

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1982-1983

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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April 2004

ICPSR

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

ICPSR

**Annual
Report**

1982-1983

ANNUAL REPORT

1982-1983

**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

TO: The Council of the Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

FROM: The Executive Director and Staff

SUBJECT: Annual Report for the Twenty-First Year, 1982-1983

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ANNUAL REPORT 1982-1983

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Archival Activities

ARCHIVAL PROCESSING REPORT, 1982-1983

Each year in this report, the Archive staff of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research summarizes the activities of the previous fiscal year and outlines the year's efforts to fulfill the goals of data acquisition, processing, and dissemination. The following pages describe the important additions made to the on-going serial collections, the large datasets produced by public agencies which were acquired, as well as the data collections made available to ICPSR by individual scholars and researchers. While this report provides only a summary of the acquisition and distribution activities of the Archive, the work described here is representative of the Archive's holdings and commitments. In the same way, this report represents a much larger whole: it is only a part of a broad network of communication links between the Archive and the member institutions. Therefore, this year this report will focus some attention on the many ways ICPSR seeks to inform its members of the data and services available from the Archive. Besides this Annual Report of activities, the Archive produces the quarterly Bulletin and the annual Guide to Resources and Services, and maintains the ICPSR Hotline for up-to-date information about important census and series acquisitions.

On-going Collections and Major Series

In our effort to maintain complete and comprehensive holdings of important serial or on-going collections, ICPSR has acquired numerous data files containing the most recent waves or additions to serial data collections. The Archive also expanded its commitment to acquire additional series in the past year. At the present time, ICPSR maintains forty-eight different series of data collections, including the American National Election Surveys, the German Election Studies, the General Social Surveys, the Monitoring the Future Studies of Youth, the Canadian National Election Surveys, and the Current Population Surveys, all of which were extended this year by adding the latest data available.

The new edition of the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators was acquired this year. These files contain political, economic, and social data and their rates of change for 155 countries. The files acquired this past year cover the years 1948-1977 and add the third edition to ICPSR's World Handbook holdings. Nine additional ABC News/Washington Post polls which were conducted in 1981 and the seven-part CBS/The New York Times poll, conducted from January through October 1982, also augmented their respective series. And two new educational SETUPS datasets were acquired: Political Participation in Canada, 1974; and American Politics: Campaign '80.

Women in Development, a new series produced by the Census Bureau, has been added to our series commitments, filling a research need felt by many of our members. The first files in this series were obtained this year; our coverage now runs through 1980.

U.S. Census Data

One of the large datasets produced by public agencies which ICPSR obtained this year is also a part of our series commitment. The acquisition of PUMS, the Public Use Microdata Samples of the 1980 Census, marked a valuable addition to our Census collection as it provided researchers with individual-level data from that Census. Other important 1980 Census files were also acquired and released, including Summary Tape Files 1C, 1D, 3C; the Equal Employment Opportunity Special file, a subset of 1980 Census data dealing with occupational and educational attainment for the civilian labor force; and the County Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin file. ICPSR's holdings of 1970 Public Use Sample (PUS) Census files was completed this year with the acquisition of eleven files that were missing from our collection. The complete Public Use Sample collection now includes 132 discrete files.

Data Collections Produced by Public Agencies

Besides the additions to ICPSR's already extensive holdings of U.S. Census data, Current Population Surveys, and Annual Housing Surveys, several other datasets produced by public agencies were acquired this year. The Office of Economic Opportunity produced the Federal Outlays, County and City Master Files for 1980, which ICPSR then acquired and released. The complex series of files produced by the Education Commission of the States, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NEAP) files for 1970-1980, were also acquired. ICPSR has begun the processing of these twenty-two distinct sets of files and released several this year.

Data Collections Supplied by Individual Researchers

While large "public" datafiles are important components of ICPSR's holdings, the breadth and variety evident in the Archive's holdings are largely due to the numerous datasets collected by individual scholars and researchers and made available to ICPSR for redissemination. Secondary analysis of data serves an important function in the social sciences, and ICPSR seeks to acquire the most valuable and useful of current research data. In these efforts, ICPSR acquired several significant collections this year, preeminent among them the data from the Terman study of gifted children. Robert Sears, Pauline Sears, and Lee Cronbach of the Terman project at Stanford University contributed these data to the ICPSR Archive for redistribution to interested researchers.

Other private collections released this year include the Melvin Zelnick and John Kantner study of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior designed to collect information on the sexual experiences of a national sample of young women; the Harold Clark, Jane Jenson, Lawrence LeDuc, and Jon Pammatt study of the 1974, 1979, and 1980 Canadian National Elections; the Willard Rodgers and Robert Marans study of the Quality of Life in Detroit, an evaluation of the metropolitan Detroit area by a sample of the residents in 1974-75; and the Population and Economic Growth state-level data for the years 1870-1960 taken from the decennial censuses by Simon Kuznets and Dorothy Thomas.

Several of our continuing serial collections are contributed by individual scholars and researchers, as well, and many of these were updated this year with current waves or versions. Included in this group are the Monitoring the Future series of annual surveys of high school seniors in the U.S., the American National Election Studies, and the World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators, all mentioned above; the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

ICPSR's Communication Commitment

Throughout the year, ICPSR informs its membership through the quarterly Bulletin of these and other acquisitions, as well as revisions in data collections already released, errata discovered by members or archive processors in data collections in use, and general information and announcements of ICPSR activities. The ICPSR Bulletin has regularly informed the membership of the Archive's activities for over eight years. This year, as in past years, the Archive staff evaluated its usefulness and made changes to reflect our increasing emphasis on strong communication links with the ICPSR membership. One new feature this year, in addition to a new format, has been the inclusion of a lead article which describes in more detail a data collection recently released by the Archive, research activities of interest, or other topics of importance to the membership. The first of these articles, for example, announced the acquisition of the data from the Terman study of gifted children; the second, the release of the PUMS 1980 Census files. Future articles will report on the data collection procedures of some of the on-going series, on alternative research methods, and on research possibilities afforded by newly acquired data collections.

In addition to the Bulletin's announcements of new releases, the Archive maintains a Hotline, a telephone number which can be called at any time for a recorded message outlining the most current additions to ICPSR's extensive list of serial collections and Census data. The outline (313/763-3486) is frequently updated to reflect the most recent releases of our most requested data files. These series holdings are also now more easily examined via the new listing of ICPSR's continuing serial collections. This listing, a chart of the serial data collections with the principal investigator and the files or waves of each series contained in the Archive's holdings, is reproduced regularly in the Bulletin.

The other annual publication of the ICPSR Archive is the Guide to Resources and Services. This publication contains a catalog description of every study or data collection available from ICPSR. This Guide is revised each year to include the additions and revisions noted in that year's Bulletins. Thus, with these publications, ICPSR members can be apprised of the many research possibilities afforded by the over 15,000 files of data available from the Archive.

Externally Funded Projects

While a majority of the Archive's activities are supported by member fees, two areas of archival development are funded entirely by external sources. The NACDA project (National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging), funded by the Administration on Aging and the National Institute on Aging, completed its sixth year of service this year acquiring, processing, and archiving important collections of data on aging. The Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) also completed its sixth year of activity in 1982-83. Funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this project is designed to develop resources for the study of crime and the criminal justice system.

NACDA Project

For the sixth year, the NACDA project worked to develop and maintain the Archive of aging-related materials. Among the important collections acquired and processed in fiscal year 1982-83 were the Neil Gilbert and Harry Specht data on the Title XX Planning by Area Agencies on Aging in the U.S. for 1975-77; and the data from the National Cancer Institute's study of Cancer Surveillance and Epidemiology in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, 1973-77. In addition, several collections produced by the National Center for Health Statistics were processed by the NACDA Archive staff, including the National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys for 1977, 1978, and 1979; and three Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) I files. The data from the Mortality Detail Files for 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1978 were acquired and added to the ICPSR cumulative file.

CJAIN Project

The CJAIN project added 22 data collections to the Archive's criminal justice holdings in the last year, raising the total to nearly 100 separate collections on the subject. In addition to archival development, this project is also involved in training and supporting the use of these resources. Included in the newly acquired and released data were additional victimization data such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Commercial Victimization Surveys for 1973-1977, as well as new information, through 1980, for the Uniform Crime Reports, and the 1979 data from the Expenditure and Employment Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Several community studies and national surveys, including the data from Herbert Jacob's study of Governmental Responses to Crime, 1948-1978; the ABC News Poll of Public Opinion on Crime, December 1982; the Los Angeles Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation study of 1976-1980; and three New York/New Jersey theft studies collected by John Gibbs and Peggy Shelly were also acquired, processed, and released this fiscal year.

In the areas of training and support, the project has both continued its past activities and expanded its role in new areas. Under continuing training activities, the workshop on Quantitative Issues in Criminal Justice was offered for the sixth time as part of the ICPSR Summer Training Program. The project has also increased the amount of advice and assistance it offers to those using criminal justice data, including analysts at the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The project also completed a national search for machine-readable data resources in the criminal

justice field and published its results in the Criminal Justice Data Directory.

Outline of 1982-83 Acquisitions

While this discussion has provided a sketch of the Archive's processing activities for 1982-83, the following lists document all collections and datasets acquired and processed by the Archive during the past fiscal year. The collections are organized by the ICPSR Class designations; these designations reflect the level of Archival processing which the data have undergone. Class I and Class II collections undergo substantial Archive processing and are formatted to ICPSR standards. Class III and IV studies have been checked by Archive staff but little beyond basic processing is performed on these data. Most of these collections are distributed in the form in which they are received by ICPSR.

As the lists illustrate, ICPSR's acquisition and processing of data collections has again increased in the fiscal year 1982-83. A comparison of last year's activities with this year's illustrates the rate of increase and some interesting directions in the shape of social science research. While the total number of data collections released this year is less than last year (130, down from 196), the number of data files represented by these figures show an increase of 26%. 804 physical data files were acquired and released in 1982-83, compared to 592 in 1981-82. In fiscal year 1981-82, 72 Class I and II collections were processed and released, consisting of 96 files. This year, 70 Class I and II collections were released, representing 127 files, an increase in data file processing of over 30%. This illustrates, in part, a growing tendency of researchers to design more intricate research projects, and to organize their data in files structured in more complex ways. In the same way, the Class III and IV collections released in 1982-83 show a similar increase. In 1982-83, 677 files from 60 Class III and IV studies were released, as compared to 496 files from 124 studies released in fiscal year 1981-82. The increase represented here, 36%, is due, in part, to the numerous files produced from the 1980 Census, which, again this year, comprised a significant portion of the Class IV acquisitions.

MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES ACQUIRED AND PROCESSED, 1982-1983

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, usually 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. CBS News/New York Times; CBS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1981 (ICPSR 7991)

5 files: 1,466 average cases/file; 93 average variables/file; 2,199 average card images/file; 250 pages of documentation

2. Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith; GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1982 (ICPSR 9010)

13,626 cases; 539 variables; 124,405 card images; 848 pages of documentation

3. Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim); GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1980 (ICPSR 7963)

11,986 cases; 355 variables; 75,632 card images; 450 pages of documentation

4. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research/U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS DATA FOR PLANNING AND SERVICE AREAS, 1980: UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO (ICPSR 8004)

2,982 cases; 318 variables; 37,066 card images; 236 pages of documentation

5. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; COUNTY-LEVEL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION AGED SIXTY YEARS AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, 1977-1980 (ICPSR 7955)

3,165 cases; 44 variables; 12,660 card images; 98 pages of documentation

6. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1981 [1978-1981 Data] (ICPSR 5512)

4 files: 153 average cases/file; 123 average variables/file; 242 average card images/file; 125 pages of documentation

- . Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1982 [97th Congress, Second Session: House of Representatives] (ICPSR 0004)

440 cases; 469 variables; 4,655 card images; 200 pages of documentation
- . Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1982 [97th Congress, Second Session: Senate] (ICPSR 0004)

100 cases; 473 variables; 1,012 card images; 200 pages of documentation
- . Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1980: MAJOR PANEL FILE (ICPSR 7763)

1,008 cases; 1,990 variables; 50,893 card images; 1,300 pages of documentation
- .0. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies, Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1980: PRE AND POST ELECTION SURVEYS (ICPSR 7763)

1,614 cases; 1,196 variables; 5,773 card images; 774 pages of documentation
- .1. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1982: POST-ELECTION SURVEY FILE (ICPSR 9042)

1,418 cases; 779 variables; 22,517 card images; 450 pages of documentation
- .2. National Center for Health Statistics; MORTALITY DETAIL FILE, 1969-1978 [1978 Data] (ICPSR 7632)

1,930,627 cases; 35 variables; 1,930,627 card images; 80 pages of documentation
- .3. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III: 1948-1977 [Daily Events File] (ICPSR 7761)

87,333 cases; 40 variables; 87,333 card images; 95 pages of documentation

14. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III: 1948-1977 [Annual Events File] (ICPSR 7761)

4,080 cases; 20 variables; 8,160 card images; 95 pages of documentation

15. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III: 1948-1977 [Aggregate Data File] (ICPSR 7761)

155 cases; 359 variables; 2,635 card images; 95 pages of documentation

16. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1969-1978 [Country File] (ICPSR 7964)

145 cases; 354 variables; 3,085 card images; 272 pages of documentation

17. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1969-1978 [Country/Year File] (ICPSR 7964)

1,450 cases; 45 variables; 6,271 card images; 60 pages of documentation

NOTE: The following three data collections were not assigned ICPSR class designations but were fully processed and are the equivalent of Class I studies.

18. American Political Science Association; SETUPS: CROSS-NATIONAL AND WORLD POLITICS, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE 1974 ELECTION IN CANADA (ICPSR 7373)

4,072 cases; 63 variables; 4,072 card images; 150 pages of documentation

19. American Political Science Association; SETUPS: AMERICAN POLITICS: CAMPAIGN '80: THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESIDENTIAL SELECTION PROCESS (ICPSR 7368)

733 cases; 288 variables; 733 card images; 135 pages of documentation

20. Flanigan, William, and Nancy Zingale; AMERICAN VOTING BEHAVIOR:
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1952-1980 (ICPSR 7581)

4 files: 1,710 average cases; 68 average variables; 1,710 card
images; 140 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 photocopy of the investigator's codebook. Any peculiarities in the data will be noted when the data are requested.

21. ABC News and the Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST EDUCATION POLL, SEPTEMBER 1981 [Principals File] (ICPSR 8018)

303 cases; 134 variables; 909 card images; 60 pages of documentation
22. ABC News and the Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST EDUCATION POLL, SEPTEMBER 1981 [General Public File] (ICPSR 8018)

1,501 cases; 148 variables; 4,506 card images; 65 pages of documentation
23. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, NOVEMBER 1981 (ICPSR 8019)

1,516 cases; 122 variables; 4,548 card images; 56 pages of machine-readable documentation
24. ABC News; ABC NEWS POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, DECEMBER 1981 (ICPSR 8020)

1,208 cases; 29 variables; 1,208 card images; 15 pages of machine-readable documentation
25. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JANUARY 1982 (ICPSR 8021)

1,508 cases; 134 variables; 4,524 card images; 61 pages of machine-readable documentation
26. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, FEBRUARY 1982 (ICPSR 8022)

1,004 cases; 19 variables; 1,004 card images; 12 pages of machine-readable documentation

7. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON LATIN AMERICA, MARCH 1982 (ICPSR 8023) File] (ICPSR 8018)

1,218 cases; 54 variables; 1,218 card images; 26 pages of machine-readable documentation
8. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON AGING, MARCH 1982 (ICPSR 8024)

1,672 cases; 144 variables; 5,016 card images; 50 pages of machine-readable documentation
9. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, APRIL 1982 (ICPSR 8026)

1,521 cases; 96 variables; 3,042 card images; 46 pages of machine-readable documentation
0. ABC News/Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, MAY/JUNE 1982 (ICPSR 8025)

1,304 cases; 121 variables; 3,912 card images; 61 pages of machine-readable documentation
1. ABT Associates; SURVEY OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, 1979 (ICPSR 7899)

405 cases; 499 variables; 3,017 card images; 200 pages of documentation
2. Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1976 (ICPSR 7927)

6 files: 2,780 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 11,509 average card images/file; 18 pages of documentation
3. Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1978 (ICPSR 7929)

6 files: 3,154 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 13,531 average documentation

34. Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1982 (ICPSR 9045)
- 6 files: 3,058 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 14,159 average card images/file; 20 pages of documentation
35. Burnham, W. Dean; PARTISAN DIVISION OF AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1834-1982 [Data for 1975-1982] (ICPSR 0016)
- 50 cases; 140 variables; 700 card images; 10 pages of documentation
36. Clarke, Harold, Jane Jenson, Lawrence LeDuc, and Jon Pammett; THE 1974-1979-1980 CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND QUEBEC REFERENDUM PANEL STUDY (ICPSR 8079)
- 865 cases; 4,038 variables; 22,109 card images; 786 pages of documentation
37. Ehrlich, Issac; DETERRENT EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT ON CRIME RATES, 1959-1960 (ICPSR 7716)
- 47 cases; 66 variables; 865 card images; 78 pages of documentation
38. Elkins, David J., Donald E. Blake, and Richard Johnson; BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTION STUDY, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 9019)
- 1,859 cases; 815 variables; 39,020 card images; 436 pages of documentation
39. Fowler, Floyd J.; RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME CONTROL PROJECT: HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1973, 1975-1977, 1979 [1976-1977, 1979 Data] (ICPSR 7682)
- 3 files: 551 average cases/file; 309 average variables/file; 1,820 average card images/file; 550 pages of documentation
40. Gilbert, Neil and Harry Specht; TITLE XX PLANNING BY AREA AGENCIES ON AGING: UNITED STATES, 1975-1977 (ICPSR 9012)
- 402 cases; 150 variables; 7,823 card images; 156 pages of documentation
41. Graham, James Q., Jr.; FRENCH LEGISLATORS, 1871-1940: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA (ICPSR 9050)
- 5,708 cases; 111 variables; 17,181 card images; 72 pages of documentation

2. Gurr, Ted Robert, and Erika Gurr; CRIME IN WESTERN SOCIETIES, 1945-1974 (ICPSR 7769)

502 cases; 67 variables; 1,711 card images; 119 pages of documentation
3. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; C80 COMPUTER PROGRAM: 1980 CENSUS DATA RETRIEVAL PACKAGE (ICPSR 9055)

Software package for use with the 1980 Census
4. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; CANDIDATE AND CONSTITUENCY STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1788-1981 [Data from the 1981 Elections] (ICPSR 0002)

10 cases; 10 variables; 10 card images; 5 pages of documentation
5. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1981 [Returns from the 1981 Elections] (ICPSR 0013)

7 states: 21 average cases/state; 20 average variables/state; 42 average card images/state; 70 pages of documentation
6. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS: POPULAR REFERENDA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1981 [Referenda for the 1981 Elections] (ICPSR 0006)

30 pages of textual documentation
7. Jackson, John E.; MEDIA PREDICTIONS AND VOTER TURNOUT IN THE UNITED STATES, ELECTION DAY 1980 (ICPSR 9001)

1,800 cases; 76 variables; 2,934 card images; 60 pages of documentation
8. Jacob, Herbert; GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 8076)

13 files: 3,900 average cases/file; 290 average variables/file; 8,527 average card images/file; 90 pages of documentation
9. Johnston, Lloyd D., Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1977 (ICPSR 7928)

6 files: 3,073 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 12,907 average documentation

50. Johnston, Lloyd D., Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1979 (ICPSR 7930)
- 6 files: 2,777 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 12,191 average documentation
51. Johnston, Lloyd D., Jerald G. Bachman and Patrick M. O'Malley; MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1981 (ICPSR 9013)
- 6 files: 3,045 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 13,642 average card images/file; 20 pages of documentation
52. Kerstetter, Wayne A.; EVALUATION OF PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, CRIMINAL COURT, 1979 (ICPSR 7710)
- 215 cases; 139 variables; 44,505 card images; 338 pages of documentation
53. Los Angeles District Attorney's Office; OPERATION HARDCORE [CRIME] EVALUATION: LOS ANGELES, 1976-1980 (ICPSR 9038)
- 6 files: 578 average cases/file; 17 average variables/file; 578 average card images/file; 90 pages of documentation
54. Mendelsohn, Harold and Garrett J. O'Keefe; MEDIA CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980 (ICPSR 8050)
- 1,454 cases; 352 variables; 6,732 card images; 155 pages of documentation
55. Modell, John; FAMILY BUDGET STUDY: MASSACHUSETTS, 1874 (ICPSR 9032)
- 397 cases; 57 variables; 397 card images; 20 pages of documentation
56. Morgan, James N.; PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1981 [Family Unit File] (ICPSR 7439)
- 6,620 cases; 7,297 variables; 1,200,000 card images; 10 volumes of documentation
57. Morgan, James N.; PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1981 [Individual File] (ICPSR 7439)
- 19,796 cases; 7,608 variables; 3,800,000 card images; 10 volumes of documentation

8. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I, 1971-1975: ARTHRITIS (ICPSR 8060)

6,913 cases; 544 variables; 56,341 card images; 384 pages of documentation
9. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I, 1971-1975: GENERAL WELL-BEING (ICPSR 8056)

6,913 cases; 161 variables; 23,936 card images; 167 pages of documentation
10. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I, 1971-1975: MEDICAL HISTORY (ICPSR 7987)

18,836 cases; 306 variables; 111,603 card images; 254 pages of documentation
11. National Center for Health Statistics; NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 8046)

51,004 cases; 56 variables; 64,265 card images; 164 pages of documentation
12. National Center for Health Statistics; NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1978 (ICPSR 8047)

47,291 cases; 56 variables; 59,586 card images; 164 pages of documentation
13. National Center for Health Statistics; NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1979 (ICPSR 8048)

45,351 cases; 59 variables; 62,584 card images; 200 pages of documentation
14. Pogue, Thomas F.; DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960-1977 [State Data] (ICPSR 7973)

50 cases; 484 variables; 2,650 card images; 190 pages of documentation
15. Pogue, Thomas F.; DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960-1977 [SMSA Data] (ICPSR 7973)

77 cases; 232 variables; 1,925 card images; 190 pages of documentation

66. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1979 (ICPSR 7618)
- 10,742 cases; 280 variables; 333,969 card images; 196 pages of documentation
67. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: LONGITUDINAL FILE, 1971-1979 (ICPSR 7636)
- 13,351 cases; 786 variables; 1,078,627 card images; 328 pages of documentatio
68. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND CENSUS OF STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974 [Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities Data only] (ICPSR 7811)
- 592 cases; 388 variables; 5,346 card images; 180 pages of documentation
69. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980 (IPCSR 9028)
- 16,413 cases; 544 variables; 525,216 card images; 178 pages of documentation
70. Verba, Sidney, Norman H. Nie and Jae-On-Kim; POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND EQUALITY IN SEVEN NATIONS, 1966-1971 [Data for the Netherlands] (ICPSR 7768)
- 1,746 cases; 474 variables; 82,237 card images; 150 pages of machine-readable 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 may exist in card-image form, or the form originally supplied by the investigator.

1. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1981 (ICPSR 7991)

5 files: 1,466 average cases/file; 443 average variables/file; 2,184 average card images/file; 100 pages of documentation
2. Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith; GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1982 (ICPSR 9010)

13,626 cases; 536 variables; 149,886 card images; 100 pages of documentation
3. International Monetary Fund; INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, 1948-1983 (ICPSR 7629)

200,000 cases; 50 variables; 800,000 card images; 80 pages of documentation
4. Kuznets, Simon and Dorothy Swaine Thomas; POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES: POPULATION DATA, 1870-1960 (ICPSR 7753)

13 files: 1,471 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 1,717 card images/file; 94 pages of documentation
5. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES [Student File] (ICPSR 7896)

58,270 cases; 638 variables; 746,438 card images; 140 pages of documentation
6. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES [Schools File] (ICPSR 7896)

1,015 cases; 237 variables; 5,745 card images; 80 pages of documentation

77. Rodgers, Willard L., Robert W. Marans, et.al.; QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA, 1975 (ICPSR 7986)
- 1,194 cases; 1,477 variables; 55,927 card images; 518 pages of documentation
78. United Nations; COMMODITY PRODUCTION STATISTICS, 1958-1979 [1958-1973 Data] (ICPSR 7894)
- 301,043 cases; 16 variables; 301,043 card images; 30 pages of documentation
79. United Nations; COMMODITY PRODUCTION STATISTICS, 1958-1979 [1965-1979 Data] (ICPSR 7894)
- 287,894 cases; 16 variables; 287,894 card images; 30 pages of documentation
80. United Nations; GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, 1953-1979 [1953-1967 Data] (ICPSR 7950)
- 406,022 cases; 19 variables; 406,022 card images; 20 pages of documentation
81. United Nations; GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, 1953-1979 [1967-1979 Data] (ICPSR 7950)
- 142,898 cases; 19 variables; 142,898 card images; 20 pages of documentation
82. United Nations; HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, 1948-1978 (ICPSR 7892)
- 3 files: 33,639 average cases/file; 31 average variables/file; 33,639 average card images/file; 22 pages of documentation
83. United Nations; YEARBOOK OF WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS, MASTER FILE, 1970-1979 (ICPSR 7893)
- 114,963 cases; 12 variables; 114,963 card images; 18 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.

34. ABC News; ABC NEWS POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CRIME, DECEMBER 1982 (ICPSR 8100)

2,464 cases; 137 variables; 7,392 card images; 24 pages of documentation
35. CBS News/New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1982 (ICPSR 9053)

7 files: 1,498 average cases/file; 43 average variables/file; 4,494 average card images/file; 108 pages of documentation
36. Education Commission of the States; NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS [UNITED STATES], 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8072)

77 files: 2,500 average cases/file; 300 average variables/file; 10,000 card images/file; 344 pages of documentation
37. Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly; PORT AUTHORITY CARGO THEFT DATA OF NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK, 1978-1980 (ICPSR 8089)

864 cases; 126 variables; 2,592 card images; 126 pages of documentation
8. Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly; SLATS TRUCK THEFT DATA OF NEW YORK CITY, 1976-1980 (ICPSR 8090)

601 cases; 93 variables; 1,202 card images; 86 pages of documentation
9. Gibbs, John J. and Peggy L. Shelly; XENON (NEW JERSEY) COMMERCIAL BURGLARY DATA, 1979-1981 (ICPSR 8088)

218 cases; 37 variables; 218 card images; 46 pages of documentation
0. Internal Revenue Service; STATISTICS OF INCOME: CORPORATE SOURCE BOOK, 1976 (ICPSR 8084)

6,396 cases; 90 variables; 95,684 card images; 66 pages of documentation

91. Kantner, John F. and Melvin Zelnick; NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADOLESCENT FEMALE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, 1976 (ICPSR 8043)

2,193 cases; 500 variables; 20,834 card images; 184 pages of documentation
92. National Cancer Institute; CANCER SURVEILLANCE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO, 1973-1977 (ICPSR 8001)

381,026 cases; 20 variables; 381,026 card images; 18 pages of documentation
93. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES [Friends File] (ICPSR 7896)

58,270 cases; 4 variables; 58,270 card images; 208 pages of documentation
94. National Center for Educational Statistics; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CLASS OF 1972 (ICPSR 8085)

7 files: 5,662 average cases/file; 1,028 average variables/file; 953,976 average card images/file; 1,820 pages of microfiched documentation
95. Office of Economic Opportunity; FEDERAL OUTLAYS, COUNTY AND CITY MASTER FILES, FISCAL YEAR 1980 [County File] (ICPSR 8082)

388,169 cases; 15 variables; 776,338 card images; 65 pages of documentation
96. Office of Economic Opportunity; FEDERAL OUTLAYS, COUNTY AND CITY MASTER FILES, FISCAL YEAR 1980 [City File] (ICPSR 8082)

135,080 cases; 15 variables; 270,160 card images; 65 pages of documentation
97. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: MATURE MEN 1966-1981 [1981 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

5,020 cases; 5,258 variables; 1,319,758 card images; 2,410 pages of microfiched documentation

98. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: MATURE WOMEN 1967-1979 [1979 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

5,083 cases; 5,196 variables; 1,320,563 card images; 3,946 pages of microfiched documentation
99. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: YOUNG MEN 1966-1980 [1980 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

5,225 cases; 6,452 variables; 1,685,585 card images; 4,420 pages of microfiched documentation
00. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: YOUNG WOMEN 1968-1980 [1980 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

5,159 cases; 7,527 variables; 1,941,589 card images; 5,140 pages of microfiched documentation
01. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE: YOUTH 1979-1981 [1981 Data] (ICPSR 7610)

6,300 cases; 6,552 variables; 2,054,430 card images; 5,980 pages of microfiched documentation
02. Terman, Lewis M., Robert R. Sears, Lee J. Cronbach, and Pauline S. Sears; TERMAN LIFE-CYCLE STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH HIGH ABILITY, 1922-1982 (ICPSR 8092)

28 files: 700 average cases/file; 150 average variables/file; 2,000 card images/file; 894 pages of documentation
03. United Nations; INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS, 1968-1977 (ICPSR 7895)

132,000 cases; 10 variables; 132,000 card images; 8 pages of documentation
04. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1975 [UNITED STATES]: TRAVEL-TO-WORK [SMSAs] (ICPSR 7849)

21 files: 18,358 average cases/file; 193 variables/file; 93,626 card images/file; 78 pages of documentation
05. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1978 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILE (ICPSR 9017)

15 files: 10,771 average cases/file; 460 variables/file; 126,021 card images/file; 192 pages of documentation

106. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 9016)
- 79,976 cases; 200 variables; 671,799 card images; 74 pages of documentation
107. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE SAMPLES (ICPSR 0018)
- 11 files: 95,414 average cases/file; 180 variables/file; 143,121 average card images/file; 440 pages of documentation
108. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: CENSUS SOFTWARE PACKAGE (CENSPAC) (ICPSR 7789)
- Software package for use with the 1980 U.S. Census [256 Pages]
109. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN (ICPSR 8108)
- 65,877 cases; 245 variables; 1,719,390 card images; 44 pages of documentation
110. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SPECIAL FILE (ICPSR 9026)
- 51 files: 48,168 average cases/file; 1,098 variables/file; 5,317,748 card images/file; 196 pages of documentation
111. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8101)
- 51 files: 283,866 average cases/file; 246 variables/file; 684,115 average card images/file; 160 pages of documentation
112. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8114)
- 37 files: 61,754 average cases/file; 246 variables/file; 148,827 average card images/file; 160 pages of documentation

13. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1A - OUTLYING AREAS (ICPSR 7941)

5 files: 643 average cases/file; 350 variables/file; 13,813 average card-images/file; 186 pages of documentation
14. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1C (ICPSR 8091)

17,446 cases; 350 variables; 357,294 card images; 180 pages of documentation
15. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1D (ICPSR 8093)

52 files: 308 average cases/file; 350 variables/file; 6,308 average card images/file; 650 pages of documentation
16. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 2A (ICPSR 8036)

48 files: 47,700 average cases/file; 2,300 variables/file; 1,166,265 average card images/file; 270 pages of documentation
17. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 2B (ICPSR 8037)

48 files: 59,261 average cases/file; 2,300 variables/file; 1,448,931 average card images/file; 270 pages of documentation
18. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A (ICPSR 8071)

51 files: 55,860 average cases/file; 1,160 variables/file; 1,407,647 average card images/file; 460 pages of documentation
19. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A - [REVISED] (ICPSR 8071)

51 files: 55,860 average cases/file; 1,160 variables/file; 1,407,647 average card images/file; 460 pages of documentation

120. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3C (ICPSR 8038)

52,338 cases; 1,160 variables; 1,318,918 card images; 460 pages of documentation

121. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3C - [REVISED] (ICPSR 8038)

52,338 cases; 1,160 variables; 1,318,918 card images; 460 pages of documentation

122. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1982 (ICPSR 9037)

300,388 cases; 525 variables; 1,465,893 card images; 200 pages of documentation

123. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)/SOCIAL SECURITY SUMMARY EARNINGS (SER) EXACT MATCH FILE, MARCH 1978 (ICPSR 9039)

282,054 cases; 300 variables; 2,137,969 images; 242 pages of documentation

124. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1978: ADULT EDUCATION (ICPSR 9015)

108,338 cases; 175 variables; 2,437,605 card images; 132 pages of documentation

125. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1981 (ICPSR 8115)

188,764 cases; 250 variables; 1,132,584 card images; 136 pages of documentation

126. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1981 (ICPSR 8116)

170,567 cases; 325 variables; 1,279,252 card images; 126 pages of documentation

27. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8053)

37,220 cases; 250 variables; 83,745 card images; 18 pages of documentation
28. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census/International Demographic Data Center; WORLD POPULATION 1955-1981: RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD (ICPSR 8054)

125 cases; 80 variables; 1,224 card images; 30 pages of documentation
29. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1973-1977 [UNITED STATES]: CITIES SAMPLE (ICPSR 8002)

39 files: 4,832 average cases/file; 166 average variables/file; 14,496 card images/file; 118 pages of documentation
30. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1973-1977 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL SAMPLE (ICPSR 8003)

18 files: 12,642 average cases/file; 194 average variables/file; 31,731 card images/file; 150 pages of documentation

ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

JULY 1, 1982 TO JUNE 30, 1983

The following pages list all requests for data and related services answered by the ICPSR archive for the fiscal year July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Summary figures for the period are presented below.

Three hundred seven different institutions, organizations or individuals requested 11,745 datasets, totaling 1,737,187,515 card-images. The total for fiscal year 1981-1982 was 846,133,224 card-images. The increase between the two years was 105 percent. There has been a 409 percent increase in card-image distribution over the five-year period 1978-1979 and 1982-1983. ICPSR member institution requests for data represent more than 98 percent of the total data provided.

Of the non-members requesting services, forty-nine received SETUPS material under the distribution arrangement with the American Political Science Association. Non-member SETUPS card-images totaled 643,288. Sixty-one non-member individuals or organizations (including libraries and bookstores) received only textual materials in the form of photo-duplicated materials and codebooks at established prices. Thirty-six requestors received machine-readable data totaling about 23.6 million card-images (1.5 percent of the total) at charges established for non-member services. Of these, twenty-one were from non-academic organizations and fifteen requests were 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 dissemination of the data.

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

	Recipient	Number of Data Sets	Number of Card-Images
NM	ABT Associates, Inc. Cambridge, Massachusetts	3	154,979
M	University of Akron	21	1,047,971
M	University of Alabama	133	1,381,512
NM	University of Alabama at Huntsville Huntsville, Alabama	4	4,037
M	University of Alberta	218	4,699,338
M	Allegheny College	4	8,747
NM	American Council of Life Insurance Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	American Justice Institute Sacramento, California	1	48,398
M	American University	15	1,685,886
M	University of Arizona	66	8,139,718
M	Arizona State University	167	7,875,499
M	University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	33	10,818,198
M	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	23	5,227,295
NM	University of Arkansas at Monticello Monticello, Arkansas	10	14,827
M	Associated Colleges of the Midwest	65	2,149,539
M	Auburn University at Auburn	164	9,588,244
M	Australian Consortium for Social & Political Research, Inc.	99	3,702,899
NM	Baker and Taylor Company Mokence, Illinois	5	-0-
M	Baruch College	56	38,823,918
NM	Battelle Washington, D.C.	1	70,148
M	Belgian Archives	14	5,716,562
NM	Bethune-Cookman College Daytona Beach, Florida	2	132,738
NM	Birmingham Southern College Birmingham, Alabama	3	128,011
NM	Blackburn College Carlinville, Illinois	10	14,827
NM	Blackwell North America, Inc. Blackwood, New Jersey	4	-0-
NM	Bloomsburg State College Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania	20	32,974
NM	The Book House Jonesville, Michigan	2	-0-
M	Boston College	32	8,975,907
M	Bowdoin College	12	2,358,312
M	Bowling Green State University	83	1,744,273
M	Brandeis University	17	1,464,066
M	Brigham Young University	7	985,429
M	University of British Columbia	24	1,386,114

M	British National Federation	64	3,645,053
NM	The Brookings Institution Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	Brown University	58	7,233,587
M	California Institute of Technology	16	1,050,950
M	California State University and Colleges	56	43,822,546
M	University of California at Berkeley	114	28,222,348
M	University of California at Davis	182	3,979,561
M	University of California at Irvine	33	1,827,209
M	University of California at Los Angeles	320	69,258,125
NM	University of California at Riverside Riverside, California	1	23,698
M	University of California at San Diego	9	300,816
M	University of California at Santa Barbara	15	1,124,761
M	Carleton University	6	389,637
M	Carnegie-Mellon University	92	13,464,654
NM	Center for the Study of Developing Societies New Delhi, INDIA	5	142,496
NM	Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C.	6	160,300
M	Central Michigan University	17	156,499
NM	Central Missouri State University Warrensburg, Missouri	1	-0-
NM	Chestnut Hill College Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	10	16,487
M	University of Chicago	255	94,335,010
NM	Christensen Associates Madison, Wisconsin	3	35,782
M	University of Cincinnati	55	17,465,259
NM	The Citadel Military College Charleston, South Carolina	6	-0-
M	The Claremont Colleges	145	958,090
NM	Clark University Worcester, Massachusetts	1	23,698
M	Cleveland State University	19	4,873,807
M	Colby College	58	1,107,371
M	Colgate University	91	1,804,343
M	University of Colorado at Boulder	87	7,829,375
M	Columbia University	78	38,353,911
NM	Connecticut College New London, Connecticut	10	16,487
M	University of Connecticut	84	12,545,233
M	Cornell Federation	90	25,519,104
NM	Coutts Library Services Lewiston, New York	3	-0-

NM	Dalhousie University		
	Halifax, Nova Scotia, CANADA	1	3,020
M	Dartmouth College	17	16,635,939
M	University of Delaware	24	16,372,843
NM	DePauw University		
	Greencastle, Indiana	16	26,265
NM	Dolbey's Inc.		
	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	-0-
M	Doshisha University	89	834,318
NM	Dualabs		
	Arlington, Virginia	1	2,479,817
M	Duke University	9	7,899,718
NM	Duquesne University		
	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10	14,827
M	Dutch National Membership	17	754,349
M	East Carolina University	4	8,747
NM	East Islip High School		
	Islip Terrace, New York	1	-0-
NM	East Texas State University		
	Commerce, Texas	4	8,747
NM	Eastern Michigan University		
	Ypsilanti, Michigan	1	-0-
NM	Eastman Kodak Company		
	Rochester, New York	2	-0-
M	Emory University	99	9,546,433
M	European University Institute	6	197,220
NM	Federal Judicial Center		
	Washington, D.C.	20	3,881,480
M	Florida Consortium for		
	Political Research	177	37,665,741
M	Fordham University	55	1,188,694
NM	Franklin and Marshall College		
	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	13	21,323
NM	Galvin, Deborah		
	Bethesda, Maryland	1	-0-
NM	General Motors		
	Warren, Michigan	1	1,318,918
NM	George Mason University		
	Fairfax, Virginia	2	131,031
M	George Washington University	27	1,543,426
M	Georgetown University	8	398,539
M	University of Georgia	33	3,080,937
M	Georgia State University	15	966,218
M	German National Federation	39	157,231
NM	Dennis A. Gilbert		
	Louisville, Kentucky	1	-0-
NM	Goucher College		
	Towson, Maryland	16	26,265
NM	H.C. Ling Bookstore and Company		
	Taipei, TAIWAN	1	-0-
M	University of Hartford	22	6,813,837

NM	Hartwick College		
	Oneonta, New York	3	5,834
NM	Harvard Cooperative Society		
	Cambridge, Massachusetts	1	-0-
M	Harvard University	71	10,937,956
NM	Hawaii Executive Office on Aging		
	Honolulu, Hawaii	10	27,029
NM	University of Hawaii at Hilo		
	Hilo, Hawaii	1	-0-
NM	Heidelberg College		
	Tiffin, Ohio	4	8,747
NM	High/Scope Educational Research Foundation		
	Ypsilanti, Michigan	1	-0-
NM	Hobart and William Smith Colleges		
	Geneva, New York	10	14,827
M	Hokkaido University	106	4,556,317
NM	Hollins College		
	Hollins, Virginia	1	3,635
M	College of the Holy Cross	11	1,235,891
M	Hunter College	102	34,633,022
NM	The College of Idaho		
	Caldwell, Idaho	1	-0-
NM	University of Idaho		
	Moscow, Idaho	10	16,487
M	Illinois State Colleges and Universities	21	934,434
M	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	140	26,667,347
M	University of Illinois at Urbana	117	29,591,933
M	Illinois State University at Normal	34	10,684,538
M	Indiana University	84	3,472,853
NM	Indiana University of Pennsylvania		
	Indiana, Pennsylvania	10	16,487
NM	Indiana University at South Bend		
	South Bend, Indiana	1	-0-
M	University of Iowa	88	5,548,085
M	Iowa State University	11	1,675,625
NM	James Madison University		
	Harrisonburg, Virginia	10	14,827
NM	John Carroll University		
	Cleveland, Ohio	1	1,643
M	Johns Hopkins University	155	9,779,340
NM	Kalamazoo College		
	Kalamazoo, Michigan	11	80,232
NM	Kansas Department of Aging		
	Wichita, Kansas	1	-0-
M	University of Kansas	46	6,361,694
M	Kansas State University	16	718,245
M	University of Kentucky	70	5,249,703
NM	Key Book Service Inc.		
	Bridgeport, Connecticut	2	-0-

NM	Kwansei Gakuin University Himeji-shi, JAPAN	1	-0-
NM	Lander College Greenwood, South Carolina	10	16,487
NM	Lexington High School Lexington, Massachusetts	2	267,638
O	Library of Congress	36	-0-
NM	Lincoln Memorial University Harrogate, Tennessee	1	-0-
M	Louisiana State University	48	4,457,841
M	University of Louisville	2	-0-
NM	University of Lowell Lowell, Massachusetts	5	6,143
M	Loyola University of Chicago	31	25,834,165
NM	Loyola University of New Orleans New Orleans, Louisiana	2	6,208
NM	Mankato State University Mankato, Minnesota	1	-0-
M	Marquette University	4	202,781
NM	Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Towson, Maryland	1	-0-
M	University of Maryland	180	24,301,613
M	Massachusetts Federation	35	8,197,646
M	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	54	29,993,429
M	McGill University	9	249,476
M	McMaster University	64	1,865,617
NM	McNeese State University Lake Charles, Louisiana	1	23,698
NM	Mei Ya Publication, Inc. Taipei, TAIWAN	1	-0-
M	Memphis State University	106	7,084,308
M	Miami University	10	212,121
M	University of Michigan	77	13,259,995
M	Michigan State University	115	1,231,099
NM	Michigan Technological University Houghton, Michigan	2	70,148
NM	Midwest Library Service Bridgeton, Missouri	4	-0-
NM	Military Book Store Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	1	-0-
NM	Millikin University Decatur, Illinois	10	16,487
NM	Ministry of Solicitor General Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA	1	-0-
NM	Minnesota Board on Aging Minneapolis, Minnesota	1	-0-
M	University of Minnesota	68	1,527,233
M	Mississippi State University	47	560,041
M	University of Missouri at Columbia	23	2,665,077
M	University of Missouri at St. Louis	40	50,462,130

NM	Morgan Associates, Chartered Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	Mount Holyoke College South Hadley, Massachusetts	1	-0-
NM	Murray State University Murray, Kentucky	1	-0-
NM	National Council on Crime and Delinquency San Francisco, California	6	505,787
NM	National Academy of Public Administration Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	National Defense University Washington, D.C.	4	10,887
NM	National Institute of Justice Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	University of Nebraska at Lincoln	7	24,209
NM	University of Nebraska at Omaha Omaha, Nebraska	2	-0-
NM	Nebraska Wesleyan University Lincoln, Nebraska	10	16,487
NM	New England Book Service Charlotte, Vermont	1	-0-
NM	University of New Hampshire Durham, New Hampshire	10	16,487
M	University of New Mexico	77	770,945
M	University of New Orleans	26	549,642
NM	New York Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse Albany, New York	1	-0-
M	New York University	74	5,192,844
M	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	218	34,690,071
M	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	25	3,321,056
M	North Texas State University	12	174,315
M	Northern Arizona University	167	3,336,638
NM	University of Northern Colorado Greeley, Colorado	1	307,300
M	Northern Illinois University	53	408,943
NM	Northern Michigan University Marquette, Michigan	10	16,487
M	Northwestern University	70	20,776,528
M	Norwegian Social Science Data Services	19	426,135
M	University of Notre Dame	64	8,981,095
NM	Oakland University Rochester, Michigan	4	8,747
M	Oberlin College	5	12,524
M	Ohio State University	52	4,437,736
M	Ohio Wesleyan University	26	378,508

M	University of Oklahoma	23	4,527,360
M	Oklahoma State University	18	165,661
M	University of Oregon	35	1,033,297
NM	Pennsylvania Book Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	-0-
M	Pennsylvania State University	403	118,943,144
M	Philadelphia Federation	128	37,385,098
NM	Phillips Academy Andover, Massachusetts	1	-0-
M	University of Pittsburgh	88	23,541,822
NM	Presbyterian College Clinton, South Carolina	10	14,827
M	Princeton University	204	83,480,795
NM	Project Hope Millwood, Virginia	14	1,357,299
M	Purdue University	200	8,481,038
NM	Purdue University Calumet Hammond, Indiana	12	16,616
NM	Rand Corporation Santa Monica, California	2	3,803,739
NM	Randolph-Macon College Ashland, Virginia	6	8,273
M	Reed College	73	6,131,673
NM	Republican National Committee Washington, D.C.	3	144,081
NM	Response Analysis Princeton, New Jersey	1	149,508
NM	University of Rhode Island Providence, Rhode Island	1	-0-
NM	Rochester Institute of Technology Rochester, New York	1	-0-
M	University of Rochester	13	5,206,824
NM	Rural Housing Corporation East Lansing, Michigan	6	3,411,422
M	Rutgers University	172	20,649,712
NM	St. Cloud State University St. Cloud, Minnesota	1	-0-
NM	St. Joseph's University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	-0-
NM	St. Louis University St. Louis, Missouri	4	8,747
NM	St. Peter's College Jersey City, New Jersey	2	2,539
NM	College of St. Thomas St. Paul, Minnesota	1	-0-
NM	Salisbury State College Salisbury, Maryland	10	16,487
M	Sangamon State University	30	4,042,243
NM	Scholarly Book Center, Inc. Waukegan, Illinois	1	-0-
NM	Scientific Systems, Inc. Cambridge, Massachusetts	5	801,461

NM	Siena College		
	Loudonville, New York	1	23,698
NM	Slippery Rock State College		
	Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania	10	16,487
M	University of South Carolina		
	at Columbia	57	16,063,477
NM	University of the South		
	Sewanee, Tennessee	2	6,208
NM	Southeastern Massachusetts		
	University		
	North Dartmouth, Massachusetts	20	29,654
M	University of Southern California	27	6,920,957
M	Southern Illinois University		
	at Carbondale	68	1,198,217
M	Southern Illinois University		
	at Edwardsville	38	222,041
M	Southwest Regional Federation	313	18,938,856
NM	Southwest Voter Registration		
	Education Project		
	San Antonio, Texas	1	-0-
NM	Southwestern at Memphis		
	Memphis, Tennessee	1	-0-
NM	Spring Hill College		
	Mobile, Alabama	6	9,161
M	Stanford University	94	12,269,347
NM	State University College		
	at Cortland		
	Cortland, New York	2	1,131,162
NM	State University College		
	at Potsdam		
	Potsdam, New York	10	16,487
M	State University of New York		
	at Albany	79	2,144,059
M	State University of New York		
	at Binghamton	59	11,395,969
NM	State University of New York		
	at Brockport		
	Brockport, New York	1	-0-
M	State University of New York		
	at Buffalo	60	3,570,297
M	State University of New York		
	at Stony Brook	71	6,661,752
NM	Stockton State College		
	Edison, New Jersey	4	8,747
NM	Suffolk County Community College		
	Selden, New York	1	-0-
M	Swedish National Membership	81	1,767,598
M	Swiss National Membership	7	175,167
M	Syracuse University	293	45,525,877
NM	SysteMetrics, Inc.		
	Santa Barbara, California	6	1,295,011
NM	Tata Institute of Fundamental		
	Research		
	Bombay, INDIA	5	145,295

M	Temple University	64	35,268,988
M	University of Tennessee at Knoxville	8	746,029
NM	Texas Southern University Houston, Texas	10	16,487
M	University of Texas at Arlington	18	345,380
M	University of Texas at Austin	41	10,301,528
NM	University of Texas at Dallas Richardson, Texas	1	-0-
M	University of Toledo	57	15,697,064
M	University of Toronto	32	7,522,798
NM	Transbooks Inc. New York, New York	1	-0-
M	Tulane University	18	785,125
M	University of Tulsa	3	122,134
M	Union College	1	-0-
NM	United States Air Force Academy USAF Academy, Colorado	3	3,317
NM	United States Coast Guard Academy New London, Connecticut	10	16,487
NM	United States Department of Defense Washington, D.C.	10	181,873
NM	United States Department of Health and Human Services Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	University of Utah	3	168,910
M	Utah State University	157	825,532
NM	Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee	1	-0-
M	Vassar College	57	903,772
M	University of Vermont	26	1,925,344
NM	Veterans Administration Richmond, Virginia	1	307,300
M	Virginia Federation	100	35,632,839
M	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	88	15,303,278
NM	Vista Maria Dearborn Heights, Michigan	1	-0-
NM	Wartburg College Waverly, Iowa	1	-0-
M	Washington and Lee University	22	50,350
M	Washington State University	43	3,740,024
M	Washington University	66	30,620,333
M	University of Washington	65	14,956,264
NM	University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, CANADA	1	739,611
M	Wayne State University	15	4,843,578
NM	Webster College St. Louis, Missouri	1	2,814

NM	Wellesley College		
	Wellesley, Maine	10	16,487
M	Wesleyan University	69	1,233,407
NM	West Liberty State College		
	West Liberty, West Virginia	10	16,487
M	West Virginia University	125	6,356,727
M	Western Michigan University	16	13,697,592
M	University of Western Ontario	56	7,710,398
M	Wheaton College	27	1,806,697
NM	Wilkes College		
	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	1	3,020
NM	Williams College		
	Williamstown, Massachusetts	2	145,212
M	University of Windsor	75	3,892,784
NM	University of Wisconsin		
	at Eau Claire		
	Eau Claire, Wisconsin	3	23,698
M	University of Wisconsin		
	at Madison	254	29,829,405
M	University of Wisconsin		
	at Milwaukee	53	7,799,523
NM	University of Wisconsin		
	at River Falls		
	River Falls, Wisconsin	12	16,616
M	University of Wyoming	122	2,455,964
M	Xavier University of Louisiana	18	540,709
M	Yale University	39	8,602,511
NM	Yankee Book Peddler		
	Contoocock, New Hampshire	4	-0-

TOTALS:

Total Number of Institutions:	307
Total Number of Datasets:	11,745
Total Number of Card-images:	1,737,187,515

ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983

	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Member Data Services Provided:	11,087	1,712,870,878
Total Non-Member Data Services Provided:	658	24,316,637
Non-Member Data Services Provided:		
(Academic	37	3,251,226)
(Non-Academic	111	20,422,123)
(SETUPS	392	643,288)
(Text only	118	0)
 TOTAL DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:	 11,745	 1,737,187,515

FIVE-YEAR DATA SERVICING SUMMARY:

1978-1979 to 1982-1983

<u>fiscal Year</u>	<u>Data Sets</u>	<u>Card Images</u>
1982-1983	11,745	1,737,187,515
1981-1982	9,522	846,133,224
1980-1981	7,564	521,943,914
1979-1980	7,446	438,331,732
1978-1979	6,653	341,026,620
<hr/>		
Change 1981-1982 to 1982-1983:	23.3	105.3
Change 1978-1979 to 1982-1983:	76.5	409.4

ICPSR BIBLIOGRAPHY
1982

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 contained in the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research Data Archive. 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.

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EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICPSR DATA RESOURCES
CONTINUING PROJECTS.

summary of the following project appeared in the 1978-1979 Annual Report, pp. 57-66:

title: A Proposal to Facilitate Academic Use of Data Produced
by the CBS/New York Times National and Statewide
Surveys of the 1980 Elections
source: Russell Sage Foundation
grant Number: 79-2049-J1
duration: September 1, 1979 to April 30, 1982
amount: \$43,967

summary of the following project appeared in the 1980-1981 Annual Report, pp. 59-67.

title: Continuation of Technical Support and Training
Activities Related to a National Criminal Justice Data
Archive
source: Bureau of Justice Statistics
grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K0001
duration: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
amount: \$402,337

summary of the following project appeared in the 1981-1982 Annual Report, pp. 65-69.

title: Supporting Facilities for Policy Development and
Evaluation in the Field of Aging
source: Administration on Aging, Department of Health
and Human Services
grant Number: 90-A-1279/05
duration: March 1, 1982 to February 28, 1983
amount: \$472,886

EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS FUNDED
FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN 1982-1983

Descriptions of externally funded projects which were initiated during 1982-1983 or 1983-1984 are presented on the following pages.

Title: Development of the Facilities for Remote On-Line Access
to Data Resources of the ICPSR
Source: National Science Foundation
Grant Number: SES-8120145
Duration: November 15, 1982 to April 30, 1984
Amount: \$144,524

Title: Family Life and Conditions in the United States,
1888-1919
Source: National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number: RT-20344-83
Duration: August 1, 1983 to July 31, 1985
Amount: \$75,000

Title: Providing Access to the SMIS Data Base
Source: Bureau of the Census
Grant Number: JSA 83-8
Duration: October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
Amount: \$20,000

Title: Continuation of the National Criminal Justice Data
Archive and Information Network
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics
Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K001
Duration: October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
Amount: \$422,512

Title: Continuation of a Cooperative Agreement to Support
The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging
Source: Administration on Aging
Grant Number: 90-A-1279/05
Duration: March 1, 1983 to February 29, 1984
Amount: \$149,938

DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR REMOTE ON-LINE
ACCESS TO DATA RESOURCES OF THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

A Proposal Supported by the
National Science Foundation

This proposal requests support for developing a new, key component of a national facility providing remote, on-line access to extended arrays of data and advanced computational resources for applied and basic research into social processes. The proposed remote access facility would employ innovative technical approaches to maximize the ease and lower the cost of use of these computing resources. The facility would also be designed to capitalize upon the full range of computational machinery including large-scale mainframe equipment, minicomputers, and small, inexpensive microcomputers. Specific support is requested for the development of a network interface computer, in what constitutes an experimental undertaking, but with immediately practical benefits for research on societal processes and for rapid reporting of results for current bodies of statistical data.

The key developmental work required to achieve these goals involves major innovation: special interface software would be placed on a minicomputer interposed between the remote user and the University of Michigan central computer in a novel but technically straightforward way. The result would be a network interface computer, providing a wide range of services designed to enhance ease of access and productive use of data and computational resources. This interface computer would function interactively to simplify the user's task in issuing commands and generating setups, would establish a complete history of the session, and would enable access to an on-line counseling service by a staff expert. Documentation would be readily accessible on this machine, capabilities for computer-based searches of the data documentation would be facilitated, and extensive on-line "tutorial" and "help" materials would be provided to aid in the use of data analysis and management software. The interface computer would provide enhanced security for the facility against inappropriate use, protect confidential materials, and prevent destructive access, whether inadvertent or deliberate. A further innovation would result from design of the resource to support and facilitate local use by researchers and others of modestly-priced microcomputers. The overall impact of the development of the proposed network interface computer would be much easier and more productive use of data and computational power than is now possible.

The proposed facility would provide access both to the current data holdings of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and to additional data holdings as they are acquired and developed in the future. It would provide remote access to major federally collected data resources such as those provided by the 1980 Census of the United States, now being acquired by ICPSR. Over 250 colleges and universities are currently members of ICPSR. For this

established and extended network of data users the proposed facility would provide new, more convenient and, in many cases, less costly modes of access to these data resources. At the same time, the facility would allow and encourage new forms of research applications and use of data, utilizing the advanced computational equipment at The University of Michigan and a broad range of standard and specialized data analysis and management software that is already operational on that equipment. It would expand the body of users who could draw effectively upon ICPSR resources and form the basis for an on-line information utility of special national importance.

The projected facility would build upon data and technical capabilities that are currently available. The Telenet national computer network would provide access to the facility, connecting through Merit network computers on the University of Michigan campus. A Prime 750 mini-computer owned by the ICPSR would be used as the network interface computer; all communications between the remote Telenet user and the University's Michigan Terminal System would pass through this computer. No support is requested for acquisition or development of data, for development of data analysis or management software, or for equipment acquisition. In fact, remote access to ICPSR data and to University of Michigan equipment and software is already technically feasible. At present, however, use of this mode of access to ICPSR data is cumbersome and unnecessarily expensive both for data users and for the ICPSR. Under current conditions, only the technically proficient, the determined, and the well-funded can employ this mode of access. What is requested here is support only for the marginal developmental work required to make remote access to these resources easier, less expensive, and more practical.

Title:	Development of the Facilities for Remote On-Line Access to Data Resources of the ICPSR
Source:	National Science Foundation
Grant Number:	SES-8120145
Duration:	November 15, 1982 to April 30, 1984
Amount:	\$144,524

FAMILY LIFE AND CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1888-1919

A Project Supported by the
National Endowment for the Humanities

The proposal requests support to provide historians and other scholars with ready access to extensive and detailed collections of source material bearing upon the characteristics, living conditions, income, and expenditures of extended numbers of families in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The first of these was collected by the Bureau of Labor during the years from 1888 through 1890. The second was collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during 1917 and 1919.

The work of converting the first data collection, in its entirety, to readily usable computer-readable form is now being carried out by the inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research on the basis of its own resources. Within the next six to eight months the computer-readable version of this collection will be made available to the scholarly community through the Consortium's established and well-developed data dissemination network.

In addition to these major data collections, the Consortium has acquired or is acquiring, again on the basis of its own resources, a number of other data collections bearing upon income, conditions of life, family structure, and related characteristics of the mass population in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth. These collections, are substantially less detailed than the two major collections of primary concern in the proposal. They provide, however, highly useful supplements to the larger collections and substantially enhance their value. Current Consortium data holdings also include a number of data collections bearing upon the conditions and quality of life in the United States since World War II, and additional collections of this sort bearing upon the contemporary period are being acquired. No support is requested of the National Endowment for this work, although it greatly increases the research value of the three major data collections discussed in this proposal.

The proposed project, then, involves development of a large-scale data base of unparalleled importance to historians and other scholars concerned with the national past. Each of the two major collections described above are of major research and instructional importance in their own right. Each of them affords an opportunity for a detailed view of the conditions and quality of life, of family characteristics, and of preferences, tastes, and values during particular periods of American history. Taken in combination they constitute a unique resource for the study of an extended period of American history and development.

The funded project will concentrate entirely upon the 1917-1919 source collection. For purposes of project economy, a two-year project period is requested. However, the sequence in which interview schedules

are entered and processed will be such that research use of the collection can begin prior to completion of the project period.

A substantial and comprehensive segment of the collection bearing upon geographically contiguous states of intrinsic research interest will be made available to the research community in fully usable computer-readable form during the second six months of the project period. Additional segments of the collection will be made available during the third six months of the project period. All materials processed by the project will be made available during the final six months of the project.

The sequence in which interview schedules will be entered into computer-readable form is designed to serve both purposes of project economy and to achieve the goal of facilitating early use of meaningful segments of the collection, taking into account the organization of the collection as currently stored. The interview schedules are now stored in ninety-one boxes with cities organized alphabetically. Thus some boxes include interview schedules for more than a single city, and in some instances part of the schedules for a given city are stored in one box and part in another.

Effective and economical data entry dictates that the entire content of boxes be entered rather than selecting specific interview schedules from given boxes. In this way costs of multiple searches through boxes for schedules for specific cities, of filing and refiling, and of record keeping are significantly reduced. At the same time, the likelihood of error through omitting or duplicating schedules is similarly reduced.

The 1917-1919 collection includes approximately 12,000 interview schedules each bearing on an individual family. It appears that more than 13,000 family interviews were originally intended, but only some 12,000 actually occurred. (The exact number of schedules is unknown since no comprehensive inventory of the collection has ever been made.) It is anticipated that the content of at least 9,000 interviews can be entered with the available funds. We believe that the approach to the project to be followed will in fact yield a larger number of schedules. Hence the above estimate should be seen as conservative.

Given these considerations and project goals, it is necessary to enter the contents of entire boxes in a sequence that yields the best regional and national coverage from the standpoint of research value within the limits of available project support. The optimum means to achieve these goals is to begin with the cities of the "old South" (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia).

As will be recognized, this region is also of major intrinsic research interest in its own right. That research value is further enhanced by the inclusion in this segment of the collection of interviews with some 700 to 900 black families. Thus beginning with the "Old South" is desirable from the standpoint of research value independently of considerations of project economies.

Following the project schedule, comprehensive materials for this

region will be made available to the research community during the second six months of the project period. Comprehensive materials for the remainder of the South and the upper Boarder states will be made available during the third six months of the project. Alphabetically, the cities of the South and the upper Boarder cluster disproportionately, as compared to other regions, with the states of the West North Central and East North Central regions. As indicated, all interview schedules for cities in these states will be entered and made available during the third and fourth six-month project periods.

By the end of the project period comprehensive materials for the twenty-five states of four contiguous regions will have been entered, documented and made available to the research community. Materials for cities in eleven additional states will also be made available by the end of the project period and will hold independent research value.

title:	Family Life and Conditions in the United States, 1888-1919
source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
grant Number:	RT-20344-83
duration:	August 1, 1983 to July 31, 1985
amount:	\$75,000

PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE SMIS DATA BASE

A Proposal Supported by the
Bureau of the Census

The Survey Methodology Information System (SMIS) was developed at the Bureau of the Census as a computerized bibliographic data base containing the most complete and up-to-date collection of published and unpublished information on sample design and selection, interviewing techniques and procedures, statistics and data analysis, and other facets of survey methods. The SMIS project as implemented by the Bureau of the Census consists of over 9,500 citations in survey methodology literature through the period of March, 1982.

- A. The specific objective of this research is to convert the current SMIS data base to a SPIRES format at The University of Michigan Computing Center and then continue to maintain and update it with current citations.
- B. The SPIRES format will facilitate management of the data base and permit searching and retrieval from it. The use of The University of Michigan Computing Center will permit individuals within the public and private sector to have remote interactive access to the data base if they choose. Retrieval will continue to be performed upon request for individuals who do not have access to appropriate technical facilities for remote access or who choose not to use them.

Scope of Agreement

- 1. Transfer current SMIS data to the ICPSR.
- 2. Convert SMIS data files to the SPIRES format and develop appropriate retrieval keys.
- 3. Prepare documentation of the new SMIS file format as well as retrieval aids for using SPIRES and for remote access through the GTE/Telenet computer network.
- 4. Establish a network of readers and an associated set of journals which will read in order to add current entries to the SMIS data base. Contact individuals at survey research organizations which are likely to generate relevant but frequently unpublished methodological work which could usefully be added to the SMIS data base.
- 5. Design a system for routine data entry procedures for additions to the SMIS data base.

6. Develop access and charging policies which will guarantee convenient and economical access to the SMIS data base while at the same time insuring that its maintenance is self-supporting.
7. Provide the primary product of this project, a SPIRES data base available by remote access at The University of Michigan Computing Center. Documentation describing the availability of SMIS and technical procedures for accessing it will also be prepared.

title: Providing Access to the SMIS Data Base
source: Bureau of the Census
grant Number: JSA-83-8
duration: October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
amount: \$20,000

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ARCHIVE
AND INFORMATION NETWORK

A Proposal Supported by the
Bureau of Justice Statistics

This proposal seeks funding to continue the activities of the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) as a national resource in support of research on crime and the criminal justice system. Now in its sixth year of operation, the CJAIN project has successfully developed a rich archival collection of data for secondary analysis. It has provided extensive assistance, training and other support services to facilitate use of the collection. The Archive has been operating through a Cooperative Agreement between the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). This arrangement has allowed continuous interaction and mutual assistance between the ICPSR and BJS staff in accumulating a wide variety of data resources and in facilitating their accessibility and effective use by criminal justice researchers. Special emphasis has also been placed upon providing technical assistance, advice, and support to the staff at BJS and to others assisting them in using the BJS-sponsored statistical series.

A renewal of this agreement is requested for fiscal year 1983-84 to further expand the archival holdings and to enhance the technical support and training activities of the archive. These efforts represent a continued emphasis upon an integrated program of activities designed to stimulate the extended analysis of a wide variety of computer-readable data files relating to crime, the criminal justice system, and their impact on society.

The CJAIN project has increased the availability of quantitative resources for researchers and policymakers in the criminal justice field. Through its archival development program, it has thereby maximized the return on the substantial investments which have been made by BJS and other agencies in the generation of data bases to support empirical inquiry into problems in this area. In the past year, the Archive added 22 data collections to the holdings, representing a 31% increase in the holdings.

Similarly, orders for data and requests for information have increased substantially. During the first nine months of the current period, 325 requests for service were filled involving the distribution of either data, documentation, or both (a 15% increase over the equivalent period last year). In addition, more than ninety-nine additional requests for information, technical assistance, or other forms of consultation, were also filled by CJAIN staff. The majority of these services were provided to individuals who were at Consortium members' schools; their annual fees covered the cost of these services without cost to BJS. Individuals at nongovernmental institutions which are not members of the ICPSR were asked to defray the costs of data dissemination

hemselves under regular servicing policies, also resulting in no direct charge to BJS. Only individuals at government agencies or working under contract to BJS have had their services paid for by BJS support to the CJAIN project. The program has thus been of benefit in a highly cost-effective manner to the entire criminal justice community, including policymakers and administrators, criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners, analysts, and researchers throughout the United States.

The CJAIN project consists of three separate tasks, though each bears an integral relation to the others. An archival development program is designed to build a general collection of computer-readable data relevant to the study of crime and the criminal justice system. Major data collections supported with federal funds, datasets which have been the basis of important studies of specific aspects of the criminal justice system, and other data bases which have been under-utilized or have unique qualities relevant to the study of crime and the criminal justice system are all sought as acquisitions. A Steering Committee composed of nationally recognized criminal justice researchers assists in this activity. Each data collection is then processed to a standard format utilizing well-established, highly cost-effective ICPSR procedures. This results in data which are available and supplied in a wide variety of technical formats and which are appropriately documented for easy accessibility by secondary analysts. This basic work is extended in the second project task through the provision of technical assistance and consultation to those using these materials. Finally, the third task of the CJAIN project is to contribute to the development of criminal justice research more generally by training and supporting researchers in the field. Taken together, these three activities represent a well integrated, general program to aid, assist and advance quantitative research on crime and the criminal justice system in the broadest sense.

The expansion of the holdings of computer-readable data and the revision of data dissemination and services is the focus of the first task. The archival staff will continue to acquire data files which are longitudinal extensions of present holdings such as the inmate surveys and facility censuses collected under BJS sponsorship. As part of this activity, the archive has functioned as the regular repository and disseminator of the National Crime Survey public use data tapes. The archive has routinely received NCS data from the Bureau of the Census, and reformatted and distributed them on a timely basis to individuals employing a wide variety of technical environments.

The Archive pursues its acquisition program with the assistance and advice of a Steering Committee which meets semiannually. The membership in the committee consists of leading criminal justice researchers who are knowledgeable about ongoing research projects in a broad array of criminal justice areas and who frequently provide assistance in acquiring data by contacting principal investigators. They provide particular guidance in identifying data outside of the large national studies supported by BJS. Recent acquisitions made at the suggestions of the Steering Committee and in cooperation with NIJ include several community studies focusing on crime prevention, as well as surveys dealing with self-reported criminal activity or delinquency.

The second project task consists of the provision of technical assistance and consultation to users of archival data files. These activities are designed to facilitate access to and utilization of the archival data resources. The task includes the maintenance of a computer conference employing the telecommunications capabilities of a national computer network among criminal justice researchers and planners. This conference has proved very useful in aiding communication between the CJAIN and BJS staffs. In addition to regular telephone communication and correspondence with many researchers, the CJAIN staff also attends several professional meetings each year to inform potential users of current holdings and to permit consultation with current data users.

The third project task includes a variety of training and research support activities. In a continuation of its past successful efforts, the project will offer for the sixth time a four-week seminar on the quantitative analysis of issues in criminology. The workshop will be offered as part of the 1983 ICPSR Summer Training Program during July and participants will have access to complete and fully staffed computer and library facilities. Since 1977, over 100 participants have been trained in social scientific approaches to the study of crime and the criminal justice system and in the use of secondary data analysis to examine research problems and policy issues. One indication of the success of the workshop is the continuing increase in the number of applications. Recently, most of those attending the seminar have been postdoctoral researchers with considerable experience in the area, prior training in quantitative methods, and advanced skills in using computers and machine-readable data bases.

The proposed continuation period for the project is twelve months. The ICPSR senior staff, whether funded directly through the CJAIN cooperative agreement or through separate ICPSR resources, will be involved in project management and available for consultation as needed. This has been a feature of ICPSR projects over the years, which has ensured that all the technical and managerial personnel necessary for planned and even unforeseen project activities are available. The data archiving activity will continue to be guided by a Steering Committee composed of BJS and NIJ staff members and a cross section of active criminal justice researchers, as well as members of the ICPSR staff. Quarterly and annual reports will be prepared to summarize project activities and accomplishments, to report on progress in achieving project goals, and to provide staffing and budgetary details.

Title:	Continuation of the National Criminal Justice Data Archive and Information Network
Source:	Bureau of Justice Statistics:
Duration:	October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984
Grant Number:	82-BJ-CX-K001
Amount:	\$422,512

CONTINUATION OF A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT TO SUPPORT
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF COMPUTERIZED DATA ON AGING

A Proposal Supported by the
Administration on Aging

This proposal requests continuation of support for the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) in order to complete the processing and documentation of data collections recommended by the project Advisory Committee and project officers. The mission of NACDA during the past five years can be described in terms of three primary tasks. The first of these has involved identification, acquisition, documentation, and processing of basic computer-readable data in the field of aging. The second has involved provision of training in the use of data and the methods and technologies of empirical inquiry in research, planning, and policy making in the field. The third task has involved provision of substantive and technical assistance in the use of data; provision of readily-usable data for research and planning purposes, and provision of customized forms of data to public and private agencies at the local, state, and national levels. For the past approximately one and one-half years NACDA has also carried out a fourth task which has involved assistance in the design of samples and measurement instruments for data collection efforts supported by the Administration on Aging.

During the coming twelve-month period for which support is requested here, the primary emphasis of the NACDA project will be completion of processing, cleaning, and documentation of data collections which were acquired during the earlier project period and which have been designated by the project Advisory Committee and project officers as of high priority for research, planning and policy-making in the field. These collections bear upon the demographic structure of the population; health factors related to aging; housing and living arrangements of the elderly, and economic factors related to aging, including income, labor force participation, and retirement. All have been judged as of primary relevance to research and policy-making in aging.

In addition to the basic archival task, the project will also provide training in advanced quantitative methodologies for the study of aging. A special seminar on Advanced Methodological Problems in the Study of Aging will be conducted in the context of the annual Summer Training Program in the Theory and Technologies of Social Research offered by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The special seminar will be directed by Professor Richard Campbell of Duke University. Support is requested only for the instructional costs associated with this Seminar. No support for participant stipends is requested. Participants will also have access to the broader ICPSR Summer Program at no cost to the Administration on Aging (AoA) or the National Institute on Aging (NIA).

All data collections added to the NACDA repository during the earlier project period, as well as data collections processed during the

period for which support is requested in the proposal, will be available to researchers and policy makers through normal ICPSR data dissemination procedures. Individuals at the approximately 265 ICPSR member colleges and universities will have access to these resources without charge beyond the annual membership fees paid by their institutions. Individuals not located at ICPSR member institutions will also have open access to these resources. In these cases, a charge will be assessed to recover costs. In either case, however, dissemination of data will be without charge to the sponsoring agencies.

The NACDA staff will also continue to provide researchers, policy makers, and agency personnel at AoA and NIA with consultation in identifying data collections suited to particular applications and with substantive, technical, and methodological assistance in employing data. Beyond essentially routine assistance in these respects, a charge will be assessed to recover costs. Here again, however, the supporting agencies will bear no costs for provision of these services. With agency support provided by earlier awards, the NACDA staff will also provide agreed upon assistance in data collection efforts being carried out by other organizations.

Title:	Continuation of a Cooperative Agreement to Support the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging
Source:	Administration on Aging
Grant Number:	90-A-1279/05
Duration:	March 1, 1983 to February 29, 1984
Amount:	\$149,938

EXTERNAL FUNDING: A PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED FOR FUNDING FOR
IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1983-1984

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

Title:	Factors in Aging: Developing Research Resources
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1989
Amount:	\$2,364,491

FACTORS IN AGING: DEVELOPING RESEARCH RESOURCES

A Proposal Submitted to the
National Institute on Aging

Support is requested for long-term development and expansion of a national resource for research on aging. For the past five years, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and the Institute of Gerontology of The University of Michigan, with funding provided by the National Institute on Aging and the Administration on Aging, have collaborated in the development and operation of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA). NACDA's goals are to provide researchers in the field with ready access to basic empirical data, to the analytical tools of statistics and mathematics, to consultation and assistance in the use of data and related tools, and to requisite computational and technical capabilities and expertise. This proposal provides a plan for restructuring the NACDA project to better realize its potentialities as a national resource and to provide broad support for research on biosocial factors related to aging.

The record of NACDA in achieving these goals has been one of considerable accomplishment. The facility is now firmly established in an institutional setting that provides stable and advanced support for its activities. A substantial data resource is in place, as are all human and technical capabilities required to meet NACDA goals. Access to these resources is being provided to a national and international clientele of researchers. In these terms, NACDA has come to resemble the major facilities--the great laboratories, the particle accelerators, and the telescopes--that support research in the medical, physical, and natural sciences.

Building upon accomplishments to date, earlier support, and existing facilities and resources, we now propose to extend NACDA in several closely interrelated directions through the mechanism of a Center Grant. Acquisition and development of data resources for the study of aging and provision of improved access to these resources and to the extended data holdings of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) constitutes the central goal of the continuing project. Underlying specific project goals, however, is a broad strategy designed to contribute to improved integration of biomedical, behavioral, and social research on aging.

GOAL I: EXPANSION OF ARCHIVAL DATA HOLDINGS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS UPON
DATA AND RELATED RESOURCES BEARING UPON THE INTERRELATION OF
BIOSOCIAL FACTORS IN THE PROCESS OF AGING.

The central goal of the continuing phases of the NACDA project will be expansion of archival holdings to provide researchers with access to extended arrays of basic data for research in the field of aging. During coming years special emphasis will be placed upon data and related resources bearing upon the interaction of biological, medical, social, behavioral, and institutional factors and processes in aging.

The current NACDA data base will, of course, be maintained and expanded in all other areas relevant to the field of aging. Continuing data collections already included in the NACDA holdings will be maintained, and additional waves of data will be added as they become available. Data collections relevant to social, demographic, economic, and psychological factors in aging will also be acquired, processed and added to the archive. Particular emphasis will, however, be placed upon biomedical data and upon data bearing upon the interaction of biosocial factors in the process of aging.

As in the past, a project advisory panel, program officers, and informed scientists in the field will play a major role in establishing priorities for data acquisition and processing. The role of these individuals will be particularly important in identifying data collections and establishing priorities in the biomedical areas. Additional data collections will become available during the project period and still other collections will be identified. It is likely that some of the data collections will prove to be unavailable due to considerations of individual confidentiality or other reasons, or will be determined to be unsuitable for archival acquisition and processing.

During the coming phases of the NACDA project, ICPSR will of course continue to acquire and process data collections on the basis of monetary resources derived from its annual institutional membership fees and other sources. In many cases these data collections will be relevant directly or indirectly to the study of aging. These data will be available to researchers concerned with aging.

The resources of ICPSR, however, are too limited to support a concerted program of acquisition and processing data collections specifically relevant to aging. At present, moreover, researchers concerned with aging constitute only a small portion of the established constituency of behavioral and social scientists which ICPSR serves. On both grounds, a major diversion of ICPSR monetary resources to support acquiring and processing of data collections specifically relevant to aging, and certainly data collections concerned with biomedical factors in aging, could not be justified. Thus National Institute on Aging support is required if these data resources are to be acquired and processed.

GOAL II: METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIFFUSION OF ADVANCED
METHODOLOGICAL EXPERTISE.

Development of improved methodological tools and diffusion of expertise in the use of advanced methodologies is vital to improvement of research in the field and to the use of archival data resources. In this general area, however, the project will have two more specific and integrated goals.

One of these follows directly from concern for research into the interaction of biomedical, social, behavioral, and institutional factors in the process of aging. The computer-based research methods and technologies of the empirical social sciences for analyzing, recording, managing, and assessing data have highly promising applications for biomedical research and for research into the interaction of biosocial

factors in aging. By the same token, the methods of measurement and observation employed in areas of the biological and clinical sciences hold considerable potential value for behavioral and social research. Thus an effort will be to aid in diffusing information about methodological procedures and techniques across the often artificial but real disciplinary boundaries that separate researchers from diverse areas of the biomedical, social, and behavioral sciences. Archival methods and procedures are well developed and archival data resources widely employed in many of the areas of specialization of the behavioral and social sciences. There is every indication that areas of biological and medical research could also profit from the application of similar archival approaches.

GOAL III: INTEGRATION AND STIMULATION OF RESEARCH ON AGING BOTH WITHIN THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND BETWEEN THESE FIELDS AND THE BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Expressed in the most simple terms, the goal here is to encourage diffusion of research findings, theoretical formulations, and research approaches across disciplinary boundaries and areas of specialization and particularly between the biomedical sciences and the social and behavioral sciences. Work toward this goal will involve encouraging behavioral and social scientists to take biological and medical factors into better account in their research and data collection efforts and, conversely, encouraging biomedical researchers to devote greater attention to behavioral, social, and institutional factors in their work. For these purposes there is need for design of improved measures of biomedical factors for inclusion in behavioral and social research data collections and for better diffusion of information about such measures. Similarly, there is need for improved measures of social, behavioral, and institutional factors for inclusion in biomedical research.

The goal of research stimulation requires little in the way of discussion. Expansion and diversification of archival data resources will in itself serve as a stimulant to research as will improvement of methodological expertise. At the same time, moreover, a concerted effort will be made during coming years to better inform the community of researchers of the availability and potential applications of project data.

GOAL IV: PROVISION OF IMPROVED MODES OF ACCESS TO NACDA DATA HOLDINGS AND PROMOTION OF INCREASED USE OF THE EXTENDED DATA RESOURCES OF ICPSR..

The ICPSR is now undertaking a major project to provide improved remote on-line access to its full data holdings including current NACDA holdings as well as additional data resources resources to be acquired and processed under NACDA auspices in the future. This project will also provide a variety of easily used computer-based reference, search, and retrieval capabilities. This work will be carried out on the basis of monetary resources other than those requested here; however, the broad goals of the NACDA project will none the less be served.

The broader ICPSR data holdings include numerous data collections which, though they originated outside the field of aging, are directly

nd indirectly relevant to the study of aging. The value of these data collections, however, is often not recognized among specialists in the field. Thus a further goal will be to bring these data collections and heir potentialities to the attention of the field. This effort is a urther example of capitalizing on resources already in place, a central nd vital attribute of the project proposed here.

Educational Activities

THE 1982 ICPSR SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

The twentieth annual ICPSR Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research was held in Ann Arbor from June 28 until August 20, 1982. The eight week Summer Program was divided into two four-week sessions. The enrollment for the 1982 Program was 314, distributed as follows across the two sessions.

first session (only):	100	(32%)
second session (only):	94	(30%)
both sessions:	120	(38%)
	<u>314</u>	(100%)

Academic Status

Participants represented twenty-three different departments and/or disciplines from 142 colleges and universities, in the U.S., Canada and a dozen other nations. While the largest proportion of participants were associated with political science this discipline represents only about one-fourth of the total enrollment, down from one-third five years ago, and more than one half the participants of a decade ago. The increasing number of participants from across the social and behavioral sciences would appear to illustrate the breadth of interest in and impact of the program.

Political Science	80	Criminal Justice	5
Sociology	55	Computer Science	5
Psychology	36	Gerontology	5
Economics	22	Data Librarian	4
Education	17	Social Work	4
History	14	Public Health	3
Urban-Regional Planning	14	Social Science	3
Business Administration	11	Industrial & Labor Relations	2
Public Policy	11	Population Planning	1
Geography	7	Journalism	1
Statistics	7	Other	3
International Affairs	5		

Registration Status

Although most participants, including those designated Visiting scholars, chose to audit courses, about thirty percent enrolled in ICPSR courses for credit granted by The University of Michigan.

visiting scholar:	101	(32%)
auditor:	116	(37%)
credit:	97	(31%)
	<u>314</u>	(100%)

Instructional Staff

The Summer Program instructional staff numbered twenty-eight individuals, of these twenty held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1982 staff represented six different disciplines from sixteen separate universities.

Financial Aid

By virtue of the efforts of an increasing number of dedicated ICPSR Official Representatives, many participants received financial assistance for matriculation in the Summer Program. Participant support is primarily through direct grants, tuition subsidies provided by the student's home institution, extension of departmental fellowships, foundation grants, etc. Summary information on financial aid from sources other than ICPSR is, unfortunately, not available; however, there is reason to believe that such assistance far exceeds the \$30,000 in travel allocations distributed to participants by the Consortium.

Stipends totaling \$14,000 for twenty research scholars were provided by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics for participation in the workshop on Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice. The Administration on Aging (AoA) and the National Institution on Aging (NIA) supported forty additional scholars, who participated in the workshop on Empirical Research Issues in Aging, as well as other components of the Program. The AoA/NIA stipend support amounted to \$26,250. The University of Michigan Office of Opportunity Programs provided approximately \$15,000 for stipends for minority participants; however, these grants were rendered only to University of Michigan graduate students. In addition fifteen scholars were supported by the Pacific Asian American Mental Health Research Center. This stipend support amounted to \$12,000. Finally, The University of Michigan's generous policy of granting Visiting Scholar status to postdoctoral scholars enabled almost one-third of the Program's participants to take Consortium courses and have full access to the University's facilities free of charge. Direct funding for the Summer Training Program--not including financial aid for participants--continues to be divided almost evenly between The University of Michigan and the Consortium (c. \$100,000 each).

Program Structure and Curriculum

The 1982 Program continued a structure that has evolved over the last several years. Courses offered during the first four-week term for the most part cover basic "state of the art" material and are meant to prepare individuals for the more advanced multivariate and "cutting edge" techniques offered in the second term. Although participants can profitably attend either session, individuals often choose to attend one session or the other depending upon their previous methodological background. However more than one-third of the 1982 participants participated in the entire eight week Program.

The curriculum of the Program continues to offer a wide variety of courses in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats that attempt to meet the diverse needs of the Consortium membership.

The eight-week Introduction to Statistics sequence remains a popular component. Enrollment is composed of individuals beginning their methodological training, as well as scholars who are attempting to "retool" their research skills

The several Linear Models courses remain the single most heavily enrolled set of workshops. It is evident that for most participants their previous training has prepared them to best take advantage of material focusing upon least squares, regression, and structural equation models. Hence as well the emphasis in the Program upon courses in Causal Modeling, Factor Analysis, Time Series, Dynamic Analysis, Unmeasured Variables, and Advanced Topics in Statistical Modeling.

To some extent in response to what may be viewed as an unduly narrow approach, the Program over the last several years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than linear models. In 1982 these included Applied Multivariate Analysis, Discrete Analysis, Nonparametric Analysis, Dimensional Analysis and Experimental Studies, and two lecture series, Measurement Problems in the Social Sciences, as well as Evaluation Methodology.

In addition to these courses that are mainly statistical and mathematical in orientation, several seminars have been included in the program that attempt to apply data analysis techniques to specific substantive topics and areas: Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice, Empirical Research Issues in Aging, Asian American Research Methods, Quantitative Historical Analysis, and Empirical Research and Gender Issues.

Finally, a set of short intensive courses have been included in the curriculum that reflect the growing interest in the recent changes in the technology of social research as applied to both computer hardware and software and data management. Those offered in 1982 include: Microcomputer Applications and Utilization of Data Resources from the 1980 Census.

ICPSR TRAINING PROGRAM
RECORD OF 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
1979	84	113	90	287
1980	94	102	61	257
1981	99	132	93	324
1982	97	116	101	314

MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES:
COLLOQUIA IN THE 1982 SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

<u>ate</u>	<u>Speaker and Topic</u>
-8	Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington "Conceptualization and Measurement in the Social Sciences"
-9	Heinz Eulau, Stanford University "Problems of Inference from Direct Measures of Legislative Roll-Call Votes"
-13	Duane Alwin, University of Michigan "Evaluating the Quality of Survey Measurement: The Confusion of Reliability and Validity"
-14	"The Use of Vignettes in the Measurement of Beliefs About Inequality"
-15	"The Measurement of Values in Surveys: Some Issues and Answers"
-19	Robert Stine, University of Pennsylvania "Validation and Measurement of Studies of Program Evaluation"
-20	Patrick Horan, University of Georgia "Manifest and Latent Theory in Social Research"
-2	Robert Hoyer, University of North Carolina, Asheville "Social Science Methodology: The Tail that Wags the Dog"
-4	Marilyn Dantico, Arizona State University "Theory, Policy and Experimentation: Finding Measures that Make a Difference"
-9	Kenneth Bollen, Dartmouth College "Multiple Indicators: Internal Consistency or No Necessary Relationship"
-10	Robert Hoyer, University of North Carolina, Asheville "Levels of Measurement: Errors in the Social Sciences"
-11	John Fox, York University (Canada) "The Use of Ordinal Data in Linear Regression Analysis"
-12	A.F.K. Organski, University of Michigan "Measuring National Political Capabilities"

SUMMER PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR 1982

FIRST SESSION: June 28 - July 23

<u>Time</u>	<u>Lectures</u>
9 a.m.-10 a.m.	ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS(15)* Douglas Rivers Political Science Harvard University
	MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS(95) James Dowdy Mathematics West Virginia University
10 a.m.-11 a.m.	EVALUATION RESEARCH METHODOLOGY(20) William Yeaton ISR, University of Michigan
11 a.m.-12 p.m.	SCOPE AND METHODS OF COMPLEX SURVEY DESIGNS(20) Warren Miller Political Science Arizona State University
1 p.m.-2:15 p.m.	INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING(100) ICPSR Staff (June 29-July 7)
	MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
7 p.m.-9 p.m.	CURRENT MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS(50) Gregory Marks ICPSR (June 28-July 2)
	<u>Workshops</u>
10 a.m.-12 p.m.	EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND GENDER ISSUES(12) Lois Verbrugge ISR, University of Michigan Hallie Kintner Sociology, University of Michigan
	QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS(14) Eric Monkkonen History University of California, Los Angeles

*Course enrollment

- 9 a.m.-12 p.m. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ISSUES IN AGING(40)
 Regula Herzog
 ISR, University of Michigan
 Diane Vinokur
 Inst. of Gerontology, University of Michigan
- 1:30-4:30 p.m. INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS AND DATA
 ANALYSIS I(37)
 Shirley Dowdy
 Statistics
 West Virginia University
- INTRODUCTION TO LINEAR MODELS(31)
 Karen Rasler
 Political Science
 Arizona State University
- INTERMEDIATE LINEAR MODELS(34)
 John Pothier
 Political Science
 Yale University
- INTERMEDIATE LINEAR MODELS(36)
 Geoffrey Fong
 Social Psychology
 University of Michigan
- APPLIED MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS(31)
 Robert Stine
 Wharton School
 University of Pennsylvania
- ADVANCED TOPICS IN STATISTICAL MODELING(5)
 Douglas Rivers
 Political Science
 Harvard University
- a.m.-5 p.m. INTRODUCTION TO CURRENT MICROCOMPUTER
 APPLICATIONS(45)
 Gregory Marks
 ICPSR
 (July 10-July 11)
- UTILIZATION OF DATA RESOURCES FROM THE
 1980 CENSUS(17)
 Erik Austin
 ICPSR
 (June 28-July 2)

SECOND SESSION: July 26 - August 20

<u>Time</u>	<u>Lecture</u>
9 a.m.-10 a.m.	MATHEMATICS FOR MODELING SOCIAL PHENOMENA(60) Robert Hoyer Mathematics University of North Carolina, Asheville
1 p.m.-2:15 p.m.	INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING(50) ICPSR Staff (July 26-August 2)
	MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
	<u>Workshops</u>
10 a.m.-12 p.m.	CAUSAL MODELS(30) Patrick Horan Sociology University of Georgia
	APPLIED NONPARAMETRIC STATISTICS(19) Michael Berbaum Psychology Brandeis University
	INTERMEDIATE LINEAR MODELS(24) John Fox Sociology York University
	TIME SERIES ANALYSIS(44) Gregory Markus Political Science University of Michigan
2:30-4:30 p.m.	INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS AND DATA ANALYSIS II(25) Jack Wilson Mathematics University of North Carolina, Asheville
	EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA(4) Marilyn Dantico Political Science Arizona State University

:30-4:30 p.m.

DISCRETE MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS(45)

Robert Hoyer

Mathematics

University of North Carolina, Asheville

MULTIVARIATE DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS(10)

Barbara Forsyth

Psychology

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

MODELS WITH UNMEASURED VARIABLES(24)

Kenneth Bollen

Sociology

Dartmouth College

a.m.-5 p.m.

ASIAN AMERICAN RESEARCH METHODS(15)

William Liu

Sociology

University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

(July 26-August 6)

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE(20)

Colin Loftin

Sociology

University of Michigan

Celesta Albonetti

Sociology

University of Wisconsin

Computer Support Activities

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Computer software and technical assistance for the ICPSR is provided through the Computer Support Group to meet the needs of the ICPSR servicing, archival, and administrative operations, and to serve the external needs of the ICPSR membership. Developmental work emphasizes improved use of computing systems to increase productivity and reduce individual learning requirements. Considerable attention is given to more effective use of existing software, including a continual review of new offerings from commercial vendors. Most current activities focus on the application of either minicomputers or microcomputers.

ABC, Statistical Software Designed for Ease of Use

ABC is a new effort at making data analysis software easy to learn and use. The anticipated user is the student, the instructor who wants to teach about computers, or the data analyst whose needs are straightforward but whose time is limited. ABC takes advantage of hardware advances to provide an interactive system with rapid display of helpful information and results on the user's high-speed video terminal. This software is currently available for the Prime Primos IV environment, the DEC VAX/VMS environment, and the Michigan Terminal System, with fall 1983 availability on microcomputers such as the IBM PC.

ABC provides many features. It has on-line documentation which can be called upon while the user is running the program. It was written and formatted to be used with video display terminals. It has explanatory text which precedes each request for a command. The information a user needs is structured to be complete within a single screen. ABC can write the results of any procedure or of an entire session to a disk file which can then be sent to a printer for hard copy. When ABC encounters an error, it provides immediate feedback to the user. It tells where the error occurred and how to fix it. A log or history can be kept for each session which can later be used to help identify user problems. More sophisticated use includes the use of scripts. These provide a form of customized or "short hand" commands, giving a series of ABC commands to be stored, re-run, and modified repeatedly.

ABC can provide simultaneous access to a master data file for multiple users. In a classroom setting this would allow an instructor to provide one data file for all students which can be read but not altered. Each student would also have a personal datafile where all of their own derived variables would be kept.

ABC datafiles can have values up to six digits, with up to six decimal places. An ABC datafile can handle up to 1000 variables, and the number of cases is limited only by available space on the computer. ABC allows up to 8 characters for variable names, and up to 40 characters for variable labels. For each discrete value of a variable, up to 24 characters are allowed as a label. A variable is allowed up to three missing data specifications. Weighted data, including fractional weights, are allowed. With any analysis, criteria may be specified to select only certain records to be included in that analysis.

ABC has a variety of procedures available.

Correlation will produce the correlation coefficient for one or more pairs of variables (maximum of 10 variables at a time).

Regression will produce coefficients and analysis of variance table for ordinary least squares regression (maximum of 9 dependent variables).

Univariate will produce the mean, variance, standard error, median, mode, range of values, and count of non-missing data values. Also available is a display of the frequency and/or percentage of occurrence for each value a variable exhibits in the data.

Xtables does standard crosstabs with several percentage options, the Chi-squared test, the Contingency Coefficients, Gamma and Tau c statistics. The largest table which can be displayed in detail is 13 rows by 10 columns.

Assign will create a new variable, or change the values of an existing variable, by recoding, re-arranging, collapsing or combining categories within a single variable, or across a set of variables.

Calculate will create a new variable, or change the value of an existing variable, using arithmetic operations.

Variable Descriptions and data values must be in an ABC internal file format. An internal ABC file can be generated from SPSS control cards and data, or an OSIRIS dataset, or directly, via the ABC entry feature. The ENTRY program allows the user to create data files for ABC directly from an on-line terminal.

QuickPlan spreadsheet software

One of the most revolutionary software products for microcomputers is VisiCalc, which has been followed by similar spreadsheet systems such as SuperCalc and Multiplan. QuickPlan is a similar system which may be used on larger timesharing systems, has been developed by ICPSR. QuickPlan is currently available running under Primos IV on Prime minicomputers. QuickPlan presumes the use of a video display terminal with a high-speed connection to the computer.

People who perform hand calculations on collections of numbers are likely to find QuickPlan a great asset, improving productivity and permitting more meaningful utilization of the basic data. Individuals involved in project planning, budgeting, or accounting are especially likely to benefit, as are those who are trying to estimate or keep track of their own class records, research work, or consulting. Simple forms of data examination are possible, although the system does not replace a standard statistical package. People who use a pocket calculator, even

the advanced programmable ones, or write short BASIC programs to solve various problems, are likely to find QuickPlan of great benefit.

QuickPlan offers the user at a video display terminal a computer's version of a large sheet of paper on which rows and columns are drawn, with labels and numbers placed in this array of rows and columns, and expressions (or formulas or equations) used to manipulate the numbers in the array.

Several major functions are performed by this spreadsheet system.

QuickPlan provides for rapid construction of the spreadsheet, and facilitates revisions and extensions. This matches the common human tendency to start working on a spreadsheet and rethink what organization, kinds of entries, and calculations should be involved, after the initial layout is already started.

Simple methods for entry and editing of data are incorporated. Once entered, raw data and derived information may be moved from one spreadsheet to another.

Numerous techniques are available for producing calculations based upon the data in the spreadsheet. These include common arithmetic operations and functions, plus logical operations to provide control of complex alternatives in the calculations.

Whenever any portion of the spreadsheet is changed, a complete recalculation may be performed, typically in a few seconds or less. This provides quick feedback on the impact of such changes, allowing the rapid exploration of alternatives. This is commonly referred to as "what if" analysis.

Spreadsheets much larger than the screen of a video display terminal may be constructed. To allow simultaneous examination of portions of the spreadsheet that are far apart, QuickPlan provides for splitting of the screen into different window and title areas.

A basic spreadsheet may be constructed to handle a particular class of tasks, such as budget estimates, without the specific values entered. This basic sheet becomes a template which is saved and reread from disk storage to be filled in for each specific budget. With each use this saves considerable work in the recreation of the basic spreadsheet.

The results of the spreadsheet calculations may be printed, thereby obtaining a hardcopy version of the entire spreadsheet display, or a selected portion.

QuickPlan is a system that feels very different to the user than the kinds of software found in older, mainframe environments. QuickPlan interacts with the user as each key is pressed, constantly updates the

screen, and provides a very powerful alternative to the use of pencil, paper, and calculator.

National Computer Networking

ICPSR members may obtain access to the University of Michigan Computing Center via the GTE Telenet national network, which currently serves nearly 200 cities in the U.S. and Canada and more than 20 other foreign countries. Cities are added to Telenet on a regular basis. This service has been in operation for almost five 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.

As a major step toward making remote network access much easier, a proposal was developed requesting support from the National Science Foundation for software which would create a "network interface computer". More specific information is given in the External Funding section of this Annual Report, in the portion entitled "Development of Facilities for Remote On-Line Access..." The implementation of this service will emphasize microcomputer software for the user site, which in combination with ICPSR mini-based software will provide greatly enhanced access to the range of ICPSR resources.

ICPSR Computing Hardware

Over the last several years the ICPSR has extensively changed the computational procedures for the archival processing, servicing, and administrative activities, as has been described in previous Annual Reports. In addition to a major effort on software, this commitment to greatly enhance staff productivity led to the ICPSR staff acquiring a Prime 300 minicomputer in early 1978. The success of this installation and the evident value of further investment in process automation led by early 1979 to two steps toward increasing capacity. The first was the upgrading of the Prime to a Model 350. The second was a proposal to the National Science Foundation requesting major expansion of the ICPSR computational resources, which was funded in the Spring of 1980.

After a period of intensive evaluation of competitive bids, a Prime 750 was selected, along with Zenith Z-89 microcomputers as programmable terminal/workstations for users. This configuration was put into use by ICPSR staff starting in September, 1980. The Prime 750 was also linked to the earlier Prime 350 using the Primenet network. This provides very effective communication between the two systems, allowing them to be treated almost as one larger system. The overall performance and reliability of this array of equipment has been outstanding. Almost every office has a Zenith Z-89, providing ready access for every staff member from the Executive Director on down. With this level of hardware it has been possible to fully utilize the available base of software for archival processing, servicing, word processing, and administrative support, to dramatically improve staff productivity.

The Prime 750 is also connected via a standard X.25 network link to

he Michigan Terminal System at the University of Michigan Computing Center. The ICPSR servicing staff prepares data requests using the highly automated FAST system on the Prime 750, with the setup information transmitted over the network to the Computing Center to perform the necessary tape copying. This means that the costs for labor and tape drives are shared with many other users on the Michigan campus, rather than having to be born entirely by the ICPSR, as would be the case if the work were done totally on the Prime 750.

Low-cost Microcomputers

ICPSR staff have been monitoring the potential applications of microcomputers since they first emerged as hobbyist machines in the last half of the 1970's. Careful evaluation of the best of the available systems has been an on-going activity, including work with the Apple II, Trak 8510/a, Zenith Z-89, Osborne I, the Convergent Technologies Advanced cluster-network system, and most recently the IBM Personal Computer and the Zenith Z-100.

A document entitled "Microcomputers: Basic Choice Factors" has been prepared based on experience with these machines and a wide variety of related software. The same base of experience provides the foundation for a series of intensive workshops on microcomputer applications, focusing on word processing, data management, spreadsheets, data analysis, graphics, and terminal emulation, offered in the ICPSR Summer Program.

Organization and Administration

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

1981-1983

Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University, Chair
 Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University
 Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
 Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Texas A&M University
 Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
 Martin L. Levin, Emory University
 John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University
 Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
 Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
 Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

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1979-1981

Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University, Chair
 Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University
 Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
 Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
 Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
 Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
 Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
 Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
 John D. Sprague, Washington University
 Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1977-1979

Charles McCall, California State University,
 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 University,
 Bakersfield
 Patrick J. McGowan, University of Southern California
 Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania (completing
 the term of Sam Bass Warner)
 Norman Nie, University of Chicago
 James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
 Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University

1974-1975

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, Boston University

1973-1974

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, Boston University

1972-1973

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

- 969-1970 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
- 968-1969 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
- 967-1968 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
- 66-1967 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
- 65-1966 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
- 64-1965 John C. Wahlke, State University of New York, 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

1962-1963

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 1982-1983
INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATES

Institution	Official Representative
University of Akron	Jesse Marquette
University of Alabama	Gregory Brunk
University of Alberta	Charles Humphrey
Allegheny College	Gary Brey
American University	Thomas Bergin
University of Arizona	Jerrold Rusk
Arizona State University	Marilyn Dantico
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	William A. Schwab
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	John Shelby
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest:	
Beloit College	Jerry Gustafson
Carleton College	Roy Grow
Colorado College	Robert Loevy
Cornell College	Richard Peterson
Denison University	William Bishop
Grinnell College	Tom Moberg
Knox College	Gayle Keiser
Lake Forest College	Rand Smith
Lawrence University	Kathy Isaacson
Macalester College	Charles Green
Ripon College	Martin Farrell
St. Olaf College	Daniel Klassen
Syracuse University	James Gundlach
Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc.:	
Australian Council for Educational Research	
Australian National University	Roger Jones
Darling Downs Institute	
Flinders University	
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	
Griffith University	
LaTrobe University	
Macquarie University	
University of Melbourne	
Melbourne State College	
Monash University	
University of New South Wales	
Prahran College of Advanced Education	
University of Queensland	
University of Sydney	
Swinburne College of Technology	
University of Tasmania	
Western Australian Institute of Technology	
University of Wollongong	
Ball State University	John Condran
Baruch College	Bliss Siman
The Belgian National Membership:	
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Edmond Legros

Institution	Official Representative
Boston College	Scott Kinder
Bowdin College	Craig McEwan
Bowling Green State University	James Q. Graham
Brandeis University	Lawrence Kirsch
Brigham Young University	David Magleby
University of British Columbia	David Elkins
British National Membership:	
Social Science Research Council	
Survey Archives, Essex	
Brown University	Marcia Taylor
University of California, Berkeley	Darrell West
University of California, Davis	Ilona Einowski
University of California, Irvine	William Domke
University of California, Los Angeles	Debora E. Dunkle
University of California, San Diego	Elizabeth Stephenson
University of California, Santa Barbara	Gary Jacobson
California Institute of Technology	Robert Noel
California State Universities and Colleges:	Roderick Kiewiet
Division of Information Systems	
California St. College-Bakersfield	John Hightower
California St. University-Chico	Charles McCall
California St. College-Dominguez Hills	Jon Ebeling
California St. University-Fresno	Richard Palmer
California St. University-Fullerton	Edward Nelson
California St. University-Hayward	Philip Gianos
California St. University-Humboldt	Daniel Graves
California St. University-Long Beach	Bruce Haston
California St. University-Los Angeles	A. Jay Stevens
California St. University-Northridge	Benjamin Smith
California St. Polytechnic Univ.-Pomona	Jack Crowther
California St. University-Sacramento	John Korey
California St. College-San Bernadino	Gail Tom
California St. University-San Diego	
California St. University-San Francisco	Paul Strand
California St. University-San Jose	Gene Geisler
California Polytechnic St. University-	Charlene Leonard
San Luis Obispo	
California St. College-Sonoma	Richard Shaffer
California St. College-Stanislaus	Donald Dixon
Carleton University	Larry Giventer
Carnegie-Mellon University	John deVries
Central Michigan University	John Stuckey
University of Chicago	T. Edward Westen
University of Cincinnati	Garth Taylor
Claremont Graduate School	Alfred Tuchfarber
Clark College	Gunther Freehill
Cleveland State University	John Handy
Colby College	Henry E. York
Colgate University	Marilyn Mavrinac
University of Colorado	Joseph Wagner
	James Little

Institution	Official Representative
Columbia University	Pnina Grinberg
University of Connecticut	Everett Ladd, Jr.
Cornell Federation:	
Cornell University	Steve Jackson
Hamilton College	Ralph Stenstrom
Danish Data Archives:	
University of Aarhus	
University of Copenhagen	
Odense University	Per Nielsen
Hartmouth College	Richard Winters
University of Dayton	Charles Kimble
University of Delaware	Henry T. Reynolds
University of Denver	Karen Feste
Osaka University (Japan)	Ichiro Miyake
Yale University	Sharon Poss
U.S. National Membership:	
Steinmetzarchief	P.F.A. deGuchteneire
University of Amsterdam	
Erasmus University	
Free University	
Katholieke University	
University of Leiden	
University of Nijmegen	
East Carolina University	Lawrence Hough
Emory University	William Dixon
European University Institute	Robert Danziger
Florida Consortium for Political Research:	
University of Florida	Eugene Wittkopf
Florida Atlantic University	Douglas Gatlin
Florida International University	John Stack
Florida State University	Russell Dalton
University of Central Florida	Joan Johnson-Freese
University of South Florida	William Hulbary
University of West Florida	M. Lal Goel
York University	Anne Murphy
Yorgetown University	Marshall Goodman
George Mason University	Anthony Hickey
George Washington University	Steve Smith
University of Georgia	John Alford
Georgia State University	Michael Binford
German National Membership:	
Zentralarchiv fuer empirische	
Sozialforschung	Gerhard Held
Institut fuer Politische Wissenschaft	
der Christian-Albrechts Universitaet	
Institut fuer Sozialwissenschaften an der	
Universitaet Mannheim	
Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut	
der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
University of Hartford	Richard Briggs

Institution	Official Representative
Harvard University	Jill Appel
Hokkaido University (Japan)	Sadafumi Kawato
College of the Holy Cross	Nicholas Sanchez
Hunter College	Joanne Badagliacco
University of Illinois-Chicago Circle	Mark Lichbach
University of Illinois-Urbana	Joe Spaeth
Illinois State University	John Chizmar
Illinois State Colleges and Universities:	
Chicago State University	Chernoh Sesay
Eastern Illinois University	Andrew McNitt
Governors State University	Sharyne Merritt
Northeastern Illinois University	Charles Pastors
Western Illinois University	Richard Mathers
Indiana University	Gerald Wright
University of Iowa	Gregory Caldeira
Iowa State University	James Hutter
Johns Hopkins University	Richard Katz
University of Kansas	Dennis Palumbo
Kansas State University	Joe Unekis
University of Kentucky	Stanley Feldman
Kuwait University	F. Al-Salem
Lehigh University	William Shade
Louisiana State University	Marc Harris
Loyola University	Vincent Mahler
McGill University	Jerome Black
McMaster University	H. J. Jacek
University of Manitoba	Conrado Santos
Marquette University	John McAdams
University of Maryland	Robert Bennett
Massachusetts Federation:	
University of Massachusetts-Amherst	James Wright
Smith College	
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	Audrey Borus
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Marc Graesser
Memphis State University	James King
Miami University	Susan Kay
University of Michigan	Mary Corcoran
Michigan State University	Harriet Dhanak
University of Minnesota	William Flanigan
Mississippi State University	Stephen Shaffer
University of Missouri, Columbia	William Jacoby
University of Missouri, St. Louis	Carol Kohfeld
National Chengchi University (PRC)	Fei-lung Lui
University of Nebraska	John Comer
University of New Mexico	Arthur St. George
University of New Orleans	John Wildgen
New York University	Kristin Monroe
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	Diana McDuffee
University of North Carolina, Charlotte	Paul Smith

Institution	Official Representative
North Texas State University	Robert Brookshire
Northeastern University	Jack McDevitt
Northern Arizona University	James Armour
Northern Illinois University	Jon Miller
Northwestern University	Lorraine Borman
Norwegian National Membership: Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Bergen	Helge Ostbye
University of Bergen	
University of Oslo	
University of Notre Dame	Rodney Ganey
Oberlin College	Luis Fernandez
Ohio State University	Herbert Asher
Ohio Wesleyan University	Michael Good
University of Oklahoma	David Morgan
Oklahoma State University	Robert Darcy
University of Oregon	Alphons van de Kragt
Pennsylvania State University	Steve Winckelman
Philadelphia Federation: University of Pennsylvania	Robert Douglas
Bryn Mawr College	Marc Howard Ross
Swarthmore College	Gudmund Iversen
Villanova University	James Woods
University of Pittsburgh	Philip Sidel
Princeton University	Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Robert Browning
Reed College	John Pock
Riyadh University (Saudi Arabia)	Ahmed Zaky
University of Rochester	Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	Gertrude Lewis
Sangamon State University	Stephen Daniels
University of South Carolina	Jacqueline Cunningham
University of Southern California	Sheldon Kamieniecki
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	Howard Allen
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville	John Farrell
Southwest Federation (Texas) Baylor University	Michael Mansfield
Corpus Christi State University	Lou Miller
University of Houston	Kent Tedin
Lamar University	Tom Sanders
Pan American University	Robert Wrinkle
Rice University	Elizabeth Sanders
Sam Houston State University	Robert Biles
Southern Methodist University	John Plumlee
Southwest Texas State University	Patricia Shields
Texas A & M University	James Dyer
University of Texas, El Paso	John Hedderson
Texas Christian University	James Riddelsperger
Texas Tech University	Roland Smith
Trinity University	Mary Weaver

Institution	Official Representative
Stanford University	John Chubb
State University of New York-Albany	Bonita Bryant
State University of New York-Binghamton	Christopher Peck
State University of New York-Buffalo	Tai Kang
State University of New York-Stony Brook	Roger Pijacki
Swedish National Membership:	
Social Science Data Service	Lennart Brantgarde
Linköping University	
University of Lund	
University of Stockholm	
University of Umeå	
University of Uppsala	
Swiss National Membership:	
Graduate Institute for International Studies	Urs Luterbacher
University of Geneva	David Handley
Swiss National Library	
University of Zurich	Hans-Martin Uehlinger
Syracuse University	James McPhee
Tel Aviv University (Israel)	Asher Arian
Temple University	David Elesh
University of Tennessee	Michael Fitzgerald
University of Texas, Arlington	Luther Odom
University of Texas, Austin	Charles Cnudde
University of Toledo	Angelo Wallace
University of Toronto	Joseph Fletcher
Tulane University	Joel Devine
University of Tulsa	Edward Dreyer
Union College	Frederick Hartwig
University of Utah	John Francis
Utah State University	Peter Galderisi
Vassar College	Richard Born
University of Vermont	Charles Bann
Virginia Federation:	
University of Virginia	Stephen Percy
College of William and Mary	David Finifter
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Richard Shingles
University of Washington	David Hodge
Washington and Lee University	John Handleman
Washington State University	Siegfried Vogt
Washington University (St. Louis)	John Sprague
Wayne State University	Jersey Liang
Wesleyan University	Russell Murphy
West Virginia University	David Hedge
Western Kentucky University	J. J. Sloan
Western Michigan University	Jack Meagher
University of Western Ontario	Edward Hanis
Wheaton College	Lyman Kellstedt

Institution	Official Representative
Wichita State University	David Farnsworth
University of Windsor	Kai Hildebrandt
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Alice Robbin
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	James Gibson
Xavier University of Louisiana	Gary Talarcheck
University of Wyoming	Oliver Walter
Yale University	JoAnn Dionne

ICPSR MEMBERSHIP REPORT

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATIONS
1982-1983

Category A Affiliates.....	89
Category B Affiliates.....	50
Category C Affiliates.....	4
Category S Affiliates.....	12
Total Institutional Affiliates.....	155

Federated Memberships:

The Associated Colleges of the Midwest.....	12
The California State University and Colleges.....	19
Cornell Federation.....	2
Florida Consortium for Political Research.....	7
Illinois State Colleges and Universities.....	5
Massachusetts Federation.....	2
Philadelphia Federation.....	4
Southwestern Regional Federation.....	14
Virginia Federation.....	2
Total Federated Institutions.....	67

National Memberships:

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research.....	19
Belgian National Membership.....	1
British National Membership.....	1
Danish National Membership.....	3
Dutch National Membership.....	7
German National Membership.....	4
Norwegian National Membership.....	3
Swedish National Membership.....	6
Swiss National Membership.....	4
Total National Affiliations.....	48

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL AFFILIATES.....	270
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1982-1983 ICPSR STAFF

Administration

Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director
Carolyn L. Geda, Director, Management and Administration
Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary
Kathy Dorando, Secretary

Archival

Michael W. Traugott, Director, Resource Development
Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
Janet K. Vavra, Technical Director
Patricia J. Green, Archival Assistant Director
Christopher A. Innes, Archival Assistant Director
Santa A. Traugott, Archival Assistant Director

Sandra Aisenberg-Secretary
Georgia Aktan-Research Assistant
Sandra Balkema-Research Assistant
Frank Baumgartner-Research Assistant
Maia Bergman-Research Assistant
Julio Borquez-Research Assistant
Anne Burns-Data Archive Specialist
Cheri Clark-Coder Analyst
Jo Ella Coles-Data Archive Specialist
Pamela Comber-Coder Analyst
James Dean-Research Assistant
Jennifer Dyer-Research Assistant
Ray Farha-Research Assistant
James Fossett-Research Assistant
Lynne Gressett-Research Assistant
Christine Guzorek-Coding Analyst
Joyce Hamrick-Coder Analyst
Vicki Hartman-Research Assistant
Sylvia Jenkins-Secretary
Gloria Jones-Research Assistant
David Kushner-Data Processing Assistant
Edward Lisefski-Research Assistant
Barbara Lowe-Assistant in Research
Eric Mackey-Coder Analyst
Mary Lou Magilavy-Research Associate
Amy Manley-Secretary
Patricia Maurer-Secretary
Deborah Moore-Coder Analyst
Tamara Newton-Research Assistant
Kathleen Remmert-Research Assistant
Martha Sayre-Coder Analyst
Catherine Sharpe-Coder Analyst
C. Ritchey Sloan-Research Assistant

Tyran Taylor-Secretary
Verna Washington-Senior Data Archive Specialist
Wendell Willacy-Research Assistant
Susan Wyman-Assistant Editor

Summer Program

Henry Heitowit, Program Coordinator
Margaret Lucas, Principal Secretary
Christine Hart, Secretary

Instructors:

Martha Abele
Celesta Albonetti, University of Wisconsin
Erik Austin
Michael Berbaum, Brandeis University
Kenneth Bollen, Dartmouth College
Marilyn Dantico, Arizona State University
James Dowdy, West Virginia University
Shirley Dowdy, West Virginia University
Barbara Forsythe, University of North Carolina
Geoffrey Fong
John Fox, York University
Regula Herzog
Patrick Horan, University of Georgia
Robert Hoyer, University of North Carolina-Asheville
Hallie Kintner
William Liu, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle
Colin Loftin
Gregory A. Marks
Gregory Markus
Warren Miller, Arizona State University
Eric Monkkonen, University of California-Los Angeles
John Pothier, Yale University
Karen Rasler, Arizona State University
Douglas Rivers, Harvard University
Robert Stine, University of Pennsylvania
Lois Verbrugge
Jack Wilson, University of North Carolina-Asheville
William Yeaton

Computer Counselors:

Julio Borquez
Sam Evans
Charles Franklin
Michael Harthorne
Cathy Johnson
Marita Kaw
Edward Lisefski
Glenn Palmer
Darrell Radson

Robert Simmons
Barbara Smela
Laura Stoker

Library:

Mark Gibney
Jeffrey Koch
Matthew Lynes
Frank Martin
Mark Mihanovic
William Reisinger
Stanley Seltzer

Computer Support Group

Gregory Marks, Manager
Sylvia Barge, Senior Programmer Analyst
Christopher Bickley, Systems Analyst
Tina Bixby, Senior Systems Analyst
Laurie Howland, Coder Analyst
Susan Horvath, Programmer Analyst
Peter Joftis, Systems Analyst
Anita Lees, Systems Research Programmer
John Lees, Systems Research Programmer
Michael Lougee, Software Consultant
Victoria Neff, Programmer Analyst
W. Charles Roth, Systems Research Programmer

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

Financial Summary

Actual and Projected Expenditures and Income
1982-1983 and 1983-1984

Total Consortium income for 1982-1983 amounted to approximately \$1.8 million. Of this amount approximately \$965,000 (fifty-three percent of total income) was derived from member fees. An additional \$640,000 (thirty-five percent of total income) was provided by grants and contracts. The University of Michigan provided approximately \$148,000 (eight percent of the total), and income from miscellaneous sources including loan of data to non-members, sale of documentation, and interest on funds on hand amounted to \$80,000 (or approximately four percent of the total). Taken in combination, income from sources other than member fees amounted to approximately forty-seven percent of total income.

Income for 1983-1984 is projected at a somewhat higher level, approximately \$2 million, largely due to increased income from grants and contracts. It is anticipated that some fifty percent of income will be derived from member fees, thirty-eight percent from grants and contracts now in hand, eight percent from The University of Michigan and four percent from miscellaneous sources. In combination, income from sources other than member fees will amount to approximately fifty percent of the total. It is likely, however, that the projections for 1983-1984 will prove conservative. It is possible that some increase in membership will occur and will yield income beyond that projected. Similarly, grant applications that are currently pending or which will be submitted during the course of the year may also produce additional income.

Income and expenditures are summarized in greater detail in the three displays that follow. The first of these summarizes expenditures in terms of twelve categories which constitute functional areas of Consortium activities. These categories are in turn grouped into three broader categories of activity. Expenditures in the first of these categories, Resource Developments and Services, constitute the largest component of the total budgets and support development, acquisition and dissemination of data and related services and resources. Within this category, the largest expenditures are for development of archival resources which also constitutes the largest single component of the budget totals. Expenditures in the second major category, Educational Activities, are largely in support of the annual Summer Training Program. Governance and Member Relations, the third major category, includes expenditures for general administration, communications and publication of informational materials, and periodic meetings of the Council, Official Representatives and advisory committees. For each major expenditure category, the sources of income are also given.

The second display below gives the balance of actual and projected income and expenditures. As can be seen, 1982-1983 income exceeded expenditures by approximately \$33,000. That amount added to a carry forward from preceeding years left the Consortium with a net positive balance of \$178,458 entering 1983-1984. Given the uncertainties of federal funding for the social sciences, it has seemed desirable to attempt to maintain an unexpended balance of at least this magnitude. As

will also be noted, however, expenditures for 1983-1984 are projected to exceed income, largely due to costs associated with the meeting of Official Representatives, with the consequence of reduction in unexpended funds. The third display summarizes Consortium income by sources.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY: PROJECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES		
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Archival Development		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 431,382	\$ 539,800
Supplies, postage and communications	20,261	28,600
Printing and duplicating	7,154	4,900
Computer time and machine rental	144,423	141,900
Travel	20,993	13,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 624,213	\$ 728,450
Indirect Costs	165,533	255,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 789,746	\$ 983,550
B. Data Acquisition		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 6,457	\$ 7,800
Supplies, postage, communications, and data	14,925	19,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 21,382	\$ 27,200
Indirect costs	3,570	4,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 24,952	\$ 31,300

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Documentation		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 7,284	\$ 7,300
Supplies, postage and communications, computer	796	800
Printing and duplicating	83,559	64,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 91,639	\$ 72,200
Indirect Costs	22,213	13,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 113,852	\$ 86,000

D. Data Maintenance		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 17,852	\$ 23,000
Supplies, postage and communications	2,319	1,500
Printing		250
Computer time and machine rental	13,460	15,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 33,631	\$ 39,750
Indirect Costs	5,041	5,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 38,672	\$ 45,650

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
<u>Expenditures</u>		
E. Computer Support for the Bureau of Justice Statistics		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 44,049	\$ 12,000
Supplies, postage and communications	730	800
Computer time and machine rental	445	0
Travel	0	300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 45,224	\$ 13,100
Indirect Costs	21,967	6,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 67,191	\$ 19,700
F. Data Services		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 97,999	\$ 113,000
Supplies, postage and communications	33,808	31,400
Printing and duplicating	3,177	3,400
Computer time and machine rental	48,249	48,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 183,233	\$ 196,700
Indirect Costs	27,295	29,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 210,528	\$ 226,200

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 999,322	\$1,077,400
INDIRECT COSTS	245,619	315,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,244,941	\$1,392,400

Funding:

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 684,888	\$ 669,450
Bureau of Justice Statistics	397,658	362,700
CBS/New York Times	1,550	2,000
Federal Agencies, Miscellaneous		20,000
National Endowment for Humanities		38,850
National Institute on Aging/ Administration on Aging	145,845	170,000
National Science Foundation	15,000	129,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,244,941	\$1,392,400

. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. ICPSR Summer Program		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 129,809	\$ 135,200
Supplies, postage, communications and rent	20,852	21,300
Printing and duplicating	7,464	6,600
Stipend support	65,965	44,000
Computing and equipment rental	39,948	34,500
Travel and per diem	4,622	4,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 268,660	\$ 246,400
Indirect Costs	25,940	22,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 294,660	\$ 268,600
B. Educational Development Activities		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 4,120	\$ 4,950
Supplies, communications and printing	0	100
Computer time and machine rental	62	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 4,182	\$ 5,150
Indirect Costs	627	750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 4,809	\$ 5,900

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 272,842	\$ 251,550
INDIRECT COSTS	26,567	22,950
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 299,409	\$ 274,500

FUNDING

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 111,742	\$ 117,300
Asian-American Research Center University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	2,000	2,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40,157	39,000
The University of Michigan	107,980	116,200
National Institute on Aging/ Administration on Aging	37,530	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 299,409	\$ 274,500

II. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Governance and Member Relations		
Professional and Administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 42,573	\$ 51,400
Supplies, postage and communications	6,468	6,300
Printing and duplicating	1,430	2,000
Travel and meetings:		
Council Meetings, Advisory Committee, and Professional Conferences	39,581	39,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 90,052	\$ 99,300
Indirect Costs	10,508	11,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 100,560	\$ 110,800
B. Communications and Meetings with Official Representatives		
Travel, per diem, staff and meeting costs		60,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 0	\$ 60,900
Indirect Costs		9,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 0	\$ 70,000

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Central Administration		
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 80,841	\$ 84,800
Supplies, postage and communications	5,991	6,200
Printing and duplicating	2,603	2,500
Computing and equipment rental	8,156	8,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 97,591	\$ 101,700
Indirect Costs	11,639	12,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 109,230	\$ 113,700
D. Publication of <u>Guide</u> , Annual Report, Informational and Summer Training Program materials		
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 19,735	\$ 18,000
Supplies, postage and communications	451	1,100
Printing and duplicating	14,706	14,400
Computing and equipment rental	4,776	4,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 39,668	\$ 38,300
Indirect Costs	5,951	5,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 45,619	\$ 44,000

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 227,311	\$ 300,200
INDIRECT COSTS	28,098	38,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 255,409	\$ 338,500

FUNDING:

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 215,409	\$ 294,900
The University of Michigan	40,000	43,600

	Actual Expenditures 1982-83	Projected Expenditures 1983-84
GRAND TOTAL		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$1,499,475	\$1,629,150
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	300,284	376,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,799,759	\$2,005,400

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES SUMMARY

	Actual 1982-83	Projected 1983-84
INCOME		
Member fees	\$ 964,835	\$ 989,200
Grants and contracts	639,740	763,950
The University of Michigan	147,980	159,800
Miscellaneous	80,462	83,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income	\$1,833,017	\$1,995,950
EXPENDITURES		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 33,258	\$ -9,450
CARRY FORWARD FROM:		
Preceding years	\$ 145,200	\$ 178,258
1982-83 and 1983-84 balance	33,258	-9,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Final balance	\$ 178,458	\$ 168,808

INCOME SOURCES SUMMARY

	Actual 1982-83	Projected 1983-84
A. ICPSR Member Fees	\$ 964,835	\$ 989,200
B. Miscellaneous Income	80,462	83,000
C. Asian-American Research Center Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle	2,000	2,000
D. Bureau of Justice Statistics	437,815	401,700
E. CBS/New York Times	1,550	2,000
F. Federal Agencies, Miscellaneous		20,000
G. The University of Michigan	147,980	159,800
H. National Endowment Humanities		38,850
I. National Institute on Aging/ Administration on Aging	183,375	170,000
J. National Science Foundation	15,000	129,400
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TOTAL	\$1,833,017	\$1,995,950