility to the full range of public policy analysts in universities, public interest groups, private research groups, and in the various levels of government. All of these resources will be made available routinely to members of the ICPSR.

This project represents a first effort by the RANN division of the National Science Foundation to provide support for coordination of the data collection and preparation activities of research projects and for centralized storage and conversion of project data to readily usable form for dissemination to urban analysts. Because the four projects are conducting their research in a commonly defined set of units (all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of less than 1,500,000 population that are located within a single state), the potential existed for coordination of data acquisition and collection procedures which could be facilitated through the involvement of an independent organization. Without unnecessarily hindering the individual research schedules and plans of the four projects, it was anticipated that significant economies could be achieved in acquiring and processing data that would be of interest and value to all four projects. In addition, the dissemination function of the Foundation related to the research findings of the four projects was broadly interpreted to include the computer-readable data generated by the projects as well as their written reports. Not only are the individual projects collecting data that are of general utility to urban researchers, but the common set of units of analysis provides the opportunity to construct an urban data resource which spans the four areas. In effect, the research value of the combined data resource has the

## External Funding for Data Resources

potential to exceed the sum of the individual parts in terms of the possibilities for comparative urban analysis across substantive policy areas as well as jurisdictions. The addition of other data will extend the resource beyond the scope of the four research projects. The ICPSR project is also concerned with broadening the user base for such resources--to expand the normal set of academic researchers and to include urban analysts in public and private research institutes and planners and policy makers in state and local government as well.

The ICPSR has supplied the four research projects with copies of machine-readable data already contained in its archives and has facilitated a major data acquisition of interest to three of the research projects. This major data acquisition involved 1970 Census Fourth Count Population and Housing File B data. A similar effort has taken place in acquiring data from the 1972 Census of Governments. The ICPSR has acquired copies of both the Finance and Employment Files. The ICPSR has performed some preliminary processing of these data to maximize their usability, which includes reformatting of the data records and the generation of subsets of types of governmental units. The Annual Samples of Governments for 1973 and 1974 are also being acquired. All of these data which were acquired in the course of this project are available to ICPSR members under normal servicing procedures.

The bulk of the project data are now expected to arrive in the period from October through December, 1975. The four public service delivery areas being covered by the research projects include police, fire, public health, and solid waste management. Some data are being collected by each project in all of the relevant SMSA's. These data will be combined with other information available for SMSA's to create a dataset at this level of analysis. Each project is carrying out more detailed data collection in a sample of the SMSA's. Much of these data are being collected at the level of the municipality and the administrative jurisdiction, such as the police or fire department. This information will include manpower levels, expenditures, and measures of levels of service delivery. The appropriate data will be merged with other available data at the municipality level. Because of variations in the boundaries of these jurisdictions, separate data files will be made available for each of these types of service delivery units. Smaller files of data will be made available at the county and state levels as well, including state-level legal data relating to the four areas of public service delivery. The availability of these data will be announced as soon as cleaning and documentation has been completed.

Title:	Development and Utilization of Urban Information Resources.
Source:	National Science Foundation-RANN
Grant Number:	NSF APR75-01320
Duration:	October 15, 1974 - November 30, 1976
Amount:	\$276,400



## EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES



## REPORT ON THE 1975 SUMMER PROGRAM

The thirteenth annual ICPSR Summer Program, held in Ann Arbor during the eight-week period between June 30 and August 22, 1975, was attended by 186 participants representing 83 member institutions. Of the 186, 122 came from ICPSR member campuses, and 44 were University of Michigan participants; 20 participants from non ICPSR member institutions attended the Program on an individual basis. About one-third of the participants were faculty members and professionals. The instructional staff, including part-time and shared teaching responsibilities, included 35 individuals, nineteen of whom hold faculty appointments, at the University of Michigan (4) or elsewhere (15).

Participants' home institutions again cooperated widely in securing partial financial support for individuals to attend the Summer Program--through direct grants, tuition subsidies, extensions of departmental fellowships, etc. We do not have complete data on the total volume of these local funding efforts. It would appear that the aggregate exceeds the \$20,000 of ICPSR operating funds made available to supplement such local participant support. Even so, it was clear that somewhere between 50 and 75 of the original applicants had to cancel their plans for attendance, frequently at the last minute, due to their inability to secure financial support.

As in previous years, the Program consisted of two successive sessions of approximately four weeks each. During each session, participants would choose one seminar module for intensive study and data analysis experience, and attend optional lecture modules as desired for summary exposure to other topics of interest. An overview of the 1975 Summer Program is shown in Appendix A.

Some marginal changes of Program structure were implemented this year, based on guidelines and principles outlined in the March, 1975, memorandum on the functional evolution of the Summer Program. Thus, the introductory (Track I) components of the Program have been substantially reorganized by consolidating the Data Workshops in the first session of the Program, preceded by three days of intensive lecture exposure, such that participants at the introductory level were able to proceed into a newly designed practicum on Elementary Applied Regression Analysis during the second session. Furthermore, the inclusion in the first session of the Program of a similar module on Elementary Applied Regression Analysis proved to be appropriate since it permitted participants with some prior background in statistics to achieve the level of preparation required for most of the modal (Track II) components of the Program. At the same time, this addition to the structure of the Program permitted the methodologically

central Least Squares modules to proceed at the relatively advanced level for which they were designed. As in previous years, the Program again included a special eight-week seminar and practicum in quantitative analysis for historians.

Finally, the series of special workshops offered among the advanced (Track III) segments of the Program appears to have provided a useful complementary experience for a number of participants. Thus, the Advanced Workshops on Recent Developments in Exploratory Data Analysis and in Estimation of Structural Systems were well attuned to the interests of a number of participants. Also the topical Research Workshops (Appendix B) held during the second session and continuing the pattern of the previous two years met with a very encouraging response, even though they were again, for the most part, recruiting participants from among those already coming to Ann Arbor with primarily methodological interests rather than attracting substantially new clientele at the junior faculty level or post-graduate research level. Similarly, the newly added Undergraduate Teaching Workshop on the development and use of data-based teaching materials seems to provide a successful transition from our continuing involvement in the SETUPS workshops toward a regular Summer Program component, designed to disseminate requisite skills which will assist faculty in preparing their own "SETUPS" on their home campuses for their specific undergraduate instructional needs.

\* \* \* \* \*

There can be little doubt that lack of participant support, especially in times of economic contraction, has contributed to the slight decline of attendance (see Appendix C). Next to the absence of stipend funds, the tendency for graduate enrollments to level off or shrink in many institutions is likely to be a factor accounting for declining Summer Program enrollment. In addition, however, there are structural changes in the environment in which the Summer Program operates. Thus, there is increasing concentration of participants in the regression and least squares modules which are, in a functional sense, the basis for other, more specialized analytic techniques taught in the Summer Program. While this hardly implies that the Summer Program--as a graduate program in quantitative methodology of social research--is no longer needed by many ICPSR member institutions, nor that it is becoming entirely a remedial service for a subset of member schools, it is clear that the Program appropriately plays more of a supplementary rather than a critical role in the context of many graduate curricula. But it is also clear that the conduct of a graduate training program is not by any means the only form in which the ICPSR can contribute to the further development of quantitative social science among our membership. While in the context of undergraduate education the outlines of ICPSR's potential contribution are becoming visible in the light of recent experience in this area, it would seem

that the potential contribution at the graduate and, especially, post-graduate research level, above and beyond an annual Summer Program, deserves added emphasis in the future, e.g., in the form of research workshops as suggested by the intent, if not the implementation of the advanced Research Workshops in the Summer Program in recent years. Much of the developmental potential will depend on effective communication with those who can speak to the programmatic priorities and expectations shared among the ICPSR membership.

## ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM (June 30, 1975 - August 22, 1975)

## MODULES AND INSTRUCTORS

<u>Time</u>	<u>Course #</u>	<u>First Session (7/1-7/25)</u>
<u>DATA WORKSHOPS</u>		
<u>TRACK I</u>		
1-4	687	INTRODUCTION (Linton Freeman, Lehigh University) -ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR (Michael Erwin, University of Michigan) -POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION (Elaine Friedrich, University of Michigan) -COMPARATIVE POLITICS (Charles Hauss, University of Michigan) -INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Steven Shaffer, George Washington University and Cynthia Cannizzo, University of Michigan) -PUBLIC POLICY (Sandra Bouxsein, Catholic University)
<u>SEMINAR MODULES</u>		
1-3	687	ELEMENTARY REGRESSION ANALYSIS (Jeffrey Brudney, University of Michigan)
10-12	799	SEMINAR IN QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS (Peter Smith, University of Wisconsin)
<u>TRACK II</u>		
1-3	787	LEAST SQUARES (Ajaj Jarrouge, University of Michigan)
		LEAST SQUARES (Allen Russell, University of Michigan)
	788	CAUSAL MODELING (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan)
	789	DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (Herbert Weisberg, Ohio State University)
	790	PROCESS MODELING (Steve Coombs, University of Michigan)
<u>TRACK III</u>		
3-5	787	EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (Lawrence Mayer, Princeton University and Walter Hill, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

## ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM (June 30, 1975 - August 22, 1975)

## MODULES AND INSTRUCTORS

<u>Time</u>	<u>Course #</u>	<u>Second Session (7/28-8/22)</u>
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SEMINAR MODULES

1-3	687	ELEMENTARY REGRESSION ANALYSIS (Robert Friedrich, University of Michigan) ELEMENTARY REGRESSION ANALYSIS (Aja J Jarrouge, University of Michigan)
10-12	799	SEMINAR IN QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS (Peter Smith, University of Wisconsin)

TRACK II

1-3	787	NOMINAL DATA ANALYSIS (Herbert Kritzer, Indiana University) MULTI LEVEL ANALYSIS (Alice Young, Stanford University)
	788	CAUSAL MODELING (Herbert Asher, Ohio State University) CAUSAL MODELING (Michael Lewis Beck, University of Iowa)
	789	FACTOR ANALYSIS (Sally Friedman, University of Michigan) MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SCALING (Michael Mihalka, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
	790	TIME SERIES (Gregory Markus, University of Michigan) DYNAMIC ANALYSIS (Lutz Erbring, University of Michigan)

TRACK III

3-5	788	ADVANCED CAUSAL MODELING (Robert Hoyer, West Virginia University)
	787	<u>RESEARCH WORKSHOPS</u> -POLITICAL CHANGE IN POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES (Russell Dalton and Kai Hildebrandt, University of Michigan) -EVENT AND PERCEPTION PROCESSES IN INTERNATIONAL CRISES (Raymond Tanter, University of Michigan) -WOMEN IN SOCIETY AND POLITICS (Barbara Farah and Virginia Sapiro, University of Michigan)
	800	UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING WORKSHOP (Betty Nesvold, California State University at San Diego)

## ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM (June 30, 1975 - August 22, 1975)

## MODULES AND INSTRUCTORS

Time    Course #    First Session (7/1-7/25) (Cont.)LECTURE MODULES

9-10	687	ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan)
	787	MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (Gregory Markus, University of Michigan)
10-11		TOPICS IN DATA ANALYSIS (Lawrence Mayer, Princeton University)
11-12	790	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS (Philip Converse, University of Michigan)

Second Session (7/28-8/22)LECTURE MODULES

9-10	787	FORMAL POLITICAL THEORY (Robert Hoyer, West Virginia University)
10-11	788	CAUSAL INFERENCE (Herbert Asher, Ohio State University)
11-12	790	DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (Lawrence Jones, University of Illinois and Bruce Bowen, University of Michigan)



## APPENDIX B

ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM 1975

## SPECIAL RESEARCH WORKSHOPS

Three special Research Workshops were held during the second session of the 1975 ICPSR Summer Program (July 28 - August 22). The Research Workshops, which are described below, were intended primarily for participants with prior substantive interests and background in a particular topical area, and with reasonably advanced skills in quantitative analysis methods. The general objective of each Workshop was to create a "data confrontation" setting in which a variety of data analytic techniques or data resources, as appropriate in each instance, would be exploited in pursuit of a set of topical research questions. Each topic was tied closely to recent work in the area, and the workshop directors shared their experience and, in some cases, data with participants to sustain a collective research focus. Workshop participants in turn had the opportunity to contribute their own substantive and methodological expertise and interests and to pursue alternative lines of inquiry into related problems.

Research Workshop: POLITICAL CHANGE IN POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

Russell Dalton (University of Michigan)  
Kai Hildebrandt (University of Michigan)

The workshop conducted an inquiry into the dynamic processes transforming the social and psychological bases of political behavior. Available survey data as well as theoretical considerations focus our attention on the displacement of industrial and pre-industrial cleavages in the advanced industrial societies of Western Europe and the United States. More importantly, the workshop attempted to identify what is replacing traditional cleavage dimensions as they decline in importance. The research pursued the stimuli for this transformation as well as the observed patterns of these processes in several national contexts, both on the national and the individual level. Finally, the workshop explored the implications of these changes, directing attention to party systems, issue agendas, as well as to individual and systemic bases of electoral choice.

To allow for considerable flexibility and variety in approaching the topic, the data bases for the workshop permitted cross-cultural and/or cross-temporal research. A coordinated set of public opinion surveys conducted in 1973 in each of the nine nations of the expanded European Community provided cross-national variation in historical, political and cultural contexts.

## ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM -- 1975

Research Workshop: EVENT AND PERCEPTION PROCESSES IN INTERNATIONAL CRISES

Raymond Tanter (University of Michigan)

The focus of the workshop was on the study of crisis behavior and war and peace decisions. The central theoretical questions addressed were (a) the explanation of why foreign policy decision-makers choose a particular option; and (b) the evaluation of the rationality of choice. The workshop explored decisions to mobilize and not to mobilize, to preempt and not to preempt, to withdraw and not to withdraw, to negotiate and not to negotiate, etc. The decision flow for major crisis decisions was also dissected. Implications for crisis management in war-peace situations may be inferred from the degree to which environmental inputs are subject to the influence of major powers such as the United States and the Soviet Union.

The historical bases for the workshop were the Arab-Israeli conflict between 1956 and 1973, and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Four cases of Israeli war-peace decisions were examined: (1) the Sinai Campaign of 1956 and Israel withdrawal from Sinai and Gaza; (2) the Six Day War of 1967; (3) Israel's acceptance of the Rogers proposals and the ceasefire terminating the War of Attrition in 1970; and (4) six clusters of decisions preceding, during and following the Yom Kippur War of 1973, culminating in the disengagement of forces agreements with Egypt and Syria. The principal techniques involved were event and content analysis (with major emphasis on content analysis) and rational decision analysis.

The data made available to workshop participants consisted of WEIS event data from the Middle East and Cuban crises, results of manual content analysis of Israeli public documents from the Arab-Israeli crises, and the results of machine content analysis of the same speeches.

Research Workshop: WOMEN IN SOCIETY AND POLITICSBarbara Farah (University of Michigan)  
Virginia Sapiro (University of Michigan)

The emphasis of this workshop was to provide an extensive opportunity for participants to pursue a research topic on the changing role and status of women in American society. Research projects utilized datasets never available before this time, some of which were designed specifically to study the attitudes and behavior patterns that have emerged over the last few decades. Seminars

## ICPSR SUMMER PROGRAM -- 1975

were held to review current trends in research on women, to discuss ongoing studies that focus on some of the causes and consequences of these changes, and to explore new directions in research in this field.

The datasets used for this workshop were:

1. CPS Convention Delegate Study. This is an elite study of delegates to the Democratic and Republican Nominating Conventions of 1972. A primary focus of this study is on the role, attitudes and behavior of women engaged in national level politics.
2. Louis Harris Virginia Slims Study of 1972. This dataset complements the delegate study because it is a mass sample and many of the questions concerning women were asked in both studies.
3. CPS Political Socialization panel studies of 1965 and 1973. A unique dataset that matches parent with child and therefore allows a focus on the transmission of attitudes and behavior patterns.
4. CPS 1972 Election Study. Aside from the political variables which are common to all the election studies, this particular study contains questions germane to the issues on women.

## SUMMER PROGRAM ATTENDANCE

	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Auditor</u>	<u>Visiting Scholar</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	23	43	16	82
1964	42	35	14	91
1965	124	71	34	229
1966	100	56	17	173
1967	118	79	27	224
1968	123	64	55	242
1969	63	108	36	207
1970	100	107	47	254
1971	87	96	48	231
1972	65	109	28	202
1973	75	101	50	226
1974	70	75	51	196
1975	59	73	54	186

POLICY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF SETUPS I: AMERICAN POLITICS MATERIALS  
BETWEEN APSA AND ICPSR

The American Political Science Association (APSA) and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) have made arrangements for special handling of requests for monographs in the SETUPS: American Politics series from individuals at Consortium member schools. These arrangements are effective for the Fall Term, 1977. They do not apply for SETUPS: Cross National and World Politics.

The APSA has reduced the price of individual SETUPS to \$3.50. In addition, a bulk order price of \$2.50 for each SETUPS has been established for all order of 1000 copies or more.

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SETUPS: American Politics  
Series Editor: William Buchanan

Project Director: Lutz Erbring, ICPSR  
Sheilah Koeppen, APSA

Workshop Directors: William Buchanan  
Betty Nesvold

<u>Title</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Data Bases</u>
Voting Behavior The 1972 Election	Bruce Bowen, Arizona State C. Anthony Broh, Hobart and William Smith Charles Prysby, North Carolina, Greensboro	1972 Presidential Election Study, (a) n=1,372 75 var. (b) n=2,705 128 var.
Political Social- ization Across the Generations	Paul Beck, Pittsburgh Jere W. Bruner, Oberlin Douglas Dobson, Northern Illinois	M. Kent Jennings, Socialization panel study, 1965 and 1973 n=1,062 139 variables
Political Participation	Christopher Arterton, Mass. Inst. of Technology Harlan Hahn, Southern California	Verba-Nie Participation Study, 1972 n=1,558 66 variables
Representation in the U.S. Congress, 1973	Ray Geigle, California- Bakersfield Peter Hartjens, Franklin and Marshall	Original data set n=535 39 variables
The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy through Law	John Ryan, Vassar Neal Tate, North Texas State	(a) Schubert judicial decisions set, Schmedhauser judicial backgrounds n=1,992 34 var. (b) Wald-interrogation data n=127 25 variables
U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Public Policy Simulation	Barry Hughes, Case Western Reserve	Original simulation model n=31
The Dynamics of Political Budgeting: A Public Policy Simulation	Marvin Hoffman, Appalachian State	Dye, Hofferbert, Sharkansky n=50 45 variables

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Project Director: Sheilah Koeppen, APSA

Program Director: Catherine M. Kelleher, ICPSR

Senior Consultants: William Buchanan and Betty Nesvold

<u>Title</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Data Bases</u>
Comparative Voting Behavior	Herbert Asher and Bradley Richardson, Ohio State	Electoral surveys, US, UK, Germany and Norway
Studying Voting Behavior Over Time and Across Nations	William Klecka, Cincinnati	Electoral surveys US ('54-'72), UK ('64-'70) and Germany ('54-'72)
The Budgetary Process in Cross National Perspective	John Campbell and John Echols, Michigan	Budgetary data from ACDA, Pryor, Wilensky
Conflict in the Middle East: A Public Policy Simulation	Karen Feste, Denver	World Handbook II data, Blechman event data
Political Values: Change and Continuity	Charles Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Inglehart-Rabier 1971 and 1973
Comparative Political Culture	Jay Stevens, California-Long Beach; Ndiva Koffele-Kale, Governors' State	Almond-Verba Civic Culture, Koffele-Kale Cameroon replication
Dimensions of Domestic Violence	Roger Harrel, California-Northridge; Terry Dungworth, Michigan State	Nesvold-Feierabend SCOPA files for Europe (Western and Eastern) and Latin America
Comparative Political Parties	Robert Harmel with Kenneth Janda, Northwestern	Janda party data
Comparative Legislative Behavior	Lee Fennel, University of the Pacific; James Dyer, Texas A&M	Aggregate data from World Handbook II; constituency and roll call data from US, UK and France (Campbell & Miller, Hofferbert, Converse & Pierce)
Political Modernization	Don Borock, Gettysburg	World Handbook II

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## COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES



## COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Software and computer assistance for the ICPSR is provided by the Computer Support Group of the Center for Political Studies. The support activities are intended to meet both the internal needs of the ICPSR servicing and archival staffs as well as the external needs of the ICPSR membership. While some activities are directly funded by the ICPSR, we also strive to use ICPSR funds to provide the marginal capital necessary to make software developed with non-ICPSR funds available to the membership.

### OSIRIS III Distribution

Over the years we have provided the ICPSR membership with the OSIRIS package for statistical analysis and data management. This package was primarily developed by research projects within the Institute for Social Research. OSIRIS is currently in use to some degree at over 200 computer installations. A list of OSIRIS III sites may be found at the conclusion of this report.

Release 2 of OSIRIS III became available in May 1976. It incorporates a number of specific new features, as well as many updates to the system. The two-stage regression program REGR from OSIRIS II is now available in OSIRIS III and new versions of THAID, MDC, REGRESSN, MMP and RECODE are included. Numerous minor and major corrections in the software have been made.

The sets of RECODE statements and functions have been extended so that almost any kind of variable transformation can be effected, including across-case aggregation operations. The capacity of RECODE has been increased to allow processing of larger recodes. New REGRESSN capabilities include increased capacity for dummy variables and input matrices; automatic generation of dummy variables; forced predictors; adjusted R and  $R^2$ ; variance explained when constant forced to zero. A multiple category dependent variable capability has been added to THAID. The program can now look for subgroups which differ in their distribution across a set of categories, when each person belongs to one category. It is useful in analyzing ways people commute to work, patterns of family composition, etc. This new release of OSIRIS III also contains important changes in much of the subroutine library. More detailed information is available upon request.

OSIRIS III has been distributed by an Institute for Social Research project. This project has been coordinated and staffed by the Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center Support Groups. This project is self-supporting and the ICPSR only contributes financially a small matching subsidy to help reduce the direct cost an ICPSR member incurs when obtaining OSIRIS III.

### OSIRIS III Documentation

The OSIRIS Primer, Volume 6 in the documentation series, is now available. This volume covers only the basic capabilities of the system, with illustrative computer run examples included. The text is structured to guide the reader quickly into active use of the software. It is intended as useful both to those who have experience with other packages, and those encountering the computer for the first time.

Other volumes in the documentation series have been updated to correspond to release 2 of OSIRIS III.

### OSIRIS Conversions

The OSIRIS package had previously been available only for IBM/360 and IBM/370 computers. We have attempted over the years to coordinate and foster non-IBM OSIRIS conversions. This has resulted in the following:

CDC-OSIRIS. Control Data Germany has provided a version of OSIRIS III to the University of Köln for their CDC Cyber 70. This version should run on most CDC 6000 and CDC 7000 series machines and is being distributed by the University of Köln Computing Center.

UNIVAC-OSIRIS. The CHI Corporation has converted OSIRIS III to the UNIVAC 1100 series computers, and are now distributing it.

SIEMENS-OSIRIS. Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) in Mannheim, Germany has a version of OSIRIS converted and maintained for Siemens computers, and it is currently being distributed.

DEC 10-OSIRIS. Western Michigan University will provide copies of OSIRIS II for use on DEC 10 computers; however, the system is provided with only limited support. They have begun the process of converting OSIRIS III but have no firm time table set for its completion and subsequent distribution.

### SPSS-OSIRIS.

We have implemented a program that permits OSIRIS III users to access SPSS IBM system files. Several possible mechanisms for distributing this capability are currently being considered.

### Computer Networks.

Several sources of funding for the establishment of nationwide computer network access to the data and software of the ICPSR at Michigan have been sought, without success. Alternative approaches to establishing such access to our resources are still being followed, and given the study already completed of the technical, administrative, and personal user assistance

requirements of network services, we hope to have some modest access capabilities available in the coming year.

#### Data Entry and Documentation.

We are reviewing the entire process of data entry, cleaning, and documentation. This is being done in conjunction with the archive and servicing sections of the ICPSR with direct pay-offs expected in day-to-day procedures.

#### Non-ICPSR Computing Activities.

There are a number of other computing activities at the Center for Political Studies that are relevant to the ICPSR. These activities are not funded by ICPSR but are noted here because of possible interest to the members, and because they are often utilized within the ICPSR Summer Program.

Data Structures. This project has added, within the OSIRIS framework, the capabilities for a user to describe, process, use and store a hierarchically structured data file. It is planned that this capability will be made available in future versions of OSIRIS.

Graphical Display Manipulation. Software has been developed that allows a user to create and manipulate various displays and charts of frequencies, cross-tabulations, and time-series. Mechanisms for distributing this software are being sought.

Interactive Multi-Dimensional Scaling. This project has evolved from an implementation of the Shepard-Kruskal MDSCAL program. It is now a large system for interactively performing various multidimensional analyses of data, both statistically and graphically. It is currently implemented on MTS but we are attempting to have a version produced that would run on the larger IBM/360 or 370 computers.

Content Analysis. We have been experimenting with an MTS version of the General Inquirer. Its use for analysis of media content and open-ended responses has been investigated.

Distributed/Shared Resource Computing. The rapid advances in computer networking and in mini- and micro-computers has been under continued evaluation, with the goals of making the archival work more efficient, and providing less expensive and more powerful access to data and software for the membership.

OSIRIS Distribution Summaries. Please see the following pages.

## OSIRIS III DISTRIBUTION SITES

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N	Ohio, State of
N	Oklahoma State University
I	Oklahoma, U. of
I	Pennsylvania State University
I	Pittsburgh, U. of
N	Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
N	Population Council, Colombia
I	Princeton University
S	Proctor & Gamble Co.
N	Prostat Computer Services, Ltd.
N	Prudential Insurance Co.
N	Public Opinion Research, Japan
I	Purdue University
N	Queensland University
N	Raziskivalne Center, Yugoslavia
S	Reader's Digest Association
N	Research Policy Programme, Lund University
N	Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation
I	Rice University
N	R.J. Reynolds Tobacco
I	Rochester University
I	Southern Illinois U., Carbondale
N	Sandoz Corporation
S	Santa Clara County Center for Urban Analysis
N	Santa Clara County Office of Education
N	Secretario del Trabajo y Pension, Mexico
N	Security Industry Automation Corp.
N	Social Insurance Institution
N	Social Security Administration
S	Societe d'Amenagement
N	Societe des Chemins de Fer, France
N	Sophia, U. of, Japan
I	South Carolina, U. of
S	Southern California Gas Co.
I	Southern California University
N	St. Patrick's College, U. of Dublin
N	Stanford Research Institute
N	State Institute of Hygiene, Poland
I	SUNY at Binghamton
N	Systems Dimensions Ltd.

I	Tennessee, U. of
S	Texaco Inc.
S	Travenol Labs Inc.
I	Texas, U. of Austin
N	U.S. Information Agency
N	Unemployment Insurance Commission
N	UNESCO, France
N	UNESCO, Senegal
I	UNI-COLL Corporation
N	United Airlines
N	Utah State Systems Planning
N	Valtionrautatiet, Tietokonetonetoimisto, Finland
N	Venezuela Family Planning
N	Victoria Department of Agriculture
N	Virginia Commonwealth University
I	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
N	Volvo Data, Sweden
I	Washington State University
I	Washington University, St. Louis
I	Wayne State University
S	Westat Inc.
I	Western Kentucky University
I	Western Michigan University
I	Windsor, U. of, Canada
N	Wisconsin Dept. of Industry Labor & Human Relations
N	Wright State University
I	Yale University
I	York University, Canada
N	Youth Research Center
I	Zentralarchiv
I	Zurich University

#### SUMMARY

I = ICPSR Members with OSIRIS III . . . . .	69
N = Non-ICPSR Members with OSIRIS III:Academic. . .	16
Non-profit, government. . . . .	55
Commercial . . . . .	43
S = Non-ICPSR Members with a subset of OSIRIS III .	<u>37</u>
TOTAL	220

(Earlier versions of OSIRIS are not included here  
because current operational status is unknown.)

List as of 6/76

## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION



ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

- 1975-76 W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota, Chair  
Hubert Blalock, University of Washington  
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Richard Hamilton, McGill University  
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut  
Charles McCall, California State College, Bakersfield  
Patrick McGowan, University of Southern California  
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania  
Norman Nie, University of Chicago  
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina  
Roberta Sigel, Rutgers University
- 1974-75 Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego, Chair  
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin  
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University  
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut  
Norman Nie, University of Chicago  
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina  
W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota  
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University
- 1973-74 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa, Chair  
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin  
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University  
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University  
Matthew Holden, University of Wisconsin  
Hans D. Klingemann, ZUMA, Mannheim, Germany  
Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego  
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University
- 1972-73 Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair  
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin  
Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana  
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University  
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington  
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University  
Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa  
Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego
- 1971-72 Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair  
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana

## ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Ada Finifter, Michigan State University  
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington  
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University  
 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa  
 James Rosenau, The Ohio State University  
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

1970-71 Donald Matthews, The Brookings Institution, Chair  
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota  
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington  
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University (completing the term  
 of Fred Greenstein)  
 Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh  
 Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia  
 James Rosenau, The Ohio State University  
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

1969-70 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chair  
 Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
 Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University  
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota  
 Jean A. Laponce, University of British Columbia (com-  
 leting the term of Joseph LaPalombara)  
 David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo  
 Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina  
 James Rosenau, Rutgers University  
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

1968-69 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chair  
 Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
 Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota  
 Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University  
 Joseph LaPalombara, Yale University  
 David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo  
 Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina  
 Stephen Whitaker, Temple University

1967-68 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chair  
 Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
 Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine  
 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
 Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University  
 John H. Kessel, Allegheny College  
 David Leege, University of Missouri  
 John Meisel, Queen's University  
 Stephen Whitaker, Temple University



## ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

- 1966-67 Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair  
 Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
 Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
 John Meisel, Queen's University  
 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky
- 1965-66 Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chair  
 Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
 William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and Washington  
 and Lee University  
 Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
 Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
- 1964-65 John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chair  
 William Buchanan, University of Tennessee  
 John H. Kessel, University of Washington (completing the term  
 of Robert E. Agger)  
 Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University  
 Joseph Tanenhaus, New York University
- 1963-64 Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin, Chair  
 Robert E. Agger, University of Oregon  
 Robert E. Lane, Yale University  
 Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University  
 John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo
- 1962-63 James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina, Chair  
 David Easton, University of Chicago  
 Robert E. Lane, Yale University  
 Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin  
 William H. Riker, University of Rochester



MEMBERSHIP 1975-1976  
INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATES

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
University of Aarhus	Professor Erik Damgaard
University of Akron	Professor Jesse Marquette
University of Alberta	Mr. Gerard Grobbs
Allegheny College	Professor Wayne R. Merrick
American University	Dr. Llewellyn Howell
University of Arizona	Professor Jerrold G. Rusk
Arizona State University	Professor Bruce M. Merrill
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest:	
Beloit College	Professor Jerry W. Gustafson
Carleton College	Professor Kirk Jeffrey
Colorado College	Professor Robert Loevy
Grinnell College	Professor H. Wayne Moyer
Knox College	Professor Robert Seibert
Lawrence University	Dr. Thomas Headrick (System Coordinator)
Macalester College	Professor Charles Green
Ripon College	Professor Robert Young
St. Olaf College	Professor Kent Eklund
Lake Forest College	Professor Arlene Eskilson
Auburn University at Montgomery	Ms. Anne Permaloff
Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research:	
The Australian National University	Mr. K. R. W. Brewer (Coordinator)
University of Melbourne	Mr. Greg Armstrong
LaTrobe University	Dr. D. H. Borchardt
University of Sidney	Dr. T. W. Beed
University of N.S.W.	Professor S. Encel
Flinders University	Dr. Dean Jaensch
Western Australian Institute	Dr. J. McGuire
University of Queensland	Professor J.S. Western
James Cook University	Dr. J. Dwyer
Ball State University	Professor Ralph Baker

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
The Belgian National Membership:	
Belgian Archive for the Social Sci.	Dr. Joseph Bonmariage
Bowling Green State University	Professor James Q. Graham
University of British Columbia	Professor David J. Elkins
The British National Federation:	
Social Science Research Council	Mr. Eric Tanenbaum
Brown University	Professor Colin Loftin
University of California, Berkeley	Dr. John J. McCarthy
University of California, Davis	Professor John R. Owens
University of California, Los Angeles	Professor Carl Hensler
University of California, Santa Barbara	Professor Robert C. Noel
California Institute of Technology	Professor M. Fiorina
California State Universities and Colleges:	
Division of Information Systems	Mr. Peter J. Brinckerhoff (Coordinator)
California State Col., Bakersfield	Dr. Charles McCall
California State University, Chico	Dr. Robert S. Ross
California St. Col., Dominguez Hills	Dr. Wayne Martin
California State Univ., Fresno	Professor Edward Nelson
California State Univ., Fullerton	Dr. Philip L. Gianos
California State Univ., Hayward	Professor David Graeven
California State Univ., Humboldt	Dr. Bruce Haston
California State Univ., Long Beach	Dr. A. Jay Stevens
California State Univ., Los Angeles	Dr. Harry Hall
California State Univ., Northridge	Dr. Roger H. Harrell
California St. Polytechnic, Pomona	Dr. John L. Korey
California State Univ., Sacramento	Professor Ronald T. Fox
California State College, San Bernadino	Mr. Brij B. Khare
California State Univ., San Diego	Dr. Warner Bloomberg
California St. Univ., San Francisco	Professor Richard E. DeLeon
California State Univ., San Jose	Dr. Ellen Boneparth

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo	Dr. David L. George
California State College, Sonoma	Dr. John Kramer
California State Col., Stanislaus	Dr. Richard Mendes
Carleton University	Mr. H. Burshtyn
Case Western Reserve University	Professor Vincent E. McHale
Central Michigan University	Dr. T. Edward Westen
University of Chicago	Professor Benjamin Page
University of Cincinnati	Professor Alfred Tuchfarber
City University of New York	Professor Kenneth Sherrill
Claremont Colleges	Professor Daniel Mazmanian
Clemson University	Professor Charles W. Dunn
Cleveland State University	Dr. Sue Sahli
Colorado State University	Professor G. Wayne Peak
Columbia University	Professor Gerald A. Finch
University of Connecticut	Professor Everett C. Ladd, Jr.
Connecticut College	Professor William Cibes
Cornell University	Professor Howard Aldrich
Dartmouth College	Professor Richard Winters
DATUM	Dr. Klaus Liepelt
University of Delaware	Professor Henry T. Reynolds
Denison University	Professor William Bishop
University of Denver	Professor Karen Feste
Duke University	Professor Richard Trilling
Dutch National Membership:	
Steinmetarchief	Dr. Cees Middendorp (Coordinator)
University of Amsterdam	Mr. Otto Schmidt
Erasmus University	Mr. Wil Foppen
Free University	Mr. Wim Saris
University of Nijmegen	
University of Tilburg	Dr. Harry Zanders
East Texas State University	Professor H. M. Lafferty
Edinboro State College	Dr. Max Azicri
Emory University	Professor William E. Hulbary

Institution	Official Representative
Florida Consortium for Political Research:	
University of Florida	Professor Eugene Wittkopf (System Coordinator)
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Gerald C. Wright
Florida International University	Professor Mary Volcansek
Florida State University	Professor Robert S. Erikson
Florida Technological University	Professor Mark Stern
University of Miami	Professor Rodney Steifbold
University of South Florida	Professor Lewis Bowman
University of West Florida	Professor Donald M. Freeman
George Washington University	Professor Robert E. Darcy
Georgetown University	Professor Robert A. Hitlin
University of Georgia	Professor Keith R. Billingsley
Georgia Institute of Technology	Professor Donald Cundy
Georgia State University	Professor Willard Barry
German National Federation:	
Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung	Professor Hagen Stegemann (Coordinator)
Institut fuer Politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universitaet	
Institut fuer Sozialwissenschaften an der Universitaet Mannheim	
Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
Harvard University	Professor William Schneider
University of Houston	Professor Kent L. Tedin
Idaho State University	Professor Ralph Maughan
University of Illinois-Chicago Circle	Professor Benjamin Page
University of Illinois-Urbana	Professor Richard Roistacher
Illinois State Colleges and Universities:	
Chicago State University	Dr. Richard Bloss
Eastern Illinois University	Dr. Laurence C. Thorsen
Governors State University	Dr. Michael Cohen
Northeastern Illinois University	Dr. Charles R. Pastors
Western Illinois University	Dr. Steven Parker (System Coordinator)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Indiana University	Professor Ron Weber
Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ)	Professor Candido Mendes
University of Iowa	Professor Andrew Cowart
Iowa State University	Professor James Hutter
Johns Hopkins University	Professor Matthew Crenson
University of Kansas	Professor Herman Lujan
Kansas State University	Professor Shanto Iyengar
University of Kentucky	Professor Michael A. Baer
Lehigh University	Professor Donald Barry
Louisiana State University	Dr. Patrick O'Connor
University of Louisville	Professor Philip G. Laemle
McGill University	Professor Jerome Black
McMaster University	Dr. H. J. Jacek
University of Maine, Orono	Professor Kenneth P. Hayes
University of Manitoba	Professor Conrado Santos
University of Maryland	Professor Margaret Conway
Massachusetts Federation:	
University of Massachusetts Amherst	Professor James Wright
Smith College	Ms. Anne Bedlington
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Professor Nazli Choucri
Miami University	Ms. Jill Clark
University of Michigan	Professor Stuart Bremer
Michigan State University	Ms. Harriet Dhanak
Middlebury College	Professor James Krupp
University of Minnesota	Professor William Flanigan
Mississippi State University	Ms. Barbara Teters
University of Missouri, Columbia	Professor Wayne Francis
University of Missouri, Kansas City	Professor Dale A. Neuman
University of Missouri, St. Louis	Professor Ruth Jones
Naval Postgraduate School	Mr. Edward J. Laurance

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
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University of New Hampshire	Professor Robert Craig
University of New Mexico	Professor Arthur St. George
University of New Orleans	Professor John K. Wildgen
New York University	Professor Martin A. Schain
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Professor Mark Graesser
University of North Carolina	Professor James W. Prothro
North Texas State University	Professor John W. Books
Northern Illinois University	Professor Douglas Dobson
Northwestern University	Ms. Lorraine Borman
Norwegian National Membership:	
Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Bergen	Professor Stein Rokkan
University of Oslo	
University of Notre Dame	Professor Carleton Sterling
Oberlin College	Professor Paul Dawson
Ohio University	Dr. Edward Baum
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
University of Oklahoma	Professor Sam Kirkpatrick
Old Dominion University	Professor David Hager
University of Pennsylvania	Professor Kevin Clancy
Pennsylvania State University	Professor Peter Wissel
University of Pittsburgh	Professor Michael Margolis
Princeton University	Professor Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Professor William Shaffer
Queen's University	Professor Ralph C. Joyce
Rice University	Professor Herbert Kritzer
University of Rochester	Professor Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	Ms. Jane Wolin
Sophia University (Japan)	Professor Kinhide Mushakoji
Southern Illinois University	Professor Roy E. Miller
Southern Methodist University	Dr. James Brown
University of South Carolina	Dr. John J. Stucker
University of Southern California	Professor David Klingman



<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Stanford University	Professor Jolene Larson
State University of New York Federation: SUNY I:	
State University College, Brockport	Professor Frank Feigert
State University College, Buffalo	Professor David Colby
State University College, Fredonia	Professor James Soukup
State University College, Geneseo	Dr. Lee Bryant
State University of N.Y., Buffalo	Professor Marilyn Brooks (System Coordinator)
SUNY II:	
State University College, Cortland	Professor Craig Little
State University College, Oneonta	Professor Michael Lynch
State University of New York Binghamton	Professor Thomas Denyer
SUNY III:	
Clinton Community College	Professor Donald Boyd
Fulton-Montgomery Com. College	Professor Andrew DiNitto
Jefferson Community College	Professor John Deans
North Country Community College	Professor Betty Birk
State University College, Plattsburgh	Professor Dennis DeLong
State University College, Potsdam	Professor David Brown
State University of N.Y., Albany	Professor Roman Hedges (System Coordinator)
State University of N.Y., Utica Rome	Professor Ron Sarner
Swarthmore College	Professor Gudmund Iversen
Swedish National Membership:	
University of Goteborg	Dr. Soren Holmberg (Coordinator)
University of Lund	
University of Stockholm	
University of Umea	
University of Uppsala	
Swiss National Federation	
University of Geneva	
University of Zurich	
Syracuse University	Professor Robert McClure
Tel-Aviv University	Professor Alan Arian
Temple University	Professor Fred Herzon
University of Tennessee	Professor William Lyons

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
University of Texas, Arlington	Professor Luther Odom
University of Texas, Austin	Professor Stephen Hendricks
Tulane University	Professor Douglas D. Rose
University of Tulsa	Professor Edward C. Dreyer
Union College	Professor Frederick Hartwig
University of Utah	Professor John Francis
Vanderbilt University	Professor Linda Brady
University of Vermont	Professor Stanislaw Staron
University of Virginia	Professor Mary Grisez
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Professor Richard D. Shingles
Virginia State College	Professor David M. Stone
University of Washington	Professor Paul Warwick
Washington University	Professor John Sprague
Washington State University	Professor Nathaniel Beck
Washington and Lee University	Professor William Buchanan
Wayne State University	Professor Bryan Jones
Wesleyan University	Professor Richard Boyd
Western Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron
Western Michigan University	Professor James E. Nadonly
University of Western Ontario	Mr. E. H. Hannis
Wichita State University	Professor James Sheffield
Williams College	Professor George Marcus
University of Windsor	Professor Larry LeDuc
University of Wisconsin, Madison	Professor Barbara Hinckley
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Professor Ronald Hedlund
Xavier University	Dr. Neil Heighberger
Yale University	Ms. Mary McCarthy
York University	Professor Tom Atkinson

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATIONS

1975/1976

Category A Affiliates .....	85
Category B Affiliates .....	43
Category C Affiliates .....	2
Category S Affiliates .....	11

Total Institutional Affiliates ..... 141

Federated Memberships

The Associated Colleges of the .....	10
Midwest	
California State Universities .....	19
and Colleges	
Florida Consortium for Political .....	8
Research	
Illinois State Colleges and .....	5
Universities	
Massachusetts Federation .....	2
SUNY I .....	5
SUNY II .....	12
SUNY III .....	8

Total Federated Institutions ..... 69

National Memberships

Australian Consortium for Social  
and Political Research  
Belgian National Membership  
British National Membership  
Dutch National Membership  
German National Membership  
Norwegian National Membership  
Swedish National Membership  
Swiss National Membership

Total National Affiliations ..... 8

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL AFFILIATES ..... 218



## 1975-76 ICPSR COUNCIL AND STAFF

## ICPSR Council

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington  
 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
 Richard F. Hamilton, McGill University  
 Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut  
 Charles H. McCall, California State College, Bakersfield  
 Patrick J. McGowan, University of Southern California  
 Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania  
 Norman H. Nie, University of Chicago  
 James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina  
 W. Phillips Shively, Chair, University of Minnesota  
 Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University

## Ann Arbor Staff

Associate Directors

Angus A. Campbell (SRC, ISR) Associate Director  
 Philip E. Converse (CPS, ISR) Associate Director  
 Catherine M. Kelleher (CPS, ISR) Associate Director  
 M. Kent Jennings (CPS, ISR) Associate Director  
 Warren E. Miller (CPS, ISR) Associate Director

Administrative

Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director  
 Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director  
 Jane Willer, Administrative Secretary  
 Donna Gotts, Secretary

Archival

Michael W. Traugott, Coordinator  
 Erik W. Austin, Assistant Director (History)  
 Robert R. Beattie, Assistant Director (International Relations)  
 Barbara Farah, Assistant Director (Contemporary Politics)  
 John Stuckey, Assistant Director (Instructional Services)  
 Janet Vavra, Assistant Director ( Member Services)

Sherry Angle, Secretary  
 John Belian, Research Assistant  
 Scarlett Bennett, Supervisor, Data Entry  
 Gaye Burpee, Data Archive Specialist  
 Karen Carty, Research Assistant  
 Arlyn Champagne, Supervisor, Data Entry  
 C. Kim Cooper, Data Archive Specialist  
 William Domke, Research Assistant  
 Audrey Elliott, Secretary  
 Sam Evans, Research Assistant  
 Charles Franklin, Research Assistant  
 Tom Freeman, Data Archive Specialist  
 Jerry Hiniker, Research Assistant  
 Bok-Soon Hoag, Senior Key Operator, Data Entry  
 David Kusher, Computer Preparation Clerk  
 Lee Luskin, Research Assistant  
 Ginger Maggio, Research Assistant

Pat Markey, Research Assistant  
 Pam Miller, Secretary  
 Dana Mitchell, Data Archive Specialist  
 Mike Nolte, Data Archive Specialist  
 Dennis O'Connor, Research Assistant  
 Lucy Rich, Research Assistant  
 Werner Riedl, Research Assistant  
 Ray Shwake, Research Assistant  
 Karen Sidney, Senior Data Archive Specialist  
 Violet Smith, Secretary  
 Richard Stoll, Research Assistant  
 June Stuart, Administrative Assistant  
 Santa Traugott, Graduate Student Research Assistant  
 Elaine Wethington, Research Assistant  
 Martha Wright, Senior Data Archive Specialist

Summer Program\*

Lutz Erbring, Director  
 Henry Heitowit, Administrative Coordinator  
 Barbara Bourdage, Secretary  
 Kathy Murphy, Secretary

Instructors:

Herb Asher, Ohio State  
 Erik Austin  
 Sandra Bouxsein, Catholic University  
 Bruce Bowen  
 Michael Brecher, McGill University  
 Jeff Brudney  
 Cynthia Cannizzo  
 Steven Coombs  
 Russ Dalton  
 Lutz Erbring  
 Mike Erwin  
 Barbara Farah  
 Sally Friedman  
 Elaine Friedrich  
 Robert Friedrich  
 Charles Hauss  
 Kai Hildebrandt  
 Walter Hill, MIT  
 Robert Hoyer, West Virginia University  
 Ajaj Jarrouge  
 Larry Jones, University of Illinois  
 Herbert Kritzer, Indiana University  
 Mike Lewis-Beck, University of Iowa  
 Robert Luskin  
 Gregory Markus  
 Larry Mayer, Princeton University

---

\*The Summer Program staff is from the University of Michigan unless otherwise specified.

## ICPSR STAFF

Michael Mihalka, MIT  
Betty Nesvold, California State At San Diego  
Allen Russell  
Virginia Sapiro  
Steven Shaffer, George Washington University  
Peter Smith, University of Wisconsin  
Raymond Tanter  
Herbert Weisberg, Ohio State University  
Alice Young, Stanford University

Computer Coordinator:  
John Stuckey

Computer Counselors:  
Gretchen Fei  
Joyce Kaufman  
Edgar Taylor  
Elaine Ader  
Michael Champion  
Fran Featherston  
Mary Lee Luskin  
Charles Hauss

Head Librarian:  
Cameron Holm

Librarians:  
Jeff Miller  
Stanley Seltzer  
Kathleen Brown  
Darzel Dixon  
Joseph Gaughan  
Khondaker Haque

SETUPS:  
William Buchanan, Washington and Lee University  
Betty Nesvold, California State at San Diego  
Karen Carty  
Val Echols  
Catherine Kelleher

Computer Support Group

Gregory Marks, Director  
Stewart Robinovitz, Senior Systems Analyst  
Sylvia Barge, Senior Programmer Analyst  
Edward Schneider, Research Associate  
Carol Damroze, Programmer Analyst  
Neal Oden, Programmer Analyst  
Karin Swenson, Secretary





## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

### FINANCIAL SUMMARIES AND PROJECTIONS

The following pages summarize actual and projected income and expenditures for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 fiscal years. An initial section summarizes actual income and expenditures during 1975-76, and describes projected income and expenditures for 1976-77. A second section provides a comparison of the budgetary projections for the current fiscal year with the actual income and expenditures for the preceding two years.



ACTUAL AND PROJECTED  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
1975-1976 and 1976-1977

The following summary presents income and expenditure projections for 1976-77 and, for comparative purposes, actual expenditures in 1975-76 for Consortium activities. As is usually the case, a number of project proposals to foundations are outstanding. Although favorable action on some of these proposals is anticipated, definitive action has not yet been taken. The income and expenditure projections for 1976-1977 would be supplemented by the amount of any grants actually awarded.

Other factors contribute to the tentative nature of the income and expenditure projections which follow. Among these is the magnitude of membership increases and the resulting increase in income from fees, and savings which will result from the review and revision of data processing procedures. A new charging structure recently implemented on the University of Michigan computing facility holds particular promise for reducing costs.

Income Projections

Consortium income for the current year is derived from three primary sources: 1) member fees; 2) The University of Michigan; and 3) foundation grants and awards. (In projecting income from the latter sources only those grants that have been formally awarded are included.) In addition, irregular amounts are received from special charges--data supplied to non-members, OSIRIS reimbursement, extra codebook sales, etc. Total income for 1975-76 is projected at \$1,163,900 as compared to \$1,109,800 for the preceding fiscal year. Of total income, an estimated \$792,000 will be derived from member fees, an increase of some \$67,000 over income from that source for the preceding year. The latter increase reflects primarily the increase in member dues implemented during the current year. Projected income is detailed below.

Member Fees and Special Charges (Operating Budget):	\$ 792,000
Foundation Awards and Contracts	
National Endowment for the Humanities	100,000
National Science Foundation	170,600
The University of Michigan	<u>101,300</u>
TOTAL	\$1,163,900

### Projected Expenditures

Projected expenditures for 1976-1977 are grouped in twelve allocation categories for comparison with actual expenditures in 1975-1976. (More detailed displays of each category are attached.) These allocation categories can in turn be grouped into the three major areas of Consortium activities. These areas are 1) resource development and services, including development of data and computational resources, dissemination of these resources, and necessary work required to support these activities; 2) educational and training activities; and 3) governance and administration.

#### Resource Development and Services

The largest portion of projected 1976-1977 income is allocated to activities associated with the data archive. These activities are expected to approximate sixty-nine percent of total expenditures for the current fiscal year. Also included in this cost area are activities associated with the distribution of OSIRIS and the development of supporting software.

#### Archival Development

A total of \$469,100 is allocated to support costs directly associated with the development of data resources ("study processing"). This allocation includes \$198,400 from the Operating Budget and approximately \$270,600 provided by the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The combined allocation supports the archival staff along with the major portions of the salaries of the Director of the Archive and the substantive Assistant Directors. Computational costs (\$52,000) and machine rental represent the other major items included in this allocation. Activities supported by this allocation include the processing of all new data acquisitions and the elevation to higher classes of data already listed in the holdings of the archive. Updating of the longitudinal collections of aggregate data will also take place under this budget. It can be expected that this allocation will be augmented slightly during the course of the year through receipt of additional external support.

#### Data Acquisition

Data acquisition expenditures are projected for \$36,200 and include costs directly associated with contacting data suppliers, physical acquisition of data, and meetings of Advisory Committees. The budget is largely allocated to portions of the salaries of the Director of the Archive, the substantive Assistant Archival Directors, and the Assistant Director of the Consortium. The allocation will also support limited purchases of data, primarily from the federal government.

### Documentation

An allocation of \$38,700 has been projected to support the technical production of codebooks and documentation. The largest single line item is expected to be \$20,000 for printing and duplicating. Most of the costs associated with the actual preparation of documentation text are accounted under data development.

### Data Maintenance

Costs estimated at \$21,100 for the maintenance of archival holdings are supported by this allocation. These costs include correction of errors reported by users, generation of "backup files," maintenance of records and documentation for archival holdings.

### Computer Support

The total amount budgeted for computer software support and OSIRIS distribution is \$43,700. This amount is primarily composed of salaries, fringe benefits, and associated overhead. The software support budget will cover maintenance of existing programs and the development of new features required by the archival staff.

### Data Services

The data services allocation (\$190,800) includes portions of the salaries of the Director and Assistant Directors of the Archive, the Assistant Director, and the salaries of the technical staff directly involved in servicing member requests including the Assistant Director for Member Services. The largest item in this area is salary and associated fringe benefits and overhead; the second largest item is computer time (\$48,800), and the supply, communications, and shipping items are expectedly large. It is anticipated that improved efficiency will allow a substantial increase in requests for data services (estimated at approximately twenty-five percent above the previous year) to be met without staff expansion. This increased efficiency will be achieved through the expanded automation of record keeping and certain procedures associated with processing requests for data.

### Educational Activities

A total allocation of approximately \$199,600 is projected to support ICPSR educational activities. This is a significant reduction in the previous year's activity due to the completion of the subcontracted SETUPS seminars conducted for the American Political Science Association with support from the National Science Foundation. The largest component of these costs (\$188,600) is associated with the Summer Training Program. Administrative costs for the program are expected to total approximately \$62,600 and teaching costs \$59,000. An additional \$23,000 is allocated to stipends for participants and \$44,000 to computational costs. Of the total expenditures \$98,300 is derived from the Consortium Operating Budget and \$101,300 (including \$44,000 in computer time) from The University of Michigan. The reduction in support

from The University of Michigan compared to 1975-1976 is directly associated with the senior staff members who will not be teaching in the program in the summer of 1976.

The other educational activities include an allocation of \$5,000 for the costs of conducting the Data Librarians' Seminar in conjunction with the 1976 Summer Training Program. Additionally, \$6,000 is allocated to developmental activities in the area of undergraduate teaching.

#### Governance and Administration

Governance and administration represents approximately fourteen percent of total projected expenditures for the current fiscal year. These functions are reflected in four expenditure categories: governance and member relations, the Meeting of Official Representatives, publications, and central administration. Total expenditures for governance and administration are projected at \$164,700.

#### Governance and Member Relations

A total of \$53,600 has been allocated to this functional area. The major portion of these funds will be expended on salaries and associated fringe benefits and travel. Portions of the Executive Director's and Associate Directors' salaries will be supported here, with the largest non-salary items in the budget being travel for the purposes of contact with present and/or potential members and the costs of Council meetings.

#### Meeting of Official Representatives

The second budget in this area is for the Meeting of Official Representatives. The amount of \$27,500 is indicated as the amount to be set aside as one-half the prorated expense anticipated for the biennial meeting of Official Representatives scheduled for the fall of 1977.

#### Publications

This allocation (\$13,600) projects expenditures for preparation and publication of the Guide, Annual Report, and other documents relating to the ICPSR and its activities. The budget provides a portion of the Assistant Director's salary and clerical support. Printing and duplicating is, of course, a major line item.

#### Central Administration

The central administration budget incorporates the expenses of the Executive Director's office associated with the internal management of the ICPSR. The total budget is \$70,000, virtually all of which is salaries and fringe benefits. Individuals who will have portions of their salaries supported by this account will include the Executive Director, the Associate Directors, and the Assistant Director, as well as administrative and clerical support personnel.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY: PROJECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Archival Development		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$198,000	\$260,600
Supplies, postage and communications	9,800	10,000
Printing and duplicating	1,500	10,500
Computer time and machine rental	<u>60,400</u>	<u>52,000</u>
Total Direct Costs	\$269,700	\$333,100
Indirect Costs	<u>69,200</u>	<u>136,000</u>
Subtotal	\$338,900	\$ 469,100
B. Data Acquisition		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 23,500	\$ 22,000
Supplies, postage and communications	700	700
Printing and duplicating	200	300
Purchase of Datasets		1,000
Travel and Per Diem	<u>700</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 25,100	\$ 31,500
Indirect Costs	<u>3,700</u>	<u>4,700</u>
Subtotal	\$ 28,800	\$ 36,200
C. Documentation		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 4,000	\$ 12,100
Supplies, postage and communications	100	200
Printing and duplicating	35,500	20,000
Computer time and machine rental	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,400</u>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 40,600	\$ 33,700
Indirect Costs	<u>6,300</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Subtotal	\$ 46,900	\$ 38,700

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (continued)		Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
<u>Expenditures</u>			
D. Data Maintenance			
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 16,600	\$ 14,200
Supplies, postage and communications		300	400
Printing and duplicating		300	300
Computer time and machine rental		<u>2,800</u>	<u>3,600</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$ 20,000	\$ 18,500
Indirect Costs		<u>2,900</u>	<u>2,600</u>
Subtotal		\$ 22,900	\$ 21,100
E. Computer Support			
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 29,800	\$ 31,100
Supplies, postage and communications		800	900
Printing and duplicating		200	400
Computer time and machine rental		2,900	4,400
Travel and per diem		<u>900</u>	<u>1,300</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$ 34,600	\$ 38,100
Indirect Costs		<u>5,100</u>	<u>5,600</u>
Subtotal		\$ 39,700	\$ 43,700
F. Data Services			
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 97,800	\$ 95,700
Supplies, postage and communications		16,500	17,500
Printing and duplicating		5,700	5,000
Computer time and machine rental		<u>42,600</u>	<u>48,800</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$162,600	\$167,000
Indirect Costs		<u>23,700</u>	<u>23,800</u>
Subtotal		\$186,300	\$190,800



I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (continued)		Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES :			
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		\$552,600	\$621,900
INDIRECT COSTS		<u>110,900</u>	<u>177,700</u>
TOTAL COSTS		\$ 663,500	\$799,600
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Funding			
ICPSR Operating Budget		\$511,500	\$529,000
Other		<u>152,000</u>	<u>270,600</u>
TOTAL		\$ 663,500	\$799,600

II. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 129,100	\$ 98,900
Supplies, postage and communications, and rent	10,400	11,000
Printing and duplicating	3,500	6,000
Stipend support		
Summer program	\$20,000	\$23,000
Participant support for SETUPS seminar	<u>30,000</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal	<u>50,000</u>	<u>23,000</u>
Computing and equipment rental	54,500	48,000
Travel and per diem	<u>2,400</u>	<u>500</u>
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 249,900	\$ 187,400
INDIRECT COSTS	<u>20,200</u>	<u>12,200</u>
TOTAL	\$ 270,100	\$ 199,600

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<u>Funding</u>		
American Political Science Association (NSF)	\$ 68,000	--
The University of Michigan	114,000	\$ 101,300
ICPSR Operating Budget	<u>88,100</u>	<u>98,300</u>
TOTAL	\$ 270,100	\$ 199,600

III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION		Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
<u>Expenditures</u>			
A. Governance and Member Relations			
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 16,300	\$ 19,600
Supplies, postage, and communications		4,200	3,700
Printing and duplicating		1,300	1,500
Travel and meetings:			
Council Meetings	\$10,000		\$12,000
Advisory Committees and Professional Conferences	<u>8,700</u>		<u>9,800</u>
Subtotal		<u>18,700</u>	<u>21,800</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$ 40,500	\$ 46,600
Indirect Costs		<u>6,100</u>	<u>7,000</u>
Subtotal		\$ 46,600	\$ 53,600
B. Meeting of Official Representatives			
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 3,800	--
Supplies, postage, and communications		900	--
Printing and duplicating		1,000	--
Travel and per diem		<u>37,700</u>	--
Total Direct Costs		\$ 43,500	--
Indirect Costs		<u>6,500</u>	--
Subtotal		\$ 50,000	\$ 27,500 <sup>1</sup>

1. Prorated budget for meeting of Official Representatives scheduled in the fall of 1977.

III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (continued)	Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Central Administration		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 44,300	\$ 52,700
Supplies, postage and communications	4,100	3,900
Printing and duplicating	1,600	1,800
Space rental	10,100	---
Computing and equipment rental	---	---
Travel and per diem	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 62,300	\$ 60,900
Indirect Costs	<u>9,300</u>	<u>9,100</u>
Subtotal	\$ 71,600	\$ 70,000
D. Publication of <u>Guide</u> , Annual Report, and Informational Materials		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 800	\$ 4,400
Supplies, postage and communications	100	200
Printing and duplicating	4,000	6,200
Computing and equipment rental	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 6,900	\$ 11,800
Indirect Costs	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,800</u>
Subtotal	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,600

III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (continued)	Actual Expenditures 1975-76	Projected Expenditures 1976-77
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:		
<u>Expenditures</u>		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$153,200	\$143,200
INDIRECT COSTS	<u>23,000</u>	<u>21,500</u>
TOTAL	\$176,200	\$164,700
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Funding		
ICPSR Operating Budget	\$176,200	\$164,700
IV. GRAND TOTAL	\$1,109,800	\$1,163,900

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INCOME  
AND EXPENDITURES, 1975/76 AND 1976/77

The budgeting categories employed in projecting income and expenditures for the current fiscal year are not directly comparable with those employed in fiscal year 1974/75. To allow comparison, the following pages present projected income and expenditures for the current year in terms of the budgeting categories employed in years prior to fiscal year 1975/76.

As can be seen, projected income for the current year is modestly higher (approximately \$54,000) than actual income in the preceding year. That increase reflects the recent increase in member fees, some membership growth, and additional income from contracts and foundation grants. Support provided by the University of Michigan is expected to drop slightly.

Projected expenditures for the current fiscal year also appear relatively constant. Costs of technical services are expected to be almost identical to those of the previous year. An increase (approximately \$133,000) in expenditures for data development is projected, primarily reflecting externally supported projects. Projected expenditures for educational activities will decline as a result of the completion of the undergraduate development grant from APSA. However, overall Summer Training Program costs will remain relatively constant. The projected decrease in expenditures for Governance and Administration is primarily accounted for by the pro-rating of the full cost of the Meeting of Official Representatives over the next two fiscal years.

# BUDGET SUMMARY

	Final: 1974-75	Final: 1975-76	Projected: 1976-77
I. EXPENDITURES			
A. Technical Services	\$265,400	\$303,200	\$306,300
B. Resource Development	239,900	360,200	493,300
C. Summer Program	210,500	202,200	199,600
D. Undergraduate Curricular Development	69,300	68,000	—
E. Governance and Administration	128,200	176,200	164,700
TOTAL	\$912,600	\$1,109,800	\$1,163,900
II. INCOME SOURCES			
A. ICPR Operating Budget (Membership fees)	\$662,800	\$724,100	\$792,000
B. Miscellaneous Income	—	51,400	—
C. National Science Foundation	53,700	127,000	170,600
D. National Endowment for the Humanities	—	25,300	100,000
E. Conference Group on German Politics	400	—	—
F. Wisconsin State Historical Society (NEG)	18,900	—	—
G. American Political Science Association (NSF)	63,800	68,000	—
H. University of Michigan	113,000	114,000	101,300
TOTAL	\$912,600	\$1,109,800	\$1,163,900