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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Annual Report, 1978-1979

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

ICPSR

ANNUAL REPORT

1978—1979

ISR
Institute for Social Research
Center for Political Studies
The University of Michigan
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 USA

ANNUAL REPORT

1978-1979

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

AN ORGANIZATION FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN

The Center for Political Studies

The Institute for Social Research The University of Michigan

and

The Social Science Community

Founded in 1962

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL 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 SEVENTEENTH YEAR, 1978-1979

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1978-1979

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ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES

ARCHIVAL PROCESSING REPORT, 1978-1979

The data processing activities during 1978-1979 were highlighted by the preparation of the Center for Political Studies 1978 National Election Study. This study, funded by the National Science Foundation and administered by the American National Election Study Board of Overseers, was the first in a series of election studies being funded as a national resource by NSF. ICPSR processing of the 1978 American National Election Study was completed by mid-April, 1979; the first Consortium release of that study was supplied on April 16, 1979, earlier than any previous CPS election study.

The results of this year's other data processing activities are summarized below, under four categories: maintenance of on-going collections; additional processing of existing holdings; addition of datasets in major series; and acquisition of discrete new studies.

Maintenance of On-Going Collections

Processing of county-level election returns from the 1977 state-wide elections in the United States (begun in the last fiscal year) was completed, and both national and state-specific files made available for distribution. Returns from the 1978 national and statewide elections in the United States were received from most states. The processing of these returns was begun, using an on-line data entry system designed to produce a national-coverage file of U.S. election statistics at the county level. Roll call voting records for the Second Session of the Ninety-fifth Congress were processed, also with an on-line data entry system. Complete voting records for the entire Ninety-fifth Congress (1977-1978) were released in January of 1979, only three weeks after the final adjournment of the Congress. Preparation of roll call voting records for the Ninety-sixth Congress was begun as well, with interim partially-proofed voting records for that Congress being made available on demand. As a result of the additions to United States election and roll call voting data, a number of ancillary files were revised; these include datasets containing biographical characteristics of members of Congress, the roster of Congressional officeholders, and candidate name and electoral constituency totals. In the international relations area, the World Event Interaction Survey (WEIS) was updated by the addition of events from 1978.

Additional Processing of Archival Holdings

The condition of Richard E. Barfield and James N. Morgan's study of Decision Making on Early Retirement, 1965-1969, was improved and new documentation prepared. The Center for Political Studies' American National Election Series for 1972, 1974 and 1976 also received additional data and documentation processing, necessitated by the addition of variables from the vote validation segment of the study (the results of interviews with election registration officials and examination of voting records of the respondents participating in these election studies). An important collection assembled by Kenneth Janda, Comparative Political Parties Data, 1950-1962, was completely processed by the archive staff; documentation for this study now includes an extended essay by the principal investigator which describes the research design and coding procedures used, and discusses additional research possibilities using the data.

Addition of Datasets in Major Series

Several major collections were augmented by receipt of additional waves or installments. A fifth wave has been added to Jerald G. Bachman's Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Projects, 1966-1974. The Panel Study of Income Dynamics, being conducted by James N. Morgan, now includes data collected for the years from 1968 to 1977 with the addition of the tenth wave from this on-going study. The extended time series data files prepared by the International Monetary Fund, containing detailed annual information on the Direction of Trade and International Financial Statistics since 1948, were acquired in the previous year. During 1978-1979, data for the year 1978 were obtained and the data for the entire time series processed. Subsequent data in these series will be acquired on a yearly basis in the future.

A number of data files obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau added to series in ICPSR's public record information holdings. Among them are the 1974-1975 Annual Survey of Governments Finance File and the 1975 and 1976 Annual Survey of Governments Employment Files. The acquistion of the County and City Data Book, 1977, brought to the archive the sixth file in this continuing series, while the Current Population Survey Annual Demographic File for 1976 extends that annual series, held by ICPSR for each year beginning with 1968. Also obtained was the third in the biennial survey of voting and registration conducted by the Census Bureau as the Current Population Survey Voter Supplement File for November, 1976.

Two important studies on working and general social conditions were acquired by ICPSR to complement earlier studies designed to investigate the same phenomena. The first of these, Robert Quinn and Graham Staines' Quality of Employment Survey, 1977, is the third survey of its type undertaken to provide an overview of working conditions in the American labor force (the earlier surveys being conducted in 1969 and 1973). The second major study in this category is the General Social Survey for 1978 (and a companion dataset), the General Social Survey Cumulative File for 1972 and 1978). These data collections, employing similar questions, have been prepared annually by the National Opinion Research Center as part of a series of general social surveys beginning in 1972.

Other Acquisitions

Two massive studies of education in the United States highlighted the effort to acquire discrete new studies. These are the Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study, 1972 and 1973, conducted by Charles W. Fisher, and the National Institute of Education's Safe Schools Study of 1976-1977. Extending the archive's collection of political representation studies for a variety of nations was the acquisition of Representation and Development in Brazil, 1972-1973, conducted by Philip E. Converse, Peter J. McDonough, Amaury G. DeSouza and Youssef Cohen. Also acquired and processed during the past year was M. Kent Jennings' High School Senior Cohort Study for 1965 and 1973.

In the area of historical data, two notable studies were added. The first was Claudia Goldin's United States Southern Cities in 1870 and 1880: A Study of Individuals and Families. It contains data from the U.S. manuscript censuses and augments ICPSR's holdings of studies that draw data from that

rich body of source material. The second, the Social Bases of City Politics: Atlanta, 1865-1903, collected by Eugene J. Watts, represents the addition of a significant study of local political elites in the last century.

International relations holdings were expended with the addition of several studies. Two of the more prominent were the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's collection of data on World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1967-1976 (a study containing data on 146 countries of the world); and an eighteen-file collection of information on U.S. and U.S.S.R. crises, 1946-1976, prepared by CACI, Inc. The latter collection enlarges the Consortium's collection of systematic data on reaction to crises and crisis management behavior throughout the world.

Progress on Externally-Funded Projects

In the year just ended a large project to automate portions of the French national censuses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was completed. This project, funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, converted to machine-readable form nearly 300 discrete datasets comprising information on population characteristics; vital statistics; primary, secondary, and higher education; and industrial activity. Over one million card-image equivalents of data and machine-readable documentary materials were prepared by this project. The most recently-completed segment of the endeavor includes eighteen datasets recording statistics of industrial activities in France for the period 1861 to 1896. All datasets from this project are currently available for general scholarly use.

A project to develop an archive of criminal justice data under grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice entered its second year. A large quantity of data collected both by governmental agencies and individual researchers has been received, processed and is currently being distributed. Among the data files are the National Crime Surveys, Expenditure and Employment Data, and several datasets on both Juvenile and Adult Detention and Correction. New data from these sources are now being routinely acquired and incorporated into the archive. Additional data on crime statistics and the court system and its operation have been made available and are continuing to be acquired. The use of these data has been facilitated by extensive substantive and technical consultation and support to researchers using the data. In addition, substantial training activity, partly held in conjunction with the ICPSR Summer Program, has been conducted in accordance with terms of the grant. Both the training and data processing activities will be continued into the next fiscal year.

Work was also nearly completed on the second year of a grant from the Administration on Aging of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This grant was made jointly to the ICPSR and the Institute of Gerontology of The University of Michigan to bring together data on aging and the aged. Work has been completed on a considerable quantity of data of attitudes on aging, life style and satisfaction of the aged, economic status and expectations as well as health and health care utilization and facilities. These data, together with very extensive data on income, employment and demography, are now being distributed. Additionally, training activities were significantly expanded over the first year of the grant, in part with the addition of special minority training stipends. The work on this project will continue into the 1979-1980 fiscal year.

Work continued on the preparation of macro-economic time series data for the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany. Supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, this project is automating thousands of data series covering such topics as prices of commodities, banking, construction, and trade. The data were originally collected by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which is cooperating with ICPSR in this project. Three large datasets detailing construction statistics have been completed and are available for use. Data from the other series will be released as processing of each category of series is completed. Project activity will be concluded in the next fiscal year.

MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES ACQUIRED AND PROCESSED, 1978-1979

DATA FILES MADE AVAILABLE IN CLASS I FORM:

Class I datasets have been checked, corrected if necessary, and formatted to ICPSR specifications. Also, the data may have been recoded and reorganized in consultation with the investigator to maximize their utilization and accessibility. A codebook often capable of being read by a computer, is available. This codebook fully documents the data and may include descriptive statistics such as frequencies or means. One copy of a printed codebook is supplied routinely to each Official Representative. All Class I studies are available on magnetic tape in either card-image or OSIRIS format.

1. Center for Political Studies; American National Election Series: 1972, 1974, 1976: Voter Validation Data (ICPSR 7607)

   4,455 cases; 417 variables; 44,550 card images; 75 pages of documentation

2. Converse, Philip E., Peter J. McDonough, Amaury G. De Souza, and Youssef Cohen; Representation and Development in Brazil, 1972-1973-Mass Sample (ICPSR 7712)

   1,314 cases; 449 variables; 13,140 card images; 240 pages of documentation

3. Converse, Philip E., Peter J. McDonough, Amaury G. De Souza, and Youssef Cohen; Representation and Development in Brazil, 1972-1973-Union Sample (ICPSR 7712)

   352 cases; 449 variables; 3,520 card images; 240 pages of documentation

4. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Vital Statistics for France, 1836-1925 (Departement Data) (ICPSR 7529)

   90 cases/file; 250 variables/file (average); 170,000 card images (total); 2,600 pages of documentation; 41 files

5. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Vital Statistics for France, 1836-1925 (Arrondissement and Chef-lieux Data) (ICPSR 7529)

   350 cases/file; 50 variables/file (average); 10,000 card images (total); 70 pages of documentation; 4 files

6. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Censuses of 1901-1921 (Departement Data) (ICPSR 7529)

   90 cases/file; 270 variables/file (average); 128,000 card images (total); 1,700 pages of documentation; 31 files

7. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research: Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Censuses of 1901-1921 (Arrondissement and Chef-lieux Data) (ICPSR 7529)

   350 cases/file; 150 variables/file (average); 22,000 card images (total); 150 pages of documentation; 3 files

8. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Primary Education Data, 1833-1907 (ICPSR 7529)

   90 cases/file; 172 variables/file (average); 29,000 card images (total); 500 pages of documentation; 13 files

9. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Secondary Education Data, 1865-1887 (ICPSR 7529)

   30 cases/file; 134 variables/file (average); 7,500 card images (total); 375 pages of documentation; 13 files

10. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Higher Education Data, 1865-1868 (ICPSR 7529)

    20 cases/file; 166 variables/file (average); 5,300 card images; 385 pages of documentation; 11 files

11. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Demographic, Social, Educational and Economic Data for France, 1833-1925: Industrial Data, 1861-1897 (ICPSR 7529)

    150 cases/file (average); 195 variables/file (average); 130,000 card images; 730 pages of documentation; 18 files

12. Janda, Kenneth; Comparative Political Parties Data, 1950-1962 (ICPSR 7534)

    158 cases; 433 variables; 948 card images; 227 pages of documentation

13. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1971-1977 (ICPSR 7635)

    1,951,849 cases; 346 variables; 4,809,000 card images; 225 pages of documentation

14. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Crime Surveys: Cities Attitude Sub-Sample, 1972-1975 (ICPSR 7663)

    729,753 cases; 410 variables; 1,940,000 card images; 265 pages of documentation

15. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Crime Surveys: Cities, 1972-1975 (Complete Sample) (ICPSR 7658)

    1,544,400 cases; 410 variables, 2,726,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation; 39 data files

16. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Public Image of Courts, 1977: Special Publics Data (ICPSR 7704)

    1,112 cases; 553 variables; 12,232 card images; 442 pages of documentation

17. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Public Image of Courts, 1977: General Public Data (ICPSR 7703)

    1,931 cases; 748 variables; 27,034 card images; 508 pages of documentation

18. McClelland, Charles; World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) Project, 1966-1978 (ICPSR 5211)

    98,043 cases; 12 variables; 588,258 card images; 22 pages of documentation

19. McClelland, Charles; World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) Project, 1966-1978: Numeric Data (ICPSR 5211)

    98,043 cases; 11 variables; 98,043 card images; 22 pages of documentation

20. Miller, Warren E., and National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; American National Election Study, 1978: Mass Survey, Contextual Variables, Derived Measures (ICPSR 7655)

    2,304 cases; 1,330 variables; 145,152 card images; 850 pages of documentation

21. U.S. Department of Commerce. American National Election Study, 1978: Supplementary Files from the 1972 County and City Data Book (ICPSR 7655)

    2,304 cases; 204 variables; 59,904 card images; 15 pages of documentation

22. U.S. Department of Commerce. American National Election Study, 1978: Supplementary Files from the 93rd Congressional District Data Book (ICPSR 7655)

    2,304 cases in each file; 267 variables per file (approx.); 281,000 card images; 40 pages of documentation; 4 files

23. National Bureau of Economic Research; Macroeconomic Time Series Data for the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and France: Category II (Construction) (ICPSR 7644)

    1,000 cases/file; 290 variables/file (average); 147,000 card images; 340 pages of documentation; 3 files

24. National Center for Health Statistics; Health Interview Survey, 1975 (ICPSR 7672)

    116,289 cases; 51,507 conditions; 15,650 hospitals; 22,522 physicians; 515 variables; 1,257,000 card images; 13,102 pages of documentation

25. National Center for Health Statistics; Master Facility Inventory; Hospitals, 1976 (ICPSR 7630)

    7,271 cases; 200 variables; 94,523 card images; 120 pages of documentation

26. National Center for Health Statistics; Master Facility Inventory: Nursing Homes and Other Health Care Facilities, 1976 (ICPSR 7631)

    26,748 cases; 28 variables; 106,992 card images; 50 pages of documentation

27. National Center for Health Statistics; Mortality Detail Files, 1972 (ICPSR 7632)

    983,001 cases; 35 variables; 983,001 card images; 80 pages of documentation

28. National Center for Health Statistics; Mortality Detail Files, 1973 (ICPSR 7632)

    1,975,126 cases; 35 variables; 1,975,126 card images; 80 pages of documentation

29. National Center for Health Statistics; Mortality Detail Files, 1974 (ICPSR 7632)

    1,936,476 cases; 35 variables; 1,936,476 card images; 80 pages of documentation

30. National Center for Health Statistics; Mortality Detail Files, 1975 (ICPSR 7632)

    1,895,135 cases; 35 variables; 1,895,135 card images; 80 pages of documentation

31. National Center for Health Statistics; Mortality Detail Files, 1976 (ICPSR 7632)

    1,911,907 cases; 35 variables; 1,911,907 card images; 80 pages of documentation

32. National Council on Aging; Myth and Reality of Aging, 1974 (ICPSR 7657)

    4,254 cases; 865 variables; 55,302 card images; 331 pages of documentation

33. National Opinion Research Center; General Social Survey Cumulative File, 1972-1978 (ICPSR 7693)

    10,652 cases; 461 variables; 95,868 card images; 340 pages of documentation

34. National Opinion Research Center; General Social Survey, 1978 (ICPSR 7692)

    1,532 cases; 461 variables; 13,788 card images; 340 pages of documentation

35. Quinn, Robert, and Graham Staines; Quality of Employment Survey, 1977: Cross-Section (ICPSR 7689)

    1,515 cases; 887 variables; 33,330 card images; 97 pages of documentation

36. Schooler, Kermit; National Senior Citizens Survey, 1968 (ICPSR 7626)

    3,996 cases; 821 variables; 67,932 card images; 420 pages of documentation

DATA FILES MADE AVAILABLE IN CLASS II FORM:

Class II studies have been checked and formatted to ICPSR standards. All non-numeric codes have been removed. The studies in this class are available on magnetic tape in either OSIRIS or card-image format. The documentation exists as either a machine-readable codebook (which may be edited and updated as required by further processing), a multilithed draft version or a xeroxed copy of the investigator's codebook. Any peculiarities in the data will be indicated in the documentation. A copy of the documentation will be supplied when the data are requested.

37. Barfield, Richard E., and James N. Morgan; Decision Making On Early Retirement, 1965-1969: Auto Workers, 1967-1969 (ICPSR 7433)

    943 cases; 496 variables; 9,430 card images; 118 pages of documentation

38. Barfield, Richard E., and James N. Morgan; Decision Making On Early Retirement, 1965-1969: Auto Workers, 1967 (ICPSR 7433)

    1,123 cases; 356 variables; 8,984 card images; 87 pages of documentation

39. Barfield, Richard E., and James N. Morgan; Decision Making On Early Retirement, 1965-1969: National Sample (ICPSR 7433)

    3,647 cases; 241 variables; 18,235 card images; 64 pages of documentation

40. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Administrative Officials of the Court Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    1,644 cases; 291 variables; 19,728 card images; 65 pages of documentation

41. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Directors of Juvenile Correctional Facilities Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    585 cases; 368 variables; 5,265 card images; 80 pages of documentation

42. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Chief Defenders Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    252 cases; 372 variables; 2,268 card images; 90 pages of documentation

43. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Court Administrators Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    334 cases; 277 variables; 2,004 card images; 65 pages of documentation

44. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Chief Probation and Parole Officers Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    2,011 cases; 355 variables; 18,099 card images; 80 pages of documentation

45. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Chief Prosecutors Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    1,344 cases; 357 variables; 12,096 card images; 80 pages of documentation

46. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Large Police Department Chiefs Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    1,207 cases; 392 variables; 13,277 card images; 90 pages of documentation

47. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Large Sheriff Department Chiefs Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    309 cases; 395 variables; 3,399 card images; 80 pages of documentation

48. Bureau of Social Science Research , Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Small Police Department Chiefs Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    1,515 cases; 314 variables; 10,605 card images; 75 pages of documentation

49. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Small Sheriff Department Chiefs Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    276 cases; 322 variables; 2,208 card images; 75 pages of documentation

50. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; National Manpower Survey, 1973-1976: Wardens of Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (ICPSR 7675)

    220 cases; 381 variables; 2,200 card images; 85 pages of documentation

51. CACI, Inc. - Federal; U.S. and U.S.S.R. Crises, 1946-1976: United States Data (ICPSR 7702)

    307 cases; 205 variables; 1,535 card images; 20 pages of documentation

52. CACI, Inc. - Federal; U.S. and U.S.S.R. Crises, 1946-1976: U.S.S.R. Data (ICPSR 7702)

    386 cases; 195 variables; 1,930 card images; 20 pages of documentation

53. Congressional Quarterly, Inc.; Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress, 1945-1978: House of Representatives (ICPSR 7645)

    1,661 cases; 727 variables; 4,502 card images; 54 pages of documentation

54. Congressional Quarterly, Inc.; Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress, 1945-1978: Senate (ICPSR 7645)

    350 cases; 684 variables; 4,233 card images; 55 pages of documentation

55. Ehrlich, Isaac; Deterrent Effects of Punishment on Crime Rates, 1959-1960 (ICPSR 7716)

    47 cases; 66 variables; 188 card images; 35 pages of documentation

56. Goldin, Claudia; United States Southern Cities: A Study of Individuals and Families, 1870 (ICPSR 7568)

    5,130 cases; 60 variables; 10,260 card images; 25 pages of documentation

57. Goldin, Claudia; United States Southern Cities: A Study of Individuals and Families, 1880 (ICPSR 7568)

    5,314 cases; 60 variables; 10,628 card images; 25 pages of documentation

58. Hopple, Gerald W., Jonathan Wilkenfeld, and Paul J. Rossa; Events Data for Four International Crises: 1941, 1950, 1962 (ICPSR 7701)

    10,200 cases; 12 variables; 10,200 card images; 14 pages of documentation

59. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Candidate Name and Constituency Totals, 1788-1977: Election Returns for 1977 (ICPSR 0002)

    12 cases; 22 variables; 24 card images; 2 pages of documentation

60. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; General Election Data for the United States, 1968-1977: Election Returns for 1977 by County for Each State (ICPSR 0013)

    60 cases/file (average); 25 variables/file (average); 3,200 card images; 50 pages of documentation; 16 files

61. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Roster of United States Congressional Officeholders: 1789-1979 (ICPSR 7557)

    38,427 cases; 18 variables; 38,427 card images; 11 pages of documentation

62. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1978: House of Representatives (ICPSR 0004)

    441 cases; 833 variables; 7,500 card images; 250 pages of documentation

63. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; United States Congressional Voting Records, 1978: Senate (ICPSR 0004)

    101 cases; 519 variables; 1,100 card images; 165 pages of documentation

64. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, July 1979: House of Representatives (ICPSR 0004)

    437 cases; 394 variables; 3,496 card images; 90 pages of documentation

65. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, July 1979: Senate (ICPSR 0004)

    100 cases; 255 variables; 600 card images; 60 pages of documentation

66. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Annual Files, 1971-1977 (ICPSR 7618)

    47,000 cases; 114 variables; 329,000 card images; 350 pages of documentation; 6 files

67. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Longitudinal File, 1971-1977 (ICPSR 7636)

    8,707 cases; 395 variables; 375,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

68. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1974 (ICPSR 7706)

    829 cases; 136 variables; 6,600 card images; 80 pages of documentation

69. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1975 (ICPSR 7707)

    874 cases; 152 variables; 7,900 card images; 88 pages of documentation

70. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems (ICPSR 7674)

    7,010 cases; 52 variables; 21,000 card images; 20 pages of documentation

71. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; State and Local Probation and Parole Systems (ICPSR 7673)

    4,310 cases; 96 variables; 25,900 card images; 32 pages of documentation

72. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Inmate Data, 1972 (ICPSR 7668)

    4,238 cases; 113 variables; 30,000 card images; 100 pages of documentation

73. Monkkonen, Eric; Police Departments, Arrests, and Crime in the United States, 1860-1920: Aggregated Data, 1860-1920 (ICPSR 7708)

    61 cases; 9 variables; 61 card images; 20 pages of documentation

74. Monkkonen, Eric; Police Departments, Arrests, and Crime in the United States, 1860-1920: Raw Data for 23 U.S. Cities, 1860-1920 (ICPSR 7708)

    1,179 cases; 14 variables; 1,179 card images; 20 pages of documentation

75. Monkkonen, Eric; Police Departments, Arrests, and Crime in the United States, 1860-1920: U.S. Cities, 1880-1890 (ICPSR 7708)

    267 cases; 16 variables; 267 card images; 20 pages of documentation

76. International Monetary Fund; Direction of Trade, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 7628)

    40,026 cases; 37 variables; 160,104 card images; 9 pages of documentation

77. International Monetary Fund; International Financial Statistics, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 7629)

    16,250 cases; 41 variables; 65,000 card images; 27 pages of documentation

78. McKibbin, Carroll L.; Biographical Characteristics of Members of the United States Congress, 1789-1979 (ICPSR 7428)

    10,846 cases; 119 variables; 43,384 card images; 20 pages of documentation

79. Morgan, James N.; Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1978: Individual File-Waves I-XI (ICPSR 7439)

    19,155 cases; 6,446 variables; 2,500,000 card images; 2,938 pages of documentation

80. Morgan, James N.; Panel Study of Income Dynamics: 1968-1978: Family File-Waves I-XI (ICPSR 7439)

    6,154 cases; 6,219 variables; 2,938 pages of documentation

81. Quinn, Robert, and Graham Staines; Quality of Employment Survey, 1973-1977: Panel (ICPSR 7696)

    1,455 cases; 2,222 variables; 50,925 card images; 198 pages of documentation

82. Social Security Administration; Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1969-1971, and Summary of Social Security Earnings: Merged Data (ICPSR 7739)

    11,153 cases; 1,057 variables; 299,500 card images; 350 pages of documentation

83. Social Security Administration; Survey of Low Income Aged and Disabled, 1973-1974: CPS File (ICPSR 7661)

    6,192 cases; 1,589 variables; 551,088 card images; 750 pages of documentation

84. Social Security Administration; Survey of Low Income Aged and Disabled, 1973-1974: Welfare File (ICPSR 7661)

    11,359 cases; 1,589 variables; 1,010,951 card images; 750 pages of documentation

85. United Nations; Cross-National Population by Age and Sex, 1966-1974 (ICPSR 7623)

    73,094 cases; 16 variables; 73,094 card images; 25 pages of documentation

86. United Nations; Cross-National Statistics on the Causes of Death, 1966-1974 (ICPSR 7624)

    766 cases; 163 variables; 15,320 card images; 27 pages of documentation

87. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1967-1976: Arms Transfers Data (ICPSR 7713)

    145 cases; 17 variables; 145 card images; 30 pages of documentation

88. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1967-1976: Military Expenditures Data (ICPSR 7713)

    1,460 cases; 37 variables; 4,380 card images; 30 pages of documentation

89. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Uniform Crime Reports, 1958-1969, and County and City Data Books, 1962, 1967, 1972: Merged Data (ICPSR 7715)

    172 cases; 162 variables; 3,100 card images; 65 pages of documentation

90. World Bank; Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series, 1950-1975: Economic Data (ICPSR 7592)

    3,250 cases; 119 variables; 39,000 card images; 44 pages of documentation

91. World Bank; Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series, 1950-1975: Social Indicators Data (ICPSR 7592)

    250 cases; 43 variables; 750 card images; 44 pages of documentation

DATA FILES MADE AVAILABLE IN CLASS III FORM:

Class III studies have been checked by the ICPSR staff for the appropriate number of cards per case and accurate data locations as specified by the investigator's codebook. Often frequency checks on these data have been made. Known data discrepancies and other problems, if any, will be communicated to the user at the time the data are requested. One copy of the codebook for these data will be supplied when the data are requested. The data themselves usually exist only in card-image form.

92. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Longitudinal File (ICPSR 3505)

    2,213 cases; 517 variables; 37,621 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

93. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Wave I (ICPSR 3505)

    2,213 cases; 1,129 variables; 53,112 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

94. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Wave II (ICPSR 3505)

    1,886 cases; 1,118 variables; 43,378 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

95. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Wave III (ICPSR 3505)

    1,799 cases; 840 variables; 26,985 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

96. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Wave IV (ICPSR 3505)

    1,620 cases; 1,430 variables; 46,980 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

97. Bachman, Jerald G.; Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings from the Youth in Transition Project, 1966-1974 - Wave V (ICPSR 3505)

    1,628 cases; 192 variables; 4,884 card images; 1,133 pages of documentation

98. McGowan, Patrick; British Economic Imperialism, 1869-1914 (ICPSR 7738)

    46 cases; 134 variables; 644 card images; 25 pages of documentation

99. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Principals' Questionnaire - Phase I (ICPSR 7662)

    3,910 cases; 109 variables; 39,100 card images; 930 pages of documentation

100. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Principals' Questionnaire - Phase II (ICPSR 7662)

    623 cases; 261 variables; 6,230 card images; 930 pages of documentation

101. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Principals' Report Sheet - Phase I (ICPSR 7662)

    15,894 cases; 114 variables; 79,470 card images; 930 pages of documentation

102. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Principals' Report Sheet - Phases I & II Combined (ICPSR 7662)

    15,894 cases; 114 variables; 79,470 card images; 930 pages of documentation

103. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Principals' Report Sheet - Phase II (ICPSR 7662)

    15,894 cases; 114 variables; 79,470 card images; 930 pages of documentation

104. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Student Interview - Detail 1 (ICPSR 7662)

    107 variables; 430 pages of documentation

105. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Student Interview - Detail 2 (ICPSR 7662)

    98 variables; 930 pages of documentation

106. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Student Interview - Detail 3 (ICPSR 7662)

    79 variables; 930 pages of documentation

107. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977: Student Post-Interview Check Survey (ICPSR 7662)

    3,274 cases; 56 variables; 9,822 card images; 930 pages of documentation

108. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977; Student Questionnaire (ICPSR 7662)

31,373 cases; 167 variables; 188,238 card images; 930 pages of documentation

109. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977; Teacher Questionnaire (ICPSR 7662)

23,895 cases; 187 variables; 167,265 card images; 970 pages of documentation

110. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977; Teacher Questionnaire - Adjusted (ICPSR 7662)

23,895 cases; 187 variables; 167,265 card images; 970 pages of documentation

111. National Institute of Education; Safe School Study, 1976-1977; Teacher Telephone Follow-up Survey (ICPSR 7662)

1,982 cases; 55 variables; 5,946 card images; 930 pages of documentation

112. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1966: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

8,689 cases; 1,129 variables; 940,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation; 22 files

113. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1966: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

9,147 cases; 342 variables; 281,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

114. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1967: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

8,827 cases; 1,129 variables; 971,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

115. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1967: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

9,211 cases; 342 variables; 286,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

116. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1968: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

8,913 cases; 1,129 variables; 980,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

117. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1968: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

9,428 cases; 342 variables; 292,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

118. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1969: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

8,985 cases; 1,129 variables; 988,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

119. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1969: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

9,501 cases; 342 variables; 295,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

120. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1970: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

9,350 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,030,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

121. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1970: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

9,860 cases; 342 variables; 305,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

122. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1971: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

10,040 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,104,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

123. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1971: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

10,509 cases; 342 variables; 326,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

124. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1972: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

10,793 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,187,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

125. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1972: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

11,323 cases; 342 variables; 351,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

126. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1973: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

11,426 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,257,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

127. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1973: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

12,002 cases; 342 variables; 372,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

128. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1974: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

11,934 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,313,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

129. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1974: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

12,509 cases; 342 variables; 388,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

130. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1975: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

12,988 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,429,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

131. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1975: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

13,514 cases; 342 variables; 419,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

132. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1976: Supplement A File (ICPSR 7676)

14,037 cases; 1,129 variables; 1,544,000 card images; 550 pages of documentation

133. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Uniform Crime Reports, 1976: BC File (ICPSR 7676)

14,519 cases; 342 variables; 450,000 card images; 200 pages of documentation

DATA FILES MADE AVAILABLE IN CLASS IV FORM:

The Class IV studies are distributed in the form received by the ICPSR from the original investigator.

134. Abbott, Carl; Economic Thought and Occupational Structure in Four Middle Western Cities, 1850-1860 (ICPSR 7456)

7,702 cases; 10 variables; 7,702 card images; 8 pages of documentation

135. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Charge Reduction Study (ICPSR 7656)

319 cases; 27 variables; 319 card images; 20 pages of documentation

136. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Convictions and Sentences File (ICPSR 7656)

1625 cases; 99 variables; 4857 card images; 40 pages of documentation

137. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Criminal Court Study (ICPSR 7656)

901 cases; 44 variables; 1802 card images; 40 pages of documentation

138. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Ex-Drug User File (ICPSR 7656)

289 cases; 169 variables; 867 card images; 40 pages of documentation

139. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Predicate Felony File (ICPSR 7656)

443 cases; 39 variables; 443 card images; 30 pages of documentation

140. Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc.; New York Drug Law Evaluation Project, 1973: Prison Detox Study (ICPSR 7656)

3,550 cases; 67 variables; 7,100 card images; 30 pages of documentation

141. Barbosa, Julio, et al.; Political Behavior and Attitudes in a Brazilian City, 1965-1966 (ICPSR 7613)

645 cases; 146 variables; 1290 card images; 34 pages of documentation

142. CBS News/New York Times; CBS News/New York Times Election Surveys, 1976: Election Day Poll (ICPSR 7660)

15,199 cases; 50 variables (approx); 30,398 card images (approx); 15 pages of documentation (approx)

143. CBS News/New York Times; CBS News/New York Times Election Surveys, 1976: Post-Convention and Debates (ICPSR 7660)

6,739 cases; 200 variables (approx); 13,478 card images (approx); 65 pages of documentation (approx); 4 files

144. CBS News/New York Times; CBS News/New York Times Election Surveys, 1976: National Surveys, Pre-Convention (ICPSR 7660)

8,989 cases; 500 variables (approx); 17,978 card images (approx); 100 pages of documentation (approx); 10 files

145. CBS News/New York Times; CBS News/New York Times Election Surveys, 1976: Post-Election (ICPSR 7660)

3,770 cases; 50 variables (approx); 7,540 card images (approx); 15 pages of documentation (approx)

146. CBS News/New York Times; CBS News/New York Times Election Surveys, 1976: State Primary Day (ICPSR 7660)

18,945 cases; 800 variables (approx); 37,890 card images (approx); 250 pages of documentation (approx); 16 files

147. Darsky, Benjamin J.; Detroit Area Old Age Study, 1966 (ICPSR 7669)

1,761 cases; 2,834 variables; 122,359 card images; 1,200 pages of documentation (approx)

148. Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center; Industrial Location Decisions, 1972 (ICPSR 7615)

173 cases; 271 variables; 1,038 card images; 102 pages of documentation

149. Fisher, Charles W.; Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study, 1972-1978: Academic Learning Time (IIIB) (ICPSR 7691)

261 cases; thousands of variables; 450 pages of documentation; 53 files

150. Fisher, Charles W.; Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study, 1972-1978: Classroom Process Information in Terms of Time (IIIA Continuation) (ICPSR 7691)

565 cases; thousands of variables; 420 pages of documentation; 37 files

151. Fisher, Charles W.; Beginning Teacher Evaluation Study, 1972-1978: Student Achievement Data (IIIA) (ICPSR 7691)

5,500 cases; thousands of variables; 240 pages of documentation; 18 files

152. Granick, Samuel, and Morton H. Kleban; Human Aging: A Biological and Behavioral Longitudinal Study of Healthy Aged Males, 1957-1968 (ICPSR 7678)

47 cases; 1,800 variables; 2,542 card images; 151 pages of documentation

153. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Referenda and Primary Election Materials (ICPSR 0006)

200 pages of textual material

154. Litchfield, R. Burr, and Howard P. Chudacoff; Comparative Cities Teaching Package (ICPSR 7698)

340 cases; 100 variables; 140,000 card images; 75 pages of documentation; 2 files

155. Miller, Warren E., and National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; American National Election Pilot Study, Spring 1979 (ICPSR 7709)

280 cases; 928 variables (approx); 5,880 card images (approx); 270 pages of documentation (approx)

156. Scott, William A., and John Rohrbaugh; Conceptions of Harmful Groups, 1970-1971: Boulder, Colorado (ICPSR 7506)

244 cases (approx); 550 variables (approx); 2,684 card images (approx); 150 pages of documentation (approx); 11 files

157. Scott, William A., and John Rohrbaugh; Conceptions of Harmful Groups, 1970-1971: Kyoto, Japan (ICPSR 7506)

137 cases (approx); 550 variables (approx); 1,507 card images (approx); 150 pages of documentation (approx); 11 files

158. Scott, William A., and John Rohrbaugh; Conceptions of Harmful Groups, 1970-1971: Wellington, New Zealand (ICPSR 7506)

213 cases (approx); 550 variables (approx); 2,343 card images (approx); 150 pages of documentation (approx); 11 files

159. Social Security Administration; Augmented Individual Income Tax Model Exact Match File, 1972 (ICPSR 7667)

21,317 cases; 180 variables; 271,381 card images; 41 pages of documentation

160. Social Security Administration; Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1969 (ICPSR 7683)

11,153 cases; 1,045 variables; 337,936 card images; 230 pages of documentation

161. Social Security Administration; Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1971 (ICPSR 7684)

10,169 cases; 1,993 variables; 649,799 card images; 416 pages of documentation

162. Social Security Administration; Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1973 (ICPSR 7685)

9,434 cases; 1,500 variables; 452,304 card images; 312 pages of documentation

163. Social Security Administration; Social Security Longitudinal Earnings Public Use File, 1937-1975 (ICPSR 7617)

7,515 cases; 531 variables; 270,522 card images; 20 pages of documentation

164. Social Security Administration; Status of the Elderly, 1972 (ICPSR 7694)

14,724 cases; 238 variables; 139,198 card images; 44 pages of documentation

165. Social Security Administration; Survey of Newly-Entitled Social Security Beneficiaries, 1970 (ICPSR 7659)

19,108 cases; 95 variables; 492,986 card images; 100 pages of documentation

166. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Annual Survey of Governments, 1974-1975: Government Finance File (ICPSR 7542)

15,957 cases; 350 variables; 960,000 card images; 70 pages of documentation

167. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Annual Survey of Governments, 1975: Government Employment File (ICPSR 7725)

16,014 cases; 200 variables; 720,000 card images; 40 pages of documentation

168. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Annual Survey of Governments, 1976: Government Employment File (ICPSR 7726)

16,034 cases; 200 variables; 720,000 card images; 40 pages of documentation

169. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; County and City Data Book, 1977 (ICPSR 7697)

900 cases/file (average); 300 variables/file; 171,000 card images (total); 100 pages of documentation; 5 files

170. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1976 (ICPSR 7700)

184,563 cases; 200 variables; 736,000 card images; 100 pages of documentation

171. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; Current Population Survey: Voter Supplement File, 1976 (ICPSR 7699)

109,203 cases; 175 variables; 654,000 card images; 50 pages of documentation

172. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; United States Census Data, 1970 (Public Use Sample) (ICPSR 0018)

6,000 cases/file; 100 variables/file; 240,000 card images; 235 pages of documentation; 20 files

173. Watts, Eugene J.; Social Bases of City Politics: Atlanta, 1865-1903 (ICPSR 7690)

2,472 cases; 60 variables; 2,472 card images; 5 pages of documentation

ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979

The following pages list all requests for data and related services answered by the ICPSR archive for the fiscal year July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979. Summary figures for the period are presented below.

Three hundred forty-six different institutions, organizations, or individuals requested 6,653 datasets, totaling 341,026,620 card images. The total for fiscal year 1977-1978 was 171,767,678 card images. The increase between the two years was ninety-eight percent. There has been a 421 percent increase in card-image distribution over the five-year period 1974-1975 and 1978-1979.

Of the non-members requesting services, forty-five received SETUPS material under the distribution arrangement with the American Political Science Association. Non-member SETUPS card images totaled 919,380. One hundred and six non-member individuals or organizations (including libraries and bookstores) received only textual material in the form of photo-duplicated materials and codebooks at established prices. Forty-eight requestors received machine-readable data totaling about 20 million card images (5.8 percent of total) at charges established for non-member services. Of these, seventeen were from non-academic organizations and thirty-one requests from academic institutions.

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 academic and development costs borne by member institutions. In addition, individuals from non-member academic institutions hold the data "on loan" for a specified period of time, and individuals at non-academic institutions are restricted from any form of redissemination of the data.

NOTE: On the following pages, requests for datasets with zero card images indicate textual material was supplied.

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Academic Book Center Portland, Oregon	1	0
*Agnes Scott College	1	0
Akron, University of	2	30,449
*Alaska Judicial Council	1	0
Alberta, University of	9	353,037
*Albright College	13	19,011
*Alfred University	1	41,645
Allegheny College	13	56,844
*Alma College	3	4,837
*American Graduate School of International Management Glendale, Arizona	1	0
*American Institutes for Research Palo Alto, California	1	0
*American Political Science Association	10	19,773
*American Telephone and Telegraph Company Morristown, New Jersey	1	0
American University	7	660,215
Arizona State University	8	1,020,249
Arizona, University of	2	66,283
Associated Colleges of the Midwest	32	707,320
*Auburn University at Auburn	2	41,645
Auburn University at Montgomery	13	111,244
*Augustana College	28	46,555
Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research	37	418,859
*Baker and Taylor Company Somerville, New Jersey	6	0
*Ballen Booksellers, Inc. Commack, New York	1	0
*Bar-Ilan University, Israel	1	212,344

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Bates College	1	0
*Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories Richland, Washington	1	0
*Behavioral Research Institute Boulder, Colorado	3	130,398
*Bentley College	5	11,791
*Berea College	1	0
*Blackwell North America, Inc. New Jersey and Oregon	7	0
*Boston College	1	0
*Boston University	1	49,802
Bowling Green State University	20	191,930
*Brandeis University	1	0
*Brigham Young University	3	5,390
British Columbia, University of	21	5,965,430
British National Membership	140	3,252,342
*Brodart, Inc. Williamsport, Pennsylvania	1	0
*Brookings Institution, The	1	2,469,359
*Brooklyn Public Library	1	0
Brown University	4	288,660
California Institute of Technology	5	600,910
*California State Senate	1	0
California State University and Colleges	95	2,728,524
California, University of, at Berkeley	25	2,454,756
California, University of, at Davis	9	302,736
California, University of, at Los Angeles	147	6,205,473
*California, University of, at San Diego	2	64,188
California, University of, at Santa Barbara	1	33,072
*California, University of, at Santa Cruz	3	11,736
Carleton University	49	1,511,243

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Carnegie-Mellon University	2	5,009
*CBS News	1	0
*Central Intelligence Agency	2	28,453
Central Michigan University	20	266,136
*Charles River Associates Boston, Massachusetts	1	0
*Chicago Law Enforcement Study Group	1	0
Chicago, University of	68	12,069,288
Cincinnati, University of	42	2,408,381
City University of New York, Hunter College	28	145,542
Claremont Colleges, The	17	522,871
*Clark College	1	0
Cleveland State University	5	204,790
*Coe College	14	23,718
*Colorado, University of, at Boulder	3	605
*Colorado, University of, at Colorado Springs	26	34,844
*Colorado, University of, at Denver	1	1,644
Columbia University	126	18,927,159
*Congressional Quarterly	1	0
Connecticut, University of	106	1,673,927
*Continental Book Company Huntington Beach, California	1	0
Cornell University	101	3,676,042
*Coutts Library Services Lewiston, New York	3	0
*Covington, Margaret Waco, Texas	1	0
*Creighton University	14	23,718
*Criminal Justice Research Center Albany, New York	1	0

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Crocker, Royce West Lafayette, Indiana	1	0
*Cucumber Bookshop, Inc. Rockville, Maryland	1	0
*Daley, Todd M Staten Island, New York	1	0
*Dalhousie University	2	1,437,506
Dartmouth College	13	670,953
*Decision Making Information Santa Ana, California	3	4,837
Delaware, University of	36	4,572,116
*Delta College	1	0
Denver, University of	33	2,560,455
*Detroit, University of	3	24,711
*Dickinson College	1	4,707
Duke University	33	8,206,647
Dutch National Membership	38	269,536
*East Carolina University	28	80,073
*East Stroudsburg State College	16	23,844
*East Tennessee State University	1	0
*East Texas State Universtiy	14	23,718
*Education Commission of the States Denver, Colorado	1	0
Emory University	49	1,040,805
*Evansville, University of	4	4,837
*Federal Election Commission	1	0
*Federal Reserve System	2	36,175
Florida Consortium for Political Research	73	8,784,066
Fordham University	43	1,157,517
*Frostburg State College	2	10,338

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*General Motors Corporation Warren, Michigan	11	3,213,168
Geneva, University of	3	8,771
*George Mason University	1	0
George Washington University	19	1,579,966
Georgetown University	11	7,036,921
Georgia Institute of Technology	1	0
*Georgia Southern College	2	0
Georgia State Universtiy	19	85,780
Georgia, University of	52	1,060,543
German National Membership	76	1,597,747
*Goucher College	6	42,123
*Grand Valley State College	1	0
*Hartford, University of	1	0
Harvard University	47	4,009,605
*Hawaii, University of	1	0
*Hobart and William Smith College	1	4,707
*Holdan Books Limited	1	0
*Holy Cross, College of	1	759,334
*Howard University	3	0
Idaho State University	15	57,100
Illinois State Colleges and Universities	65	1,432,960
Illinois, University of, Chicago Circle	68	4,032,351
*Illinois State University	1	0
Illinois, University of, at Urbana	25	2,472,356
*Illinois Wesleyan University	1	0
*Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne	2	0
*Indiana State University	1	0
Indiana University	116	4,276,289

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Indiana University of Pennsylvania	5	9,686
*Institute of Policy Analysis Eugene, Oregon	1	0
*International University Booksellers New York, New York	1	0
*Iona College	13	24,820
Iowa State University	11	102,222
Iowa, University of	39	903,458
[‡]John Carroll University	2	698
Johns Hopkins University	62	5,225,758
Kansas State University	16	471,644
Kansas, University of	16	262,305
[‡]Kelly, John Lansing, Michigan	1	0
[‡]Kent State University	2	2,201
Kentucky, University of	16	1,215,902
Lamar University	1	12,679
Lehigh University	10	113,266
Library of Congress	188	0
Liege, University of	9	212,344
Louisiana State University	25	513,026
Louisville, University of	4	162,473
Lowell, University of	6	54,979
Loyola Marymount University	13	24,835
Loyola University, New Orleans	2	0
Loyola University, Chicago	49	318,156
[‡]Macalester Park Bookstore St. Paul, Minnesota	1	0
[‡]Maharishi International University Fairfield, Iowa	1	0

[‡]ICPSR non-member

[†]Contractual arrangement

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Manitoba, University of	35	318,632
*Market Opinion Research Detroit, Michigan	1	15,528
*Marquette University	2	4,849
Maryland, University of	11	533,837
Massachusetts Federation	34	730,067
*Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2	61,124
McGill University	19	677,801
McMaster University	28	919,862
Memphis State University	68	1,161,138
*Mercer University	2	425,015
*Merrill-Palmer Institute Detroit, Michigan	2	23,007
Miami University	3	103,346
*Miami, University of	1	0
*Michigan Department of State	3	38,536
Michigan State University	172	6,200,092
Michigan, University of	168	13,453,415
*Midwest Library Service Bridgeton, Missouri	1	0
*Millikin University	5	4,849
*Mills College	25	41,706
Minnesota, University of	49	1,121,967
Mississippi State University	54	439,355
Missouri, University of, at Columbia	39	2,361,155
Missouri, University of, at St. Louis	13	303,976
*Moravian College	1	0
*Mount Holyoke College	1	0
Muskingum College	9	31,331

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Naacher, Peter Frankfort, West Germany	1	0
*National Bureau of Standards Gaithersberg, Maryland	2	103,557
*National Center for Juvenile Crime Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1	0
*National Council of Raza Phoenix, Arizona	1	0
*National Institute of Corrections Boulder, Colorado	1	0
*National Issue Center Evanston, Illinois	1	0
*National Library Service Norwalk, Connecticut	1	0
*National Science Foundation	1	0
*National Urban League	1	0
Nebraska, University of, at Lincoln	46	1,704,663
*Nebraska, University of, at Omaha	2	0
*Nestle, Manuel Berkeley, California	1	0
*Nevada, University of, at Reno	27	48,538
*New Earth Bookstore, Inc. Kansas City, Missouri	1	0
*New Hampshire, University of	4	0
*New Haven Public Library	1	0
*New Jersey Education Computer Network	13	24,835
New Mexico, University of	48	777,164
New Orleans, University of	12	610,080
New School for Social Research	12	16,881
New York University	2	11,875
North Carolina, University of	107	13,056,513
North Carolina, University of, at Greensboro	1	0
North Carolina, University of, at Charlotte	3	4,837
North Carolina, University of, at Wilmington	1	2,130

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*North Dakota, University of	1	0
North Texas State University	79	531,383
*Northeast Louisiana University	1	0
Northern Arizona University	70	2,466,693
*Northern Colorado, University of	4	78,243
Northern Illinois University	16	594,775
*Northern Michigan University	4	4,837
Northwestern University	54	2,443,974
Norwegian Social Science Data Archive	33	1,337,523
Notre Dame, University of	81	6,732,080
Oberlin College	19	1,014,966
*Office for Planning and Programming Des Moines, Iowa	1	0
*Office of Criminal Justice	1	0
Ohio State University	35	3,547,315
*Ohio University	1	2,126
Ohio Wesleyan University	3	368,864
Oklahoma State University	138	2,716,472
Oklahoma, University of	20	2,432,974
Old Dominion University	36	406,143
Oregon, University of	7	211,964
*Paradigm Books Austin, Texas	2	0
Pennsylvania State University	82	2,471,106
*Pepperdine University	13	16,881
*Perez, Jacob	1	0
Philadelphia Federation	86	5,211,414
*Pittsburgh State University	12	16,881
Pittsburgh, University of	41	9,024,059
*Polytechnic of Central London	1	0

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
*Post College	1	0
Princeton University	60	3,674,529
Purdue University	22	2,066,289
*Queens University, Canada	8	14,343
*Rand Corporation	2	2,474,649
*Reed College	13	20,119
*Research for Better Schools, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	53	220,553
Reuter, Peter, Washington, D. C.	1	0
*Rhode Island, University of	2	4,849
*Richmond, University of	5	4,837
*Rochester Institute of Technology	2	252,063
Rochester, University of	9	193,907
*Rosemont College	25	41,716
Rutgers University	38	536,920
*Sam Houston State University	28	48,538
*San Antonio, City of	2	0
Sangamon State University	3	698
*Scholarly Book Center, Inc. Waukegon, Illinois	3	0
Seattle University	12	16,881
Siena College	4	4,837
Simmons College	1	0
Slippery Rock State College	29	51,375
Snyder, Wayne W.	1	0
Sophia University	15	466,726
South Carolina, University of	30	566,951
Southeastern Massachusetts University	13	17,422

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Southern California, University of	54	783,498
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	128	5,164,414
Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville	7	23,153
*Southern Library Bindery Company Nashville, Tennessee	1	0
*Southern Maine, University of	1	0
*Southwest Missouri State University	1	4,837
Southwest Regional Federation	163	9,041,844
*SRI International Menlo Park, California	3	2,469,359
*St. Cloud State University	13	19,011
*St. Joseph's College	15	25,780
*St. Mary's Boys Home Beaverton, Oregon	1	0
*St. Vincent College	12	16,871
Stanford University	29	14,100,869
*State University College at New Paltz	1	0
State University of New York, Albany	6	2,283,159
*State University of New York at Old Westbury	1	0
State University of New York, Social Science Data Network	141	12,951,753
*Statistics Canada Library Ottawa, Ontario	1	0
*Stephen F. Austin State University	14	23,718
*Stockton State College	1	0
*Swineburne College of Technology	1	0
Swiss National Membership	86	1,493,141
*Syracuse University	4	2,514,319
Temple University	40	2,341,986
Tennessee, University of, at Knoxville	19	3,701,841
*Tennessee, University of, at Martin	1	0

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Texas A & M University	10	4,362,609
Texas Christian University	7	129,981
Texas Southern University	1	0
Texas Tech University	3	0
Texas, University of, at Arlington	39	516,778
Texas, University of, at Austin	8	356,982
Texas, University of, at Dallas	9	607,802
Texas, University of, at El Paso	26	798,988
Texas, University of, at San Antonio	26	40,599
Toledo, University of	8	36,364
Tougaloo College	4	0
Transylvania University	3	4,849
Tulane University	2	228,678
Twentieth Century Fund	1	0
Union College	19	610,701
United States Air Force Academy	4	10,111
United States Coast Guard Academy	1	4,707
United States Department of Commerce	1	283,848
United States Department of Defense	15	667,268
United States Department of Labor	1	739,710
United States Department of Transportation	1	0
United States Environmental Protection Agency	1	66,302
United States Naval Academy	1	49,802
Urban Institute, The	1	17,843
Utah, University of	9	72,922
Vanderbilt University	1	0
Vermont, University of	22	848,809
Village Commons Book Store DeKalb, Illinois	1	0

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Virginia Federation	110	2,539,089
*Virginia Military Institute	4	4,837
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	20	267,935
*Walter J. Johnson, Inc. Norwood, New Jersey	1	0
Washington and Lee University	28	319,232
Washington State University	1	0
Washington University	16	1,273,159
Washington, University of	63	6,302,902
*Waterloo, University of	9	212,344
Wayne State University	27	3,036,539
*Wellesley College	25	41,716
Wesleyan University	9	366,337
*West Virginia University	2	0
Western Kentucky University	17	5,140,146
*Western Maryland College	18	26,555
*Western New England College	13	17,422
Western Ontario, University of	20	3,878,012
*Western Washington University	12	16,881
Wichita State University	2	44,866
*Wilkes College	2	4,837
*Williams College	3	16,828
Windsor, University of	15	912,149
*Winona State University	1	0
Wisconsin, University of, at Madison	68	2,469,761
Wisconsin, University of, at Milwaukee	44	1,662,679
*Wisconsin, University of, at Parkside	25	41,716
*Wisconsin, University of, at River Falls	12	15,412

*ICPSR non-member

Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Wisconsin, University of, at Stevens Point	1	0
Yale University	49	6,371,560
Yankee Book Peddler, Cantoocock, New Hampshire	2	0
Yankelovich, Inc. New York, New York	1	0
York University	14	639,772
Zurich, University of	13	35,002
TOTAL: 346 recipients	6,653	341,026,620

hree hundred forty-six different requestors received 6,653 datasets totaling 41,026,620 card images.

PSR non-member

ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979

	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
Total Member Data Services Provided:	5,670	320,316,490
Total Non-Member Data Services Provided:	983	20,710,130
Total Non-Member Data Services Provided:		
(Academic	182	6,811,207)
(Non-Academic	105	12,979,543)
(SETUPS	558	919,380)
(Text	138	0)
TOTAL DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:	6,653	341,026,620

FIVE-YEAR DATA SERVICING SUMMARY:

1974-1975 to 1978-1979

Fiscal Year	Data Sets	Card Images
1978-1979	6,653	341,026,620
1977-1978	6,659	171,769,678
1976-1977	6,772	120,457,248
1975-1976	8,901	103,443,394
1974-1975	4,874	65,395,341
Change 1977-1978 to 1978-1979:	-00.1	98.5
Change 1974-1975 to 1978-1979:	36.5	421.5

ICPSR BIBLIOGRAPHY

1978

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 materials. 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.

Articles	80
Books, monographs, chapters	9
Dissertations	9
Professional papers	5

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EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICPSR DATA RESOURCES, CONTINUING PROJECTS: 1978-1979

Listed below are projects which received external funding and were in progress during 1978-1979.

Summaries for the following projects appeared in the 1975-76 Annual Report, pp. 41-50:

Title:	Automation of the Statistical Sources of French History: The Statistique Generale de la France.
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	SOC76-2228
Duration:	October 15, 1976 - October 14, 1978
Amount:	$59,400
Title:	Development of the Data Resources of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	NSF SOC-17915
Duration:	February 1, 1976 - July 30, 1978
Amount:	$104,200

Summaries for the following projects appeared in the 1976-77 Annual Report, pp. 57-64:

Title:	Technical Support and Training Activities Related to a National Criminal Justice Data Archive.
Source:	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Grant Number:	77SS-99-6020
Duration:	September 30, 1977 - December 29, 1978
Amount:	$372,295
Title:	Data Archiving, Training, and Consultation Services in the Field of Aging.
Source:	Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Administration on Aging
Grant Number:	90-A-1279(01)
Duration:	October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1979
Title:	Macro-Economic Time Series for the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom.
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	SOC77-16045
Duration:	October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1979
Amount:	$131,200

Summaries for the following projects appeared in the 1977-78 Annual Report, pp. 43-48, 56-58.

Title:	Data Archiving, Training, and Consultation Services in the Field of Aging.
Source:	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Administration on Aging
Grant Number:	90-A-1279(02)
Duration:	October 1, 1978 - September 30, 1979
Amount:	$158,035

Title:	Conference on Archival Management of Machine-Readable Records.
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RD-30574-78-571
Duration:	January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979
Amount:	$14,083

Title:	Micro-Computer for Social Science System Implementation
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	NSF-SOC-7824791
Duration:	December 1, 1978 - May 31, 1980
Amount:	$9,630

PROJECTS FUNDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN 1979-1980

Descriptions of externally funded projects which will be implemented during 1979-1980 are presented on the following pages:

Title:	Continuation of Technical Support and Training Activities Related to a National Criminal Justice Data Archive.
Source:	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Grant Number:	79-SS-AX-0006
Duration:	March 1, 1979 to February 29, 1980
Amount:	$422,385

Title:	A Proposal to Facilitate Academic Use of Data Produced by the CBS/New York Times National and State-Wide Surveys of the 1980 Elections.
Source:	Russell Sage Foundation
Duration:	September 1, 1979 to February 28, 1981
Amount:	$43,967

Title:	Cataloguing Machine-Readable Data Files Held by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RC0058
Duration:	October 15, 1979 to April 15, 1981
Amount:	$35,812

CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO A NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ARCHIVE

A Proposal Supported by the
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

This proposal requests support for continuation of a project to assist the Statistics Division of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistical Service (NCJISS) of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the development of a national criminal justice data archive and associated support facilities. The initial phase of this project was described in the 1976-1977 Annual Report, pp. 57-59: "Technical Support and Training Activities related to a National Criminal Justice Data Archive." The archive has been successfully developed and data services and training activities have been provided under a fifteen-month project supported by NCJISS. The proposed continuation of the project will extend the archival holdings of computer-readable criminal justice datasets and expand technical support services and training functions in order to enhance the utility of available data and to expand the number of individuals who utilize the services of the resource base. The project will be based upon an integrated program of activities designed to stimulate the extended analysis of a wide variety of computer-readable data files relating to crime, criminal justice, and their impact on society. The program incorporates elements designed to assist the entire community of potential users of such services, including public policymakers and administrators at all levels of government, professionals in the field of criminal justice and law enforcement, analysts at public and private research centers, and academic researchers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. The project will continue to make use of the technical skills and facilities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and its well-developed techniques and network for data dissemination.

The project will consist of three separate tasks, each of which bears an integral relation to the others. The first task will include extension of the base of computer-readable data and expansion of dissemination services. The archival staff will continue to acquire data files which are longitudinal extensions of present holdings as well as acquire other recent criminal justice datasets of major substantive significance to researchers and policymakers. As part of this activity, the archive will become the repository of the National Crime Survey tapes as they are released by the Bureau of the Census; the archive will in turn make them available to users of these public data files on a timely basis in a technical condition that facilitates their use. As another major activity under this task, the project staff will develop a comprehensive directory of computer-readable data files in the criminal justice area. This directory will be prepared for publication using the latest available computer technology. Application of this technology will also have the intended consequence of permitting direct on-line storage and access to the computer-readable form of the directory by remote users who have access to a computer terminal in major metropolitan areas.

The second project task will consist of the provision of technical assistance and support to a wide variety of users of the archival data files. These activities are designed to facilitate access to and utilization of the archival data resources. The task will include extension of the networking experiment begun as part of the initial project effort. This expansion will take two directions--increasing the number of users of the service as well as increasing the forms of assistance to be provided. In particular, software developed during the past twelve months will be optimized to reduce the routine cost of

subsetting large and complex criminal justice datasets on-line for direct access by remote users of the network service. As an extension of the consultation service, and in conjunction with expanded archival resources, the project staff will provide technical assistance and consultation to members of the analysis staff of the Demographic Surveys Division of the Bureau of the Census who have the responsibility for preparing published reports of findings from LEAA-supported data collection efforts.

The third project task will include a variety of training and research support activities. As a continuation of the successful efforts begun in 1978, the project will again conduct, as part of the 1979 ICPSR Summer Training Program, a two-week workshop and a four-week seminar related to the use of computer-readable data in the criminal justice field. The two-week workshop will offer introductory training in data management and analysis and detailed information about the archival holdings and available software options. This workshop will be open to administrators, policymakers, and other professionals in the field of criminal justice studies who have had little prior technical experience. The four-week advanced seminar in the quantitative analysis of criminal justice issues will expose participants to various social scientific approaches to the study of criminal justice policies and their impact on society. This seminar will be open to individuals with a substantive interest in the area who have had prior training in quantitative methods and experience with computers and machine-readable data bases. As a third element in this activity, the Institute for Social Research and the ICPSR will sponsor a one-week conference on survey methods and criminal justice research related to victimization. Participants will be experienced researchers in the field who will present prepared papers on their most recent work. Taking advantage of the available archival resources, particularly the National Crime Survey data, conference participants will have the opportunity to turn directly to archival data files to evaluate and test revised or conflicting interpretations of the sources and consequences of criminal victimization.

The proposed project will require twelve months for completion and will be conducted by the staff of the ICPSR. The data archiving activity will continue to be guided by a Steering Committee composed of LEAA staff members, practicing criminal justice professionals, researchers in the field, and members of the ICPSR staff. Each task will have an associated evaluation component to assist in the modification and development of project activities, and a final report will be prepared to summarize project activities and accomplishments.

Title:	Continuation of Technical Support and Training Activities Related to a National Criminal Justice Data Archive.
Source:	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Grant Number:	79-SS-AX-0006
Duration:	March 1, 1979 to February 29, 1980
Amount:	$422,385

A PROPOSAL TO FACILITATE ACADEMIC USE OF DATA PRODUCED BY THE CBS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL AND STATE-WIDE SURVEYS OF THE 1980 ELECTIONS

A Project Proposal Supported
by the Russell Sage Foundation

With the assistance of the Russell Sage Foundation, we propose to provide the academic research and teaching communities with unprecedented access to CBS/New York Times survey data related to the 1980 presidential election. The shared central objective of this proposal is to make primary and general election data from CBS/New York Times political surveys available to the academic community with the least possible delay and inconvenience following the 1980 election.

We propose that this be accomplished through the archival processing and data distribution facilities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The Consortium (ICPSR) is an organization of some 230 universities colleges and research centers whose annual membership fees support a series of activities carried out by staff members of the Center for Political Studies under the leadership of its Executive Director, Dr. Jerome Clubb. Its principal activities include training in social science research methods, development of computer software for social science data analysis, and the development and maintenance of a unique, interdisciplinary archive of multi-purpose data. The Consortium staff is prepared to work with the CBS survey unit in setting standards for processing and documenting the full portfolio of CBS data collections. Subsequently the Consortium staff will assume responsibility for distributing the data and for maintaining them as a part of the ICPSR archive of survey materials.

Although this proposal is concerned only with the task of facilitating academic teaching and research use of the CBS election-year data, we understand it is a part of a broader effort by the Russell Sage Foundation to bridge the gap between the worlds of basic and applied social research. In a separate effort, Foundation officers are facilitating a discussion of research objectives, and their implementation, with members of the CBS News Survey and Elections Units and of the Center for Political Studies National Election Studies committee in charge of the design of the 1980 CPS election study. The discussions are being pursued with the expectation that closer cooperation between the two groups will enhance the utility of CBS data for academic research--an expectation that rests on the assumption that the academic researchers can be of assistance to those responsible for designing the CBS data collections. To the extent that the expectations prove to be well founded, the CBS data collections will be of exceptional value to the academic community at large.

The CBS/New York Times surveys are designed to provide an added dimension to the political reporting of the two news organizations. Because of their content, the span of time which they cover in a presidential year and their concern with state-level as well as national-level analysis, these data are also of considerable interest to researchers and scholars who study the American electoral process. CBS News and the New York Times have already deposited data from their 1976 series of election surveys in the Consortium archive, and the proposed project represents a natural extension both of their willingness to make these data publicly available and of the ICPSR's desire to insure their distribution to as great a number of scholars as possible. The significance of the proposed project is that delay in public availability will be reduced from two years for the 1976 surveys to three months for the 1980 data.

The project will commence on September 1, 1979, and is projected to last for approximately eighteen months. The complete set of CBS News/New York Times surveys of the electorate will be released for extended analysis under existing Consortium servicing policies in January, 1981. The processing of the data to readily-usable form will be a collaborative project of the CBS and ICPSR staffs, and quantity production of codebooks documenting the survey data sets and actual dissemination of the data and documentation will be the responsibility of the ICPSR.

Description of Project Tasks

The survey data to be collected by CBS News and the New York Times in 1980 are intended to provide independent estimates of public attitudes and perceptions of the candidates, issues, and candidates' positions on specific issues. The intent of the two news organizations is to bring social science methods and analysis to their reporting of the 1980 presidential campaigns and to eliminate their reliance upon secondary sources which often include "leaked" surveys conducted by or for political candidates.

Preliminary plans call for the conduct of a maximum of twenty six surveys of two different types during 1980. The first set will consist of fourteen national surveys, each to be conducted by telephone with approximately 1500 randomly selected adults in a sample. These surveys will be conducted monthly from January through November with three additional surveys as part of an increased effort during the general election campaign. A second set of state surveys will be conducted on primary days and consist of personal interviews with random samples of voters as they leave their polling places. It is presently estimated that such surveys will be conducted in a maximum of twelve states, although this number may in actuality be reduced slightly if the primary process results in rapid candidate selection for both the Republican and Democratic parties.

The product of the proposed project will be these twenty-six survey data sets prepared in a technical format utilized by the OSIRIS software system and amenable to analysis utilizing a wide range of other available statistical packages. There will also be standardized documentation for each data set which describes the general data collection methodology and the detailed characteristics of each variable. Data processing and the preparation of documentation will be a continuous task once the data collection has begun by CBS News and the New York Times. Using advanced time-sharing computer technology and a national computer network, the archival data sets will be available simultaneously to the staffs of the ICPSR and the CBS News Survey and Elections Unit. This continuous, paced work flow will minimize disruptions to the CBS News staff as they pursue ongoing data collection activity, but it is also necessary to insure the timely release of data as close to the conclusion of the campaign as possible. Although data will be transmitted to Ann Arbor on a routine and periodic basis, no data will be released until January, 1981, and the staff of the Center for Political Studies and the ICPSR will not engage in any analytic efforts with these materials prior to that date. This schedule also coincides with the plans for release of the data from the Center for Political Studies National Election Study. Following a first release of CPS/NES data collected prior to the first of the state primary elections, no additional data will be released until after the November election. Most of the CPS/NES data will not be available until mid-spring, 1981, and some data--those from the panel segment of the study--will not be released until late 1981.

The processing task for the CBS data will be performed by the staff of the CBS News survey unit after consultation with the ICPSR staff and upon agreement on processing conventions and standards to be utilized. Present plans call for the data to be stored and utilized by CBS on disk for interactive access. Copies of the data in an alternate technical format will be made on magnetic tape for transmittal to Ann Arbor. This procedure will serve the dual function of transferring the data to the agreed upon format and maintaining confidentiality for survey respondents by eliminating certain identifying information kept for sampling and reinterview purposes by CBS.

The actual processing of the data will be done by members of the CBS staff utilizing the computing services of The University of Michigan. The copies of the data stored on magnetic tape will be maintained at The University of Michigan Computing Center, available for access by individuals in either New York or Ann Arbor. The CBS staff will have access to the data through the facilities of a national computer network know as Telenet and an account at the Michigan Computing Center. Processing will be performed by the CBS staff, and consultation will be provided by the ICPSR staff.

A similar system of joint consultation, CBS preparation of the basic product, and ICPSR implementation of dissemination procedures would take place in the preparation of documentation. In the case of the codebooks, standards of format and content would be agreed to in accord with Consortium conventions. The preparation of "camera ready" copy will be undertaken by the CBS staff in New York based upon these agreements, and the copy will subsequently be sent to Ann Arbor for reproduction in quantity and dissemination with data. The flow of this work will correspond to the flow of the data processing, of course, as all documentation must be available for simultaneous release with the data.

Upon receipt of data and documentation by the ICPSR staff, several routine checks will be made to insure that they correspond. Because of the nature and level of consultation which will have gone on between the two staffs prior to this point, it is expected that this process will be handled expeditiously. Backup copies of the data will be made as a matter of standard archive procedure and will include the preparation of alternative servicing formats. The ICPSR will also be responsible for duplicating 500 copies of the codebook for each data set. Approximately half of these copies will be distributed routinely to each Consortium Official Representative and multiple copies will be returned to the CBS Survey and Elections Unit. The remaining copies will be distributed as requests for the copies of the data are filled. The ICPSR staff will also maintain the archival copies of the data and documentation beyond the completion of the processing effort, correcting the data and documentation where necessary as indicated through their use by researchers.

Title:	A Proposal to Facilitate Academic Use of Data Produced by the CBS/New York Times National and State-Wide Surveys of the 1980 Elections.
Source:	Russell Sage Foundation
Duration:	September 1, 1979 to February 28, 1981
Amount:	$43,967

CATALOGUING MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES HELD BY THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

A Project Proposal Supported by
The National Endowment for the Humanities

Introduction

The past two or more decades have witnessed rapid proliferation of machine-readable data files. The continuing and general value of these data collections for research and instruction in the humanities and social sciences and for the purposes of public policy making and planning has been widely recognized. Specialized repositories, usually referred to as "data archives," have appeared which collect, process, maintain and disseminate these materials. As yet, however, systematic bibliographic and reference control over these materials has not been established. As a consequence scholarly and other use of machine-readable data files is unnecessarily complicated, research and other applications are frustrated, data collection efforts are needlessly duplicated, and even systematic scholarly citation is rendered difficult or impossible.

As a major step toward rectification of this situation, the second edition of the Anglo-American Calaloguing Rules (AACR), published in 1978, incorporated as Chapter Nine rules, standards and procedures for cataloguing and describing machine-readable data files. While these rules and procedures have been subjected to limited test and an initial version of a "Working Manual" for their implementation has been developed, they have not yet been implemented or tested on a full-scale basis.

This proposal requests support for application of these rules and procedures on a comprehensive basis to the machine-readable data files held by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The Consortium is the most widely used and the largest of the data archives referred to above. The project will result in preparation of catalogue information for Consortium holdings for inclusion in library cataloguing and other bibliographic reference systems. The project will also systematically develop for Consortium held machine-readable data files more extended information required for the development of such needed products as guides, inventories and other reference tools and finding aids. Completion of this work for current holdings will allow the Consortium thereafter to routinely prepare, on the basis of its own financial resources, bibliographic and reference information for machine-readable data files as they are acquired.

While the project will result in the creation of effective and disseminable catalogue and reference information for Consortium machine-readable data holdings, it is also intended as a "pilot" project. The project will provide a full-scale test of current rules and procedures and may serve to identify needed modifications and revisions. Of greater importance, it will demonstrate the feasibility of these rules and procedures and develop efficient and economical means for their implementation by other repositories of machine-readable data files and by individuals and groups that create such files in the course of their work.

Purpose

The need for bibliographic control was, and is, obvious. Information on machine-readable data files is scattered across government agencies, research institutions, university computing and data centers, and among individuals involved in original data collection. Descriptions of these materials do not employ a common format or even contain the same elements of information. Indeed, multiple titles are employed for some machine-readable data files and in many cases titles change through time. Information about machine-readable data files must be obtained directly from data archives and other repositories or from original data collectors. There are no union lists and there are no comprehensive guides to sources of machine-readable data files. As a consequence, access to these important research resources are limited--even knowledge of their existence is limited. Until information about machine-readable data files is systematically incorporated into library catalogue and reference systems, this situation will not be corrected. Because of lack of bibliographic control, moreover, scholars who publish findings based on machine-readable data files are unable to employ standard citations which are searchable through existing bibliographic data bsses. As a consequence, the contributions of original data collectors have not been fully recognized.

Support is requested for cataloguing of the machine-readable data holdings of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and to develop extended systematic reference information for these materials. The Consortium is the most widely used and the largest disseminator of machine-readable data files among academic data archives.

Achievement of bibliographic and reference control over the machine-readable data files held by the Consortium will facilitate access to these naterials, allow more widespread dissemination of information concerning their availability, characteristics and scholarly value, and provide a basis for effective standard citation by scholars who employ them in their research. The project will also provide a full-scale test of AACR II cataloguing rules and of the "Working Manual" that is now available. Through the project, effective and economical procedures for the application of these rules and standards will be devised. Thus the proposed project is intended as a "pilot" project looking toward achievement of more general bibliographic and reference control over machine-readable data files.

Project Plan

The project will involve development of a prototype "information system" which will serve as a model for other data producing organizations and individuals. Information system in this context refers to the information that will be systematically recorded for each machine-readable data file (not the development of computer software for a management system). Two levels of information will be included. The first level of information consists of standard bibliographic elements which will uniquely identify each data file, which will be compatible with existing international standards for cataloguing, and which will allow subsequent integration of information on machine-readable data files into multi-media catalogue and reference systems. These are, of course, the elements required for a standard catalogue card and include title of the data file, author (or original data collector), edition, place of production, data producer, date of production, place and name of distributor, summary of content, size of the file, subject headings, and series identification.

The second level of information will describe the usefulness of the data for particular purposes such as research and teaching, and to permit the development of such needed products as guides or inventories. Examples of elements at this level include the unique identification number assigned to the data files, the number of variables included in the file, the time period of data coverage, the sampling procedures employed (if any), the universe or population of units of analysis, the type or kind of data, demographic information, descriptor and geographic terms, an abstract, reports or primary publications based on the file, and the file type.

The information will be entered into SPIRES (Stanford Public Information Retrieval System) which is a data base management system used for the storage and manipulation of information. SPIRES is widely used for bibliographic citation files, catalogues, and directories to personnel and student records. SPIRES allows users to create indexes for searching the data bases for specific elements, and allows sequential searches should information be needed for which an index was not created. Although users prepare a complete file definition before beginning a SPIRES file, indexes can be added after a file has been created. With this capability, data bases that have been created are flexible enough to allow for the expansion of uses as needs change and grow. Users can select output formats to generate reports and other documents as desired.

The first step of the project will be to define all of the data elements and information fields required to develop the information system. The results of the first step will be used to develop the file definition for SPIRES. Bibliographic information for a subset of the ICPSR holdings will be entered into SPIRES to test the specification of data elements, information fields, SPIRES file definition, and retrieval capabilities for creation of desired products.

Problem areas identified in the cataloguing process will be reviewed and documented. Since AACR II will undoubtedly be revised, the experience gained through this project will assist in the further refinement of the cataloguing rules for machine-readable data files.

The required information will be entered on-line to The University of Michigan Amdahl 470/V7 via the Michigan Terminal System (MTS) for storage and manipulation using SPIRES. The storage format employed by SPIRES could be converted to the MARC (MAchine-Readable Catalogue) format developed by the Library of Congress and which is rapidly becoming the standard for bibliographic representation. Although MARC records have been defined for book, film and thematic map materials, the record definition for machine-readable data files has not been developed. The development of a MARC format for machine-readable data files has been added to a list of projects under consideration by the Library of Congress. This proposal, therefore, includes travel support to meet with appropriate Library of Congress personnel regarding the development of a MARC format for machine-readable data files.

Products

Products resulting from the project will include catalogue record, information, authority lists by author and title, descriptor lists, a guide or inventory of holdings, and MARC records (when the format is defined by the Library of Congress). As data files are accessioned by the Consortium during the project they will be catalogued. Catalogue information will also be included in codebooks for these data files. The project will result in development of bibliographic and reference control for all Consortium data holdings. After

completion of the project, new data acquisitions will be catalogued and reference information developed routinely on the basis of the Consortium's own financial resources. The project will also contribute to the development of a union list for machine-readable data files.

Dissemination

The products as specified above would be routinely available to all Consortium member institutions without charge, and it is anticipated that these products would be integrated into the bibliographic and reference systems of the libraries at those institutions. These materials would be available either as hard copy imprint or on magnetic tape. The products of the project would also be available at cost of reproduction. The data base itself would be available for distribution and manipulable by any organization or individual with access to appropriate technical facilities. This would, of course, include BALLOTS which is based on SPIRES.

Title:	Cataloguing Machine-Readable Data Files Held by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RC0058
Duration:	October 15, 1979 to April 15, 1981
Amount:	$35,812

EXTERNAL FUNDING: A PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED FOR FUNDING

FOR IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1979-1980

A description of a project proposal submitted for funding but still pending, is presented on the following pages.

Title:	Development of the Capabilities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research: Equipment Acquisition.
Submitted to:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH: EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

A Proposal Submitted to the
National Science Foundation

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research has before it major opportunities and challenges. In large measure these result from sharp increase in available research data, from the proliferation of very large data collections, from the possibility of new social scientific applications of computer technology, from expansion of the population of social scientific researchers, and from the increased diversity of their needs and interests. These developments reflect progress of the social sciences toward improved knowledge of social phenomena, and they mark, as well, radical increase in the capacities of social scientists to pursue that knowledge. These new opportunities and challenges impose major strain upon Consortium resources. They come, moreover, at a time of straitened monetary circumstances within the academic community which the Consortium serves and upon which it depends for its primary support.

It is this general situation which creates the current need for developmental support. The Consortium has begun a major and long term facilities development program on the basis of its own resources. Initial investments of Consortium resources in basic computational equipment and its implementation have been made and experience to date demonstrates both the practicality and the benefits of the larger program. By drawing more fully upon the advantages of contemporary technology this program will allow the Consortium to more effectively meet the opportunities and challenges that lie before it and, at the same time, both expand the resources which it provides and extend the availability of those resources to a larger segment of the social scientific community.

This proposal requests support for acquisition of the computational equipment required for effective pursuit and completion of this facilities developmental program. Access to the proposed equipment will allow immediate automation of the basic work of the Consortium through full-scale implementation of capabilities that have already been developed. The result will be increase in the range and quality of the services and resources which the Consortium provides and immediate operational cost savings. As a consequence of cost savings, organizational resources will be freed to allow further expansion, diversification and development of Consortium services and facilities. While the Consortium facilities development program is both continuing and open ended, support is requested here only for the direct costs of equipment acquisition.

The present proposal describes the developmental program that is now underway, explains the current need for developmental support, and describes the equipment projected for acquisition and its immediate and longer term applications and advantages.

THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENTAL SUPPORT

The Consortium now has before it new needs and demands which are substantially larger than those confronted in the past. These result from change in the magnitude and character of available social scientific data, from radical and continuing change in computer technology, and from growth and change in the institutional distribution of the population of active social scientists. These developments reflect major change in the social sciences, and they constitute opportunities and challenges to which the Consortium is well suited and obligated to respond. Using present capabilities, however, that response involves a substantial increase in operating costs and imposes major strain upon the financial resources available to the Consortium. It is to allow effective response to these new needs and demands that support for equipment acquisition is requested.

SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC DATA: OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS

In part these new opportunities and challenges result from what might be termed the current "data explosion" within the social sciences. One component of that explosion is simply the consequence of some three decades of systematic data collection by social scientists, government and other data collection agencies. The cumulative effect of these efforts is to afford social scientists new opportunities to measure and analyze social phenomena across a substantial period of time and to lend new and major significance to data collections of the past. The series of Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior conducted quarterly since 1953 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute of Social Research is a case in point. Taken individually the component surveys that comprise this series may be of limited interest for secondary analysis. Because of its consistency of design, content continuity and temporal reach, on the other hand, the series provides cumulatively an unparalleled opportunity to examine change, and the correlates of change, in individual assessments of their own economic and social condition, their prospects for the future, their job satisfaction, and their assessments of the state of the economy and society across an extended period of time.

Using presently available capabilities such series involve high processing and dissemination costs in part because of their very size. Where data collections of this type are concerned even the costs of simple copying of data for dissemination are high. Effective research use of such series requires, however, a significantly larger processing effort than in the case of individual cross-sectional surveys. Improved documentation is required to aid potential users in identifying comparable elements across individual surveys. Capacity is also needed to allow inexpensive location and selective retrieval from computer-readable files of the specific data required for particular research applications.

A second component of the ongoing data explosion is the recent proliferation of very large, continuing and substantively and technically complex data collections which combine panel with cross-sectional elements and which include data at multiple levels of analysis. The Parnes National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1977, and the Morgan Survey of Family Income Dynamics are examples of such data collections, as are the continuing National Election Studies conducted by the Center for Political Studies. Data collections such as these afford new research opportunities; indeed, they hold the promise of long awaited breakthrough in the social sciences; and they represent public investments in social scientific research that have few precedents. Realization of these opportunities presents, however, major challenges and heavy cost burdens.

The National Election Studies are cases in point. These studies include both cross-sectional and multiple panel components as well as diverse contextual elements. Because of their size and complexity, processing to detect and correct errors and to achieve standard and usable form requires, with present capabilities, very large investments of costly human and machine time. Extensive, elaborate and costly documentation is rquired to inform researchers of the content and technical characteristics of these collections, to identify comparable and non-comparable elements, and to facilitate effective use and prevent misapplications. Thus the cost to the Consortium for processing and documenting the 1978 National Election Study will exceed $60,000. If only present capabilities are available, the costs of the larger and even more complex 1980 study will be in excess of $100,000. These amounts, of course, constitute significant proportions of Consortium annual financial resources and very large proportions, indeed, of the segment of those resources that can be allocated to archival work. What is needed is lower cost approaches to data cleaning, processing and documentation.

Nor are the heavy cost burdens associated with such studies limited to processing and documentation. Under present conditions, dissemination of these data collections also involved high costs. Here again, the costs of simply copying data for dissemination are high. Facilitation of effective research use requires, however, different and more complex approaches to dissemination. In growing numbers social scientists have the substantive and methodological expertise required to work with data collections of this sort and to capitalize upon their research advantages. At all but a few very well developed institutions, however, requisite computational software and hardware are lacking. What is needed are capabilities of two sorts. Capabilities are needed, particularly to meet the needs of social scientists at less well-equipped institutions, that will allow the Consortium staff to inexpensively locate, retrieve and supply the specific subsets of complexly structured data collections that are required for specific research applications in restructured forms compatible with the requirements and limitations of particular computational installations. Also required is fully transportable software to allow social scientists to work effectively at their local installations with large and complexly structured data files and which would interface directly with currently available and widely used analytical software systems. In fact, significant progress has been made by the Consortium in both of these directions. To complete the needed capabilities will require a further developmental investment.

Data produced by the agencies of the federal government present special and even larger opportunities and challenges. The federal government has already attained a measure of preeminence as a source of social scientific data and there can be little doubt that its preeminence will increase substantially in the future. The social scientist who attempts to employ federally produced data, however, confronts significant obstacles. The most important of these data collections are both large and structurally complex. As examples, the recent Survey of Income and Education is both very large and logically hierarchical in structure, and the data from the decennial (now quinquenniel) Censuses of the United States constitute perhaps the outstanding example of these characteristics. Federally produced data, in short, are frequently marked by all of the difficulties, often in extreme form, of the data collections discussed above.

In seeking to employ federally produced data still other obstacles are confronted. Because of the storage formats employed, the researcher must frequently over-purchase and acquire at higher cost substantially more data than are actually required. The costly and time consuming tasks of subsetting to extract the specifically required data, and of reformatting and reprocessing

are then still to be faced. Needless to say, these factors frequently constrain use of such data and tend to restrict use to the few well-funded or highly determined researchers. To cope with this situation, the Consortium is often asked to serve in the role of a "buyer's cooperative." A single copy of a costly federal data collection is purchased, processing and subsetting are carried out by the Consortium staff, and users at affiliated institutions are then supplied the specific data required for their particular applications. The economic advantages of this approach are obvious. Unfortunatley, the cost burdens for the Consortium, at least in terms of present capabilities, are equally obvious. Here again, what is needed is lower cost approaches to data cleaning, processing, documentation and dissemination.

The proliferation of social science data collections has a further implication. The research value of existing data collections is far from realized. These collections and current data development efforts also create combinational possibilities that hold rich research opportunities. As yet, however, nothing approaching effective reference control over available social science data collections has been achieved. Aside from limited areas, even well-developed data repositories in the United States and other nations are often unable to provide, except on an essentially ad hoc basis, systematic and fully effective aid to social scientists who seek to locate data pertinent to particular research or instructional applications. The consequences are, of course, underutilization of social scientific data resources, foregone research and instructional opportunities, and waste of intellectual energy. The equipment acquisition proposed here would allow at least a beginning effort to attain the basic reference control that would facilitate more complete realization of the research and instructional potentialities of existing data collections and of those now being created.

COMPUTATIONAL NEEDS

New and pressing needs and opportunities also result from the continuing and increasingly rapid development of computer technology, and, particularly, the availability of mini-and microcomputers. The latter equipment has opened low-cost options for social science computing, and it holds the potential for new and diverse computational applications in social research and instruction. For smaller and less affluent academic institutions that are now effectively without computational facilities for research and instruction, mini-and microcomputer technology opens the possibility of access to basic computational power. Low cost data and instructional laboratory, departmental, and even individual computational facilities are now becoming fully feasible. Such facilities would provide basic research and instructional capacity. They would reduce burdens on mainframe equipment and in this way also reduce the burden of continuous upgrading of large-scale mainframe equipment which colleges and universities now bear. The low cost of this equipment makes practical, as well, a variety of social scientific applications that would not be feasible in cost terms if only mainframe equipment could be employed.

These new technological developments and the opportunities that result from them have created as yet unmet needs. There is need for an integrated approach to the use of this new equipment, for software to support social scientific research and instructional applications, and for capacity to supply Consortium data in forms specifically tailored to the requirements and limitations of the new equipment. Once again, these are needs and demands to which the Consortium could effectively respond given adequate resources.

Still other needs and demands result from growth in the population of active social scientists and from the institutional redistribution of that population. As a consequence of change in demand factors, highly sophisticated and well-trained social scientists are located in steadily growing numbers at smaller and less affluent colleges and universities where supporting facilities are limited and in some cases non-existent. The needs of these social scientists place heavy emphasis upon instructional support, although their needs and interests are by no means limited to instructional materials nor is interest in instructional materials in any sense confined to smaller and less affluent institutions.

These social scientists constitute a new source of demand for supporting resources--and for supporting resources in new forms--which their own institutions often cannot provide. Without those resources, their capacity to contribute to the advancement of social knowledge and to introduce their students to the data and methods of the social sciences will be curtailed. It is worth noting parenthetically that the demand factors alluded to above have resulted in employment of an increasing number of well-trained social scientists by governmental and private agencies. This development has also created new demand for Consortium resources and, once again, for resouces and services of new kinds.

CONSORTIUM RESOURCES

The developments described above reflect major needs and opportunities within the social sciences. They also reflect new demands upon the Consortium, and they produce sharply increased cost pressures. It is fully possible for the Consortium to respond to these opportunities, meet new demands, and at the same time offset rising cost pressures. To do so, however, will require facilities that allow more effective and less costly cleaning, processing and documentation of data collections, that provide capacity to supply data less expensively and in more diverse forms, and that permit more efficient performance of necessary administrative functions. These facilities, in turn, will allow the Consortium to move directly to such needed work as development of exportable computational capabilities to allow social scientists to capitalize upon the advantages of mini- and microcomputers and to work effectively with large and structurally complex data files, and to creation of basic referencing and indexing capabilities that will permit social scientists to more effectively identify and locate data pertinent to particular research and instructional needs. As is discussed more fully below, the Consortium has begun to implement a facilities development program aimed at accomplishing these goals. Completion of that program will require a substantially larger capital investment in computational equipment than the monetary resources now available to the Consortium will permit.

In the past it was possible for the Consortium to meet new demands and cope with rising costs in several ways. A constant effort to achieve internal operating economies served to restrain cost increases. Periodic awards from governmental and private funding agencies for specific projects facilitated expansion and diversification of archival and related resources. Steady growth in the number of institutional affiliates allowed new demands to be met and also worked to compensate for rising costs, while periodic increases in affiliation fees still further expanded financial resources.

These remedies, however, have now become less feasible than in the past, and given the magnitude of new needs and demands they promise at best to be less adequate. Further operational economies can be achieved, but without the full-scale implementation of new approaches to data cleaning,

documentation and dissemination which the proposed equipment acquisition would permit, these cannot be of the magnitude required to offset new demands and rising costs. It is hoped that periodic awards from funding agencies to support special projects can continue to be obtained in the future as in the past. But these will be earmarked for particular projects and will not serve to adequately meet the need for development of basic Consortium facilities.

Consortium institutional membership is already large in relation to the number of more affluent, well equipped and larger institutions, and it is also large in relation to the active academic research community. As an indication of the latter fact, almost ninety percent of all new doctorates in the social sciences in 1976 were awarded by institutions affiliated with the Consortium. Thus growth in institutional affiliations must come for the future disproportionately from among less effluent, less well equipped and smaller institutions. To achieve growth in this area will require development of capabilities that will allow more effective use of Consortium resources by scholars located at such institutions. It will require new resources which are more suited to the needs of these institutions and which will also contribute to the improvement of their facilities.

At least for the immediate future, further increase in Consortium affiliation fees appears undesirable. The financial situation of many, if not most, of the current Consortium affiliates is strained, and capacity to absorb a substantial fee increase is limited. Such an increase, moreover, would in all likelihood work to hinder growth in affiliations among smaller and less affluent institutions and would tend to contrain rather than improve access to Consortium resources by social scientists at those institutions.

For the present and at least the immediate future, in short, Consortium financial resources are relatively stable. At the same time the Consortium is faced with a broad and diverse range of new needs and demands which bring with them increased cost pressures. This is not to say that a state of crisis has been reached. Remedies for the current situation are available which would allow the Consortium to meet new demands, perform its mission more effectively, and cope with rising costs. A developmental program to implement these remedies has begun. Completion of that program in anything approaching expeditious and optimum or even adequate fashion will require, however, a capital investment for equipment acquisition which, though relatively modest in absolute terms, would be large indeed in terms of the financial resources currently available to the Consortium. Without such an investment this developmental program can continue, albeit in gradual and piecemeal fashion. The proposed equipment will allow the Consortium to move directly to effective implementation of the larger program.

FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

As indicated above, the Consortium has begun a major facilities development program on the basis of its own resources. Through this program the range and effectiveness of the services and resources provided by the Consortium will be extended and major operating economies will be achieved. By achieving operating economies, resources will be freed to support developmental work required to further expand and diversify Consortium services and resources and to gain added operating economies. By expanding and diversifying resources and services, the Consortium will be better able to meet the needs of social scientists including those located at less well-developed institutions. Operational economies will allow the Consortium to continue to provide both current and new and extended services--and, indeed, continue to expand its services and resources--on the basis of predictably available income. While this

facilities development program is of considerable magnitude and is continuing in nature, this proposal requests support for only acquisition of the basic computational equipment required for its effective pursuit.

The facilities development program now underway involves a number of interrelated elements. These include:

1. Acquisition of computational equipment to allow reduction of the human and machine costs of Consortium work and to support development of capabilities to facilitate social scientific applications of mini- and microcomputer technology.

2. Complete automation of data cleaning, processing and documentation to reduce the costs of these activities, produce data in improved and more standard forms, and to allow effective management and processing of large and structually complex data collections.

3. Complete automation of Consortium data dissemination activities in order to both reduce costs and to permit provision of data resources as specially tailored and restructured subsets suited to specific research and instructional applications and to the requirements of diverse hardware and software systems.

4. Automation of Consortium administration, including fullscale implementation of word processing capabilities in order to gain efficiency and reduce operating costs.

5. Development of capacities to supply data on storage media currently in use for microcomputers and to carry out limited exploration of newer and more promising storage media for these machines.

6. Development of basic data management and analytical capabilities for research and instructional application of mini- and microcomputers.

7. Development of a basic and exportable automated reference and indexing system to aid in the identification and location of specific required data included in Consortium and, potentially, other data collections.

8. Extension and generalization--in terms of machine compatibility--of hierarchical file handling capabilities and development of direct interfaces between these capabilities and widely employed analytical systems both for use by the Consortium staff and for implementation at other installations.

9. Development of instructional materials, including both data based materials and computer aided instructional packages, for use both in Consortium training programs and at other institutions.

10. Design of an integrated system of multiple microcomputers to provide added computational power for Consortium operations, for implementation at smaller institutions, and for use in data or instructional laboratory facilities.

The developmental program outlined here, it should be noted, reflects resent operational needs of the Consortium and needs expressed by numerous orking social scientists; it in no sense reflects simple "blue-sky" ambitions. t is also not an experimental program. Requisite technology now exists, and n many of the areas listed above developmental work has been carried out and

basic software is operational, What is needed in these areas is the machine capacity required to realize the full advantages of operational capabilities.

A few examples may serve to illustrate the point. Basic automated data cleaning and processing capabilities are now operational on a Prime 350 minicomputer (recently upgraded from the 300 level) which is linked by a leased line to the University of Michigan's mainframe equipment and which was purchased, with a generous subvention from the Center for Political Studies, by the Consortium in 1977. The cost advantages of these capabilities and their utility have already been well demonstrated. What is needed is capitalization to acquire the equipment necessary for comprehensive employment of these capabilities in order to realize their full advantages, automated data dissemination capabilities have been designed; their utility and cost advantages have been demonstrated; and the basic software will be operational within the next four months. What is needed is machine capacity to allow full scale employment of these capabilities. Basic software for working effectively with large and structurally complex data files is now operational on the University of Michigan's mainframe equipment. What is needed is cost savings in other areas to free Consortium resources for extension of this software and for its generalization to allow export to other institutions.

Given the initial equipment support requested in this proposal, the projected developmental program will be carried out across a three-year period. In other respects, the program is intended to be continuing. The initial equipment investment will, of course, produce immediate and clearly defined capabilities. Given this initial investment, however, the Consortium will be able to continue to expand and develop its capacities and services on the basis of its own financial resources, although it is anticipated that in certain areas modest additional support from funding agencies would substantially enhance the value of specific longer term developmental activities. The equipment to be purchased and the capabilities to be developed will be such that low cost expansion can occur as additional computational capacity is needed in the future. Thus an initial equipment investment will greatly strengthen the Consortium's long-term capacity to meet growing and changing needs of social scientists on the basis of its own resources.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

The computational equipment for which support is requested is critical to the development of Consortium facilities. For several reasons, mini- and microcomputer equipment is emphasized. As suggested above, the low cost of this equipment allows applications that would otherwise be impractical; appropriately implemented, this equipment can be operated in essentially unattended mode thus reducing or eliminating the need for operators and other supporting personnel; and this equipment allows acquisition of multiple machines for production use which minimizes the hazards of work stoppages resulting from machine failure. Emphasis upon mini- and microcomputers will also facilitate development by the Consortium of software and related resources to aid social scientists and their institutions in utilizing similar equipment.

It should be clear that there is here no intent to develop a stand alone computational facility. To attempt to do so would needlessly and wastefully duplicate University of Michigan equipment; entail the continuing large-scale costs of a supporting infrastructure in the form of operators, systems specialists and the like; and involve substantially larger equipment costs. The approach to be followed will capitalize upon all three categories of computational machinery from microcomputers to mainframe equipment utilizing each category for tasks and applications to which it is most appropriate. For occasional very large-scale and highly complex archival data processing and for the actual tasks of copying, subsetting, and reformatting data for dissemination (aside from provision of specialized data forms for use on microcomputers) reliance will continue to be placed upon University of Michigan equipment. In this way the costs of acquiring multiple tape drives--and supporting the required operating staff--to meet the diverse technical requirements of member institutions will be avoided. This approach also looks more directly toward provision, in the longer term, of remote access to Consortium resources using University of Michigan equipment and capabilities through the Telenet system to which the University is connected.

The basic equipment to be acquired is a Prime 750 mini-computer with associated terminals, printers and storage devices. The 750 will be connected directly to the current Consortium minicomputer, a Prime 350. The interconnection will be via Primenet which provides a one million byte per second link between the systems and also provides such user capabilities as transparent access to files on either system. The network of computing systems will be further extended to four microcomputers, to be acquired, which will provide augmented support for critical areas of Consortium activity.

The Prime 750 will constitute the central focus of the local network. Disk space totalling 900 million bytes will reside on this machine and will provide a common point for referencing and sharing of on-line data, software, directories, and staff assistance and training materials. Disk capacity of this magnitude is also necessary to allow effective processing of the very large data files alluded to above. The storage limitations of these devices will be augmented as required by ready access to the central storage of the 750.

The Prime 350 and 750 are essentially software-compatible computing systems. All programs running on the 350 can be moved directly to the 750 without modification. The 750 Central Processing Unit, however, also includes instructions which the 350 does not provide. These features will allow low cost expansion of the system in the future and mitigate problems of system obsolescence. The 750 offers approximately four times the CPU power of the 350 and is the top of Prime's recently announced new line of systems. The 750 is configured to support twenty CRT terminals in addition to the microcomputers. These are in addition to the eight terminals presently supported by the current 350.

The Prime 750 appears at this point to be the optimum equipment for the projected applications. Requirements of the University of Michigan dictate, however, that equipment acquisitions of this magnitude be submitted for competitive bid. This process, of course, provides additional assurance that optimum equipment will indeed be ultimately selected. The bid specifications will include performance assessment by running selected benchmark tests and will also assess issues of ease of conversion of existing software and compatibility with the Prime 350.

While the Prime 750, or a rival machine of equivalent characteristics, will be the basic device for the work of the Consortium staff, other levels of computing systems are of critical importance to the total configuration. As was noted above, the Consortium will continue to employ the University of Michigan's central computing facility for occasional very large-scale or highly complex archival processing tasks and for much of the actual work of data copying, reformatting and subsetting for dissemination. To facilitate transportation of data files to and from The University of Michigan Computer Center and to allow low cost receipt of data from suppliers, a single 6250 bpi tape drive will be acquired.

The Consortium's present Prime minicomputer already has a 4800 baud link to University of Michigan equipment to facilitate direct access to that equipment for purposes of job submission, receiving printout, and movement of small files. To facilitate more rapid and lower cost access, this link will be upgraded to 19,200 baud and standard HDLC communications protocols adopted with later adoption of the X.25 protocol when University Computing Center support is made available.

Microcomputers constitute a third level of computing system to be employed in the projected configuration. Four such systems are projected for acquisition. Two of these machines will serve as preprocessors to the Primes to prepare setups for data requests, to copy subsets of data in formats and on media required for dissemination for use on microcomputers at other institutions, and for record keeping. A third system will provide word processing and records management capabilities for Consortium administrative needs. The fourth microcomputer system will be used for archival applications, to support the referencing and indexing system described in a following section to provide backup capabilities. In addition to these specific applications, the microcomputers will support development by the Consortium staff of exportable capabilities to facilitate more general use of microcomputers in social scientific research and instruction.

The equipment acquisition proposed above will yield immediate benefits for the conduct of Consortium work. As a consequence of software development work already completed, or shortly to be completed, very significant cost reductions will be achieved in the conduct of basic Consortium activities and the quality of the products of those activities will be improved. Cost reductions in those areas will free resources for application to longer term developmental work which will yield further major benefits. Areas of immediate benefit include archival data processing, data dissemination, and the various aspects of organizational administration.

Archival Data Processing. Acquisition, cleaning, processing, and documentation of data collections constitute critical Consortium activities. Expenditures for this work amount annually to over one-third of the total proceeds from Consortium affiliation fees. The number of data collections recommended by advisory committees has rapidly increased in recent years and the costs of processing data collections has grown as a consequence of increased emphasis upon

very large and complex data collections. To meet these demands capacity to carry out archival processing more rapidly and effectively at lower cost is obviously of critical importance. The capabilities required to meet these imperatives have been partially implemented. Additional machine capacity is required to fully realize their benefits.

As suggested above, a basic automated data processing system has been designed and implemented on the Prime 350 owned by the Consortium. Using this system,setups to carry out wild code and contingency checks, produce marginals and related diagnostic information, as well as other data cleaning operations, are automatically produced as codebooks and entered via a computer terminal. The system prompts the individual data processor and assures that required information, is entered in appropriate form. The setups so created are executed in batch mode during the night time hours to avoid excessive load on the machine during prime time. The results of these operations are then available for examination using a video display device on the following morning. In this way much of the cumbersome, detailed and time consuming work of data cleaning is eliminated, a complete computer-readable codebook is produced, and necessary records are created and maintained all in what amounts to a single operation. The savings in staff time are substantial, less well trained staff can be employed, and the result is superior and more consistent than that produced through other approaches. Indeed, even the savings in computer paper are significant.

The utility of this system has been well demonstrated, but use has exceeded the capacity of the Prime 350. The system can be implemented, however, without cost on the Prime 750 to be acquired. The 750 will also allow needed extensions of the system. These extensions will add the capacity to create alternative codebook forms compatible with the requirements of additional software systems, or automatic creation of files formatted for computer output microfiche (COM) codebook production and for entry of cataloging information. The costs of these extensions can be easily supported through the cost reductions that will be gained from full scale implementation of the system.

Data Dissemination. Dissemination and facilitation of data use is a second primary Consortium activity. Accomplishment of this work consumes each year a very significant portion of the Consortium budget. Given growing demand for consortium data, growth of archival holdings, proliferation of very large data collections and increasing need to subset and restructure data files for dissemination, costs in this area must inevitably rise sharply if present approaches and capabilities continue to be used. Thus implementation of new capabilities and approaches are of central importance both to allow dissemination of data in forms fully suitable to diverse needs and to realize cost advantages. These advantages can be gained through full scale automation of dissemination work.

Here again, basic development has been carried out. The needed capabilities have been designed, and tests assure both their practicality and cost advantages. The programming required for their implementation will be completed within the next four months. This capability involves storage in machine-readable form of records of the technical requirements of all member institutions (now maintained and used by the Consortium staff in non-machine readable form), storage in machine-readable form of technical information on all Consortium data collections, and capabilities to automatically create setups for copying, reformatting, and subsetting data files on the basis of this stored information in a few simple commands. Thus the staff member will be able to fill most data requests simply by entering highly abbreviated setup information using a microcomputer or the Prime minicomputers. The actual setup will be created and transmitted, automatically, to The University of Michigan Computing Center for

execution. A record of the transaction will be created, user correspondence completed, and even a mailing label printed.

In this way the staff time required to fill data requests and maintain records will be very significantly reduced; less well-trained staff can be employed at lower cost; data can be supplied more rapidly; the incidence of human error in supplying data will be reduced; and even reduction of the cost of utilizing University of Michigan facilities will be realized. In short, supplying data will be carried out more expeditiously and with greater accuracy, and increased demand for data services can be met while simultaneously reducing costs. The equipment outlined above will provide the machine capacity required for realization of these advantages.

The projected microcomputers will yield additional data dissemination advantages. Access to these devices will allow the Consortium to develop capacity to supply data in the forms and on the storage media required for their use. In this way, application of this equipment to the purposes of social science research and instruction will be encouraged and facilitated.

Administrative Support. Necessary administrative activities--maintenance and use of records, communication with member institutions and other data users, governance, and the like--constitute a visible and significant component of Consortium expenditures. Through automation, these costs can be reduced and the conduct of administrative procedures improved. As suggested above, comprehensive word processing capabilities have been developed for the Consortium's Prime 350. These capabilities can be readily implemented on the Prime 750 and, with modest additonal programming costs, on the projected microcomputers. In this way, comprehensive organizational use of these capabilities will be possible with manifest operational advantages and significant cost reductions. A very limited additional investment of Consortium resources will be required to develop basic record keeping capabilities for the projected equipment. The advantages of these capabilities in terms of management and control of membership transactions, financial information, mailing lists, records of summer program attendence, and other organizational information will well repay the required investment.

LONGER TERM DEVELOPMENT

The equipment configuration outlined above will serve immediate computational needs of the Consortium. It will support automated study processing, provide comprehensive word-processing capabilities, support automated preparation of setups for data dissemination (which would then be transmitted directly to the University's mainframe equipment for execution), and automatically maintain records of data disseminated. It will eliminate all costs to the Consortium associated with use of University of Michigan computational equipment aside from those directly associated with data dissemination and occasional very large-scale or highly complicated archival data processing tasks. The cost savings in this area alone will amount to $50,000 to $60,000 annually while reduction in the staff required for organizational work and capacity to effectively employ less well trained staff will yield further cost savings of equal or greater magnitude. These cost savings will be realized while simultaneously extending the range and quality of the Consortium's capacity to meet the needs of the social scientific community.

As a consequence of developmental work already completed, or to be completed in the near future, realization of these advantages can begin immediately upon receipt of the projected equipment. The proposed equipment configuration also has other and longer term advantages. The configuration

provides important system reliability through multiple machines, and it affords at least modest reserve computational capacity. Because of the use of microcomputers as integral elements of the system, low cost expansion will be possible as additional capacity is required in the future.

The proposed configuration will also provide a basis for additional developmental work to further expand and diversify Consortium services and resources. The configuration will provide required machine capacity while the reductions in operating costs described above will free resources to allow the Consortium to move more directly toward pursuit of this work. A few examples of this longer-term work can be briefly noted.

Complex File Structures. As noted above, a growing number of data collections are both very large in size and structurally complex. These characteristics seriously complicate research use. The Consortium does have an effective hierarchical file capability. That capability, however, is IBM compatible only, it is specific to the OSIRIS software system, and it lacks several needed elements. Thus extension and modification of this capability are matters of high priority. The capacity to automatically create custom codebooks for subsets of data will be added and the capability will be extended to allow management and use of other complex file structures such as those of network form. The capability will also be modified to attain compatibility with the equipment of the major computer vendors and to allow implementation on machines of relatively limited size. Interfaces to widely used software systems as SAS, SPSS, and BMDP will be written. This work will further extend the capacity of the Consortium to work effectively and inexpensively with large and complexly structured files. The capability will be fully exportable and, because of its reduced machine requirements and extended capacities, it will be of value to a wide range of installations.

Instructional Resources. One of the primary areas of need confronting the Consortium is for instructional resources. These needs are particularly expressed by, but are not confined to, social scientists at smaller and less affluent institutions where heavy emphasis is placed upon the quality and range of undergraduate instruction. Two developmental areas are of high priority for the immediate future.

The first of these is completion of a basic data analysis system for small machines. With support provided by the Center for Political Studies the design of this system has been completed and some of the preliminary implementation on the Prime 350 has been carried out. The system is primarily designed for instructional support but also provides basic capabilities for research applications. The elements of the system include recoding and index construction, cross tabulation and basic measures of association, bivariate and multiple regression, and simple analysis of variance. The system is modular in design to allow implementation on microcomputers, although implementation on larger machines, including mainframe equipment, is obviously also fully feasible. The system is designed for maximum ease of use; the beginning user will be able to employ the system with very minimal initial instruction; and an optional system of "prompts" guides the user through the various analytical applications. Because of its modular design, expansion of the system to add additional capabilities will be fully feasible.

The second development area focuses upon the need for other forms of instructional support materials. In the past, the Consortium has devoted considerable and continuing effort, both independently and in collaboration with other organizations, to the development and dissemination of data-based teaching packages. This work can continue but heavier emphasis will be placed upon development of programmed learning materials and computer aided instructional

resources. These materials will be developed primarily in the context of the Consortium training programs. While these materials will also be designed for use at other institutions and will be compatible with diverse equipment from microcomputers through mainframe machines, they will also meet immediate needs of the training programs. In developing these materials, initial emphasis will be placed upon introductory statistics, causal analysis, and linear models, presently core elements of the training programs. In this way, "self-teaching" by students themselves would be facilitated--aided, of course, by appropriate tutorial guidance and assistance--and instructional resources will be freed for application in more advanced areas. Obviously, these materials will be valuable supplements to course offerings at other institutions, and will allow students and others to gain beginning or refresher training through independent study.

Reference and Search Capabilities. The past two or more decades have witnessed rapid proliferation of collections of research data. As yet, however, little in the way of systematic reference control over these materials has been achieved. As a consequence, data collections are underexploited, substantial scholarly energy is invested in frustrating searches for needed data, and it is likely that data collecting efforts are needlessly duplicated. As a step toward correcting this situation the Consortium has begun the process of cataloguing its data holdings in conformity with the rules and standards for machine-readable data files provided by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (second edition).

This work looks toward achieving what amounts to library control over collections of research data and is a necessary and important forward step. It does not, however, provide effective reference control or search capacity where the content of data collections is concerned. Thus a high priority is development of a basic search capability for Consortium and, potentially, other data. It should be stressed that there is no intent to create an information retrieval system, at least as such systems are often conceived. The approach to be followed will be more simple, less costly and, we believe, significantly more practical. A machine-readable file of the full question text and variable descriptions for Consortium data collections will be created using the existing machine-readable codebooks for those collections with each entry coded in terms of such gross categories as data type, nation to which relevant, temporal period, and the like. These selection categories will be employed by users to locate relevant subsets of the total file. A simple program will then carry out a full-text search of the subset seeking matches on user-supplied keywords and phrases, and the full question or variable description text will be retrieved when successful matches are made.

Such an approach is cumbersome and could not be practically used on mainframe equipment. It would be practical, however, using low-cost microcomputers. The projected capability will be of considerable value in facilitating and reducing the cost of the consulting and data identification services which the Consortium staff is increasingly called upon to perform. The question file, however, will be continously updated, and both the file and the search program will be exportable for use at other installations.

Microcomputer Systems. Microcomputers provide a low cost avenue to substantial computational power. The Consortium staff has carried our preliminary work to design a general data handling microcomputer system, dubbed for convenience a "data micro." Access to the microcomputers for which support is requeste would allow further progress in this area. The projected system would link together two or more microcomputers to support archival applications. For these purposes the system would be augmented by equipment to be acquired in the future including a tape cartridge mechanism for transmission of data and a single-platte

non-removable hard disk for intermediate work storage. While this microcomputer system so augmented would be employed for Consortium tasks, the design would also be suitable for implementation at other institutions to support basic data management, research and instructional applications. The basic system would provide significant computational power at costs in the range of $10,000 to $15,000. The augmented system would provide added capacity in a cost range of $20,000 to $25,000. Thus the system would be of value to smaller institutions and for such applications as data laboratories either as a stand alone device or linked to larger equipment.

A potentially revolutionary development that is expected to occur during the next three years is the availability of video disks suitable for use as storage devices for computers. These low-cost read-only devices would be of considerable utility for the Consortium in diseminating very large data files. Attachment of a video disk drive to the "Data Micro" described above would create a powerful facility for managing virtually any of the Consortium archival data collections foreseen for the future including the very largest. Only a very modest investment of Consortium resources will be required to remain abreast of this emerging technology and to capitalize upon its advantages should it become fully practical.

This longer term developmental activity holds important potential advantages for the Consortium. It would provide increased computational capacity, greater system reliability, facilitate low cost expansion of capacity in the future, and capitalize more fully upon advanced technology. It would also allow development and dissemination of capabilities and resources which would be of major value for less affluent institutions and for such applications as data laboratories or departmental installations.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Consortium has begun a major facilities development program on the basis of its own resources. Through "modernization" of its facilities to more fully realize the advantages of advanced computer technology the Consortium will be able to perform more effectively its current services, expand the services which it provides, increase its archival activities to cope with the increased, and increasing, volume of data of social scientific value that is now available, and provide resources and services that will allow social scientists to more fully realize the advantages of low cost mini- and microcomputer technology. An initial investment of Consortium resources in this developmental program has been made. A Prime 300 minicomputer, with associated terminals and related devices, was acquired in 1977 and more recently upgraded to the 350 level. A further investment has been made in the programming required for the implementation of this equipment. Experience to date well demonstrate the practicality of the larger developmental program.

The present proposal requests support for acquisition of the equipment required to capitalize on development work already completed. The projected equipment will allow the Consortium to fully automate its current work, with attendant major cost reductions and improvement of services; provide increased system reliability for production purposes; and also provide modest reserve computational power for the future. A relatively modest capital investment in equipment acquisition will yield immediate benefits for the Consortium and for the community of social scientists which it serves. The equipment to be acquired, moreover, will provide a basis for longer-term developmental work which will further expand the resources and services which the Consortium provides. This capital investment, in short, will place the Consortium on a more reliably self-sustaining basis while at the same time expanding its resources and services.

The present proposal requests support only for the direct costs of equipment acquisition. No support for programming or other developmental work is requested. All costs for maintenance of the projected equipment will be borne by the Consortium.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

REPORT ON 1978 SUMMER PROGRAM

The sixteenth annual ICPSR Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 26 through August 19. The Program was attended by a total of 257 participants; of these, 179 came from ICPSR member institutions, 50 were University of Michigan participants, and 28 participants from non-ICPSR member institutions attended the Program on an individual basis. As in previous years, about one-fourth of the participants were post-doctoral visiting scholars; a few were non-academic researchers or advanced undergraduates, the remainder were graduate students. The Summer Program instructional staff numbered 27 individuals, about two-thirds of whom held academic appointments either at the University of Michigan (6) or elsewhere (12).

Participants' home institutions, thanks to the efforts of Official Representatives, again played a significant role in securing financial support for individuals to attend the Summer Program -- through direct grants, tuition subsidies, extension of department fellowships, foundation grants, etc. While we do not have exact data on these local funding efforts, there is little doubt that their total volume exceeds the amount of approximately $23,000 from ICPSR operating funds made available to supplement local participant support, primarily in the form of travel subsides. In addition, stipends were available to support particpants in special workshops ($20,000 for LEAA and $10,000 for (AoA). Finally, the University of Michigan Office of Opportunity Programs again provided close to $15,000 in support for minority particpants (restricted to local graduate students, however); efforts are continuing to seek support for Summer Program participants from minority groups on a more general basis in the future. Overall Program funding continues to be split about evenly between the University of Michigan and the Consortium (c. $100,000 each).

As in previous years, the Program consisted of two successive sessions of four weeks each, and participants had the option of attending either one session or both. During each session, participants had the opportunity to select one seminar module for intensive study and analysis experience, and to attend additional lectures and workshops for overviews of other topics or in pursuit of special interests. While the main structure of the Summr Program continues to represent a sequential, cumulative curriculum, modularized into overlapping segments with multiple entry points (depending on individual participants' technical preparation), the core Program was complemented by a variety of self-contained modules of either two or four weeks duration, designed to address a changing mix of substantive and technical topics of current interest in any given year (an overview of the 1978 Summer Program is shown in Appendix A).

The overall structure of the Program has remained essentially unchanged from the previous year, following a long-term pattern of increasing diversification and gradual shifts in emphasis. Thus, the introductory component of the Program is organized as a single Data Workshop, offered during the first session of the Program and designed as an introduction to research design and basic statistics. Similarly, the special seminar in Quantitative Methods of Historical Analysis is structured as an intensive four-week component, consisting of a sequence of two two-week modules. Modules designed to provide coverage of the general linear model continue to occupy a central place both in the structure of the Program and in the individual training needs of participants, either at the more advanced level of the Least Squares modules, or at the level of the basic Elementary Regression Analysis module, both of which were offered in parallel during both sessions of the Program). In addition, two-week modules on special topics in the area of linear estimation (Multivariate Nominal Data Analysis, and Model Specification and Multi-level Analysis, respectively) were offered during the second session. As in previous years, separate

modules were devoted to various analytic techniques which in turn presuppose familiarity with the general linear model (Time Series Analysis and Dynamic Modeling, Simultaneous Equation Methods and Causal Modeling, or Factor Analysis and Multi-dimensional Scaling); most of these were repeated during both sessions of the Program.

The sequential curriculum structure of the Program was counterbalanced by an additional set of two-week and four-week seminars and workshops (mainly during the second session), each dealing with selected topics of current interest. These included the special modules on Computer Simulation and Exploratory Data Analysis repeated from previous years, as well as special workshops on Measuring Media Use and Impact, Linkages between Politics and Macro-Economics, Quantitative Analysis of Criminal Justice Problems (LEAA), and Empirical Issues in Research on Aging (AoA). Other special workshops which enjoyed the interest of various participants dealt with Data Graphics, Complex Data Base Management, and the development and use of computer-based learning packages in the study Time Budgets and Social Mobility, respectively. (A summary of special workshops offered in 1978 is given in Appendix B). Finally, some participants with special interest in survey methodology took advantage of the opportunity to attend courses in the SRC Summer Institute in Survey Research which runs concurrently with the ICPSR Summer Program.

The opportunity to become familiar with ongoing research concerns and applications of quantitative methods in different domains of social science seems to represent an added source of interest in the Summer Program welcomed by many participants. At the same time the core curriculum of the Summer Program continues to be utilized by participants and member institutions in several ways, ranging from introductory training to a substitute for, or complement and extension of, local curricula.

Participation in the Program has increased somewhat during the last few years, due to the inclusion of special workshops. This is reflected both in overall attendance figures over the last few years (211, 226, 257), and in the number of participants from non-University of Michigan member schools (136, 138, 179). There has also been a trend toward greater diversity of disciplinary backgrounds among particpants; in particular, the proportion of participants who were <u>not</u> political scientists has exceeded 50% for the last three years, documenting the broadening interest in Consortium services and activities as an inter-disciplinary resource for social scientists.

SUMMER PROGRAM ATTENDANCE

Year	Credit	Auditor	Visiting Scholar	Total
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
1976	72	98	41	211
1977	71	99	56	226
1978	76	114	67	257

Appendix A

ICPSR 1978 SUMMER PROGRAM

Time	First Session (6/27 - 7/22)
	LECTURES
9-10	Elementary Mathematics (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan)
9-10	Mathematics for Social Scientists (Gregory Markus, University of Michigan)
10-11	Dimensional Analysis (George Rabinowitz, University of North Carolina)
11-12	Dynamic Analysis (Philip Converse, University of Michigan)
	SEMINARS
9-12 & 1-3	Seminar in Quantitative Historical Analysis (William Flanigan, University of Minnesota; Jerome Clubb, University of Michigan, Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan)
1-4	Data Workshop in Quantitative Methods of Social Research (William Buchanan, Washington & Lee University)
1-3	Elementary Regression Analysis (Michael Berbaum, University of Michigan)
1-3	Least Squares (Ethel Klein, University of Michigan; Youssef Cohen, University of Michigan)
1-3	Causal Analysis (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan)
1-3	Dimensional Analysis (George Rabinowitz, University of North Carolina)
1-3	Time Series Analysis (Gregory Markus, University of Michigan)
	WORKSHOPS
9-12	Measuring Media Use and Media Impact (Stephen Chaffee, University of Wisconsin)
9-12 & 1-5	*Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field (ICPSR Staff)

*June 26 - July 7 only

ICPSR 1978 SUMMER PROGRAM

Time	Second Session (7/24 - 8/19)
	LECTURES
9-10	Formal Political Theory (Robert Hoyer, Yale Univeristy)
10-11	Topics in Data Analysis (Larry Mayer, Princeton University)
11-12	Causal Modeling (Robert Hoyer, Yale University)
	SEMINARS
1-3	Elementary Regression Analysis (Margaret Pittman, University of Michigan)
1-3	Least Squares (Youssef Cohen, Univeristy of Michigan)
1-3	**Multi-Level Analysis (Leigh Burstein, University of California, Los Angeles)
3-5	xxDiscrete Multivariate Analysis (Robert Hoyer, Yale University)
1-3	Causal Analysis (Ajaj Jarrouge, University of Michigan)
1-3	Dimensional Analysis (Anthony Coxon, University College, Wales)
3-5	**Factor Analysis (Sally Friedman, University of Michigan)
1-3	Time Series Analysis (Martin Zechman, University of North Carolina)
	WORKSHOPS
3-5	Exploratory Data Analysis(Larry Mayer, Princeton University)
3-5	Computer Simulation (Steve Coombs, et al., University of Michigan)
9-12 & 1-3	Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Problems (Colin Loftin, University of Michigan; Stuart Nagel, University of Illinois-UC; Alan Blumstein, Carnegie-Mellon)
3-5	**Time Budgets (Andrew Harvey, Dalhousie University)
3-5	**Social Mobility (Thomas Herz, University of Siegen, Germany)
3-5	xxPolitics and Macroeconomics (Edward Tufte, Yale University)
7-9	xxData Graphics (Edward Tufte, Yale University; Fred Bookstein, University of Michigan)
9-12 & 1-5	xxEmpirical Research Issues in Aging (William Buchanan, Washington and Lee University)
9-12 & 1-5	ooDatabase Management for Complex Social and Historical Data (John McCarthy, University of California, Berkeley, Gregory Marks, University of Michigan)

**July 24 - August 5 only xxAugust 7 - August 19 only ooJuly 24 - July 28

Appendix B

SUMMER PROGRAM SPECIAL WORKSHOPS

MEASURING MEDIA USE AND MEDIA IMPACT - June 26-July 22

Stephen H. Chaffee, University of Wisconsin

The seminar will be organized around a set of commonly accepted theoretical models of audience behavior, a critical examination of audience measurement approaches, the development of a variety of research designs, and analysis strategies appropriate to differing data sets. Emphasis will be on integrating research design and measurement so that results will be theoretically coherent and useable for a variety of academic, policy and management decisions. In addition a number of data sets, representing common approaches to audience studies, will be available for on-line analysis. Students will be expected to take part in small working groups that will simulate a particular perspective. Each perspective will entail asking different questions, invoke different audience models, and develop different measurement and research designs. Analysis of the data sets will be tied to this work group approach.

The seminar assumes some familiarity with common data gathering methods in the social sciences and with the use of surveys and experiments. Understanding of basic inferential and descriptive statistics is assumed. Sessions will also be devoted to using the Michigan Terminal Computer System, the analysis programs that are available, as well as reviews of relevant topics in statistics and measurement.

TIME BUDGETS - July 24-August 5

Andrew Harvey, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

The objective of this workshop is to help the pariticipants develop an understanding of (1) the nature and value of time budget research, (2) the special problems encountered in analyzing time budget data, and (3) experience in cross-national comparative time budget analysis. The course will be based on Cross-National Time Budget Analysis: A Workbook, prepared for the International Social Science Council and edited by Andrew S. Harvey of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. The workbook, with accompanying data sets on Halifax, Canada; Jackson, Michigan, Gyor, Hungary; and a six French city sample, the latter three all part of the Multi-national Time Budget Project reported in A. Szalai, The Use of Time (The Hague: Mouton Publishers, 1972), provides an introduction to and discussion of various problems and techniques of time budget analysis along with assigned illustrative exercises and practical problems to be completed on computer.

SOCIAL MOBILITY - July 24-August 5

Thomas A. Herz, University of Siegen, Germany

The workshop will be based on a Work Book (WB). The WB has been written by Thomas A. Herz, University of Siegen, Germany, Donald J. Treiman, University of California at Los Angeles, and Maria Wieken-Mayser, University of Cologne, Germany. The WB is to be used for data based graduate courses on occupational mobility. It contains an introduction to the problem area, chapters on different approaches to the study of comparative occupational mobility, a description of techniques used in analyzing occupational mobility, and a set of exercises for the reader to solve. Surveys of occupational mobility from five

countries - United States, Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Austria - comprising between 1200 and 2000 respondents per country will be available.

The course will be taught by Thomas A. Herz. Participants will meet each morning with the lecturer to discuss problems of analysis, techniques, interpretation of results, and other topics of interest. The remainder of the day will be devoted to preparation of a set of exercises devoted to computer analysis and interpretation of data from the five countries.

DATA GRAPHICS - August 7-August 19

Edward R. Tufte, Yale University
Fred Bookstein, University of Michigan

This workshop will cover the visual display of quantitative information, with examples to illustrate principles of good graphics (and tables), including statistical and esthetic considerations. Conventional methods for analysis of complex data sets are numeric rather than diagrammatic, and are driven by the formalism of hypothesis testing rather than data exploration. There is an alternative to be had from the general lore of graphical presentation. From a well-designed diagram there can "leap to the eye" contrasts, concordant sequences, and edges between homogeneous regions which all express hypotheses that can be explored more formally at leisure. Diagrams can explicitly show interdependencies among three or four variables or more. This workshop will concentrate upon techniques for structured scatters, and demonstrate five basic graphical functions which add information to a page: multiple coordinate systems, dimensions as tags, the illusion of a third dimension, superimposition of similar forms, and curves as data. These will be exemplified using response surfaces, various gridding systems, and new-style cumulative frequency diagrams.

POLITICS AND MACROECONOMICS - August 7-August 19

Edward R. Tufte, Yale University

This seminar examines the relationship between political life and national economic performance in capitalist democracies, particularly the United States. Participants will study how politicians, voters, interest groups, political parties, and economists influence or fail to influence national economic performance and policy. Emphasis is on substance, not methodology. Prior knowledge of multiple regression is helpful.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS

Instructor: Colin Loftin

The workshop, which was designed to provide an intensive introduction to the quantitative study of crime and crime control, was held in Ann Arbor as part of the second session of the ICPSR Summer Program. The two objectives of the course were to locate important research issues and to provide technical information on the design and execution of research using data like those in the National Criminal Justice Data Archive. Because of the diversity and complexity of the material in the archive, specialists in particular types of research issues were invited to teach different parts of the workshop. The day-to-day operation of the seminar consisted of two types of sessions: (1) a morning lecture presented by a specialist on a particular research issue that was intended to describe the state-of-the-art on a topic and to define important research issues; and (2) afternoon workshops that allowed students and instructors to work with the archive data. A list of the topics covered in the workshop is attached.

One measure of the success of the course is the fact that it attracted a large number of faculty members, as well as graduate students, from a wide range of social science disciplines. Two-thirds of the twenty-two student participants were faculty members and the disciplines represented included history, urban planning, public administration, criminal justice, political science, geography, and sociology.

Since a judgment of the success of the workshop depends on the extent to which the students in fact use the archive and information provided in the course, it is difficult to make a definite judgement at this time. There are three indicators, which suggest that the students will be active users of the skills and the data that were provided in the workshop. First, there was unanimous enthusiasm about the workshop among participants at the end of the course. Second, all of the students became involved in research projects during the workshop and there were several excellent studies carried to near completion by the end of the course. Third, most of the students have requested data from the archive and have taken initial steps toward using it.

The general format and procedures followed proved to be practical and stimulating. The depth of coverage on many complex datasets could not have been provided by a single instructor. The students were exposed to different perspectives and to some of the most creative work that is currently being done in in the field.

COURSE OUTLINE

Historical Studies of Crime and Crime Control
The Deterrent Effects of Criminal Justice Sanctions
Relating Optimization Methods to Criminal Justice Problems
Field Studies of the Criminal Justice System
Studies of Police Work
Self-Report Studies of Crime and Delinquency
Reliability and Validity of Self-Report Methods
Introduction to the National Crime Survey: Problems and Prospects
Substantive Issues Using the NCS Data Base
The Use of Demographic Methods and Data in Criminal Justice Research
Structural Equation Models of Crime and Crime Control: Employment and Expenditure Data
Victimization Surveys: Response Effects, Recall and Telescoping
Multiple Victims: Conceptual and Analytical Problems

WORKSHOP ON DATA PROCESSING AND DATA MANAGEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD

Instructor: Michael Traugott

This workshop was designed to cover a broad range of topics associated with data processing and data management with particular application to the criminal justice field. The class met twice a day, with the morning sessions devoted to regular classroom coverage of basic concepts of data processing and analysis, and the afternoon sessions devoted to actual computer applications. The computer-based exercises were based upon data resources currently under development as part of a project supported by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop a national criminal justice data archive.

COURSE OUTLINE

Computational Systems and Software Packages
Introduction to the Michigan Terminal System
Principles of Research Design
Introduction to MIDAS and OSIRIS
Data Collection
The National Crime Survey
Data Preparation and Management
Elementary Data Analysis
The Logic of Relationships Between Variables
Managing a Local Archival Facility

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ISSUES IN AGING

Instructor: William Buchanan

As part of its eight-week Summer Program, the ICPSR sponsored a two-week Seminar on Empirical Research Issues in Aging. The participants were graduate students and faculty with some prior training in a gerontology-related field. The seminar was conducted by Professor William Buchanan of Washington and Lee University. Professor Buchanan was selected because of his experience in teaching research design and analysis and the expectation that he would be able to organize and conduct the data analysis sessions in response to different levels of prior experience among the participants. A total of twenty-six participants attended the seminar sessions, including three resident post-doctoral fellows supported by the National Institute of Aging. Twenty-two participants received stipends from project funds available for that purpose totalling $10,000. The seminar was organized around morning lecture presentations by a variety of social scientists from the University of Michigan and the Social Security Administration who are conducting aging-related research, while the afternoon sessions were devoted to the design and implementation of research projects involving data resources which were available from the archive.

The course evaluations which the participants completed indicated high levels of satisfaction with the lecture presentations and format of the seminar. Although there was general satisfaction with the opportunity to analyze archival datasets, the participants felt that two weeks was too short a period for this task. The most frequently offered solution to this problem was to lengthen the course to four weeks to allow more time for more extended analysis of data. The participants also suggested the distribution of materials in advance, particularly codebooks and reading lists associated with the data to be used in conjunction with the seminar.

COURSE OUTLINE

Early Retirement as an Example of the Age-Period-Cohort Parodox
Social Support throughout the Life Course
Old Age, Human Values, and Social Policies
Historical Approaches to the Study of Aging
The Quality of Life through the Life Cycle
Health, Disease and Aging
Retirement History Studies: Research on Employment Patterns, Income Change, and Replacement Rates of Married Couples
Retirement History Studies: Early Retirement

SEMINAR ON DATABASE MANAGEMENT FOR COMPLEX SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

Instructors: Greg Marks and John McCarthy

The objective of the course was to bring together people who were involved with the larger and more complex social science data collections, to examine their experiences with data management. There was special interest in learning how these people handled the many computing problems such data present, what software was in use, what commonalities existed in the problems and solutions, and what new approaches might offer in the future. For the Consortium, there was of course the particular relevance of better understanding how to process and redisseminate such data collections as the National Election Studies, the National Crime Surveys, the Parnes data, or (looking ahead) the 1980 U.S. Census.

Several things stand out as conclusions from the seminar. Most of the data base management software being offered commercially is not very good for the social science applications reviewed, certainly not in proportion to costs for acquisition and use. Virtually none of that software interfaces easily to any statistical software. Participants found that whatever software they were using required a great deal of skill and work to use. The software is not magic, it does not make complicated things easy to do: it simply moves the work into the realm of the feasible. Thus one related conclusion was that users need to be cautious and make certain that they really need to use data base technology, before taking the big step of investing in it. On the other hand there were a number of research projects noted that would be all but impossible without contemporary data base management software to organize the data and reduce storage space. Unfortunately most of these research projects seem to be using relatively unique software, so sharing of these data will require much additional effort. The course also investigated the relationship between information retrieval systems and the data base systems, and found that the distinctions are becoming increasingly blurred, with future systems combining features of both being likely.

The participants were quite impressed with ICPSR local computing resources, including both the wide array of software capabilities and the relatively low cost of computing. The OSIRIS data structures software drew particular attention, since it was demonstrated manipulating a very large data base at quite low cost. The current work on this software is funded by LEAA, so the National Crime Survey data was of course the example. The positive reactions in the seminar reinforce the belief that this software is a major advance for the social science user with very large, hierarchical data files, and will be a major asset for the Consortium as the need to redisseminate such data grows.

ICPSR SEMINAR ON COMPLEX SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

Themes: Types of files and data models; rectangular, hierarchical, network, relational

Data Management Components: file creation; error and consistency checking; updating and modification; data selection, filtering and retrieval; variable creation and transformation; report generation; statistical analysis

DBMS Features: definition of cross file linkages for complex data structures; separation of overall logical structure and data definition (schema) from individual users' application structures and format (sub-schema), as well as from actual physical storage structure and specific encoding of data; security protection, passwords, encryption; semi-automatic back-up and recovery procedures; provisions for concurrent use by many users; need for database administrator

Interfaces: Interchange files and data dictionaries

(COMPLEX SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
Course Outline - Continued)

Complex File Structures, Data Models, and Social Science Software
Existing Statistical Packages (SPSS, SAS, OSIRIS, PSTAT, PICKLE, etc) for Data Management
Packaged Software for Data Management and Retrieval
The OSIRIS Hierarchical File Capability and Comparisions with the PRIME CODASYL Database Management System
Complex Data Management in a Clinical Research Environment
File and Record Management Systems for Very Large Databases
Data Management Software for the SEEDIS Project (Social, Economic, Environmental, and Demographic Information System) at the Lawrence Berkeley Labortory
Census Data Management at Princeton
SAS, SPSS, and DUALABS Software for Census Data
Public Use Samples for the 1940 and 1950 Censuses
Comparison of Database Management Systems and User-Written Alternatives
Special Problems of Panel Data
NORC's National Longitudinal Studies
The ISR Economic Behavior Project
RAND's Master Interchange Tape Generating System for the National Health Insurance Study
From SPSS to System 2000 for a Historical Database
SIR--an SPSS-Related Database System
Comparisons of System 2000 and SIR for a Criminal Justice Database
Historical Data, Use-Specific Software, and Personalized Database
The Philddelphia Social History Project
Databases for Economic History
Databases for Legislative and Electoral History
Personalized Databases Using RIQS
A Reveiw of TAXIR and SPIRES
Using MUMPS for Mental Health Research
The Micro Database System
Standard Interchange Formats for Data and Data Definition
Current Efforts Towards a Standard Interchange Format
Data Translation Between Database Management Systems
New Hardware and Conceptual Developments that May Affect the Future

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Computer software and technical assistance for the ICPSR is provided by the Computer Support Group of the Center for Political Studies. These supporting activities serve the internal needs of the ICPSR servicing and archival staff as well as the external needs of the ICPSR membership. A significant amount of relevant software development takes place outside of the ICPSR context, in other realms of the Center and the Institute for Social Research. We strive to ensure that these other projects bear in mind the interest of the ICPSR membership so that further benefits are derived at minimal cost.

Upgrade of ICPSR Minicomputer

The acquisition of a Prime 300 minicomputer and the initial software developments for that system were reviewed in last year's ICPSR Annual Report . Usage of that system grew very rapidly, proving the great value of the system and showing the potential for even greater gains in staff efficiency if more computing resources were available. As a result, two paths toward upgrading were pursued beginning of January of this year. The first path was an immediate, moderate upgrade of the system to a Prime 350, taking advantage of a special offer made by Prime. This was completed in April. The 350 is essentially 50 percent faster than the 300 it replaces. The new configuration has 224 K (16-bit) words of memory and runs a substantially improved operating system known as PRIMOS IV. In addition to the performance gains, the 350 is one of a new generation of Prime machines, which means that the software will be actively improved for a number of years to come. Finally, it provides an important degree of compatibility with our longer-range plans.

Elsewhere in this Annual Report may be found a proposal to the National Science Foundation for hardware acquisition to meet the longer-term needs of the ICPSR. This is the second path being followed, proposing a minicomputer which is several times more powerful than the current one, plus microprocessor-based programmable terminals and several large microcomputer configurations. A final determination of the best equipment will be done if funding is received, through competitive benchmarks and bidding. However the leading candidate as the minicomputer selection is a Prime 750, which is somewhat better than four times faster than the 350. The 350 would be retained and the two systems tied together via a 1 million character per second link that would allow users to see the two systems almost as one. Many additional details may be found in the text of the proposal, including a review of the major archival uses of the current and planned minicomputers.

Low-cost Microcomputers

Late in the year a Terak microcomputer was acquired with a grant from the National Science Foundation, for which the proposal may be found in last year's Annual Report. The Terak is based on DEC's LSI-11 central processor. It has 65K bytes of main memory, plus two 8" floppy disks. The software on the system includes DEC's RT-11 operating system with FORTRAN and BASIC, plus UCSD PASCAL. This system is linked to the Prime minicomputer for access to large files and hardcopy output. Work was begun late in the year on elementary statistical software for the system based on UCSD PASCAL, and in verifying the compatibility of software on the Prime when used with RT-11 and FORTRAN.

At the very end of the year, with partial support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, an Apple II microcomputer was obtained. This system has 48K bytes of memory, dual disks, and the UCSD PASCAL language system in addition to Integer BASIC and Applesoft BASIC. This system is being used as an intelligent terminal to the Prime and the Michigan Terminal System. It will act as a base for testing the PASCAL-based software that is being produced on the Terak. Another possibility to be examined is the use of the Apple as a low-cost simulator of a Tektronix graphics terminal. Finally, a number of the commercial software products that may be of interest to social scientists are being acquired and evaluated.

The overall objectives with these two microcomputers include evaluating the viability of such systems in real use situations, assessing currently available software, developing new software of interest to social scientists, and exploring the provision of subsets of ICPSR data in forms suitable to these systems.

National Computer Networking

ICPSR members may obtain access to the University of Michigan Computing Center via the GTE Telenet national network, which currently serves over 200 cities in the U.S. and more than 24 foreign countries. In the next year another 150 cities will be added to the network. This service has been in operation for almost two years, with its usefulness and reliability amply demonstrated. The network service adds only $5.50 per hour to the cost of MTS, regardless of distance within the U.S., and about $30 per hour abroad. Memos describing the service and procedures for obtaining an account are available upon request.

Graphics Displays

One of the software developments supported by the Center for Political Studies that is also relevant for ICPSR is a series of graphics software capabilities for generating and editing such displays as histograms, bar charts, scatterplots, and other, less-common presentation formats. This software is available now via network access to the Michigan computing system, and will be available for large IBM systems within the next year.

OSIRIS

One of the computing resources made available to the ICPSR membership is the OSIRIS software package which contains facilities for data preparation, reorganization, cleaning, documentation, logical and arithmetic transformations, frequency distributions, correlation and regresssion analysis, analysis of variance and multivariate analysis. This package was primarily developed by projects within the Institute for Social Research. OSIRIS has been supplied to over 300 computer installations around the world. A list of the OSIRIS III sites may be found at the conclusion of this report.

OSIRIS III has been distributed by the Institute for Social Research. Its distribution has been coordinated and staffed by the Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center Computer Support Groups. The distrubution 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.

Currently, there are two versions of OSIRIS available. The earlier version, OSIRIS III, release 2, works on the computing systems of several vendors and contains a substantial variety of programs. The newer version, OSIRIS IV, was developed by the Survey Research Center within the Institute. It has revised and expanded capabilities, including important advances for handling hierarchically complex data collections, but as yet it is not a complete replacement for all the capabilities of OSIRIS III. The ICPSR has contributed to the development of OSIRIS IV only in the design and implementation of hierarchical data file handling capabilities.

OSIRIS Conversions

The OSIRIS III package, as distributed by the Institute, runs only on IBM/360 or 370 compatible computers. However, over the years an attempt has been made to encourage and coordinate non-IBM OSIRIS conversions. This has resulted in versions of OSIRIS which run on the following computing systems: CDC Cyber 70, UNIVAC 1100, SIEMENS, DEC-10. A Burroughs conversion is currently in progress. More information about these versions is available on request.

OSIRIS IV runs only on IBM/360 or 370 compatible computers.

Hierarchical Data Handling

The Computer Support Group of the Center for Political Studies has made a major commitment to the development of a new tool for analyzing logically complex data collections, called "OHDS" (OSIRIS Hierarchical Data Structures). Such data collections, which often have a large number of variables and cases, also have an additional dimension which causes difficulties when using conventional systems. This dimension may be a variation of the data over time, or it may be that the collection is not really a single dataset but several that are to be processed together for full analysis. OHDS lets the user define the logical relationship existing between the various data elements and builds a hierarchical dataset reflecting this relationship.

The integration of OHDS into OSIRIS IV allows full access to all of general OSIRIS features of filtering, recoding, and command processing as well as the full range of the OSIRIS IV analytic capabilities and facilities for updating, subsetting, and analyzing the hierarchical dataset.

OSIRIS III DISTRIBUTION SITES

N	Academy of Finland Helsinki
S	Addiction Research Foundation
N	Aetna Life Insurance
S	Agency for International Development
N	Aid Association for Lutherans
N	Alabama, U. of
I	Alberta, U of Canada
S	Aldens Incorporated
N	Allied Breweries Ltd.
N	American Management Systems, Inc.
S	American Telephone & Telegraph
C	Amsterdam, University of
S	Anglo American Corp., South Africa
C	Arizona, University of
U	Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut, Freiburg Germany
N	Associates Financial Services Company Inc.
N	Atlantic Richfield Co.
S	Atelier Parisien D'Urbanism, Paris
N	Augsburg U. Germany
N	Australian Council for Education
N	Australian Sales Research
N	Automobile Club of America
I	Ball State University
N	Baltimore Computer Utilities
S	Bar-Ilan University
C	Battelle Memorial Institute
C	Bell Canada
I	Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences
C	Bell Canada
S	Bell Telephone Laboratories
N	Bendix Corporation
N	Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
N	Boeing Computer Services Inc.
N	Boston College
I	Bowling Green State University
N	Brigham Young University
I	British Columbia, U. of
N	Bureau of the Census
S	Bureau of Labor Statisitcs
S	Burke Marketing
I	California Institute of Technology
I	California, U. of Berkeley
I	California, U. of Davis
I	California, U. of Los Angeles
I	California, U. of Santa Barbara
N	Canada Systems Group
I	Carleton University
N	CBS
N	Center for Sociological Research
S	Central Bureau of Statistics
N	Central Intelligence Agency
U	Central Michigan University
N	Central Pension Security
N	Centre d'Etudes Sociologique, Paris

S	Centro Latin American Demog.
N	Chamber of Mines, South Africa
N	Chemical Bank
N	CHI Corporation
I	Cincinnati, U. of
N	Clemson University
I	Cleveland State University
N	CNA Insurance
N	Colorada U. of
N	Colsistemas SA
I	Columbia University
N	Comptroller-Currency Ofc. of the
N	Computer Sciences Corp.
S	Computer Systems Ltd.
I	Connecticut, U. of
N	Conservative Research Dept, England
I	Cornell University
N	Corning Glass Works
I	CUNY (Hunter)
I	CUNY
N	DAFA
N	Danish National Institute
N	Dart Industries Inc.
C	Datatab, Inc
S	Dayton, U. of
N	DC Applications IBM, Japan
S	Decision Services
N	Defense Supply Services
U	Departement de Science Politique
N	Direccion Del Empleo, Peru
N	Doubleday and Co., Inc.
N	Drug Enforcement Administration, The
N	Durham County Council
I	Dutch National-U.Reken Centrum
N	E.I. Dupont de Nemours
I	East Texas State University
S	Ecole de Commerce
N	Ecole Polytechnique
I	Edinburgh, U. of, England
N	Emory University
N	Evansville, U. of
N	Exxon Corporation
N	Exxon MCS
N	Finnish State Computer Centre
C	First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc.
N	First Computer Services
S	Florida A&M University
N	Florida Dept. of Transportation
I	Florida, U. of
N	Foundation Bergonie, France
C	Freie Universitat Berlin
S	Frieburg
N	G.I.E.
S	General Electric Co.
I	George Washington University
I	Georgia State U.
I	Georgia U. of
N	Goodyear Tire Co.

N	Goteborgs Stads Servicekontor, Sweden
I	Gothenburg University, Sweden
N	Grenoble University, France
N	Grumman Data Systems Corp.
N	Hakuhoda Inc. Japan
N	Hallmark Cards
I	Hamburg University
I	Harvard Business School
N	Health Services Administration
I	Heidelburg University, Germany
N	Helsinki City Data Centre
N	Hendrix College
N	Heylen Research Center
N	Hitachi Ltd.
N	Holkenortsentralen, Bergen, Norway
N	Hospital Refferral Project-City of N.Y
S	Human Science Research
N	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged
S	IBM Corporation, White Plains, N.Y.
N	IBM Corporation, Yorktown, N.Y.
S	ICI U.S. Inc.
N	Idaho, U. of
N	IGP Administrators, Inc.
I	Illinois, U. of Chicago Circle
I	Illinois, U. of Urbana
N	Industrial Services Techniques Inc.
N	Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna
N	Instituto National de Estadistica, Spain
I	Istituto Superiore Di Sociologia, Milano
N	Instituto Univ. de Pesquisas, Brazil
I	Iowa, U. of
N	John Player & Sons
I	Johns Hopkins University
N	Johnson and Johnson
N	Kaiser Foundation
N	Kansas City Mo. Police Department
I	Kansas State University
N	Kashiwagi Research Corporation
S	Kent State University
I	Kentucky, U. of
N	Kodak
I	Koln, U. of, Germany
N	Los Angeles County Assessor
I	LaTrobe University
S	Laurentide Financial Corporation
N	Laval, U. of, Quebec
I	Leiden, U. of
N	Leuven, U. of, Belgium
N	Levi Strauss & Co.
S	Levi Strauss, Europe
I	Liege U. of
N	London School of Economics
I	Louisiana State University
I	Loyola University, Chicago
N	Lundsten, Lorman
S	Management Decisions
I	Manitoba, University of, Canada
I	Mannheim, U. of Germany

I	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
S	Massachusetts, University of
N	Mathematica Policy Research Unit
S	McDonnel Douglas
N	Mellon Bank, N.A.
N	Meredith Corporation
S	Middle East Technical U.
I	Missouri, U. of St. Louis
N	Mitre Corporation
S	Montgomery Co. Schools
S	Montgomery Wards
C	Montreal, Universite de
N	Nationwide Mutual Insurance
N	National Center for Health Statistics
N	National Education Association
U	Naval Electric Lab
N	Naval Personnel R&D Center
N	Naval Postgraduate School
I	Nebraska, U. of Lincoln
N	New Brunswick, U. of
I	New Hampshire, U. of
I	New Mexico, U. of
I	New York University
C	New South Wales, University of
N	Newcastle, U. of, England
S	Nomora Research Center
S	Norsk Gallup Institut
I	North Carolina, U. of
N	North Central Texas Council of Government
I	North Texas State University
N	Northern Colorado, U. of
I	Northern Illinois University
I	Notre Dame, U. of
N	O.K. Bazaars (1929) Limited, Africa
N	Oakland Schools
I	Ohio State University
N	Ohio, State of
N	Oklahoma State University
I	Oklahoma, U. of
C	Padova, Universita di, Italia
N	Pan American Health Organ.
N	Parklawn Computer Center
I	Pennsylvania State University
I	Pittsburgh, U. of
N	Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
N	Population Council, Colombia
N	Prime Ministers Dept, Malaysia
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	Rapidata, Inc.
N	Raziskivaine Center, Yugoslavia
S	Readers Digest Association
N	RENFE, Spain

N	Research Policy Programme, Lund University
N	Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation
N	RHRZ, BONN, West Germany
I	Rice University
N	R.J. Reynolds Tobacco
N	R.L. Polk & Co.
I	Rochester University
N	Rodale PRess, Inc.
N	Rhone-Poulence Ind, France
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
U	Socialforskningsinstituttet
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
I	Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale
N	St. Patricks's College, U. of Dublin
N	Standard Oil of Indiana
N	Stanford Research Institute
N	State Institute of Hygiene, Poland
N	Stockholm Data Center
I	SUNY at Binghamton
N	Systems Dimensions Ltd.
C	Technology Service Corporation
I	Technische Universitatat Berlin
I	Tennessee, U. of
N	TEOR
S	Texaco Inc.
I	Texas, U of, Med Branch
N	The Urban Institute
C	The Trustees of the California State University and Colleges
S	Travenol Labs Inc.
I	Texas A & M
I	Texas, U. of Austin
N	TIETOTEHDAS OY
N	U.S. Information Agency
S	U.S. Dept. of the Interior Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
N	Unemployment Insurance Commission
N	UNESCO, France
N	UNESCO, India
N	UNESCO, Senegal
N	UNESCO, Ukrainian
I	UNI-COLL Corporation
N	United Airlines
N	Urban Institute, The
N	Utah State Systems Planning
N	Vaitionrautatiet, Tietokonetonetoimisto, Finland

S	Valley Forge Associates
N	Venezuela Family Planning
N	Victoria Department of Agriculture
N	Vienna Grad School
N	Virginia Commonwealth University
I	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
C	Virginia, U of
N	Volvo Data, Sweden
N	Warshawsky and Co.
I	Washington State University
I	Washington University, St. Louis
I	Waterloo U. of
I	Wayne State University
S	Westat Inc.
I	Western Kentucky University
I	Western Michigan University
I	Windsor, U. of, Canada
U	Wirtschafts-Und Sozialwissen
N	Wisconsin Dept. of Industry Labor & Human Relations
N	Witwatersrand, U of.
N	Wright State University
N	Xavier U. of Louisiana
I	Yale University
I	York University, Canada
N	Youth Research Center
I	Zentralarchliv
N	ZOWAR, Poland
N	ZUMA, Germany
I	Zurich University

SUMMARY

I-ICPSR MEMBERS with OSIRIS III	85
N-NON-ICPSR MEMBERS with OSIRIS III:	
Academic	29
Non-profit, government	62
Commercial	74
S-NON-ICPSR MEMBERS with a subset of OSIRIS III	43
TOTAL	293
C - CDC-OSIRIS	14
U - UNIVAC-OSIRIS	6
TOTAL	313

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

List as of 9/79

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

1977-1979
Charles McCall, California State College, Bakersfield, Chair
Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington
Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University
Richard Hamilton, McGill University
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Patrick J. McGowan, Arizona State University
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University
John D. Sprague, Washington University

1975-1977
W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota, Chair
Hubert M. 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 J. McGowan, University of Southern California
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Norman Nie, University of Chicago
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University

974-1975
Betty Nesvold, California State College, 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

)73-1974
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 Nesvold, California State College, San Diego
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University

72-1973
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 Nesvold, California State College, San Diego

1971-1972
Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
John Grumm, Wesleyan University
Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
James Rosenau, Ohio State University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1970-1971
Donald Matthews, 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, Ohio State University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1969-1970
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 (completing 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, University of Michigan

1968-1969
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

1967-1968
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

1966-1967	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
1965-1966	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
1964-1965	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
1963-1964	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
962-1963	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 1978-1979
INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATES

Institution	Official Representative
University of Akron	Professor Jesse Marquette
University of Alberta	Professor Gerard Grobben
Allegheny College	Professor Wayne Merrick
American University	Professor Llewellyn Howell
Arizona State University	Professor George Watson
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest:	
Carleton College	Professor Daniel Sullivan
Colorado College	Professor Robert Loevy
Denison University	Professor William Bishop
Grinnell College	Professor Walter Stone
Knox College	Professor Robert Seibert
Lake Forest College	Professor Arlene Eskilson
Lawrence University	Professor William Markham
Macalester College	Professor Charles Green
Ripon College	Professor Robert Young
St. Olaf College	Professor Kent Eklund
Auburn University at Montgomery	Professor Anne Permaloff
Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc.:	
Australian Council for Educational Research	
Australian National University	Mr. Kenneth R. W. Brewer
Flinders University	
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	
Griffith University	
James Cook University	
LaTrobe University	
Macquarie University	
University of Melbourne	
University of New South Wales	
Prahran College of Advanced Education	
University of Queensland	
University of Sydney	
University of Tasmania	
Western Australian Institute of Technology	
Ball State University	Professor Ralph Baker
The Belgian National Membership:	
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Dr. Joseph Bonmariage
Bowling Green State University	Professor James Graham

Institution	Official Representative
University of British Columbia	Professor David Elkins
The British National Membership:	
Social Science Research Council Survey Archives, Essex	Dr. Ivor Crewe
Brown University	Professor Stanley Feldman
University of California, Berkeley	Professor Jack Citrin
University of California, Davis	Professor John R. Owens
University of California, Los Angeles	Ms. Elizabeth Stephenson
University of California, Santa Barbara	Professor Robert Noel
California Institute of Technology	Professor M. Fiorina
California State Universities and Colleges:	
Division of Information Systems	Professor James Hightower
California St. College-Bakersfield	Professor Charles McCall
California St. University-Chico	Professor Jon Ebeling
California St. College-Dominguez Hills	Professor Richard Palmer
California St. University-Fresno	Professor Edward Nelson
California St. University-Fullerton	Professor Philip Gianos
California St. University-Hayward	Professor Daniel Graves
California St. University-Humboldt	Professor Bruce Haston
California St. University-Long Beach	Professor A. Jay Stevens
California St. University-Los Angeles	Professor Kenneth Wagner
California St. University-Northridge	Professor Roger Harrell
California St. Polytechnic Univ.-Pomona	Professor John Korey
California St. University-Sacramento	Professor Gail Tom
California St. College-San Bernardino	Professor Sheldon Kamieniecki
California St. University-San Diego	Professor Paul Strand
California St. University-San Francisco	Professor Gene Geisler
California St. University-San Jose	Professor Larry Gerston
California Polytechnic St. University-San Luis Obispo	Professor Richard Shaffer
California St. College-Sonoma	Professor Donald Dixon
California St. College-Stanislaus	Professor Larry Giventer
arleton University	Professor Hugh McRoberts
entral Michigan University	Professor T. Edward Westen
niversity of Chicago	Professor Kenneth Prewitt
niversity of Cincinnati	Professor Alfred Tuchfarber
ity University of New York	Professor Kenneth Sherrill

Institution	Official Representative
Claremont Colleges	Professor Daniel Mazmanian
Cleveland State University	Professor Janet Mongan
Columbia University	Ms. Pnina Grinberg
University of Connecticut	Professor Everett Ladd, Jr.
Connecticut College	Professor William Cibes
Cornell University	Professor Benjamin Ginsberg
Danish Data Archives:	
University of Aarhus	
University of Copenhagen	
Odense University	Mr. Per Nielsen
Dartmouth College	Professor Richard Winters
University of Delaware	Professor Henry T. Reynolds
University of Denver	Professor Karen Feste
Duke University	Professor Sharon Poss
Dutch National Membership:	
Steinmetzarchief	Dr. Cees Middendorp
University of Amsterdam	
Erasmus University	
Free University	
Katholieke University	
University of Leiden	
University of Nijmegen	
Eastern Kentucky University	Professor J. A. Singleton
Emory University	Professor Randall Guynes
Florida Consortium for Political Research:	
University of Florida	Professor Eugene Wittkopf
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Gerald Wright, Jr.
Florida International University	Professor Mary Volcansek
Florida State University	Professor Russell Dalton
Florida Technological University	Professor William Maddox
University of South Florida	Professor William Hulbary
University of West Florida	Professor M. Lal Goel
Fordham University	Professor Anne Murphy
Georgetown University	Professor James Lengle
George Washington University	Professor Richard Cole
University of Georgia	Professor Keith Billingsley
Georgia Institute of Technology	Professor John Havick
Georgia State University	Professor Diane Fowlkes

Institution	Official Representative
German National Membership:	
Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung	Ms. Maria Wieken-Mayser
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
Idaho State University	Professor Race Davies
University of Illinois-Chicago Circle	Professor George Balch
University of Illinois-Urbana	Professor Kenneth Land
Illinois State Colleges and Universities:	
Chicago State University	Professor Richard Bloss
Eastern Illinois University	Professor Laurence Thorsen
Governors State University	Professor Ronald Miller
Northeastern Illinois University	Professor Charles Pastors
Western Illinois University	Professor Gerald Henson
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 Richard Katz
University of Kansas	Professor Herman Lujan
Kansas State University	Professor Shanto Iyengar
University of Kentucky	Professor Michael Baer
Kuwait University	Dr. Tawfic Farah
Lehigh University	Professor Carol Barner-Barry
Louisiana State University	Professor Patrick O'Connor
University of Louisville	Professor Philip Laemmle
Loyola University	Professor Barbara Bardes
McGill University	Professor Jerome Black
McMaster University	Professor H. J. Jacek
University of Maine	Professor David Kovenock
University of Manitoba	Professor Conrado R. Santos
University of Maryland	Professor Eric Uslaner

Institution	Official Representative
Massachusetts Federation:	
University of Massachusetts-Amherst	Professor James Wright
Smith College	Professor Peter Rose
Memphis State University	Professor Gregory Donnenwerth
Miami University	Professor Glenn Parker
University of Michigan	Professor Lutz Erbring
Michigan State University	Professor Harriet Dhanak
Middlebury College	Professor James Krupp
University of Minnesota	Professor William Flanigan
Mississippi State University	Professor Gerald Gabris
University of Missouri-Columbia	Professor David Leuthold
University of Missouri-St. Louis	Professor Russell Smith
Muskingum College	Professor Larry Zettel
University of Nebraska	Professor John Comer
University of New Mexico	Professor Arthur St. George
University of New Orleans	Professor John Wildgen
New York University	Professor Martin A. Schain
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Professor Mark Graesser
University of North Carolina	Professor Elizabeth Martin
North Texas State University	Professor John W. Books
Northern Arizona University	Professor James Armour
Northern Illinois University	Professor Caroline LeGette
Northwestern University	Ms. Lorraine Borman
Norwegian National Membership:	
Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Bergen	Mr. Bjørn Henrichsen
University of Bergen	
University of Oslo	
University of Notre Dame	Professor Robert Huckfeldt
Oberlin College	Professor Jere Bruner
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
Ohio Wesleyan University	Professor Michael Good
University of Oklahoma	Professor David Morgan
Oklahoma State University	Professor Robert Darcy
Old Dominion University	Professor Richard Skinner
University of Oregon	Professor John Orbell
Pennsylvania State University	Ms. Marianne Pirnot

Institution	Official Representative
Philadelphia Federation:	
University of Pennsylvania	Professor James Piereson
Bryn Mawr College	Professor Marc Howard Ross
Swarthmore College	Professor Gudmund Iversen
Villanova University	Professor Justin Green
University of Pittsburgh	Mr. Philip Sidel
Princeton University	Ms. Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Professor William Shaffer
University of Rochester	Professor Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	Ms. Jane Wolin
Sangamon State University	Professor Kimball Marshall
Sophia University (Japan)	Professor Takashi Inoguchi
University of South Carolina	Professor John J. Stucker
University of Southern California	Professor David Klingmann
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	Professor Howard Allen
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville	Professor John Farrell
Southwest Federation (Texas)	
Baylor University	Professor Michael Mansfield
University of Houston	Professor Kent Tedin
Lamar University	Professor Tom Sanders
Rice University	Professor Fred von der Mehdon
Southwest Texas State University	Professor Thomas Williams
Texas A & M University	Professor James Dyer
University of Texas-Austin	Professor Stephen Hendricks
Texas Christian University	Professor Eugene Alpert
Stanford University	Professor John Chubb
State University of New York-Social Data Network:	
State University College-Brockport	Professor Pat Taylor
State University College-Buffalo	Professor William Claggett
State University College-Cortland	Professor Henry Steck
State University College-Fredonia	Professor Paul Peretz
State Universtiy College-Geneseo	Professor Ann Young
State University College-Oneonta	Professor Michael Lynch
State University College-Plattsburgh	Professor Dennis DeLong
State University College-Potsdam	Professor Walter Weitzman

Institution	Official Representative
State Univ. of New York-Albany	Ms. Sara Knapp
State Univ. of New York-Binghamton	Mr. Gary Klass
State Univ. of New York-Buffalo	Professor Nancy McGlen
State Univ. of New York-Stony Brook	Professor Roger Pijacki
Swedish National Membership:	
University of Goteborg	Professor Soren Holmberg
University of Lund	
University of Stockholm	
University of Umea	
University of Uppsala	
Swiss National Membership:	
Graduate Institute for International Studies	Professor Urs Luterbacher
University of Geneva	Professor David Handley
Swiss National Library	
University of Zurich	Professor Daniel Frei
Tel Aviv University	Professor Asher Arian
Temple University	Professor Fred Herzon
University of Tennessee	Professor Michael Fitzgerald
University of Texas-Arlington	Professor Luther Odom
University of Texas-Dallas	Professor David Morgan
University of Toledo	Professor Sharon Rogers
Tulane University	Professor Joseph Sheley
University of Tulsa	Professor Edward Dreyer
Union College	Professor Frederick Hartwig
University of Utah	Professor John Francis
Vanderbilt University	Professor Richard Pride
University of Vermont	Professor Marsha Brauen
Virginia Federation:	
University of Virginia	Professor Robert Montjoy
College of William and Mary	Professor Ronald Rapoport
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Professor Richard Shingles
Virginia State College	Professor Malcolm Hicks
Washington and Lee University	Professor John Handleman
University of Washington	Professor Jonathan Pool
Washington State University	Professor Siegfried Vogt
Washington University (St. Louis)	Professor John Sprague
Wayne State University	Professor Jersey Liang

Institution	Official Representative
Wesleyan University	Professor Richard Boyd
Western Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron
University of Western Ontario	Professor Edward Hanis
Wichita State University	Professor James Sheffield
University of Windsor	Professor Larry LeDuc
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Ms. Alice Robbin
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Professor James Gibson
Yale University	Ms. JoAnne Dionne
York University	Professor Tom Atkinson

ICPSR MEMBERSHIP REPORT

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATIONS

1978-1979

Category A Affiliates	79
Category B Affiliates	36
Category C Affiliates	3
Category S Affiliates	11
Total Institutional Affiliates	129

Federated Memberships

The Associated Colleges of the Midwest	10
The California State University and Colleges	19
Florida Consortium for Political Research	7
Illinois State Colleges and Universities	5
Massachusetts Federation	2
Philadelphia Federation	4
Southwest Regional Federation	8
SUNY Social Data Network	12
Virginia Federation	2
Total Federated Institutions	69

National Memberships

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research	15
Belgian National Membership	1
British National Membership	1
Danish National Membership	2
Dutch National Membership	7
German National Membership	4
Norwegian National Membership	3
Swedish National Membership	5
Swiss National Membership	4
Total National Affiliations	42

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL AFFILIATES..... 240

1978-1979 ICPSR COUNCIL AND STAFF

ICPSR Council

Hubert Blalock, Jr., University of Washington
Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University
Richard F. Hamilton, McGill University
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Charles McCall, California State College, Bakersfield, Chair
Patrick J. McGowan, Arizona State University
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University
John D. Sprague, Washington University

Associate Directors

Angus Campbell, University of Michigan
Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
M. Kent Jennings, University of Michigan
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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES AND PROJECTIONS
1978-79 and 1979-1980

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED EXPENDITURES AND INCOME 1978-1979 AND 1979-1980

The following summaries present income and expenditure projections for July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980 and actual expenditures for July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979. Expenditures are presented for fourteen allocation categories which constitute the functional areas of Consortium activity. These categories are in turn grouped into four broader categories of activities. These are (I) Resource Development and Services, which includes development of data and computational resources, data acquisitions, dissemination of these resources, and necessary work required to support these activities; (II) Equipment Acquisition; (III) Educational Activities, primarily the annual Summer Training Program; and (IV) Governance and Member Relations, which includes the periodic Council meetings, the Biennial Meeting of Official Representatives, Consortium administration and publication of the Guide to Resources, the Annual Report and other informational materials. Each of these broader categories is followed by a summary of expenditures and income sources for the category. A final display summarizes actual expenditures and income sources for 1978-1979 and projections for 1979-1980.

Expenditures and income projections for 1979-1980 are substantially more tentative than in previous years. Income from member fees is projected at $841,300, a modest increase over 1978-1979 ($833,887). The University of Michigan contribution to the Summer Program, $95,800, is also slightly larger than in 1978-1979 ($91,557). Expenditures and income from foundation awards and contracts are projected at a lower level for 1979-1980 ($437,200) than 1978-1979 ($537,691). As a consequence projected total expenditures and income for 1979-1980 are at levels below those of 1978-1979 ($1,414,300 as compared to $1,516,393).

It is likely, however, that the projections for 1979-1980 will prove to be substantially below actual expenditures for that year. A further increase in membership is likely with the consequence of at least modest increase in income from this source. A major request for foundation support for equipment acquisition is pending,and requests for continuation support for two projects now underway will be submitted during the course of the year. Should any or all of these proposals prove successful, expenditures and income for 1979-1980 would at least equal or exceed those for 1978-1979.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY: PROJECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

I. RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
A. Archival Development		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$340,274	$309,400
Supplies, postage and communications	24,309	17,100
Printing and duplicating	37,927	16,700
Computer time and machine rental	79,375	51,500
Subcontract	25,329	10,100
Travel	4,700	11,700
Total Direct Costs	$511,914	$416,500
Indirect Costs	170,247	132,900
Subtotal	$682,161	$549,400
B. Data Acquisition		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 12,445	$ 10,800
Supplies, postage and communications	327	400
Purchase of Datasets	4,798	4,600
Travel and Per Diem	302	400
Total Direct Costs	$ 17,872	$ 16,200
Indirect Costs	2,682	2,400
Subtotal	$ 20,554	$ 18,600

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (cont'd)	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
C. Documentation		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 3,629	$ 4,200
Supplies, postage and communications	526	300
Printing and duplicating	22,397	37,000
Computer time and machine rental	511	--
Total Direct Costs	$27,063	$41,500
Indirect Costs	4,058	6,200
Subtotal	$31,121	$47,700
D. Data Maintenance		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$12,877	$11,500
Supplies, postage and communication	6,101	5,800
Computer time and machine rental	7,592	4,000
Total Direct Costs	$26,570	$21,300
Indirect Costs	3,986	3,200
Subtotal	$30,556	$24,500

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (cont'd)	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
E. Computer Support		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 48,667	$ 62,900
Supplies, postage and communications	298	400
Printing and duplicating	185	200
Computer time and machine rental	1,500	1,700
Travel and per diem	--	300
Total Direct Costs	$ 50,650	$ 65,500
Indirect Costs	7,598	9,800
Subtotal	$ 58,248	$ 75,300
F. Data Services		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 82,574	$ 93,100
Supplies, postage and communications	24,151	21,000
Printing and duplicating	2,848	2,600
Computer time and machine rental	28,384	26,600
Total Direct Costs	$137,957	$143,300
Indirect Costs	20,154	20,700
Subtotal	$158,111	$164,000

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (cont'd)	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
G. Conferences (NEH Archivists Conference during 1978-79 and LEAA Research Conference on Victimization during 1979-80)		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 998	$ 5,000
Supplies, postage, communications and duplicating	1,069	1,200
Computer time and machine rental	--	3,000
Travel and honoraria	6,638	15,000
Total Direct Costs	$ 8,705	$ 24,200
Indirect Costs	898	4,400
Subtotal	$ 9,603	$ 28,600
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	$780,731	$728,500
INDIRECT COSTS	$209,623	179,600
TOTAL COSTS	990,354	$908,100
Funding		
ICPSR Operating Budget	$547,093	$562,300
National Science Foundation	71,498	41,400
Adminstration on Aging	98,385	22,500
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	256,775	250,900
U.S. Public Health Service	7,000	--
Russell Sage	--	14,700
National Endowment for the Humanities	9,603	16,300
TOTAL	$990,354	$908,100

II. EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
TERAK Microcomputer	$ 9,630	$ --
PRIME 350 Upgrade	15,000	10,000
Subtotal	$ 24,630	$ 10,000

Funding		
ICPSR Operating Budget	$ 15,000	$ 10,000
National Science Foundation	9,630	--
TOTAL	$ 24,630	$ 10,000

III. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Expenditures	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
A. ICPSR Summer Program		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$128,555	$123,500
Supplies, postage, communications and rent	17,458	16,500
Printing and duplicating	7,658	3,300
Stipend support	66,839	76,000
Computing and equipment rental	36,349	35,500
Travel and per diem	1,745	1,700
Total Direct Costs	$258,604	$256,500
Indirect Costs	27,632	26,700
Subtotal	$286,236	$283,200
B. Educational Development Activities		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 9,955	$ 8,400
Supplies, postage and communications	108	--
Computing and equipment rental	250	--
Total Direct Costs	$ 10,313	$ 8,400
Indirect Costs	1,509	1,300
Subtotal	$ 11,822	$ 9,700

	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	$268,917	$264,900
INDIRECT COSTS	29,141	28,000
TOTAL COSTS	$298,058	$292,900

Funding		
ICPSR Operating Budget	$121,701	$105,700
The University of Michigan	91,557	95,800
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	65,550	57,000
Administration on Aging	19,250	34,400
TOTAL	$298,058	$292,900

IV. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
A. Governance and Member Relations		
Professional and Administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 18,423	$ 23,900
Supplies, postage and communications	$ 7,810	6,300
Printing and duplicating	3,555	3,300
Travel and meetings:		
Council Meetings, Advisory Committees, and Professional Conferences	30,653	27,000
Total Direct Costs	$ 60,441	$ 60,500
Indirect Costs	9,066	9,100
Subtotal	$ 69,507	$ 69,600
B. November, 1979, Biennial Meeting of Official Representatives		
Professional and Administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ --	$ 1,450
Supplies, postage and communications	54	846
Printing and duplicating	63	1,160
Travel and per diem	809	47,791
Total Direct Costs	$ 926	$ 51,247
Indirect Costs	139	7,688
Subtotal	$ 1,065[1]	$ 58,935
	($ 26,435)	
Carry forward from FY 1978-79		-26,435
		$ 32,500

[1] Prorated budget ($27,500) for meeting of Official Representatives scheduled in the fall of 1979. $1,065 was expended for a program committee and mailing to Official Representatives.

IV. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (cont'd)	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
Expenditures		
C. Central Administration		
Professional and administrative staff and fringe benefits	$ 43,009	$ 48,200
Supplies, postage and communications	6,691	6,000
Printing and duplicating	1,978	2,000
Computing and equipment rental	2,494	2,000
Travel and per diem	2,248	1,000
Total Direct Costs	$ 56,420	$ 59,200
Indirect Costs	8,463	8,800
Subtotal	$ 64,883	$ 68,000
D. Publication of Guide, Annual Report, and Informational Materials		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 22,948	$ 15,800
Supplies, postage and communications	269	100
Printing and duplicating	8,511	11,000
Computing and equipment rental	4,324	2,000
Total Direct Costs	$ 36,052	$ 28,900
Indirect Costs	5,409	4,300
Subtotal	$ 41,461	$ 33,200

	Actual Expenditures 1978-79	Projected Expenditures 1979-80
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	$176,826	$176,860
INDIRECT COSTS	26,525	26,440
TOTAL	$203,351[2]	$203,300
Funding		
ICPSR Operating Budget	$203,351	$203,300
V. GRAND TOTAL		
Total Direct Costs	$1,251,104	$1,180,260
Total Indirect Costs	265,289	234,040
Grand Total	$1,516,393	$1,414,300

Includes prorated budget ($23,913 in direct costs and $3,587 in indirect costs) for the meeting of the Official Representatives.

BUDGET SUMMARY

INCOME SOURCES		Final 1978-79	Projected 1979-80
A.	ICPSR Operating Budget (Member Fees)	$833,887	$841,300
B.	Miscellaneous Income	41,138	40,000
C.	National Science Foundation	81,128	41,400
D.	National Endowment for the Humanities	9,603	16,300
E.	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	322,325	307,900
F.	Administration on Aging	117,635	56,900
G.	The University of Michigan	91,557	95,800
H.	U. S. Public Health Service	7,000	--
I.	Russell Sage	--	14,700
J.	Carry forward from preceding year	12,120	--
	TOTAL	$1,516,393	$1,414,300