

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

---

**Annual Report,**  
**1984-1985**

---

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

This document was previously available in paper and machine readable format only. It was converted to Portable Document Format (PDF), with minimal editing, on the date below as part of ICPSR's annual report conversion project. The document may not be completely searchable. No additional updating of this collection has been performed.

April 2004



**ICPSR**

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

---

**ICPSR**

**Annual  
Report**

**1984-1985**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1984-1985**

**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-Third Year,  
1984-1985





# Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

## ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS (1984-1985)

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Chair  
Arizona State University

Richard W. Boyd  
Wesleyan University

John de Vries  
Carleton University

Barbara Hinckley  
University of Wisconsin,  
Madison

Martin L. Levin  
Emory University

John Modell  
Carnegie-Mellon University

Elinor Ostrom  
Indiana University

Mildred A. Schwartz  
University of Illinois, Chicago

Charles Lewis Taylor  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University

Herbert F. Weisberg  
Ohio State University

## ICPSR ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.  
University of Washington

Philip E. Converse  
University of Michigan

Heinz Eulau  
Stanford University

Norval D. Glenn  
University of Texas, Austin

M. Kent Jennings  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
University of Michigan

Warren E. Miller  
Arizona State University

## Center For Political Studies

Philip E. Converse, Director  
(313) 763-1347

## ICPSR STAFF

### ICPSR ADMINISTRATION

Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director  
(313) 764-2570

Carolyn L. Geda, Director,  
Management and Administration  
(313) 764-2570

### COMPUTER SUPPORT

Peter M. Joftis, Director  
(313) 763-3482

### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director  
(313) 764-8392

### ARCHIVE STAFF

Michael W. Traugott, Director,  
Resource Development  
(313) 764-5199

Erik W. Austin, Director  
Archival Development  
(313) 763-5010

Janet Vavra, Technical Director  
(313) 763-5010

Patricia Green, Archival  
Assistant Director  
(313) 763-5010

Christopher A. Innes, Archival  
Assistant Director  
(313) 763-5010



# **ANNUAL REPORT, 1984-1985**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>I ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES</b>	
Archival Processing Report . . . . .	3
Data Acquisitions and Processing . . . . .	8
Data Services Provided . . . . .	38
Bibliography . . . . .	49
External Funding for Data Resources . . . . .	60
<b>II. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>	
Report on the 1984 Summer Training Program . . . . .	87
<b>III. COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES . . . . .</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>IV. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	
ICPSR Council . . . . .	105
Roster of Member Institutions and Official Representatives . . . . .	109
ICPSR Membership Report . . . . .	116
ICPSR Staff . . . . .	117
<b>V. FINANCIAL SUMMARY . . . . .</b>	<b>121</b>



# **Archival Activities**



## ARCHIVAL PROCESSING REPORT, 1984-1985

Publication of this Annual Report for 1984-1985 signals the completion of another productive year for ICPSR and the staff of its Data Archive. Over the course of the past year the ICPSR Archive has again fulfilled the twofold purposes for which it was established: to provide a central repository for relevant machine-readable social science data and to process and disseminate these data efficiently. In keeping with its commitment to its members and to the larger social science community, ICPSR has expanded the breadth and variety of its holdings by adding significantly to its ongoing serial data collections and by acquiring new datasets as well. This report provides only a representative outline of processing and dissemination activities performed by the Archive; a more comprehensive and detailed view of ICPSR, its functions, and its holdings, is offered in the Guide to Resources and Services 1985-1986 and in the ICPSR Bulletin, which is published four times a year. An additional resource, the telephone Hotline, functions to keep members informed of the latest acquisitions and their availability status.

The section which follows describes briefly some of the key data collections acquired and processed by the Archive during 1984-1985 and orders them into subject groupings. A complete listing of all collections acquired and processed by the Archive during the year is presented later in this report.

Serial Social Science Data Collections

The expansion of ICPSR's ongoing or serial data collections through the addition of updates and new waves was a major focus of the Archive's activities during 1984-1985. Thirty-nine of its fifty-two serial data collections, which extend across a broad range of social science inquiry, were augmented this past year, in contrast to a total of twenty-four during 1983-1984. American National Election Study, 1984, the eighteenth in a series of studies of United States national elections, was one of the major serial collections processed this year. Conducted by Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies, this study examines the impact of the election campaign on voters and identifies factors that influence voting behavior.

The General Social Surveys collection was also enhanced this year through the addition of a cumulative U.S. dataset for 1972-1984 which merges eleven years of Surveys into a single file. These data probe respondents' attitudes across a broad spectrum of social issues such as the family, race relations, and education. Another dimension was added to this collection with the acquisition of General Social Survey (United States) and German Social Survey (ALLBUS) Combined File, 1982; this cross-national collection permits comparisons of the attitudes of Americans and Germans on various social topics.

Of interest to researchers in the field of economics is the sixteenth wave of James N. Morgan's Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1983, a study which looks at family income and the relationships between economic status and individual behavior. Herbert S. Parnes' National

Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience were also augmented this year with updates for four of the five cohorts covered in the studies: Mature Women, 1982; Youth, 1982; Young Men, 1981; and Young Women, 1980. Similarly, the High School and Beyond, 1980 series, compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, was enriched during the year with the acquisition of the Sophomore and Senior Cohort First Follow-ups (1982).

#### International Affairs and Comparative Politics

A significant updated resource for researchers in the international arena is the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, III: 1948-1982, by principal investigators Charles Lewis Taylor and David A. Jodice. This edition updates the 1964 and 1972 versions of this study, which spans 155 countries, with data for 1978-1982. Euro-barometers 20 and 21, Aid to Developing Nations and Political Cleavages in the European Community, were also acquired and processed during the year. These surveys, administered under the direction of Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart, explore public attitudes in the ten member-nations that comprise the European Community.

The Census Bureau's International Data Base was augmented this past year by the 1983 Extract, an aggregate data collection composed of demographic, economic, and social data for all 202 countries in the world. In addition, United Nations Roll Calls were expanded with data from the 30th-37th Plenary Sessions. A newly acquired dataset for ICPSR, Thomas T. Mackie's International Almanac of Electoral History, 1981, contains information on elections for specified countries from the beginning of competitive national elections until December of 1981. World Debt Tables, 1970-1982, another new dataset obtained from the World Bank, provides data on external debt for 103 reporting countries.

#### Historical Data Collections

Several significant historical data collections were added to the Archive during this past year. Chief among them was Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919, a unique and valuable research resource described later in this Report. In addition, fiscal year 1984-1985 marked the first time in its history that ICPSR received data from the Soviet Union. Moscow State University contributed two historical studies to ICPSR: Agrarian Typology of Provinces of European Russia at the Turn of the 20th Century and State Farms in European Russia, 1917: Districts and Provinces. These data offer information on agricultural organization and farm management in Russia during the years immediately preceding the Revolution. Other acquisitions for 1984-1985 in the historical data category include Robert Sechrist's Prohibition Movement in the United States, 1801-1920 and John H. Long's County Boundaries of Selected United States Territories/States, 1790-1980.

#### Media Polls

During this past Presidential election year, ICPSR received and processed a large number of polls conducted by the national news media. CBS News Election Day Surveys, 1984: State Surveys, "exit" polls undertaken in eighteen states, contributes information about voting behavior in the



1984 Presidential and senatorial elections. In conjunction with The New York Times, CBS News also conducted a 1984 Election Day National Survey and queried respondents as they left polling places in all states. ICPSR also processed ABC News/Washington Post Polls of Public Opinion on Current Social and Political Issues along with CBS News/New York Times National Surveys, 1983 and New York Times National Surveys, 1983, a telephone survey which offers information on respondents' views toward the U.S. government and other political and social issues.

#### Census Data

A total of 51 data collections prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were added this year to ICPSR's already extensive holdings in this area. Acquisitions include: Annual Housing Surveys for 1977-1983; Census of Population and Housing: Public Use Microdata Samples (B and C) and Summary Tape Files 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B Extract; Current Population Surveys through 1984 covering such topics as After-Tax Money Income Estimates, Pension and Retirement Plan Coverage, and Fertility and Birth Expectations; Survey of Income and Program Participation Wave I Relational and Rectangular Files; Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (325 files); and Special Program Information Tape.

#### Externally Funded Projects

While membership fees support most of the Archive's activities during any given fiscal year, external funding in the form of contracts and grants also serves to fund archival work in certain specialized areas. During the past twelve months, ICPSR received external grants from three agencies; these grants contributed in a significant way to the development of ICPSR resources.

For the eighth year ICPSR received support for its National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) with funding from the National Institute on Aging. The NACDA Project focused on the acquisition, processing, and maintenance of data collections concerned with aging and the life cycle. Also completing its eighth year, the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN), supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), continued to develop important data collections which concentrate on the area of crime and the criminal justice system. Finally, the National Endowment for the Humanities continued support of a project which provides for the automation of a key historical study dealing with the cost of living for American families in 1917-1919.

#### The NACDA Project: Data on Aging

Entering its ninth year, the NACDA Project provides an important service to social scientists interested in the relevant and timely issue of aging. Over the course of the previous year, NACDA acquired and processed a large number of datasets which explore different aspects of aging and gauge its impact on society. Prime examples of these major acquisitions are Ethel Shanas' National Surveys of the Aged for 1957 and 1962. The 1957 study offers data on health and medical care for the aged and also investigates the views of a cross-section of adults on common problems associated with aging; the 1962 survey focuses on the physical capabilities of older people in order to anticipate their needs.

The Retirement History Longitudinal Survey series was expanded this year also with the addition of data for 1979; the 1975 and 1977 surveys were extensively processed to Class I status. These surveys, designed by the Social Security Administration, present information on changes in the economic and social characteristics of men and women, aged 58-63, as they approach retirement. In addition, NACDA acquired Health Interview Surveys for the years 1971-1981, as well as National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey; all of these data were gathered by the National Center for Health Statistics. Other datasets of interest processed by NACDA during the year include Mortality Detail Files for 1968-1978 and 1979-1980; Cost of Providing Transportation and In-Home Services to the Elderly, 1982-1983; and Food Service Delivery Systems Used in Providing Nutrition Services to the Elderly.

#### The CJAIN Project: Data on Criminal Justice

During fiscal year 1984-1985 the staff of the CJAIN Project acquired and processed over 40 datasets concerned with crime and criminal justice, thus broadening the scope of this already large collection. 1983 data were added this past year to the National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1973-1983, a survey sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics which provides an in-depth look at crime, its victims, and its consequences. Christopher A. Innes' National Crime Surveys Extract, another new asset for CJAIN, explores personal and household victimization. The Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract also represents a significant acquisition; a subset of data prepared from Mortality Detail Files, 1968-1980, this extract file contains useful information for researchers in the field of criminology and adds pertinent new variables. Commercial Victimization Surveys, for which the 1973-1975 Cities Sample and the 1973-1977 National Sample were obtained this year, document burglary and robbery incidents for all types of commercial establishments.

Data for 3,338 jails in 45 states is presented in National Jail Census, 1983, a criminal justice dataset compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and processed this past year by CJAIN. In addition, Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was enlarged with data for 1982, making it the seventh in this series of surveys dealing with the juvenile justice system. Other CJAIN processing during 1984-1985 included the additions of 1980 and 1981 data to Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS); the acquisition of several files of the Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982; and the enlargement of Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) to encompass 1979 data for New Orleans, St. Louis, and Rhode Island.

#### Cost of Living Survey, 1917-1919

Funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities has enabled ICPSR to continue to convert original questionnaires from a 1918-1919 survey on cost of living in the United States into machine-readable form. The data were supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has studied the cost of living for "typical" American families over the past ninety years. Surveying over 12,000 families and containing over 2,000 variables, this rich dataset affords a detailed view of family economics

during an interesting period of American history. Interviews with families in the Old South states were the first to be automated and were made available in January of 1985; these data have now been expanded to include interviews from cities in the Upper Border, Trans-Mississippi South, and West North Central states. This project continues until July of 1985 with additions to the collection being released as they are completed.

#### Overview for 1984-1985

The data collections discussed above reflect only a portion of the overall activities of the Archive during the past year. The section which follows presents a comprehensive listing of 1984-1985 acquisition and processing and is arranged according to data Class. ICPSR handles four categories or Classes of data; Class is determined by the extent of Archive processing which a collection has undergone. Studies which have been extensively processed and have been organized into standard ICPSR format are categorized as Class I or II. Class III and IV collections have undergone minimal processing and are released basically in their original form.

During fiscal year 1984-1985, ICPSR generated a record number of data collections for distribution--208 in all. This total surpasses the total for 1983-1984 (178) and represents the largest yearly processing total since the inception of ICPSR twenty-three years ago. Even more impressive is the number of discrete files acquired and processed during these past twelve months: 1185 files, as opposed to the previous record amount of 804 processed in 1982-1983. Class I and Class II collections totalled 73 for the past year with 154 separate data files. Class III and Class IV collections numbered 132, a substantial increase over the previous year's total of 102; moreover, discrete data files for these two classes numbered 1028, compared with a previous record number for 1982-1983 of 677. Thus, as the processing statistics above indicate, ICPSR continues its growth and augmentation of resources in an effort to provide the widest possible range of services for its member institutions.

## MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES ACQUIRED AND PROCESSED, 1984-1985

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/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (January Survey) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
1,597 cases; 113 variables; 3,194 card images; 60 pages of documentation
2. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (April Survey) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
1,489 cases; 100 variables; 2,978 card images; 60 pages of documentation
3. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (June Survey) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
1,365 cases; 112 variables; 4,095 card images; 60 pages of documentation
4. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (Plane Survey) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
705 cases; 44 variables; 705 card images; 30 pages of documentation
5. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (September Survey) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
1,587 cases; 107 variables; 3,174 card images; 60 pages of documentation
6. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (October Survey, Pre-speech) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
548 cases; 51 variables; 548 card images; 30 pages of documentation

7. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (October Survey, Post-speech) (ICPSR 8243)  
  
545 cases; 51 variables; 545 card images; 30 pages of documentation
8. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1984: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)  
  
39,856 cases; 104 variables; 118,758 card images; 780 pages of documentation
9. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1981 (30th Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
144 cases; 74 variables; 145 card images; 31 pages of documentation
10. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1981 (31st Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
147 cases; 93 variables; 184 card images; 37 pages of documentation
11. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (32nd Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
149 cases; 102 variables; 203 card images; 40 pages of documentation
12. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (33rd Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
151 cases; 136 variables; 270 card images; 48 pages of documentation
13. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (34th Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
152 cases; 127 variables; 255 card images; 43 pages of documentation
14. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (35th Plenary Session) (ICPSR 5512)  
  
154 cases; 107 variables; 220 card images; 38 pages of documentation

15. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;  
UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (36th Plenary Session)  
(ICPSR 5512)  
  
157 cases; 138 variables; 284 card images; 48 pages of  
documentation
16. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;  
UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 (37th Plenary Session)  
(ICPSR 5512)  
  
156 cases; 164 variables; 334 card images; 62 pages of  
documentation
17. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;  
UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1984  
(93rd Congress: House of Representatives) (ICPSR 0004)  
  
442 cases; 1,088 variables; 6,122 card images; 200 pages of  
documentation
18. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;  
UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1984  
(98th Congress: House of Representatives) (ICPSR 0004)  
  
440 cases; 906 variables; 5,095 card images; 300 pages of  
documentation
19. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;  
UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1984  
(98th Congress: Senate) (ICPSR 0004)  
  
101 cases; 673 variables; 875 card images; 200 pages of  
documentation
20. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for  
Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (Pre- and  
Post-Election Surveys) (ICPSR 8298)  
  
2,257 cases; 1,134 variables; 51,460 card images; 1,030 pages of  
documentation
21. National Center for Health Statistics; MORTALITY DETAIL FILE:  
EXTERNAL CAUSE EXTRACT, 1968-1978, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8224)  
  
13 files: 874,921 average cases; 35 average variables; 909,917  
average card images; 217 pages of documentation
22. National Center for Health Statistics; MORTALITY DETAIL FILES,  
1968-1978 [VOLUME I] (1968 Data) (ICPSR 7632)  
  
1,930,082 cases; 35 variables; 1,930,082 card images; 101 pages  
of documentation

23. National Center for Health Statistics; MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1979-1980 [VOLUME II] (1980 Data) (ICPSR 7632)  
  
1,993,137 cases; 38 variables; 2,152,587 card images; 113 pages of documentation
24. Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart; EURO-BAROMETER 20: AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, OCTOBER 1983 (ICPSR 8234)  
  
9,718 cases; 469 variables; 62,487 card images; 299 pages of documentation
25. Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart; EURO-BAROMETER 21: POLITICAL CLEAVAGES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, APRIL 1984 (ICPSR 8263)  
  
9,746 cases; 262 variables; 37,035 card images; 210 pages of documentation
26. Rabier, Jacques-Rene and Ronald Inglehart; EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STUDY, 1973 (ICPSR 7330)  
  
12,285 cases; 129 variables; 24,939 card images; 98 pages of documentation
27. Shanas, Ethel; NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1957 (The Health Needs of Older Persons) (ICPSR 7686)  
  
2,114 cases; 829 variables; 34,691 card images; 581 pages of documentation
28. Shanas, Ethel; NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1957 (Household Enumeration: Non-Interviewed Individuals) (ICPSR 7686)  
  
326 cases; 26 variables; 80 card images; 39 pages of documentation
29. Shanas, Ethel; NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1957 (Public Attitudes on Older People) (ICPSR 7686)  
  
2,567 cases; 102 variables; 4,877 card images; 79 pages of documentation
30. Shanas, Ethel; NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1962 (ICPSR 7687)  
  
2,442 cases; 560 variables; 20,818 card images; 350 pages of documentation
31. Social Security Administration; RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1975 (ICPSR 7859)  
  
8,716 cases; 1,547 variables; 488,750 card images; 800 pages of documentation

32. Social Security Administration; RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 7931)  
  
7,993 cases; 1,193 variables; 377,669 card images; 306 pages of documentation
33. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III, 1948-1982 (Daily Political Events) (ICPSR 7761)  
  
101,619 cases; 40 variables; 101,619 card images; 39 pages of documentation
34. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III, 1948-1982 (Annual Political Events) (ICPSR 7761)  
  
5,460 cases; 24 variables; 10,920 card images; 25 pages of documentation
35. Taylor, Charles Lewis and David A. Jodice; WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS III, 1948-1982 (Quarterly Political Events) (ICPSR 7761)  
  
21,840 cases; 24 variables; 43,680 card images; 25 pages of documentation
36. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS, NATIONAL SAMPLE 1982-1983 (ICPSR 7635)  
  
35,000 cases; 880 variables; 14,438 card images; 300 pages of documentation

36 data collections, 48 files



DATA FILES MADE AVAILABLE IN CLASS II FORM

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

37. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JANUARY 1983  
(ICPSR 8172)

1,510 cases; 120 variables; 3,020 card images; 43 pages of documentation

38. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, FEBRUARY 1983  
(ICPSR 8173)

1,504 cases; 125 variables; 3,008 card images; 45 pages of documentation

39. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, APRIL 1983  
(ICPSR 8174)

1,516 cases; 132 variables; 3,032 card images; 48 pages of documentation

40. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, MAY 1983  
(ICPSR 8175)

1,501 cases; 90 variables; 3,002 card images; 35 pages of documentation

41. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JUNE 1983  
(ICPSR 8176)

1,501 cases; 79 variables; 3,002 card images; 30 pages of documentation

42. ABC News/The Washington Post; ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES, JULY 1983  
(ICPSR 8177)

1,505 cases; 117 variables; 3,010 card images; 43 pages of documentation

43. Bureau of Labor Statistics; COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1919 (Old South States) (ICPSR 8299)  
  
2,603 cases; 2,224 variables; 225,875 card images; 150 pages of documentation
44. Bureau of Labor Statistics; COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1919 (Old South, Upper Border, Trans-Mississippi, West North Central States) (ICPSR 8299)  
  
4,614 cases; 2,224 variables; 400,380 card images; 650 pages of documentation
45. Burnham, W. Dean et al.; PARTISAN DIVISION OF AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1834-1985 (State-Level Data: 1983-1985) (ICPSR 0016)  
  
50 cases; 20 variables; 200 card images; 5 pages of documentation
46. Congressional Quarterly, Inc.; VOTING SCORES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1945-1982 (Senate Data) (ICPSR 7645)  
  
393 cases; 753 variables; 10,154 card images; 60 pages of documentation
47. Congressional Quarterly, Inc.; VOTING SCORES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1945-1982 (House of Representatives Data) (ICPSR 7645)  
  
1,826 cases; 802 variables; 50,603 card images; 60 pages of documentation
48. Gormley, William T., Jr.; POLITICS OF PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980 (ICPSR 8080)  
  
284 cases; 144 variables; 1,136 card images; 76 pages of documentation
49. Innes, Christopher A.; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS EXTRACT: PERSONAL CRIME LONGITUDINAL FILES, 1976-1982 (Assault Victim Experiences) (ICPSR 8315)  
  
5,846 cases; 584 variables; 66,791 card images; 505 pages of documentation
50. Innes, Christopher A.; NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS EXTRACT: PERSONAL CRIME LONGITUDINAL FILES, 1976-1982 (Victim and Non-Victim Responses) (ICPSR 8315)  
  
108,245 cases; 296 variables; 717,123 card images; 300 pages of documentation

51. Institute for Law and Social Research; PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), NEW ORLEANS, 1979 (ICPSR 8219)  
  
88,185 cases; 159 variables; 289,908 card images; 73 pages of documentation
52. Institute for Law and Social Research; PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), RHODE ISLAND, 1979 (ICPSR 8288)  
  
109,835 cases; 244 variables; 455,815 card images; 113 pages of documentation
53. Institute for Law and Social Research; PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), ST. LOUIS, 1979 (ICPSR 8225)  
  
98,250 cases; 188 variables; 390,544 card images; 96 pages of documentation
54. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; CANDIDATE AND CONSTITUENCY STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1788-1983 (Data for the 1983 Elections) (ICPSR 7757)  
  
25 cases; 22 variables; 50 card images; 20 pages of documentation
55. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1983 (Data for the 1983 Elections) (ICPSR 0013)  
  
7 states, 1 file: 400 cases; 35 variables; 400 card images; 5 pages of documentation
56. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1982 (1982 Data for Georgia) (ICPSR 0013)  
  
1 state: 160 cases; 10 variables; 320 card images; 2 pages of documentation
57. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (Data for the 1983 Elections) (ICPSR 0006)  
  
10 states, 10 files: 600 cases; 25 variables; 1200 card images; 25 pages of documentation
58. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (Continuous Monitoring, January 11-December 31, 1984) (ICPSR 8298)  
  
3,496 cases; 730 variables; 43,482 card images; 273 pages of documentation

59. Morgan, James N.; PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1983 (Wave 16: Family File) (ICPSR 7439)  
  
6,852 cases; 8,471 variables; 1,482,773 card images; 318 pages of documentation
60. Morgan, James N.; PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1983 (Wave 16: Family-Individual File) (ICPSR 7439)  
  
20,327 cases; 8,840 variables; 4,583,992 card images; 318 pages of documentation
61. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1972-1975 [UNITED STATES]: CITIES SAMPLE (ICPSR 8002)  
  
39 files: 3,970 average cases; 170 average variables; 8,982 average card images; 117 pages of documentation
62. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; COMMERCIAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, 1973-1977 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL SAMPLE (ICPSR 8003)  
  
18 files: 11,739 average cases; 203 average variables; 33,750 average card images; 157 pages of documentation
63. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1982 (ICPSR 8205)  
  
1,023 cases; 369 variables; 14,232 card images; 200 pages of documentation
64. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)  
  
3,338 cases; 452 variables; 47,024 card images; 338 pages of documentation
65. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1980: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA (ICPSR 8248)  
  
255,578 cases; 54 variables; 428,093 card images; 70 pages of documentation
66. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1981: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH (ICPSR 8277)  
  
298,847 cases; 50 variables; 500,569 card images; 62 pages of documentation

67. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 (Part 2: Revised 1980 Data) (ICPSR 9028)  
15,554 cases; 1,130 variables; 1,721,050 card images; 100 pages of documentation
68. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 (Part 3: Revised 1980 Data) (ICPSR 9028)  
22,215 cases; 152 variables; 75,531 card images; 100 pages of documentation
69. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982 (Parts 5,6,7,9,10,11: 1981 and 1982 Data) (ICPSR 9028)  
6 files: 17,479 average cases; 600 average variables; 954,353 average card images; 200 pages of documentation
70. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982: POLICE EMPLOYEE (LEOKA) DATA (Part 8: 1981 Data) (ICPSR 9028)  
16,615 cases; 2,256 variables; 1,398,152 card images; 257 pages of documentation
71. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1980-1982: POLICE EMPLOYEE (LEOKA) DATA (Part 12: 1982 Data) (ICPSR 9028)  
16,793 cases; 2,256 variables; 1,413,131 card images; 257 pages of documentation
72. U.S. Dept. of Labor; COST OF LIVING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711)  
8,544 cases; 101 variables; 68,352 card images; 58 pages of documentation
73. Welch, Susan and John G. Peters; ATTITUDES OF AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATORS, 1975 (ICPSR 8161)  
441 cases; 86 variables; 882 card images; 53 pages of documentation

37 data collections, 106 files

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.

74. Behavioral Research Institute; NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375)  
  
1,725 cases; 585 variables; 22,425 card images; 145 pages of documentation
75. Glick, Henry R.; JUDICIAL SELECTION AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION INNOVATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970-1979 (ICPSR 8252)  
  
57 cases; 20 variables; 57 card images; 9 pages of documentation
76. Goldberg, David; DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1978: A STUDY OF THE FAMILY (ICPSR 8190)  
  
650 cases; 493 variables; 6,500 card images; 177 pages of documentation
77. Gross, Donald A.; STATE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES, 1975-1979 (ICPSR 8312)  
  
10 cases; 17 variables; 10 card images; 5 pages of documentation
78. Heinz, John P. and Edward O. Laumann; CHICAGO LAWYERS SURVEY, 1975 (ICPSR 8218)  
  
777 cases; 870 variables; 11,859 card images; 67 pages of documentation
79. Moscow State University; AGRARIAN TYPOLOGY OF PROVINCES OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY (ICPSR 8380)  
  
50 cases; 20 variables; 50 card images; 18 pages of documentation

80. Moscow State University; STATE FARMS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA, 1917:  
DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES (District and Province Data) (ICPSR 8377)
- 369 cases; 29 variables; 1,476 card images; 28 pages of  
documentation
81. Moscow State University; STATE FARMS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA, 1917:  
DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES (Province Data) (ICPSR 8377)
- 21 cases; 29 variables; 84 card images; 11 pages of documentation
82. National Center for Health Statistics; NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE  
UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980 (ICPSR 8239)
- 6 files: 39,964 average cases; 164 average variables; 246,445  
average card images; 330 pages of documentation

9 data collections, 14 files

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.

83. Bayley, David; EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE RESPONSE: DENVER, 1982 (Disturbances) (ICPSR 8217)  
  
93 cases; 404 variables; 1,023 card images; 117 pages of documentation
84. Bayley, David; EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE RESPONSE: DENVER, 1982 (Traffic Stops) (ICPSR 8217)  
  
164 cases; 210 variables; 984 card images; 86 pages of documentation
85. Bell, Raymond et al.; LEARNING DEFICIENCIES AMONG ADULT INMATES, 1982: LOUISIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WASHINGTON (ICPSR 8359)  
  
5,448 cases; 109 variables; 6,810 card images; 45 pages of documentation
86. Berk, Richard A. and Lawrence W. Sherman; SPECIFIC DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST FOR DOMESTIC ASSAULT: MINNEAPOLIS, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8250)  
  
9 files: 827 average cases; 11 average variables; 1,138 average card images; 157 pages of documentation
87. Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen; ADULT CRIMINAL CAREERS, MICHIGAN: 1974-1977 (ICPSR 8279)  
  
241,198 cases; 57 variables; 615,055 card images; 49 pages of documentation
88. CBS News; CBS NEWS ELECTION DAY SURVEYS, 1984: STATE SURVEYS (ICPSR 8368)  
  
18 files: 1,710 average cases; 35 average variables; 1,710 average card images; 46 pages of documentation
89. CBS News/The New York Times; CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEY, 1984: ELECTION DAY NATIONAL SURVEY (ICPSR 8373)  
  
9,174 cases; 40 variables; 9,174 card images; 16 pages of documentation



90. Chabotar, Kent; NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8362)
- 6 files: 241 average cases; 17 average variables; 964 average card images; 56 pages of documentation
91. Collins, James J.; ALTERNATIVE PROBATION STRATEGIES IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND (ICPSR 8355)
- 8 files: 407 average cases; 104 average variables; 716 average card images; 145 pages of documentation
92. Cook, Constance Ewing; SURVEY OF PUBLIC INTEREST GROUP MEMBERS, 1982 (ICPSR 8284)
- 562 cases; 29 variables; 562 card images; 10 pages of documentation
93. Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith; GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY CUMULATIVE FILE, 1972-1984 (ICPSR 8294)
- 17,052 cases; 727 variables; 221,676 card images; 487 pages of documentation
94. Feeney, Floyd; ARRESTS WITHOUT CONVICTION, 1979-1980: JACKSONVILLE AND SAN DIEGO (ICPSR 8180)
- 5 files: 204 average cases; 375 average variables; 2,878 average card images; 467 pages of documentation
95. Goldcamp, John S. and Michael R. Gottfredson; JUDICIAL DECISION GUIDELINES FOR BAIL: THE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8358)
- 1,920 cases; 109 variables; 19,200 card images; 42 pages of documentation
96. Goodstein, Lynne, John H. Kramer, John R. Hepburn, and Doris L. MacKenzie; EFFECTS OF DETERMINANT SENTENCING ON INSTITUTIONAL CLIMATE AND PRISON ADMINISTRATION: CONNECTICUT, MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 8278)
- 9 files: 293 average cases; 188 average variables; 1,955 average card images; 148 pages of documentation

97. Greenberg, David F; AGE COHORT ARREST RATES, 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8261)  
14 files: 10 average cases; 858 average variables; 250 average card images; 268 pages of documentation
98. Hellman, Daryl A. and James Alan Fox; CENSUS OF URBAN CRIME, 1970 (ICPSR 8275)  
88 cases; 331 variables; 3,784 card images; 80 pages of documentation
99. Hewitt, John; SOCIAL ORDER IN MIDDLETOWN, 1932-1975 (ICPSR 9058)  
6 files: 197 average cases; 27 average variables; 197 average card images; 12 pages of documentation
100. Institute for Economic and Social Measurements, Inc.; COST OF PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION AND IN-HOME SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8309)  
120 cases; 230 variables; 5,400 card images; 126 pages of documentation
101. Kerbel, Matthew R.; MEDIA ACCESS TO THE PRESIDENCY, 1974-1977 (ICPSR 8253)  
1,650 cases; 14 variables; 2,310 card images; 11 pages of documentation
102. Kirschner Associates, Inc; FOOD SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS USED IN PROVIDING NUTRITION SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY (ICPSR 8347)  
121 cases; 1,800 variables; 10,491 card images; 63 pages of documentation
103. Long, John H.; COUNTY BOUNDARIES OF SELECTED UNITED STATES TERRITORIES/STATES, 1790-1980 (ICPSR 9025)  
40 files: 2,163 average cases; 29 average variables; 2,163 average card images; 60 pages of documentation
104. Mackie, Thomas T.; INTERNATIONAL ALMANAC OF ELECTORAL HISTORY, 1981 (ICPSR 8247)  
6 files: 524 average cases; 37 average variables; 524 average card images; 17 pages of documentation

105. Matulia, Kenneth J.; POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, 1970-1979 (ICPSR 9018)  
57 cases; 71 variables; 94 card images; 78 pages of documentation
106. Messinger, Sheldon; CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT OF FELONS IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS, 1945-1964 (ICPSR 7971)  
16 files: 84 average cases; 100 average variables; 2,835 average card images; 173 pages of documentation
107. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (Pre- and Post-Election Survey) (ICPSR 8298)  
2,257 cases; 1,020 variables; 45,676 card images; 606 pages of documentation
108. Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies; AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1984 (Continuous Monitoring, January 11-June 19) (ICPSR 8298)  
1,725 cases; 585 variables; 18,565 card images; 273 pages of documentation
109. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SENIOR COHORT FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1982) (ICPSR 8297)  
11,995 cases; 1,300 variables; 393,886 card images; 286 pages of documentation
110. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE COHORT FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1982) (ICPSR 8297)  
29,737 cases; 1,500 variables; 1,157,884 card images; 368 pages of documentation
111. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1981: RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION (ICPSR 8293)  
60,444 cases; 51 variables; 128,444 card images; 46 pages of documentation

112. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1981-1982: DEGREES CONFERRED (ICPSR 8287)  
  
102,962 cases; 58 variables; 218,794 card images; 92 pages of documentation
113. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982: FALL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 8292)  
  
47,135 cases; 69 variables; 143,762 card images; 57 pages of documentation
114. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982: FINANCIAL STATISTICS (ICPSR 8290)  
  
112,906 cases; 256 variables; 239,925 card images; 52 pages of documentation
115. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1982-1983: FACULTY COMPENSATION (ICPSR 8289)  
  
47,915 cases; 57 variables; 129,371 card images; 48 pages of documentation
116. National Center for Educational Statistics; HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY (HEGIS), 1983-1984: INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS (ICPSR 8291)  
  
26,648 cases; 82 variables; 33,310 card images; 51 pages of documentation
117. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1971 (ICPSR 8336)  
  
5 files: 58,294 average cases; 90 average variables; 354,136 average card images; 800 pages of documentation
118. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1972 (ICPSR 8337)  
  
5 files: 72,110 average cases; 105 average variables; 418,238 average card images; 734 pages of documentation

119. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1973 (ICPSR 8338)
- 5 files: 50,668 average cases; 103 average variables; 293,874 average card images; 592 pages of documentation
120. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1974 (ICPSR 8339)
- 5 files: 46,561 average cases; 94 average variables; 278,202 average card images; 563 pages of documentation
121. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976 (ICPSR 8340)
- 5 files: 49,974 average cases; 94 average variables; 299,844 average card images; 504 pages of documentation
122. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1979 (Home Care Supplement) (ICPSR 8049)
- 110,530 cases; 200 variables; 812,395 card images; 209 pages of documentation
123. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1980 (Home Care Supplement) (ICPSR 8223)
- 102,629 cases; 200 variables; 754,323 card images; 53 pages of documentation
124. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1980 (Smoking Supplement) (ICPSR 8223)
- 11,333 cases; 127 variables; 52,840 card images; 61 pages of documentation
125. National Center for Health Statistics; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1981 (ICPSR 8319)
- 5 files: 51,737 average cases; 78 average variables; 303,308 average card images; 1,101 pages of documentation

126. National Center for Health Statistics; NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE III, 1982 (ICPSR 8328)  
  
21,737 cases; 640 variables; 407,569 card images; 625 pages of documentation
127. National Center for State Courts and Information Project Management; STATE COURT STATISTICS, 1978-1980 (ICPSR 8280)  
  
15 files: 107 average cases; 248 average variables; 1,243 average card images; 107 pages of documentation
128. National Opinion Research Center; GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY [UNITED STATES] AND GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS) COMBINED FILES, 1982 (ICPSR 8365)  
  
4,497 cases; 134 variables; 17,988 card images; 428 pages of documentation
129. Nurco, David; CRIME DAYS PRECURSORS STUDY: BALTIMORE, 1952-1976 (ICPSR 8222)  
  
4 files: 354 average cases; 363 average variables; 5,438 average card images; 50 pages of documentation
130. Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics; BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS PROFILE DATA, [1968-1978] (ICPSR 8075)  
  
77,000 cases; 34 variables; 2,073,225 card images; 18 pages of documentation
131. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (Young Men, 1981) (ICPSR 7610)  
  
5,225 cases; 1,298 variables; 1,971,654 card images; 2,892 pages of microfiched documentation
132. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (Young Women, 1980) (ICPSR 7610)  
  
5,159 cases; 490 variables; 2,051,992 card images; 3,050 pages of microfiched documentation
133. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (Youth, 1982) (ICPSR 7610)  
  
12,686 cases; 2,487 variables; 1,568,630 card images; 1,500 pages of microfiched documentation
134. Parnes, Herbert S.; NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1982 (Mature Women, 1982) (ICPSR 7610)  
  
5,080 cases; 1,412 variables; 1,698,929 card images; 2,728 pages of microfiched documentation

135. Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission; PENNSYLVANIA SENTENCING DATA, 1977, 1980, 1983 (1977 Data) (ICPSR 8327)
- 2,907 cases; 90 variables; 8,721 card images; 30 pages of documentation
136. Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission; PENNSYLVANIA SENTENCING DATA, 1977, 1980, 1983 (1980 Data) (ICPSR 8327)
- 2,023 cases; 55 variables; 6,069 card images; 44 pages of documentation
137. Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission; PENNSYLVANIA SENTENCING DATA, 1977, 1980, 1983 (1983 Data) (ICPSR 8327)
- 16,569 cases; 120 variables; 66,276 card images; 54 pages of documentation
138. Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, and Michael Gilliland; FORENSIC EVIDENCE AND THE POLICE, 1976-1980 (ICPSR 8186)
- 8 files: 332 average cases; 120 average variables; 1,494 average card images; 40 pages of documentation
139. Schleiter, Mary Kay and Alvin R. Tarlov; NATIONAL STUDY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, PHYSICIAN PRACTICE STUDY, PHASE III, 1981 (ICPSR 8301)
- 6 files: 3,638 average cases; 140 average variables; 26,148 average card images; 1,121 pages of documentation
140. Sechrist, Robert P.; PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1801-1920 (ICPSR 8343)
- 3,026 cases; 123 variables; 4,955 card images; 14 pages of documentation
141. Sinclair, Robert O. and B.A. Lewis; FAMILY TIME USE: AN ELEVEN-STATE URBAN/RURAL COMPARISON, 1978 (ICPSR 8240)
- 2,100 cases; 1,200 variables; 105,000 card images; 100 pages of documentation

142. Snortum, John; DRINKING AND DRIVING: A SURVEY OF LICENSED DRIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1983 (ICPSR 8356)  
1,401 cases; 52 variables; 1,401 card images; 71 pages of documentation
143. Social Security Administration; RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1979 (ICPSR 8344)  
7,352 cases; 1,550 variables; 353,447 card images; 439 pages of documentation
144. Spelman, William and Dale K. Brown; CALLING THE POLICE: CITIZEN REPORTING OF SERIOUS CRIME, 1979 (ICPSR 8185)  
4 files: 1,024 average cases; 250 average variables; 10,240 average card images; 56 pages of documentation
145. Spelman, William; REACTIONS TO CRIME IN ATLANTA AND CHICAGO, 1979-1980 (ICSPR 8215)  
3,833 cases; 156 variables; 11,499 card images; 87 pages of documentation
146. Temple, Mark; MARION COUNTY [OREGON] YOUTH STUDY, 1964-1979 (ICPSR 8334)  
44,172 cases; 1,232 variables; 89,448 card images; 1,022 pages of documentation
147. The New York Times; THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (June 13-18) (ICPSR 8366)  
1,145 cases; 60 variables; 3,435 card images; 25 pages of documentation
148. The New York Times; THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (November 18-22) (ICPSR 8366)  
1,098 cases; 72 variables; 3,294 card images; 25 pages of documentation
149. The New York Times; THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (November 11-20) (ICPSR 8366)  
1,309 cases; 100 variables; 3,927 card images; 55 pages of documentation



150. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1977 [UNITED STATES]: TRAVEL-TO-WORK [SMSAs] (ICPSR 8322)
- 20 files: 4,739 average cases; 65 average variables; 22,136 average card images; 80 pages of documentation
151. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8257)
- 15 files: 7,316 average cases; 750 average variables; 131,688 average card images; 184 pages of documentation
152. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 8231)
- 60,408 cases; 400 variables; 511,958 card images; 105 pages of documentation
153. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981: [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 8232)
- 60,408 cases; 850 variables; 1,087,344 card images; 179 pages of documentation
154. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1981 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8285)
- 15 files: 4,878 average cases; 830 average variables; 87,804 average card images; 184 pages of documentation
155. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1982 [UNITED STATES]: SMSA FILES (ICPSR 8310)
- 12 files: 4,225 average cases; 750 average variables; 89,676 average card images; 198 pages of documentation
156. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1983 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 8331)
- 78,543 cases; 410 variables; 665,652 card images; 118 pages of documentation

157. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 8286)
- 20,725 cases; 225 variables; 932,625 card images; 48 pages of documentation
158. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8329)
- 28,275 cases; 390 variables; 1,696,500 card images; 73 pages of documentation
159. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FILE (ICPSR 8268)
- 83,828 cases; 25 variables; 251,484 card images; 36 pages of documentation
160. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1940 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (ICPSR 8236)
- 20 files: 106,690 average cases; 215 average variables; 184,040 average card images; 424 pages of documentation
161. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1950 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (ICPSR 8251)
- 20 files: 142,223 average cases; 175 average variables; 236,446 average card images; 156 pages of documentation
162. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]: PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER GROUP QUARTERS BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN (ICPSR 8342)
- 60,159 cases; 230 variables; 1,534,055 card images; 33 pages of documentation
163. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: CENSUS SOFTWARE PACKAGE (CENSPAC) (Version 3.2 with STF4 Data Dictionaries) (ICPSR 7789)
- Software package for use with the 1980 U.S. Census (270 pages)

164. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN (ICPSR 8341)
- 56,466 cases; 230 variables; 1,473,763 card images; 95 pages of documentation
165. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 2 (ICPSR 8258)
- 51 files: 9,312 average cases; 81 average variables; 45,396 average card images; 84 pages of documentation
166. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 5 (ICPSR 8323)
- 589,491 cases; 95 variables; 2,851,663 card images; 102 pages of documentation
167. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8211)
- 320,778 cases; 260 variables; 773,877 card images; 320 pages of documentation
168. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8212)
- 321,154 cases; 260 variables; 774,784 card images; 320 pages of documentation
169. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A (Puerto Rico) (ICPSR 8071)
- 38,035 cases; 161 variables; 958,482 card images; 228 pages of documentation
170. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3B (ICPSR 8318)
- 51 files: 9,700 average cases; 1,160 variables; 244,440 average card images; 460 pages of documentation

171. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4A (ICPSR 8282)
- 4 files: 252,020 average cases; 800 average variables; 6,161,889 average card images; 567 pages of documentation
172. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4B EXTRACT (ICPSR 8229)
- 51 files: 2,500 average cases; 9,000 average variables; 2,750,000 average card images; 630 pages of documentation
173. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES], 1983 (Cities) (ICPSR 8256)
- 1,008 cases; 179 variables; 25,389 card images; 84 pages of documentation
174. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES], 1983 (Counties) (ICPSR 8256)
- 6,378 cases; 226 variables; 101,729 card images; 84 pages of documentation
175. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES], 1983 (Places) (ICPSR 8256)
- 10,020 cases; 18 variables; 30,812 card images; 80 pages of documentation
176. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1981 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8348)
- 12 files: 79,460 average cases; 35 average variables; 173,819 average card images; 102 pages of documentation
177. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1982 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8360)
- 12 files: 81,570 average cases; 35 average variables; 178,434 average card images; 102 pages of documentation

178. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; COUNTY STATISTICS FILE 1 (CO-STAT 1): [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8314)

15,945 cases; 830 variables; 367,333 card images; 460 pages of documentation

179. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1975 (ICPSR 8371)

98,806 cases; 247 variables; 741,045 card images; 61 pages of documentation

180. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH/APRIL 1979 MATCH FILE (ICPSR 8345)

192,365 cases; 200 variables; 1,009,916 card images; 170 pages of documentation

181. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1979 (ICPSR 8349)

160,921 cases; 250 variables; 1,206,908 card images; 102 pages of documentation

182. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1981: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8269)

333,680 cases; 420 variables; 1,726,794 card images; 198 pages of documentation

183. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1982: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8324)

300,388 cases; 314 variables; 1,554,508 card images; 198 pages of documentation

184. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH/APRIL 1982 MATCH FILES: ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT (ICPSR 8267)

203,349 cases; 330 variables; 1,220,094 card images; 190 pages of documentation

185. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1983 (ICPSR 8266)  
  
168,124 cases; 100 variables; 1,010,846 card images; 176 pages of documentation
186. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1983: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8330)  
  
300,423 cases; 326 variables; 1,577,221 card images; 184 pages of documentation
187. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1983: ESTIMATES OF NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES (ICPSR 8332)  
  
300,423 cases; 334 variables; 1,464,562 card images; 166 pages of documentation
188. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, APRIL 1983 (ICPSR 8265)  
  
168,594 cases; 350 variables; 1,011,564 card images; 176 pages of documentation
189. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1983: PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN COVERAGE (ICPSR 8335)  
  
168,216 cases; 160 variables; 1,425,631 card images; 230 pages of documentation
190. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1983: FERTILITY AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR 8321)  
  
168,015 cases; 75 variables; 1,008,090 card images; 180 pages of documentation
191. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1983: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 8361)  
  
167,502 cases; 325 variables; 1,005,012 card images; 148 pages of documentation
192. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1984 (ICPSR 8300)  
  
299,469 cases; 330 variables; 1,459,911 card images; 192 pages of documentation

193. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS) 55, [1984] (ICPSR 8346)
- 57 files: 2,827 average cases; 21 average variables; 4,665 average card images; 40 pages of documentation
194. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM, 1982 POPULATION ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8383)
- 3,138 cases; 6 variables; 3,138 card images; 16 pages of documentation
195. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; GENERAL REVENUE SHARING, 1982 POPULATION ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8333)
- 40,517 cases; 15 variables; 45,582 card images; 14 pages of documentation
196. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILE/DUAL INDEPENDENT MAP ENCODING (GBF/DIME), 1980 (ICPSR 8378)
- 325 files: 21,915 average cases; 50 average variables; 81,907 average card images; 114 pages of documentation
197. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE, WORLD POPULATION: 1983 EXTRACT (ICPSR 8320)
- 9,879 cases; 99 variables; 36,552 card images; 50 pages of documentation
198. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; SPECIAL PROGRAM INFORMATION TAPE (ICPSR 8372)
- 52 files: 3,528 average cases; 3,528 average card images; 1,328 pages of documentation
199. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (Wave I Relational File) (ICPSR 8317)
- 255,238 cases; 530 variables; 5,104,760 card images; 350 pages of documentation

200. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (Wave I Rectangular File) (ICPSR 8317)
- 53,726 cases; 1,050 variables; 3,594,269 card images; 560 pages of documentation
201. U.S. Dept. of the Interior; NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY, 1982-1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8296)
- 6,720 cases; 725 variables; 115,920 card images; 83 pages of documentation
202. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics; OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1981 (ICPSR 8277)
- 298,847 cases; 50 variables; 597,694 card images; 68 pages of documentation
203. U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics; CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 8235)
- 8 files: 78,691 average cases; 268 average variables; 330,502 average card images; 94 pages of documentation
204. World Bank. External Debt Division; WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1982 (ICPSR 8313)
- 7,132 cases; 200 variables; 14,086 card images; 26 pages of documentation
205. Wozny, Mark C. and Jon E. Burkhardt; CONTINUATION OF SERVICES FUNDED UNDER TITLE III OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965 (Service Provider File) (ICPSR 8246)
- 508 cases; 100 variables; 4,056 card images; 140 pages of documentation
206. Wozny, Mark C. and Jon E. Burkhardt; CONTINUATION OF SERVICES FUNDED UNDER TITLE III OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965 (Area Agency File) (ICPSR 8246)
- 36 cases; 30 variables; 36 card images; 140 pages of documentation
207. Wozny, Mark C. and Jon E. Burkhardt; CONTINUATION OF SERVICES FUNDED UNDER TITLE III OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965 (State Unit File) (ICPSR 8246)
- 24 cases; 20 variables; 24 card images; 140 pages of documentation



208. Wright, James and Peter Rossi; ARMED CRIMINALS IN AMERICA: A  
SURVEY OF INCARCERATED FELONS, 1983 (ICPSR 8357)

1,874 cases; 600 variables; 18,740 card images; 196 pages of  
documentation

126 data collections, 1017 files

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

JULY 1, 1984 TO JUNE 30, 1985

The following pages list all requests for data and related services answered by the ICPSR archive for the fiscal year July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985. Summary figures for the period are presented below.

Two hundred seventy-seven different institutions, organizations or individuals requested 15,042 datasets, totaling 1,962,678,285 card-images. The total for fiscal year 1983-1984 was 2,643,165,666 card-images. The decrease in total data supplied by the Consortium between the two years was 26 percent. This is the only instance in twenty-three years that ICPSR has shown a decrease in data services. The previous year (1983-84) was a year of extraordinary growth in services due in part to many large-scale requests for data from the 1980 U.S. Census. Without these unusual Census data requests, 1984-85 servicing exhibited a thirteen percent growth over that of two years ago. There has been a 276 percent increase in card-image distribution over the five-year period 1980-1981 and 1984-1985. ICPSR member institution requests for data represent more than 98 percent of the total data provided.

Of the non-members requesting services, fifteen received SETUPS material under the distribution arrangement with the American Political Science Association. Non-member SETUPS card-images totaled 374,165. Fifty-five 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. Twenty-seven requestors received machine-readable data totaling about 26.2 million card-images (1.2 percent of the total) at charges established for non-member services. Of these, ten were from non-academic organizations and seventeen 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 redissemination of the data.

---

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

	Recipient	Number of Datasets	Number of Card-Images
NM	ADCO International Glendale, New York	2	-0-
NM	Adrian College Adrian, Michigan	3	190,549
M	University of Akron	160	12,860,544
M	Alabama Federation	187	14,442,855
M	University of Alberta	128	1,866,642
NM	American Enterprise Institute Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	American University	54	4,184,583
M	University of Arizona	227	27,297,286
M	Arizona State University	80	5,424,288
M	University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	15	2,752,583
M	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	21	512,854
M	Associated Colleges of the Midwest	175	15,780,598
M	Auburn University at Auburn	73	33,573,211
M	Australian Consortium for Social & Political Research, Inc.	20	886,729
NM	Bailey Brothers and Swinfen, Ltd. Folkestone, Kent, ENGLAND	1	-0-
NM	Baker and Taylor Companies Somerville, New Jersey	1	-0-
NM	Ballen Booksellers International Commack, New York	1	-0-
M	Ball State University	3	504,677
M	Bates College	15	4,209,008
NM	Bates College Lewiston, Maine	15	25,664
M	Belgian Archives	6	214,618
NM	Jerry Benjamin Newport Beach, California	1	-0-
NM	Beverly Books, Inc. Linden, New Jersey	2	-0-
NM	Blackwell North America, Inc. Blackwood, New Jersey	2	-0-
NM	The Book House Jonesville, Michigan	2	-0-
NM	Bookmart Gardiner, New York	1	-0-
M	Boston College	190	6,449,299
NM	Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	1	-0-
M	Bowdoin College	24	7,917,405
M	Bowling Green State University	97	826,623
M	Brandeis University	58	3,306,182
M	Brigham Young University	136	3,147,499
M	University of British Columbia	84	3,932,575
M	British National Federation	70	7,245,861
M	The Brookings Institution	71	2,296,704

M	Brown University	108	19,921,048
NM	Bureau of Social Science Research Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	California Institute of Technology	10	282,048
M	California State University and Colleges	122	48,149,850
M	University of California at Berkeley	382	29,481,399
M	University of California at Davis	69	3,790,553
M	University of California at Irvine	44	16,026,486
M	University of California at Los Angeles	418	39,988,708
NM	University of California at Riverside Riverside, California	2	-0-
M	University of California at San Diego	56	13,841,417
M	University of California at San Francisco	1	1,459,911
M	University of California at Santa Barbara	12	6,134,391
NM	Calvin College Grand Rapids, Michigan	1	45,676
M	Carleton University	2	443,008
M	Carnegie-Mellon University	269	26,442,457
NM	Catholic University of America Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	Cedar Crest College Allentown, Pennsylvania	1	-0-
NM	Centers for Disease Control Atlanta, Georgia	1	-0-
NM	Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C.	2	1,728
M	Central Michigan University	4	227,776
M	University of Chicago	230	50,816,754
NM	Chinese Academy of Social Science Beijing, CHINA	1	-0-
M	University of Cincinnati	78	13,610,672
M	The Claremont Colleges	22	7,723,587
NM	Claritas Corporation Alexandria, Virginia	1	-0-
M	Clark College	2	2,267,325
M	Cleveland State University	26	7,757,407
M	Colby College	43	459,502
M	Colgate University	20	5,342,209
M	University of Colorado at Boulder	45	4,897,699
M	Columbia University	126	13,007,158
NM	Congressional Budget Office Washington, D.C.	1	4,166,289
M	University of Connecticut	48	8,000,587
M	Cornell Federation	238	35,543,922
NM	Coutts Library Services Lewiston, New York	1	-0-

M=Member

NM=Non-Member

M	City University of New York Federation	217	24,507,630
M	Dartmouth College	84	4,076,073
M	Davidson College	5	282,392
NM	Decision Resources Corporation Washington, D.C.	1	4,583,992
M	University of Delaware	11	725,116
M	Doshisha University	74	2,840,365
NM	Douglas Downing Seattle, Washington	1	-0-
M	Duke University	169	60,065,688
M	Dutch National Membership	36	2,262,534
NM	Earlham College Richmond, Indiana	15	25,664
NM	Eckerd College St. Petersburg, Florida	19	33,937
M	Emory University	94	16,478,940
M	European University Institute	6	255,126
NM	Fairfield University Fairfield, Connecticut	6	9,778
NM	Fairleigh Dickinson University Teaneck, New Jersey	1	-0-
M	Florida Consortium for Political Research	341	92,376,388
M	Fordham University	52	7,658,978
NM	Frostburg State College Frostburg, Maryland	17	32,962
M	George Mason University	15	5,159,571
M	George Washington University	44	1,002,845
M	Georgetown University	44	9,276,735
M	University of Georgia	95	6,447,404
M	Georgia State University	98	2,586,865
M	German National Federation	71	893,717
NM	Gettysburg College Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	6	9,778
NM	Glassboro State College Glassboro, New Jersey	1	-0-
M	Harvard University	318	25,738,904
NM	Hobart and William Smith College Geneva, New York	15	25,664
M	Hokkaido University	31	1,240,350
NM	Hollins College Hollins College, Virginia	1	85,591
M	Howard University	82	8,309,884
M	Illinois State Colleges and Universities	3	126,846
M	University of Illinois at Chicago	171	23,431,266
M	University of Illinois at Urbana	85	13,168,178
M	Illinois State University at Normal	118	27,851,993

M=Member

NM=Non-Member

M	Indiana University	205	53,308,189
M	University of Iowa	100	11,494,272
M	Iowa State University	50	3,004,297
NM	John Carroll University Cleveland, Ohio	15	25,664
M	Johns Hopkins University	17	590,255
M	University of Kansas	3	60,001
M	Kansas State University	2	242,435
NM	Kent State University Kent, Ohio	2	51,324
M	University of Kentucky	143	6,555,375
NM	Kentucky State University Frankfort, Kentucky	15	25,664
NM	Kenyon College Gambier, Ohio	3	190,549
NM	Key Book Service Inc. Bridgeport, Connecticut	3	-0-
NM	La Salle University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	25	43,715
M	Lehigh University	3	6,093,055
O	Library of Congress	15	1,156,710
NM	London Washington Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
NM	Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. New York, New York	1	-0-
M	Louisiana State University	49	4,377,757
M	Loyola College	21	1,231,634
M	Loyola University of Chicago	27	2,069,628
NM	Los Angeles Times Los Angeles, California	1	-0-
NM	Manhattan College Bronx, New York	1	-0-
NM	Mankato State University Mankato, Minnesota	1	4,166,288
NM	Market Opinion Research Detroit, Michigan	1	-0-
M	Marquette University	12	1,717,916
M	University of Maryland	382	26,474,708
M	Massachusetts Federation	50	10,884,597
M	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	109	4,839,016
NM	Mathematica Policy Research Washington, D.C.	1	28,504
M	McGill University	98	3,302,111
M	McMaster University	5	166,116
M	Memphis State University	100	4,529,139
M	Miami University	3	489,107
M	University of Michigan	268	69,349,738
M	Michigan State University	29	10,995,380
NM	Midwest Library Service Bridgeton, Missouri	1	-0-

M=Member

NM=Non-Member

O=Contractual Agreement

NM	Millersville University		
	Millersville, Pennsylvania	16	25,895
M	University of Minnesota	203	17,337,104
M	University of Mississippi	49	4,826,452
M	Mississippi State University	24	199,511
NM	Missouri State Highway Patrol		
	Jefferson City, Missouri	1	25,410
M	University of Missouri at Columbia	43	12,585,944
NM	University of Missouri at Kansas City		
	Kansas City, Missouri	1	14,530
M	University of Missouri at St. Louis	28	9,422,725
NM	Montclair State College		
	Upper Montclair, New Jersey	1	-0-
NM	Moore and Symons, Inc.		
	Atlanta, Georgia	1	-0-
M	Morehouse College	10	1,588,135
NM	Moscow State University		
	Moscow, USSR	69	125,927
NM	Universidad Nacional		
	Heredia, COSTA RICA	7	353,076
NM	National Criminal Justice		
	Reference Service		
	Rockville, Maryland	3	-0-
NM	National Institute of Justice		
	Rockville, Maryland	2	405,787
M	University of Nebraska at Lincoln	20	629,013
NM	New England Medical Center		
	Boston, Massachusetts	2	359,663
M	University of New Mexico	23	1,007,308
NM	New Mexico State University		
	Las Cruces, New Mexico	3	190,549
M	University of New Orleans	28	3,893,773
M	New School for Social Research	16	390,978
NM	New York State Defenders Association		
	Albany, New York	1	-0-
NM	The New York Times		
	New York, New York	2	-0-
M	New York University	93	16,292,512
M	University of North Carolina	255	30,055,843
	at Chapel Hill		
M	University of North Carolina at		
	Charlotte	22	2,582,115
M	North Carolina State University	16	3,521,733
M	University of North Dakota	11	3,252,679
M	North Texas State University	46	25,692,364
M	Northeastern University of		
	Massachusetts	1	-0-
M	Northern Arizona University	22	413,319
M	Northern Illinois University	59	7,518,025
M	Northwestern University	209	16,181,492
M	Norwegian Social Science		
	Data Services	15	276,689
M	University of Notre Dame	34	5,438,641

NM	Oakland University		
	Rochester, Michigan	1	-0-
M	Oberlin College	9	2,865,932
M	Ohio State University	121	13,218,401
M	Ohio University	69	4,380,219
M	Ohio Wesleyan University	4	181,591
M	University of Oklahoma	24	3,959,919
M	Oklahoma State University	51	6,520,365
M	University of Oregon	54	3,458,715
NM	Pace University		
	New York, New York	1	-0-
NM	Pennsylvania Intergvtl. Council		
	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	1	-0-
M	Pennsylvania State University	263	106,635,338
M	Philadelphia Federation	274	42,573,360
M	University of Pittsburgh	64	4,345,945
NM	Port Authority of New York and		
	New Jersey		
	New York, New York	1	-0-
NM	Portland State University		
	Portland, Oregon	1	-0-
M	Princeton University	159	15,827,565
M	Purdue University	157	2,403,432
NM	Radford University		
	Radford, Virginia	1	-0-
NM	The Rand Corporation		
	Santa Monica, California	23	4,066,441
NM	Rhode Island College		
	Providence, Rhode Island	15	25,664
M	University of Rhode Island	44	7,014,892
NM	Rider College		
	Lawrenceville, New Jersey	5	13,614
M	University of Rochester	54	11,544,835
M	Rutgers University	208	26,769,055
NM	St. Bonaventure University		
	St. Bonaventure, New York	1	-0-
M	Salisbury State College	17	4,750,400
NM	Sandy Corporation		
	Troy, Michigan	1	-0-
NM	Scholarly Book Center		
	Waukegan, Illinois	1	-0-
NM	Seton Hall University		
	South Orange, New Jersey	1	773,877
NM	Shoreham-Wading River High School		
	Shoreham, New York	21	35,442
M	Simon Fraser University	17	1,427,328
M	University of South Carolina	274	65,780,561
NM	Southern Arkansas University		
	Magnolia, Arkansas	6	9,778
M	University of Southern California	73	8,029,479
M	Southern Illinois University		
	at Carbondale	40	3,259,117



M	University of Southern Mississippi	5	403,933
M	Southwest Regional Federation	377	32,883,756
M	Stanford University	88	17,638,650
M	State University of New York at Albany	40	1,859,293
M	State University of New York at Binghamton	59	13,824,740
M	State University of New York at Buffalo	72	2,469,188
M	State University of New York at Potsdam	86	1,559,881
M	State University of New York at Stony Brook	104	10,344,468
M	Swedish National Membership	53	8,464,490
M	Swiss National Membership	36	1,321,276
M	Syracuse University	21	10,899,822
NM	University of Tampere Tampere, FINLAND	2	302,208
M	Temple University	26	13,229,506
NM	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Chattanooga, Tennessee	2	89,157
M	University of Tennessee at Knoxville	2	-0-
M	University of Texas at Arlington	38	12,719,847
M	University of Texas at Austin	124	6,738,481
NM	Thammasat University Bangkok, THAILAND	1	-0-
NM	Third Point Systems, Inc. Monterey, California	1	-0-
M	University of Toronto	1	-0-
M	Tulane University	34	493,152
M	Union College	27	19,924,332
NM	United States Department of Agriculture New Orleans, Louisiana	1	36,261
NM	United States Department of Health and Human Services Washington, D.C.	2	5,507,610
NM	United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C.	1	-0-
M	United States Military Academy	131	4,778,645
NM	Universitas Boeke-Books Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA	1	-0-
NM	The Upjohn Company Kalamazoo, Michigan	1	-0-
NM	Urban Systems Research and Engineering Cambridge, Massachusetts	2	7,241
M	University of Utah	72	14,414,016
M	Utah State University	20	1,120,473
M	Vanderbilt University	128	12,818,666
M	Vassar College	2	108,823

M	University of Vermont	10	338,482
M	Virginia Federation	100	9,160,861
M	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	60	15,112,408
NM	University of Warsaw Warsaw, POLAND	1	-0-
M	Washington and Lee University	17	114,821
M	Washington State University	131	5,618,957
M	Washington University	127	32,397,789
M	University of Washington	136	15,280,305
M	Wayne State University	37	7,620,003
NM	Welch Associates Los Angeles, California	1	-0-
M	Wesleyan University	25	1,096,463
M	West Virginia University	69	9,460,526
M	Western Kentucky University	8	872,972
M	Western Michigan University	1	-0-
M	University of Western Ontario	154	13,930,560
NM	Western Washington University Bellingham, Washington	1	-0-
M	Wheaton College	11	838,337
NM	Whitman College Walla Walla, Washington	1	-0-
M	Wichita State University	7	229,204
M	Williams College	4	117,724
M	University of Windsor	87	956,917
NM	University of Wisconsin Center Wausau, Wisconsin	2	4,020
M	University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire	3	29,397
NM	University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire Eau Claire, Wisconsin	21	35,442
M	University of Wisconsin at Madison	158	18,242,532
M	University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	95	12,939,171
NM	Wisconsin Council/Criminal Justice Madison, Wisconsin	1	-0-
M	University of Wyoming	40	4,640,045

M	Xavier University of Louisiana	11	1,901,262
M	Yale Federation	345	24,591,013
NM	Yankee Book Peddler		
	Contoocook, New Hampshire	1	-0-
NM	York College of Pennsylvania		
	York, Pennsylvania	1	-0-

## TOTALS:

-----

Total Number of Institutions:	277
Total Number of Datasets:	15,042
Total Number of Card-images:	1,962,678,285

## ICPSR DATA SERVICES PROVIDED

July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

	Number of Datasets	Number of Card Images
	-----	-----
Total Member Data Services Provided:	14,609	1,936,501,713
Total Non-Member Data Services Provided:	433	26,176,572
Non-Member Data Services Provided:		
(Academic	113	6,614,986)
(Non-Academic	36	19,187,421)
(SETUPS	219	374,165)
(Text only	65	0)
 TOTAL DATA SERVICES PROVIDED:	 15,042	 1,962,678,285

## FIVE-YEAR DATA SERVICING SUMMARY:

1980-1981 to 1984-1985

The table below is a summary of data services provided for the last five years.

Fiscal Year	Data Sets	Card Images
1984-1985	15,042	1,962,678,285
1983-1984	15,794	2,643,165,666
1982-1983	11,745	1,737,187,515
1981-1982	9,522	846,133,224
1980-1981	7,564	521,943,914

1983-1984 was a year of extraordinary growth in services due in part to many large-scale requests for data from the 1980 U.S. Census. The data servicing records for 1983-1984 and 1984-1985 without Census data requests are given immediately below:

1984-1985	13,392	1,314,808,261
1983-1984	12,562	1,208,437,161

There was an increase in data services provided between 1983-1984 and 1984-1985 of 8.8 percent, controlling for Census data requests.

---

% Change 1983-1984 to 1984-1985:	-4.8	-25.7
% Change 1980-1981 to 1984-1985:	98.9	276.0

ICPSR BIBLIOGRAPHY  
1984

The bibliography represents publications, professional papers, and articles found in various social science journals that 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.

- Abramowitz, Alan I. "National Issues, Strategic Politicians, and Voting Behavior in the 1980 and 1982 Congressional Elections," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 4, November 1984, pp. 710-721.
- Abramson, Paul R. and William Claggett. "Race-Related Differences in Self-Reported and Validated Turnout," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 3, August 1984, pp. 719-738.
- Achen, Christopher H. "How to Estimate Party Loyalty Rates From Aggregate Voting Data." SRC Working Paper 68, University of California, Political Science Department, Berkeley, 1984.
- Allen, Keith. "An Exploratory Study of the Effects of Job Characteristics on Wage Determination and Wage Differentials Between Workers in Male-Dominated and Female-Dominated Occupations." M.A. Thesis, Department: Psychology, Texas A & M University, 1984.
- Andes, Nancy. "Identifying Social Classes: A Cluster Analysis of American Occupations." Ph.D. Dissertation, Department: Sociology, Cornell University, 1984.
- Angel, Ronald. "The Effects of Social Structure and Culture on Reported Health," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 3, September 1984, pp. 814-828.
- Bachman, Jerald and Patrick O'Malley. "Yea-saying, Nay-saying, and Going to Extremes: Black-White Differences in Response Styles," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 2, Summer 1984, pp. 491-509.
- Baum, Dale. The Civil War Party System: The Case of Massachusetts, 1848-1876. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, 1984.
- Beatty, Kathleen and Oliver Walter. "Religious Preference and Practice: Reevaluating Their Impact on Political Tolerance," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 1, Spring 1984, pp. 318-329.
- Beck, Paul Allen and M. Kent Jennings. "Updating Political Periods and Political Participation," A communication to the editor, American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 198-201.
- Beveridge, Daniel M. "Adult Education in a Local Church in Midwest U.S.A." Ph.D. Dissertation, Department: Education, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1984.
- Bianco, William. "Strategic Decisions on Candidacy in U.S. Congressional Districts," Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 2, May 1984, pp. 351-364.

- Bishop, George F. et al. "What Must My Interest in Politics Be if I Just Told You 'I Don't Know'?", Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 2, Summer 1984, pp. 510-519.
- Bishop, George F. et al. "Interest in Political Campaigns: The Influence of Question Order and Electoral Context," Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1984, pp. 159-169.
- Brint, Steven. "New Class and Cumulative Trend Explanations of the Liberal Political Views of Professionals," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 30-71.
- Cain, Bruce et al. "The Constituency Service Basis of the Personal Vote for U.S. Representatives and British Members of Parliament," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 110-125.
- Campbell, James E. "The Intervals of Party Identification: Rescaling the Partisan Categories." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, August 30-September 2, 1984.
- Campbell, James E. et al. "Television Markets and Congressional Elections," Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 4, November 1984, pp. 665-678.
- Cannon, Lynn Weber. "Trends in Class Identification Among Black Americans from 1952-1978," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 112-130.
- Casey, Gregory. "Intensive Analysis of a Single Issue: Attitudes on Abortion," Political Methodology, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1984, pp. 97-124.
- Cassel, Carol A. "Issues in Measurement: The Levels of Conceptualization Index of Ideological Sophistication," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 2, May 1984, pp. 418-429.
- Claggett, William et al. "Nationalization of the American Electorate," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 77-91.
- Clarke, Harold D. and Marianne C. Stewart. "Dealignment of Degree: Partisan Change in Britain, 1974-83," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 3, August 1984, pp. 689-718.
- Clarke, Harold D. et al. "Parliament and Political Support in Canada," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 452-469.

- Cleary, Paul D. and Ronald Angel. "The Analysis of Relationships Involving Dichotomous Dependent Variables," Journal of Health and Social Behavior, September 1984, pp. 334-348.
- Conover, Pamela. "Group Identifications, Values, and the Nature of Political Beliefs," American Politics Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 151-175.
- Conover, Pamela J. "The Influence of Group Identifications on Political Perception and Evaluation," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 3, August 1984, pp. 760-780.
- Conover, Pamela and Stanley Feldman. "How People Organize the Political World: A Schematic Model," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 95-126.
- Cover, Albert D. "An Assessment of Negative Voting in Midterm Congressional Elections." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1-3, 1984.
- Creech, James C. and Nicholas Babchuk. "Affectivity and the Interweave of Social Circles: Life Course Transitions." Mimeo, Departments of Sociology, Indiana University and University of Nebraska, 1984. Also to appear in Social Bonds in Later Life: Aging and Interdependence. (Warren Peterson and Jill Quadagno, eds), Sage: Beverly Hills, California: Sage, 1984.
- Dalto, Guy C. "A Dual Economy Approach to Social Class Measurement: Combining Family Income With Tax-Favored Fringe Benefits." Mimeo, Department of Sociology, Birmingham-Southern College, Alabama, 1984.
- Dalto, Guy C. "Taxing Group Insurance Simply and Fairly." Mimeo, Department of Sociology, Birmingham-Southern College, Alabama, 1984.
- Dalto, Guy C. "The Historical Segmentation of the American Economy: A Traditional/Modern Sector Approach." Mimeo, Department of Sociology, Birmingham-Southern College, Alabama, 1984.
- Davis, Sandra K. "A Nonmetric Test of Spatial Theories of Elections," Political Methodology, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1984, pp. 1-27.
- Dixon, William J. "Trade Concentration, Economic Growth, and the Provision of Basic Human Needs," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 3, September 1984, pp. 761-774.
- Duncan, Otis Dudley. "Probability, Disposition, and the Inconsistency of Attitudes and Behavior." Mimeo, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1984. Also to appear in Synthesis, "Causal Models in the Social Sciences," 1985.



- Eulau, Heinz and Vera McCluggage. "Standing Committees in Legislatures: Three Decades of Research," Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 2, May 1984, pp. 195-270.
- Feldman, Paul and James R. Jondrow. "Congressional Elections and Local Federal Spending," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 147-164.
- Feldman, Stanley. "Economic Self-interest and the Vote: Evidence and Meaning," Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1984, pp. 229-251.
- Ferejohn, John A and Randall L. Calvert. "Presidential Coattails in Historical Perspective," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 127-146.
- Finkel, Steven and Helmut Norpoth. "Candidates and Issues in the 1980 Campaign: The Ideological Connection," Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1984, pp. 61-77.
- Fox, John. Linear Statistical Models and Related Methods. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1984.
- Franklin, Charles H. "Issue Preferences, Socialization and the Evolution of Party Identification," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 2, August 1984, pp. 459-478.
- Frey, William H. "Lifecourse Migration of Metropolitan Whites and Blacks and the Structure of Demographic Change in Large Central Cities," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, No. 6, December 1984, pp. 803-827.
- Gais, Thomas L. et al. "Interest Groups, Iron Triangles and Representative Institutions in American National Government," British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 14, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 161-185.
- Gant, Michael M. "The Political Content of Party Identification: Traditional vs. Revisionist Perspectives." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Savannah, Georgia, November 1-3, 1984.
- Gant, Michael M. and Dwight F. Davis. "Mental Economy and Voter Rationality: The Informed Citizen Problem In Voting Research," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 132-153.
- Gant, Michael M. and Dwight F. Davis. "Negative Voter Support in Presidential Elections," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 272-292.

- Garland, James C. and Donald A. Gross. "Changes in the Vote Margins for Congressional Candidates: A Specification of Historical Trends," American Political Science Review, Vol. 28, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 17-30.
- Gerbner, George et al. "Political Correlates of Television Viewing," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 1B Spring 1984, pp. 283-300.
- Gienapp, William E. "Salmon P. Chase, Nativism, and the Formation of the Republican Party in Ohio," Ohio History, Vol. 93, Winter-Spring 1984, pp. 5-39.
- Goldenberg, Edie and Michael Traugott. Campaigning for Congress. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly. 1984.
- Gow, David John and Robert B. Eubank. "The Pro-Incumbent Bias in the 1982 National Election Study," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1984. pp. 224-230.
- Gross, Donald A. "Changing Patterns of Voting Agreement Among Senatorial Leadership 1947-1976," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 120-142.
- Grusky, David B. and Robert M. Hauser. "Comparative Social Mobility Revisited: Models of Convergence and Divergence in Sixteen Countries," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 19-38.
- Hagner, Paul R. and John C. Pierce. "Racial Differences in Political Conceptualization," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 212-238.
- Hallin, Daniel C. "The Media, The War in Vietnam, and Political Support: A Critique of the Thesis of an Oppositional Media," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 2-24.
- Hedges, Roman B. "Reasons for Political Involvement: A Study of Contributors to the 1972 Presidential Campaign," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 2, July 1984, pp. 257-271.
- Hensley, Thomas R. and Karen E. Dean. "Have We been Overlooking Something? An Analysis of Supreme Court Decision Making Using Both Unanimous Cases and Non-Unanimous Cases." Paper presented at the annual meeting of American Political Science Association, Washington, 1984.
- Hill, Kim Q. and Patricia A. Hurley. "Nonvoters in Voters' Clothing: The Impact of Voting Behavior Misreporting on Voting Behavioral Research," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 199-206.

- Himmelstein, Jerome L. and James A. MacRae Jr. "Social Conservation, New Republicans, and the 1980 Elections," Political Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, Fall 1984, pp. 592-605.
- Hout, Michael. "Status, Autonomy, and Training in Occupational Mobility," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 89, No. 6, May 1984, pp. 1379-1409.
- Howell, Frank M. et al. "Do High School Athletics Pay?: The Effects of Varsity Participation on Socioeconomic Attainment," Sociology of Sports Journal, Vol. 4, 1984, pp. 15-25.
- Howell, Susan E. "Candidates and Attitudes: Revisiting the Question of Causality." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 30 - September 2, 1984.
- Huckfeldt, Robert R. "Political Loyalties and Social Class Ties: The Mechanisms of Contextual Influence," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 2, May 1984, pp. 399-417.
- Hurley, Patricia. "Electoral Change and Policy Consequences - Representation in the 97th Congress," American Politics Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 177-194.
- Hurwitz, Jon. "Social Stereotyping and the Concept of Party Identification," Political Psychology, Vol. 5, No. 4, 1984, pp. 707-736.
- Hyman, Herbert. Of Time and Widowhood. Durham, N.C.: Duke Press Policy Studies, 1984.
- Jamieson, Kathleen Hall. Packaging the Presidency: A History and Criticism of Presidential Campaign Advertising. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.
- Jennings, M.Kent and Gregory B. Markus. "Partisan Orientations Over the Long Haul: Results from the Three-Wave Political Socialization Panel Study," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 4, December 1984, pp. 1000-1018.
- Kamieniecki, Sheldon and Robert O'Brien. "Are Social Class Measures Interchangeable?" Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1984, pp. 41-59.
- Keenan, Teresa A. "Family Stress and Family Violence." M.A. Thesis, Department: Sociology, Cornell University, 1984.
- Keeter, Scott. "Problematical Pollution Polls: Validity in the Measurement of Public Opinion on Environmental Issues," Political Methodology, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1984, 267-291.

- Kessler, Ronald C. and Horst Stipp. "The Impact of Fictional Television Suicide Stories on U.S. Fatalities: A Replication," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 90, No. 1, July 1984, pp. 151-167.
- Kingston, Paul W. et al. "The Politics of Homeownership," American Politics Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 131-150.
- Knight, Kathleen. "The Dimensionality of Partisan and Ideological Affect," American Politics Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 3, July 1984, pp. 305-334.
- Kritzer, Herbert M. "Mothers and Fathers, and Girls and Boys: Socialization in the Family Revisited," Political Methodology, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1984, pp. 245-265.
- Landenberger, Bryce D. et al. "A Comparison of Listed and Randomly Dialed Telephone Numbers," American Statistical Association 1984; Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods. Ann Arbor; University of Michigan Press.
- LeDuc, Lawrence et al. "Partisan Instability in Canada: Evidence from a New Panel Study," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 470-484.
- Leigh, J. Paul. "Do Union Members Receive Compensating Wages for Accepting Employment in Strike-Prone or Hazardous Industries?" Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 1, March 1984, pp. 89-99.
- Lenski, Gerhard and Patrick D. Nolan. "Trajectories of Development: A Test of Ecological-Evolutionary Theory," Social Forces, Vol. 63, No. 1, September 1984, pp. 1-23.
- Liang, Jersey. "Dimensions of the Life Satisfaction Index: A Structural Formulation," Journal of Gerontology, Vol. 39, Number 5, September 1984, pp. 613-622.
- Liska, Allen F and Mitchell B. Chamlin. "Social Structure and Crime Control Among Macrosocial Units," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 90, No. 2, September 1984, pp. 383-395.
- MacKuen, Michael. "Exposure to Information, Belief Integration and Individual Responsiveness to Agenda Change," American Political Science Review, Vol. 78, June 1984, pp. 372-391.
- Marsden, Peter V. and Karen E. Campbell. "Measuring the Strength," Social Forces, Vol. 63, No. 2, December 1984, pp. 482-501.
- Marshall, Thomas R. "Issues, Personalities, and Presidential Primary Voters," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 3, September 1984, pp. 750-760.

- Martinez, Michael D. "Projection and Persuasion: Who Does What?" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, April 1984.
- McAdams, John C. and John R. Johannes. "The Voter in the 1982 House Elections," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 4, November 1984, pp. 778-781.
- Miller, Arthur H. and Martin P. Wattenberg. "Politics From the Pulpit: Religiosity and the 1980 Elections," Political Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, Spring 1984, pp. 301-317.
- Mishler, William and Anne Hildreth. "Legislatures and Political Stability: An Exploratory Analysis," Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 25-59.
- Muller, Edward N. and R. Kenneth Godwin. "Democratic and Aggressive Political Participation: Estimation of a Nonrecursive Model," Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1984, pp. 129-146.
- Nachmias, David. "Are Federal Bureaucrats Conservative? A Modest Test of a Popular Image," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 4, December 1984, pp. 1080-1087.
- Near, Janet et al. "A Comparison of Work and Nonwork Predictors of Life Satisfaction," Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 27, No. 1, 1984, pp. 184-190.
- Nelsen, James F. and Michael J. Hindelang. "Modeling Individual and Aggregate Victimization Rates," Social Science Research, Vol. 13, 1984, pp. 352-372.
- Niemi, Richard G. and Herbert F. Weisberg. Controversies in Voting Behavior. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1984.
- Niemi, Richard G. et al. "Age and Turnout Among the Newly Enfranchised: Life Cycle Versus Experience Effects," European Journal of Political Research, Vol. 12, No. 4, December 1984, pp. 371-380.
- Ortiz, Vilma and Rosemary S. Cooney. "Sex-Role Attitudes and Labor Force Participation Among Young Hispanic Females and Non-Hispanic White Females," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 392-400.
- Owens, John R. "Economic Influences on Elections to the U.S. Congress," Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 123-150.
- Page, Benjamin et al. "Constituency, Party, and Representation in Congress," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 3, Fall 1984, pp. 741-756.

- Poole, Keith T. and Howard Rosenthal. "U.S. Presidential Elections 1960-1980: A Spatial Analyses," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, May 1984, pp. 282-312.
- Rabinowitz, George et al.. "The Structure of Presidential Elections & the Process of Realignment 1944-1980," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 4, November 1984, pp. 611-635.
- Rindfuss, Ronald R. et al. "The Transition to Motherhood: The Intersection of Structural and Temporal Dimensions," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, No. 3, June 1984, pp. 359-372.
- Roeder, Philip G. "Soviet Policies & Kremlin Politics," International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 28, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 171-193.
- Rollenhagen, Rick E. "Explaining Variation in Concern About the Outcome of Presidential Elections, 1960-1980," Political Behavior, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1984, pp. 147-157.
- Root, Lawrence S. and John E. Tropman. "Income Sources of the Elderly." Social Science Review, Vol. 58, No. 3, September 1984, pp. 384-403.
- Sharp, Elaine B. "Citizen-Demand Making in the Urban Context," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 4, November 1984, pp. 654-670.
- Sherman, Lawrence W. and Richard A. Berk. "The Specific Deterrent Effects Of Arrest For Domestic Assault," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, Number 2, April 1984, pp. 261-272.
- Sigelman, Lee and Carol K. Sigelman. "Judgements of the Carter-Reagan Debate: The Eyes of the Beholders," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 3, Fall 1984, pp. 624-628.
- Sigelman, Lee and Susan Welch. "Race, Gender and Opinion Toward Black and Female Presidential Candidates," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 2, Summer 1984, pp. 467-475.
- Smidt, Corwin. "Partisan Affections and Change in Partisan Self-Images," American Politics Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 3, July 1984, pp. 267-283.
- Smith, Tom W. "The Polls: Gender & Attitudes Toward Violence," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 1, Spring 1984, 384-396.
- Sniderman, Paul M. et al. "Policy Reasoning and Political Values: The Problem of Racial Equality," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 28, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 75-94.

- Snipp, C. Matthew and Marta Tienda. "Mexican American Occupational Mobility," Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 2, June 1984, pp. 369-380.
- Timberlake, Michael and Kirk R. Williams. "Dependence, Political Exclusion, and Government Repression: Some Cross-National Evidence," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, No. 1, February 1984, pp. 141-146.
- Tolnay, Stewart E. "Black Family Formation and Tenancy in the Farm South, 1900," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 90, No. 2, September 1984, pp. 305-325.
- Traugott, Michael and Clyde Tucker. "Strategies for Predicting Whether a Citizen Will Vote and Estimation of Electoral Outcomes," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 1, Spring 1984, pp. 330-343.
- Wayne, Stephen J. The Road to the White House. 2nd ed. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1984.
- Weatherford, Stephen. "Economic 'Stagflation' and Public Support for the Political System," British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 14, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 187-205.
- Weede, Erich. "Democracy and War Involvement," Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 28, No. 4, December 1984, pp. 649-664.
- Wiencek, Peggy A. "Toward the Etiology of the Female Offender: An Exploratory Analysis of Female Assault Patterns." M.A. Thesis, Department: Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, 1984.
- Williams, Kirk R. "Economic Sources of Homicide: Reestimating The Effects of Poverty and Inequality," American Sociological Review, Vol. 49, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 283-289.
- Wolinsky, Fredric D. and Rodney Coe. "Physician & Hospital Utilization Among Noninstitutionalized Elderly Adults: An Analysis of the Health Interview Survey," Journal of Gerontology, Vol. 39, No. 3, May, 1984, pp. 334-341.
- Wolfinger, Raymond E. "Dealignment, Realignment, and Mandates In the 1984 Election." Paper prepared for Public Policy Week of the American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., December 3, 1984.

EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICPSR DATA RESOURCES  
CONTINUING PROJECTS FOR 1984-1985

A summary of the following projects appeared in the 1982-1983 Annual Report on pp. 53-65.

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 October 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



## EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS IN 1984-1985

A summary of the following projects appeared in the 1983-84 Annual Report, on pp. 63-71.

Title: Continuation of the National Criminal Justice  
Data Archive and Information Network  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K001 (S-3)  
Duration: October 2, 1984 to September 30, 1985  
Amount: \$489,958

Title: Factors in Aging: Developing Research Resources  
Source: National Institute on Aging  
Grant Number: AG04590-01  
Duration: February 1, 1984 to January 31, 1985  
Amount: \$378,736

Title: Archival Development of the Executions in  
American Data  
Source: The University of Alabama and the National Science  
Foundation  
Grant Number: SES8409725  
Duration: August 15, 1984 to January 31, 1986  
Amount: \$30,526

EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION  
IN 1984-1985 or 1985-1986

Descriptions of externally funded projects which were initiated during 1984-1985 or are to be implemented in 1985-1986 are presented in the following pages:

Title: Completion of Family Life and Conditions in the United States, 1888-1936  
Source: National Endowment for the Humanities  
Grant Number: RT-20576-85  
Duration: August 1, 1985 to July 31, 1987  
Amount: \$100,000

Title: Continuation of the National Criminal Justice Data Archive  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K001(S-4)  
Duration: October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986  
Amount: \$479,508

Title: Workshop on the Survey of Income and Program Participation  
Source: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation  
Grant Number: BI985-23  
Duration: March 1, 1985 to October 1, 1985  
Amount: \$10,000

Title: Archiving of Computer-Readable Data Collections on Health Care  
Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
Grant Number: 10122  
Duration: March 1, 1985 to February 28, 1986  
Amount: \$49,293

COMPLETION OF FAMILY LIFE AND CONDITIONS  
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1888-1936

A Proposal Supported by the  
National Endowment for the Humanities

Continuation support is requested to complete work required to provide historians and other scholars with effective access to detailed source collections bearing upon family life and history. The source collections provide for an extended number of families of the latter nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries detailed information on family size and characteristics, the income and occupations of family members, and a detailed record of family expenditures for a wide variety of purposes. These sources constitute not only a means to inquire into family characteristics but a basis as well for research into family living conditions and style of life, preferences, tastes, and values.

More specifically, support is requested to complete the work of converting two collections of source materials to readily-usable computer-readable form. The first of these was originally collected through interviews of some twelve thousand families conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1917 and 1919. The second survey conducted in 1935 and 1936 involved a substantially larger number of families (18,000). The survey was also conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this case in collaboration with the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

The project builds, however, upon extensive prior work. Some 3,000 interviews from the 1917-1919 collection, including all of the families living in states of the "Old South," have been processed to readily-usable computer-readable form with support provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The materials for the Old South have been made available for scholarly use and will provide a basis for investigation of family life and conditions in the Old South. By the end of the current project period (July 31, 1985) information from approximately 9,000 of the roughly 12,000 1917-1919 schedules will have been processed and made available for research use.

In addition, a comparable source collection has been converted to computer-readable form by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research on the basis of its own financial resources and was made available to the scholarly community in January, 1984. These materials were collected in 1888 through 1890 by the office of the U.S. Commissioner of Labor on the basis of interviews of some 6,809 families in the United States and 1,735 in Western European countries. Taken in combination the three collections provide an unparalleled opportunity to examine family life and living conditions over an extended historical period.

The Consortium has also acquired, or is acquiring, again on the basis of its own resources, a number of additional source collections bearing upon family structure, conditions of life, income, and related characteristics of the national population of the latter half of the

nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth. These collections are substantially less detailed than the three collections described here. They provide, however, highly useful supplements to the larger collections and substantially enhance their value. Funds to support this work are not requested from the National Endowment. Current Consortium 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. Here again, no support is requested of the National Endowment for this work, although it greatly enhances the value of the data collections discussed in this proposal.

The proposed project, then, involves provision of effective scholarly access to extensive source materials of unparalleled importance to historians and other scholars concerned with the national past. Each of the collections discussed is of major research and instructional importance in its own right. Each affords an opportunity for a detailed view of family characteristics, of the conditions and quality of life, and of preferences, tastes, and values during particular periods of American history. Taken in combination and when supplemented with the other data collections they constitute a unique resource for the study of an extended period of American life.

Continuation support is requested for a three-year project period. At the end of that period, comprehensive information from the 1917-1919 collection will be available to the scholarly community in fully documented and readily-usable computer-readable form. Information from extended representative samples of families from the 1935-1936 collection will also be available. The 1888-1890 collection has been completed and the smaller supplemental collections alluded to are either now available to scholars or will become available during the course of the three-year period.

All project work will be carried out by the staff of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The Consortium staff has extensive experience in converting information to computer-readable form from original historical and other sources. Information recorded on the interview schedules will, as in earlier phases of the project, be converted to computer-readable form using microcomputers. The basic data entry software required for this work has been prepared and no further expenditures will be needed for software, although modification of that software will be required to fit the characteristics of the 1935-1936 collection. The combination of available facilities and an experienced staff guarantees low project costs.

All computer-readable source material produced by the project will be supplied to the scholarly community through the established dissemination mechanisms of the Consortium at no further cost to the National Endowment. The Consortium is a membership organization with some 300 college and university affiliates in the United States and other countries. The Consortium has very extensive experience in supplying computer-readable data for research and instructional applications in forms suited to the technical requirements of diverse hardware and software systems. That experience combined with the established

membership base assure that all source material produced through the project will be available, and will remain available, to the scholarly community at no continuing cost to the National Endowment.

### The Source Collections

A central obstacle confronted in historical research concerned with family structure and practices, conditions of life, patterns of consumption, and the attitudes, values, and preferences of the American population of earlier times is the relative absence of systematic and detailed information bearing upon individuals and individual families. This obstacle is, of course, particularly severe in the case of the lower and middle income segments of the population.

Indeed, the study of living conditions and the style of life among lower and middle income groups of the past is a particularly telling illustration of the limitations of the source materials that historians must usually rely upon. Only infrequently do these sources provide systematic information on family diets, clothing, and housing or on the means that families may have had to supplement their food, clothing and housing budgets. As a consequence, too little is known of the kinds of living standards that could be maintained at given levels of income, of the choices that were available to lower and middle income groups, and, hence, of their preferences, tastes, and values. Important and largely unanswered questions concern such matters as the degree to which historical families and individuals of moderate and poorer means chose to save, to contribute scarce resources to religion and charity, to spend on reading materials, or, instead, to improve their material living conditions.

In the 1888-1890 data collection for each family some 100 specific items of information were collected including the nationality and state of residence of the family; the specific occupations of heads of households; the age, sex and employment status of each family member; the yearly income earned by husbands and other family members or obtained by the family from other sources such as boarders; whether wives were employed outside the home; and whether children were at home, at work, or in school. The number of rooms in dwellings, whether houses were owned or rented, rental costs for the year, and the yearly costs and types of fuel and lighting used are also given.

The collection provides as well the yearly amounts consumed and expenditures for eleven specific food commodities. Thus the collection provides a means to gain a detailed view of family diets and food consumption patterns and preferences. In addition, the collection provides information on family expenditures for a variety of other purposes including clothing, furniture and household utensils, taxes, insurance (both property and life) labor and other organizations, religion, charity, books and newspapers, amusements and vacations, tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and sickness and death. The end-of-year financial position of the families is also given in terms of surpluses or deficits of income in relation to expenditures.

As in the case of the 1888-1890 collection, the 1917-1919 collection

gives the composition of each family and the age, sex, and yearly earnings of each family member. This category of information is more detailed than in the case of the earlier collection. Both the specific occupation and the industry in which employed is given for each family member as is the number of weeks lived in the home during the survey year, the number of meals eaten at home, the number of weeks worked, weekly wage rates, and total earnings for the year. Income from six additional sources was collected and respondents were also asked how end-of-year surpluses of income were used and how deficits were met.

All other categories of information were also substantially more detailed than in the case of the 1888-1890 investigation. Information was collected on the amounts purchases and the amounts spent for 146 specific food commodities. The schedule provided for twenty-eight items bearing upon housing including the characteristics of housing, the number and nature of rooms, exterior and interior construction, water and sanitation facilities, the amounts spent for and the kinds of heat and lighting used, the number of windows, cost for rent or size of mortgage and payments, and costs of water, assessments and repairs.

The 1917-1919 collection includes essentially the same information as the 1888-1890 collection, but the number of families is larger and the information provided is substantially more detailed. Information on the families of almost 12,000 white wage earners and clerical workers is given. In addition however 741 black families were surveyed. The families resided in ninety-two cities and localities (ranging from small towns to New York City) in forty-two states.

Fifty-eight specific items of clothing for male family members and ninety-five for female members were also included along with sixty-four categories of miscellaneous expenses. The latter information is of particular importance since it concerns the amounts and costs of life, accident, health and property insurance; expenditures for church, labor and social organizations, and patriotic contributions; gifts outside the immediate family; costs of seven different recreational activities including the costs and number of tickets to movies, plays, concerts, and lectures; expenditures for three different categories of reading material; expenses associated with school; nine categories of expenses for medical care, sickness and death; as well as expenditures for taxes, transportation, telephone, postage, barbers, toilet articles, liquor and tobacco.

The investigations conducted in the 1930s were even larger and more detailed than any of the earlier surveys. The primary reason for selecting the 1935-1936 collection (among others done in this period) is the less restrictive requirements for admission to the 1935-1936 sample and the broader coverage of the national population which it provides. The 1935-1936 collection was designed as a broadly based national sample of urban and rural families. An additional reason for selecting the 1935-1936 collection is the superior sampling methods that were apparently employed.

Each family was asked to fill out three schedules: a main schedule for expenditures of various types, a supplementary schedule on food consumed during the seven days prior to the interview (and also including

records of household furnishings and equipment purchased during the previous year), and schedules documenting clothing purchases for each member of the family during the year. More than 3,000 specific items are included on the three expenditure schedules.

The main expenditure schedule included twenty-one sections for expenditures of various types, as well as selected characteristics of the family and its members, amounting in total to nearly 800 separate items. Seventy items described family members in terms of age and sex, the number of weeks spent at home, the school attended (including the level of the school attended and whether it was public or private), the educational attainment of the husband, wife and eldest child, and the rural or urban background of the husband and the wife. Also included in these groups of items was whether the husband's occupation was different from that held in 1929.

Eighteen further items described family living quarters: the number of rooms, water supply, plumbing facilities and type of heating, lighting and fuel. Housing expenses were documented by 47 items, including monthly rental or mortgage payments, principal and interest paid on mortgages, value of repairs, insurance premiums, and expenses of any vacation homes maintained. Over 140 items recorded expenses for household operation, such as fuel, light and refrigeration in each of the four seasons of the schedule year, paid household help, and other expenses (water, telephone, postage, moving costs, etc.)

Medical costs comprised another section of the expenditure schedule recording the number and cost of visits by family members to doctors, hospitals, and clinics; the cost of medicine and eyeglasses; and premiums paid for health and accident insurance. An extensive section documents automobile ownership and expenses by the family. Included are the makes and purchase costs of all automobiles owned by the family, miles driven and gasoline mileage, and expenses for gasoline, oil, licenses and other automotive products. A related section of the schedule lists eight categories of expenses for non-automobile transportation. An equipment inventory is also included with a check list of sixteen major types of household equipment; each family was instructed to indicate whether they owned given equipment, when it was purchased, and the price paid. Equipment included pianos, radios, refrigerators, phonographs, washing machines and vacuum cleaners, among others.

Other sections concerned expenses for personal care (eighteen items such as haircuts, beauty parlor expenses, and toiletries); occupational expenses (six items such as union or professional dues); summary of clothing purchased (amount of clothing purchased for each family member during the previous year); recreation, sports and games (57 items, including attendance at movies, ball games and dances); nine items documenting tobacco purchases on a weekly and annual basis; and reading expenses (number and cost of newspapers, books and magazines purchased or borrowed from libraries). A summary of food purchases was also included in the main expenditure schedule, with 200 items detailing the family's weekly, monthly and seasonal expenditure for nine general categories of food commodities (such as groceries, meat and fish, dairy products, soft drinks, etc.). The final section of the schedule included forty-eight

items documenting changes in the family's assets and liabilities during the year, such as increases or decreases in money in checking and savings accounts, value of real estate holdings, mortgages, bills unpaid, notes due, and numerous similar items.

A second separate expenditure schedule was also used and concerned expenditures for food consumed in the seven days prior to the interview. For each of over 150 specific foods or food products the family was asked to list the quantity consumed, unit purchase price, total expense for the food item, and whether the item was home-produced or received as a gift. A total of 681 specific items of information record family consumption of meats of all types, seafood, dairy products, vegetables, grain products as well as sweets and miscellaneous commodities such as coffee, tea and canned foods. In addition, this section of the schedule recorded the number of meals (breakfasts, lunches, dinners) furnished during the week to each member of the family with family members identified by sex and age. Home furnishings and equipment purchased during the year was also recorded along with the number, price, total expense and season purchased for each of ninety-eight types of equipment or furnishings, such as refrigerators, carpet sweepers, flatware, sofas, blankets, etc. The furnishings section alone contains nearly 400 discrete items of information that was requested of each family.

The final schedule utilized in the 1935-1936 survey concerned clothing purchases for each member of the family. Included were 100 clothing items for each family member; the schedule recorded the number of each clothing commodity purchased, the unit price, expense for that item for the year, and the season in which it was purchased. Potentially, 400 items per family member could have been recorded, including such items as trousers, shirts and blouses, robes, bathing suits, and many others.

The 1935-1936 collection constitutes, then, an incomparably rich historical source. It would obviously be impossible, however, to contemplate converting all information for all families included in this massive collection to computer-readable form. The costs of doing so would clearly be prohibitive. We propose therefore to employ statistical sampling procedures to select representative samples from the larger collection.

Title:	Completion of Family Life and Conditions in the United States, 1888-1936.
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities
Grant Number:	RT-20576-85
Duration:	August 1, 1985 through July 31, 1987
Amount:	\$100,000



CONTINUATION OF  
THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ARCHIVE

A Project 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 seventh year of operation, the CJAIN project has successfully developed a rich archival collection of data for secondary analysis. It provides 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 access 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, as well as others, assisting them in using BJS-sponsored statistical series.

A renewal of this agreement is requested for fiscal year 1985-86 to continue and expand past activities. Proposed activities include significant expansion of archival holdings, continued data processing activity, and a broadened range of technical support and training activities. 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 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 in this area. In the past year, the Archive added 42 data collections to the holdings. These include major new additions of data from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system and files generated by the Prosecutors' Management Information System (PROMIS).

Similarly, orders for data and requests for information have continued to increase. During the first nine months of the current period, 764 requests for service were filled involving the distribution of either data, documentation, or both. In addition, over 239 additional requests for information, technical assistance, or other forms of consultation were also filled by the CJAIN staff. The majority of these services were provided to individuals located at ICPSR member institutions; the annual ICPSR membership fees paid by those institutions supported the provision of services to these individuals at no cost to BJS. Individuals at institutions which are not members of the ICPSR were asked to defray the costs of data dissemination under regular

ICPSR servicing policies. The program, in short, has 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.

For the past several years, the CJAIN project has consisted of three separate tasks, though each bears an integral relation to the others. Task One consists of an archival development program 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 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. An Advisory Committee composed of nationally recognized criminal justice researchers assists in this activity.

Also as part of Task One, 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 can be 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 Task Two of the project through the provision of technical assistance and consultation to individuals using these materials. Task Three of the CJAIN project contributes 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 provision of data dissemination and services is the focus of the first task. During the coming year, the archive will continue its campaign to expand its holdings significantly. While it will not be possible to process all of these new data immediately, they will be acquired and disseminated. The archival staff will continue to acquire data files which are longitudinal extensions of present holdings such as the National Crime Survey and a number of inmate surveys and facility censuses collected under BJS sponsorship.

The Archive pursues its acquisition program with the assistance and advice of an Advisory Committee which meets semi-annually. The membership on 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. The Advisory Committee typically holds its meetings in conjunction with those of major professional associations to control costs. During the present project period, meetings were held in Cincinnati at the American Society of Criminologists in November, 1984, and in San Diego at the Law and Society Association meetings in June, 1985.

Also included in Task One is the dissemination of research data to scholars and others interested in research on the criminal justice system. CJAIN's data dissemination function utilizes the well-established ICPSR network of institutional memberships to provide access to the data collections acquired and processed by CJAIN. Data files on magnetic tape, as well as necessary technical documentation, are also made available to individuals at non-ICPSR member institutions and to researchers located in governmental agencies. By these means the CJAIN project facilitates secondary analysis of these data resources to a broad audience of scholars, policymakers, and others conducting research on crime and the criminal justice system.

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 national computer networks among criminal justice researchers. One of the important functions of the conference is the provision of routine daily contact with BJS staff or those of other organizations working on BJS-sponsored projects when necessary. An emphasis upon continuing and expanding this form of support for researchers in the field will remain in the next project period.

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 eighth time a four-week seminar on the quantitative analysis of issues in criminology. The workshop will be offered as part of the 1986 ICPSR Summer Training Program during July and participants will have access to complete and fully staffed computer and library facilities. Since 1977, over 135 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 an Advisory Committee composed of BJS 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  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K001 (S-4)  
Duration: October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986  
Amount: \$479,508

WORKSHOP ON THE SURVEY OF INCOME  
AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP)

A Project Supported By the  
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

This proposal seeks support to fund approximately twenty post-doctoral social science researchers to participate in a workshop on the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

The workshop is being offered as part of ICPSR's annual Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research. Intended for scholars who plan to use the SIPP data files for intensive research investigations, this workshop will meet from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day of the week of July 15-19, 1985. The course will describe and explain how to use the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) which is expected to become a major source of information on the economic situation of individuals and families in the United States. The SIPP is a major data collection activity of the Bureau of the Census. The survey will provide data for a better understanding of income distribution in this country. In addition, the data will be used to study federal and state transfer and service programs, to estimate future program costs and coverage, and to assess the effects of proposed changes in program eligibility rules or benefit levels. The data will also provide information for debating policy issues such as national pension and retirement plans, tax reform, social security funding, and health care reform. The survey consists of a rolling sample of 20,000 households per year. Demographic data for each household includes: age, race, ethnic origin, sex, marital status, and education. The major portion of the study is designed to collect data for individuals and households on monthly income from both money and non-money sources. Sources include salaries, government transfer payments (e.g. retirement, disability, welfare, unemployment, Medicare, Medicaid), pensions, interest, dividends, royalties, and alimony. SIPP data files to be released by the Census Bureau will be both cross-sectional (one time point) and longitudinal (overtime) and will be available in two structural forms ("relational" and rectangular).

Because of the size and complexity of the SIPP data collection, ICPSR felt that it was desirable to offer an in-depth and intensive workshop describing and explaining the study. Scholars who had expressed an interest and shown experience in public policy research have been invited to apply to participate in the workshop. Travel and stipend support of approximately \$500 for about twenty participants is requested to help defray part of the costs of participation. Given the recent fiscal constraints on many campuses across the nation, faculty members often have difficulty securing support for summer training and research activities. It has been ICPSR's experience that the availability of even modest travel support helps to increase the number and quality of scholars who might be interested in such a course.

All other costs of the SIPP workshop will be borne by ICPSR including instruction, space, equipment, computer time and supplies.

Title: Workshop on the Survey of Income and Program  
Participation  
Source: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation  
Grant Number: B1985-23  
Duration: March 1, 1985 to October 1, 1985  
Amount: \$10,000

ARCHIVING OF COMPUTER-READABLE  
DATA COLLECTIONS ON HEALTH CARE

A Proposal Supported By  
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

This project addresses the problems faced in the effective secondary use of data collections sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) will obtain the specific data collections described below and process them for dissemination to the research community. ICPSR is the largest social science data archive in the world and has over twenty years of experience in processing and disseminating research resources to a broad community of scholars and research investigators. Included in the ICPSR holdings are over 18,000 discrete data files (and their related technical documentation) that are routinely provided for secondary analysis to individuals as well as colleges and universities in the United States and throughout the world.

Support is requested from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for evaluating and processing a set of data collections and for providing technical and other consultation to both the providers (principal investigators) of these collections and to scholars who wish to use them for secondary analysis. All costs of actually providing these data collections to interested researchers, and of maintaining these data files beyond the project period, will be borne by ICPSR through its sustaining support and membership structure.

This project is an extension of an ICPSR activity funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in 1980. That activity prepared usable machine-readable files from a Johnson Foundation collection of survey data addressing the characteristics of physicians' practices in twenty-four medical and surgical specialties. The collections listed below are continuations of the extensive series of studies of health care delivery sponsored by the Johnson Foundation.

Collections to be Processed in this Project

1. National Survey of Access to Medical Care, 1982 (currently in the ICPSR holdings; released as Class IV in May, 1984)
2. Impact of Community Hospital Program on Access to Medical Care (received by ICPSR; not currently evaluated or released)
3. National Study of Internal Medicine, Physician Practice Study, Phase III, 1981 (received by ICPSR; not currently evaluated or released)
4. Evaluation of the National School Health Services Program 1982 (received by ICPSR; not currently evaluated or released)

5. Evaluation of Regionalized Networks for High-Risk Pregnancy Care (Perinatal Study)
6. National Preventive Dental Care Program for School-Age Children
7. Costs and Efficacy of Hospice Care
8. National Evaluation of Rural Primary Health Care Programs

Time and funding permitting, the grant may cover other health related studies provided by the Foundation.

Title: Archiving of Computer-Readable Data Collections  
on Health Care  
Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
Grant Number: 10122  
Duration: March 1, 1985 to February 28, 1986  
Amount: \$49,293



EXTERNAL FUNDING: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR  
FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1985-1986

Descriptions of project proposals submitted for funding but still pending are presented on the following pages.

Title: Factors in Aging: Continued Development of Research  
Resources (National Archive of Computerized Data on  
Aging)  
Source: National Institute on Aging  
Duration: June 1, 1986 to May 31, 1991  
Amount: \$2,483,921

Title: Archive for Longitudinal Mental Health Research  
Source: National Institutes of Mental Health  
Duration: March 1, 1986 to February 29, 1988  
Amount: \$389,137

FACTORS IN AGING:  
CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH RESOURCES

A Proposal Submitted to the National Institute on Aging

This proposal requests support for continuation, extension and further development of an institutional facility that provides effective access to basic computer-readable data for research on aging and to the methodological and technical tools required for use of those resources. The project builds upon more than seven years of collaborative work by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in the development of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA). The initial five years of the project were jointly supported by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the Administration on Aging (AoA). More recently, the project has continued with support provided by a two-year Center Grant from the National Institute on Aging.

During the initial year of the Center Grant, the NACDA project has undergone substantial reorientation. Project advisory committees have been reconstituted and reorganized, primary emphasis has been placed upon data and related resources to support basic research in aging. Data for assessment of service delivery and program and policy evaluation have been relatively deemphasized. While the study of social and behavioral factors in the process of aging remains a central concern of the project, emphasis has been increasingly placed upon data that facilitate exploration of the interaction of health and biological factors with sociopsychological factors in the aging process. Consequently the emphasis of the project's earlier years upon provision of direct applied support for AoA policy and program development, assessment, and evaluation has, of course, been discontinued. This proposal requests support for continuation and enhancement of current project orientations.

Specific Aims

The broad goals of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) are to encourage and facilitate research on aging, increase opportunities for research in the field, and contribute to improvement in the quality of that research. The NACDA project does so by providing (1) access to basic research data in readily-usable and well-documented form; (2) assistance and consultation in the use of data and requisite methodological and computational tools; and (3) opportunities for researchers to improve and broaden their methodological, technical and substantive skills.

Substantial accomplishments have been made in pursuit of these goals. At the same time, a two-year Center Grant from the National Institute on Aging, the first year of which is now concluded, has allowed significant restructuring of the project. That restructuring has involved improved integration of the NACDA project into the other ongoing activities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in order to better capitalize upon the resources and

facilities of that organization. It has also involved significant broadening of the scope of the project to include data and resources bearing upon health and biological factors and their interaction with social, behavioral and institutional factors in the aging process.

Reflecting this reorientation, support is requested here for pursuit of the following more specific goals: (1) continued development and expansion of archival data resources; (2) improvement of access to data and expansion of data use, and (3) provision of directed research experience in the use of archival data. In requesting support for a five-year program of activities, it is possible to be much more specific about tasks and objectives to be accomplished in the earlier part of the project period as opposed to the later stages. While concrete plans have been developed for data acquisitions in the next 12 to 24 months, for example, procedures have been put in place and a structure of committees and subcommittees has been established which ensure ongoing advice and consultation for the NACDA staff throughout the entire project period. This will insure continuous accomplishment of project goals.

#### GOAL I: Development and Expansion of Archival Data Resources

Acquisition of basic research data and processing and documenting data collections to allow effective use constitute the central goal of the NACDA project, and the bulk of the funds requested in this proposal are allocated in pursuit of this goal. This work involves two sets of tasks. The first is the actual acquisition, processing and documenting of data identified as valueable for the purposes of secondary analysis. The second task, that of assessing research value and designing archival strategies for additional research areas in conjunction with specific research project staffs, becomes particularly challenging as the project continues to move into the biomedical area where secondary analysis is less common and the application of computer technologies for recording and analyzing data is less widespread.

Task 1: Data Acquisition and Processing. The current NACDA data base will be maintained and expanded. A number of the data collections included, such as the Health Interview Survey, the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the Current Population Survey Annual Demographic files are continuing in nature. We anticipate that as additional waves of data collection occur in these studies, the results will be added routinely to the archive.

A substantial number of epidemiological data collections have and will be added to the holdings. Data bearing upon special populations--e.g., minority groups and the "oldest of the old"--will be acquired, as will data bearing upon aging in a number of other nations. Similarly, data from several longitudinal data collection efforts, such as the Tecumseh Study and the Berkeley Growth and Guidance Studies, are targeted for acquisition. During the continuing project period, substantial attention will be devoted to identifying additional collections of longitudinal data reflecting the intrinsic importance of such studies to research on aging.

The list of data collections of value to the study of aging and suitable for archival acquisition and processing will substantially exceed available resources. Thus a major challenge facing the project staff and its advisory committees is one of selection and discrimination in terms of research value.

Task 2: Extension of Archival Applications. The task of adapting and designing data archiving strategies is likely to prove challenging particularly in the case of data in the biomedical area. The issue may be exemplified by the longitudinal research efforts of the Tecumseh Study and the Berkeley Growth and Guidance Studies. Preliminary discussions with personnel associated with each of these studies indicate that significant bodies of data are available in a computer-readable form that is readily suited to archiving, although in some instances problems of individual confidentiality must be dealt with. It is anticipated that the latter difficulties can be overcome, and these data will be added to the archive without unusual or excessive costs.

Additional computer-readable data from these studies are also available but in less orderly form and without adequate documentation. Still other data of considerable potential value are not computer-readable. It will be necessary for NACDA staff to work with personnel associated with these studies to determine which of these data can be recovered, whether documentation can be sufficiently improved to allow secondary analysis, and whether additional data can profitably be converted to computer-readable form. No funds are requested here to carry out this latter work; funds are only requested to assess costs, determine the feasibility of archiving, and design appropriate data preparation strategies. Naturally, to carry out this work will require that NACDA staff be augmented with individuals with appropriate training in biomedical areas.

It is expected that these efforts will also have concrete and beneficial values for the research projects themselves. The task here is development of maximally efficient procedures for recording, storing, managing, retrieving and manipulating longitudinal and biomedical data in computer-readable form. While these procedures will serve archival purposes, experience in working with social and behavioral research data suggests that they will also prove of value to the research staffs and original data collectors in terms of economy and efficiency of data management, control and analysis. Through such mutually beneficial collaborative efforts, it is hoped that more data will become publicly available for secondary analysis sooner than otherwise would have been possible.

#### GOAL II: Improvement of Data Access and Use

The goal here is to better inform the research community of the availability of NACDA data and related resources and to facilitate utilization by providing improved means for identifying data suited to their specific research needs. This continuing goal will be pursued in part through presentations and exhibits at meetings of relevant professional associations. A related task will extend the NACDA program

of publications and dissemination of the project newsletters and data directories. NACDA materials will be integrated into the automated reference tools developed by ICPSR and now being tested. The ICPSR has improved its facilities for remote access to all its archival data holdings, providing a variety of easily used computer-based reference, search, and retrieval capabilities which will aid researchers in identifying data suited to their research goals. These efforts will, we expect, contribute to greater use of NACDA data holdings and also serve to attract researchers in other areas to the field of aging.

### GOAL III: Supervised Research Experience

In order to expand and enhance the utilization of archival resources, the NACDA project has developed a program of supervised research experiences in order to introduce aging specialists to archival resources and to provide information and skills in their application to individual projects. This activity has most recently been carried out in the summer months in Ann Arbor. Up to 20 preceptees have participated in the seminar, which has provided them with direct "hands on" experience in the secondary analysis of empirical data related to the study of aging. This program will be continued during the project renewal period, and arrangements will be explored for extending it so that preceptees will eventually be able to work at the Institute for Social Research and other relevant units of The University of Michigan at any time of the year and under the guidance and direction of a variety of preceptors.

## ARCHIVE FOR LONGITUDINAL MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH

A Proposal Submitted to the  
National Institutes of Mental Health,  
Department of Health and Human Services

This proposal requests support for provision of effective access to computer-readable longitudinal datasets and for a series of supervised research activities in order to encourage and foster secondary analysis of longitudinal research studies in mental health. The project will be carried out by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The project will assist the scientific community in conducting cost-effective and timely basic, applied and clinical research into the psychological and psycho-social determinants of mental health and disorders.

The primary goal of the project will be to acquire and process into readily usable form basic computer-readable datasets from high quality past (or dormant) longitudinal studies of mental health. These datasets will then be disseminated to the research community to facilitate secondary analysis and targeted replications, as sources for follow-up studies, and for combination with other data collections to address new research problems. As a second goal, directed research studies will be carried out by investigators who are interested in applying advanced longitudinal data analysis techniques to address and test lifespan models of change in human adaptation and maladaptation. This component of the project will assure that as data are acquired, prepared for archival management, and disseminated, a series of substantive studies will be conducted by a growing cohort of analysts who benefit both substantively and methodologically.

The ICPSR brings to the project a developed and extended data dissemination network through its membership base of some 300 colleges and universities. The commitment of these institutions and their faculties to empirical research is reflected by the annual membership fees paid to provide sustaining support for the ICPSR. The ICPSR has conducted for the past twenty-three years an eight-week annual Summer Program in the application of advanced quantitative methods to social research. This program provides the experience, setting, and supporting facilities for the proposed directed research activities using the mental health datasets to be acquired.

A number of values will be served by development of centralized archival data resources to support research in mental health and disorders. In the first place, the number of researchers who can benefit from original investments in data collection will be multiplied and the scientific return on these investments thereby greatly increased. Secondly, with basic data readily available for their use, researchers will more often be able to proceed directly to analysis, thus eliminating the time lag often required for data collection. Thirdly, assembling data in a central location will permit the combination of data collections and the conduct of complementary analyses in ways that would not be possible if data were available only in scattered locations or indeed unavailable. In these ways archival data resources provide a cost-effective means to increase research opportunities; by reducing

research costs in both time and money and by permitting available funds to be distributed more broadly for data analysis instead of for original data collection.

The importance of centralized archival data resources can be summarized in terms of the principles of replication and secondary analysis. The scientific importance of replication is well understood. In many areas of the social sciences, however, replication is difficult if not impossible because of the costs of data collection. In these areas meaningful replication can only occur if researchers have ready access to the data collected by others which provide the basis for reported research findings. At the same time, the research value of a major data collection is never exhausted by a single researcher or research group. Different perspectives mean new research questions; the development of theory suggests new applications; and the combination of data collections allows additional research problems to be addressed.

While the importance of these values is obvious, there are also numerous obstacles to their realization. Information about the existence of relevant data is often difficult to come by, and even well informed researchers are often unaware of the availability of data directly suited to their research interests. Costs of acquiring data are sometimes high and prohibitive for all but the best supported researchers. Data also vary in technical condition and form and are sometimes suited only to particular computational systems but unusable on others. Problems of data errors prevent use or greatly increase the costs of secondary analysis. Inadequate documentation in terms of such matters as research design, the sampling frame, instrumentation, and the like both frustrate use and lead to misapplications.

These and related obstacles to replication and secondary analysis can be overcome or significantly reduced by an effective data archive. The availability of data can be publicized. An archive can capitalize the costs of data acquisition and processing, including documentation and error correction, thereby eliminating those costs for the individual researcher. An archive can provide flexibility in data dissemination by making data available in technical forms suited to the requirements of diverse computational systems. An experienced archival staff can provide consultation and technical assistance on the many uses of the data. And these research services can be provided in a timely and expeditious fashion.

Longitudinal datasets are of special importance to the study of mental health issues. Panel studies, defined as the repeated measurement of the same subjects (the individual in psychology and the group in sociology, for example), are particularly suited to exploring topics in mental health because they are far from static or unitary. The complexities of understanding human behavior, and most especially the emotional dimensions of it, have pressed scholars to develop a number of research orientations to take these characteristics into account. Theoretical approaches such as relatively age-independent stages of development, process orientations, awareness of cohort effects, and life-span developmental perspectives have gained acceptance, and have in turn generated design decisions to describe and analyze behavioral change more accurately.

The archiving of data encourages researchers to attach greater significance to the theoretical framework and interpretation of facts than mere possession of the data or findings *per se*. To commit a dataset to an archive is to accept implicitly or explicitly this point of view. The more such an orientation to testing theory is accepted in a discipline, the more likely it is that the discipline will advance in its understanding of human behavior. This may be especially useful in the domain of mental health and disorders, in which the sharing of data is not widespread. A few well-connected individual researchers are able to build their own private collections of data from their laboratories for use in proposing and testing theory on mental health and other psycho-social topics, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

Although the decisions on future acquisitions will be made in consultation with the to-be-created national advisory committee, it is nevertheless possible to indicate here the range of longitudinal datasets on mental health that may be considered. The SSRC Inventory of Longitudinal Studies on Middle and Old Age and on Childhood and Adolescence attest to the presence of a large number of such studies internationally with mental health as one of their substantive interests. Other potentially archivable materials include the longitudinal data from epidemiologic studies such as the NIMH Epidemiological Catchment Area program; the New Haven Longitudinal Survey of Mental Disorders; the Community Mental Health Assessment surveys; Husaini's 1980 and 1983 studies of chronic medical conditions, life events, and depressive symptoms; Pearlin's 1972-1973 Chicago study on stress; Lin's 1979 and 1980 Albany study of depression mobility and Earls' Martha's Vineyard Child Health Survey, 1976-1983.

The project consists of four tasks. Three of them are related to archival development and will be carried out more or less simultaneously and continuously upon initiation of work. These include data acquisition, dataset processing for the archive and data dissemination and provision of technical assistance and consultation in the use of data. The fourth task, organization and conduct of feasibility studies using archival datasets, will be conducted during each of the two years for which support is requested. The important elements of each task are described in detail below.

#### Task 1: Data Acquisition

In pursuit of this activity, project personnel propose to identify appropriate and relevant longitudinal mental health datasets for acquisition. One dimension of this work will involve contacting NIMH staff and grantees to identify candidate datasets which might be suitable for inclusion in the archive. In addition, an advisory group, composed of nationally prominent researchers from the multidisciplinary mental health research field, will be organized to provide regular consultation on data acquisition priorities. Contact with NIMH staff and grantees can be initiated immediately upon start-up of the project. Principal investigators of current or terminated studies will be contacted and encouraged to contribute information about their data to the new archive.

The national advisory committee will be formed upon receipt of project support and will meet twice each year to provide guidance on the



development of archival activities and assistance in the data acquisition process. The exact composition of the committee will be determined after the peer review process. It is anticipated that the committee will be composed of six to eight members, of whom five on average will attend its semiannual meetings. In general, it will be an interdisciplinary group of mental health researchers who are experienced in longitudinal studies. It is expected that psychologists, sociologists, epidemiologists, psychiatrists, and primate behavior specialists will be included. The participation of methodologists on the committee who can assist in the design of the supervised research activities will also be important.

The members of the advisory committee will be expected to provide a range of services--identifying potential data acquisitions, assistance in soliciting datasets from principal investigators, setting priorities for processing, making suggestions for the creation of special files and subsets for feasibility and demonstration studies to be conducted as part of the project. Another task will be recommendations as to the most effective ways to bring the archival holdings to the attention of researchers on mental health.

#### Task 2: Data Processing

This is the stage of project activity at which the actual data processing work will take place. It is composed of two parts--technical work with the data and preparation of appropriate documentation to accompany the data when they are distributed. Conceptually, this work involves applying a series of well-established and tested procedures for verifying the accuracy of the data matrix for each study. Technically, the ICPSR staff will make use of its own minicomputer system and associated software which have been specifically designed for these purposes.

No matter how adequate the technical condition of the data, maximum utilization depends to a large extent of the quality of the documentation which accompanies them. In addition to technical completeness, in terms of describing data formats and variable names, locations, and contents, the documentation must also include the relevant details of the design and implementation of the study, the derivation of the coding schemes and categories used, copies of the instrumentation, and references to the principal publications which resulted from the initial analysis of the data. All of these items are added by the ICPSR staff where appropriate and available.

#### Task 3: Data Dissemination and Provision of Technical Assistance

In the regular form of data dissemination, the Data Services section of the ICPSR will provide copies, subsets, or other retrievals of selected information on magnetic tape which will be mailed to the individual requestor. This information can be provided in a wide variety of technical formats, with the guiding principle being an interest in sending data in "readily usable" form. This means supplying data in a technical form which is amenable to the individual user's specific hardware and software environment and accompanying the data with

documentation which is clear and correct.

As the holdings of longitudinal mental health datasets expand, it will be possible to provide remote access to data stored on-line at The University of Michigan computing center. The technical and administrative procedures for providing such services are all well-developed, based upon prior investments of ICPSR funds from member fees as well as the support of other federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation.

#### Task 4: Organization and Conduct of Supervised Research Activities

In order to stimulate effective use of the archival resources which will be developed as the main focus of the project, the ICPSR will conduct supervised research activities in the form of research studies performed by field investigators primarily during the summer. This activity will take the form of a four-week program to be held in Summer 1986. Support is requested for preceptor's salary, including a research assistant, to conduct the program, as well as for research support each for 20 preceptees. The availability of the preceptee program will be advertised nationally and will be open to all qualified individuals. Applicants will be reviewed and selected competitively. The exact content of the supervised research studies and the selection of the preceptor will be determined through discussions and consultation between the project staff, NIMH personnel, and the project advisory committee.

# **Educational Activities**



## THE 1984 ICPSR SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

The twenty-second annual ICPSR Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research was held in Ann Arbor from June 25 until August 17, 1984. The eight week Summer Program was divided into two four-week sessions. The enrollment for the 1984 Program was 309, distributed as follows across the two sessions.

first session (only):	91	(30%)
second session (only):	87	(28%)
both sessions:	<u>131</u>	(42%)
	309	(100%)

Participants represented twenty-seven different departments and/or disciplines from 126 colleges and universities, in the U.S., Canada and a dozen other nations. While sociology and political science each represent about 20 percent of total enrollment, 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.

Sociology	69	Statistics	4
Political Science	63	Anthropology	4
Psychology	43	Nursing	4
Education	22	Social Science	3
Economics	15	Journalism	3
History	12	Gerontology	2
Business Administration	10	Demography	2
Public Health	9	Medicine	2
Urban-Regional Planning	7	Data Librarian	2
Social Work	6	Philosophy	1
Public Policy	6	Mental Health	1
Geography	6	Religion	1
Criminal Justice	6	Other	2
Natural Resources	4		

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:	96	(31%)
auditor:	106	(34%)
credit:	<u>107</u>	(35%)
	309	(100%)

The Summer Program instructional staff numbered thirty individuals, of these 25 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1984 staff represented eight different disciplines from twenty separate universities.

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 about \$16,298 for seventeen 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 University of Michigan provided approximately \$43,690 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.

The 1984 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 1984 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, Time Series, Panel Analysis, and LISREL Models with Unmeasured Variables.

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 1984 these included Applied Multivariate Analysis, Categorical Analysis, Dimensional Analysis, Robust Measures of Statistical Estimation, and two lecture series, Measurement and Design of Social Research, as well as Implications of Sample Design for Data Analysis.

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, American Electoral Research, and Mathematical Models of International Relations.

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 1984 include: Microcomputer Applications, and Management of Social Science Machine-Readable Files.

## ICPSR TRAINING PROGRAM RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Auditor</u>	<u>Visiting Scholar</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	23	43	16	82
1964	42	35	14	91
1965	124	71	34	229
1966	100	56	17	173
1967	118	79	27	224
1968	123	64	55	242
1969	63	108	36	207
1970	100	107	47	254
1971	87	96	48	231
1972	65	109	28	202
1973	75	101	50	226
1974	70	75	51	196
1975	59	73	54	186
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
1983	94	116	100	310
1984	107	106	96	309



FIRST SESSION: June 25 - July 20

<u>Title and Instructor</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
<u>Lectures</u>		
BASIC MATHEMATICS Stephen Bringardner Mathematics Washtenaw Community College	9-10 M-F	27
MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS James Dowdy Mathematics West Virginia University	9-10 M-F	64
MEASUREMENT AND DESIGN OF SOCIAL RESEARCH Patrick Horan Sociology University of Georgia	10-11 M-F	25
IMPLICATIONS OF SAMPLE DESIGN FOR DATA ANALYSIS Robert Groves Sociology University of Michigan	11-12 M-F	30
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING Michael Hawthorne Political Science University of Michigan	1-2:15 M-F	100
<u>Workshops</u>		
INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS AND DATA ANALYSIS I Shirley Dowdy Statistics West Virginia University	2:30-4:30 M-F	40
REGRESSION ANALYSIS Charles Franklin Political Science Washington University	2:30-4:30 M-F	33
LINEAR MODELS Geoffrey Fong Psychology Northwestern University	2:30-4:30 M-F	35

<u>Title and Instructor</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
LINEAR MODELS John Pothier Political Science Yale University	2:30-4:30 M-F	25
APPLIED MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS David Cross Education University of Michigan	2:30-4:30 M-F	26
DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS William Jacoby Political Science University of Missouri, Columbia	2:30-4:30 M-F	12
QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS Terrence McDonald History University of Michigan	10-12 M-F	14
QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE Richard McCleary Sociology University of New Mexico	10-12 M-F	18
AMERICAN ELECTORAL RESEARCH: USE OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES Warren Miller Political Science Arizona State University	10-12 M-F	5
MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS James Morrow Political Science Michigan State University ----- Philip Schrodt Political Science Northwestern University	10-12 M-F	12
MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MACHINE-READABLE FILES (7/9-13) Carolyn Geda Erik Austin ICPSR	9-5 M-F	9

<u>Title and Instructor</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
LISREL MODELS (July 16-20) Kenneth Bollen Sociology Dartmouth College	9-5 M-F	27
INTRODUCTION TO CURRENT MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS (July 7-8) Peter Joftis Michael Lougee ICPSR	9-5	27

SECOND SESSION: July 23 - August 17

Lectures

MODELING OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA Courtney Brown Political Science University of California, Los Angeles	9-10 M-F	20
MATRIX ALGEBRA (7/25-29) John Fox Sociology York University	9-10 M-F	17
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING Michael Hawthorne Political Science University of Michigan	1-2:15 M-F	30

Workshops

CAUSAL MODELS Stuart Macdonald Rabinowitz Political Science University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	10-12 M-F	23
LINEAR MODELS John Fox Sociology York University	2:30-4:30 M-F	32

<u>Title and Instructor</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS Gregory Markus Political Science University of Michigan	10-12 M-F	30
INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS AND DATA ANALYSIS II Jack Wilson Mathematics University of North Carolina, Asheville	2:30-4:30 M-F	32
CATEGORICAL DATA ANALYSIS Michael Berbaum Psychology Brandeis University	2:30-4:30 M-F	35
PANEL ANALYSIS Douglas Baer Communication Studies University of Windsor	2:30-4:30 M-F	10
LISREL MODELS WITH UNMEASURED VARIABLES Kenneth Bollen Sociology Dartmouth College	2:30-4:30 M-F	23
MODERN (ROBUST) METHODS OF STATISTICAL VARIATION Robert Stine Statistics University of Pennsylvania	10-12 M-F	9
EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ISSUES IN AGING Richard Campbell Sociology Duke University	2:30-4:30 M-F	5
ASIAN AMERICAN RESEARCH METHODS (7/23-8/3) William Liu Sociology University of Illinois, Chicago	9-5 M-F	15
INTRODUCTION TO CURRENT MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS (August 4-5) Peter Joftis Michael Lougee ICPSR	9-5	33

# **Computer Support Activities**



## COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

The Computer Support Group is responsible for assessing ICPSR computing needs and evaluating, developing or acquiring, and maintaining computing equipment and programs used internally by the ICPSR servicing, archival, and administrative operations. Several major programming projects have been undertaken by the Computer Support Group over the years to provide the ICPSR with more effective data processing tools. Increasing use of available software from both commercial and academic sources is now the rule. In the hardware area, ICPSR remains committed to the concept of increasingly powerful individual work stations electronically networked to larger, shared processors and peripheral devices.

ICPSR Computing Hardware

The ICPSR continues to make extensive use of an in-house computing network consisting of two Prime Computer, Inc. minicomputers with approximately 50 Zenith microcomputer work stations connected. An X.25 gateway connects the larger minicomputer to the University of Michigan's backbone campus network and from there to the national and international telecommunications system.

In the five years since the larger of the two minicomputers (a Prime 750) was installed as a production machine, processing needs have increased and more users have been added. Response time and overall system capacity have become issues. In addition to the anticipated continuance of these trends, the ICPSR has plans to add services and to look for additional tasks that can cost effectively be done in-house. With these performance issues in mind, an investigation was begun in the Spring of 1985 to determine what upgrade or replacement machines were available. A Prime 9955 proved to have the best mix of improved performance, ease of transition, delivery schedule and price. The new machine was ordered in October of 1985 and should be in operation by early December.

Because of its faster processor, improved disk access routines, and additional memory, the Prime 9955 should significantly improve throughput and provide the necessary computing power to allow the addition of the new tasks planned for the near future. Disk storage capacity will also be increased from 900 megabytes to 1.6 gigabytes and 16 additional user connections (80 total) will be possible.

Microcomputers

ICPSR staff have been monitoring the potential applications of microcomputers since they first emerged as hobbyist machines in the last half of the 1970s. These units and the software developed for them have now reached the point where they are an essential part of both ICPSR's working environment and the working environment of many scholars and data

archivists at ICPSR member institutions. Careful evaluation of the best of the available systems has been an on-going activity.

Reports on this experience will be summarized in a new column in the quarterly ICPSR Bulletin. These same experiences provide the foundation for a series of intensive workshops on microcomputer applications offered in the ICPSR Summer Program. The focus in both the workshops and the column will be on the hardware and software available for document preparation and production, data analysis, numeric and textual data base management, spreadsheets, graphics, terminal emulation and telecommunications.

### Networking

For over ten years the Computer Support Group has assisted scholars who wished to use the University of Michigan's main academic computing facility via one of the public data network services: Telenet, Tymnet, or Autonet (all registered service marks). This required that the remote user be familiar with the Michigan Terminal System (MTS) operating system to take advantage of the many computing resources available.

A new project, undergoing final testing in late 1985, is the Consortium Data Network (CDNet). This facility will allow Official Representatives from ICPSR member institutions easy, efficient access to ICPSR resources. Two key services provided will be an on-line searchable version of the holdings section of the ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services and a computer aided, interactive data ordering facility. The ordering facility generates the appropriate prompts based on a database of information about both the complexities of the data being order and the characteristics on file about the ordering institution.

CDNet will also use existing public data networks (Telenet, Tymnet, and Autonet). However, a special interface was written by the Computer Support Group. This interface relieves the remote user from the need to know about the idiosyncrasies of the local machine environment by providing a straightforward menu driven set of tasks and an on-line help and documentation feature. The interface also handles security for ICPSR data tapes and the switching between the ICPSR's Prime and the University of Michigan's mainframe computer where some of the services provided by CDNet are actually executed.

Other services provided by CDNet will be the ability to do analysis using any of the Consortium's data collections and an on-line message and conference facility. The analysis feature should be helpful when the data in question are not currently available at the local site and when the scholar only needs a few runs on a dataset. The message system will allow Official Representatives to contact relevant ICPSR staff or each other. The electronic conference will provide a way for Official Representatives and ICPSR staff to have open discussions on data processing and data analysis topics of mutual interest.

Ms. Janet Vavra, Technical Director of the ICPSR, is heading an effort to increase the number of useful databases available through CDNet. Currently being developed, in addition to the on-line Guide and



the Survey Methodology Index System (SMIS), are databases indexing key survey series at the question level. When completed, this project will allow a search at the variable level of all the items in the National Election Study, Euro-Barometers and General Social Survey data series. Another database being developed will index recent holdings in the ICPSR's extensive collection of U.S. roll call data.

On the technical front, future plans include: improvements in the network interface to enhance speed and the number of networks to which CDNet can connect, access to additional statistical packages, and specifications for an Official Representative workstation that will facilitate local archival maintenance and remote up and downloading of information from CDNet.

### Current Software Products

The Computer Support Group continues to provide several software products of interest to the membership. The ABC statistical package remains one of the best offerings for simple classroom use where the focus is on substantive issues and where the instructor does not wish to expend time teaching technical details of computer use. The prompting structure, good error handling and on-line help and documentation facility make ABC an excellent choice for the new or infrequent user of statistical packages. A companion ABCentry package assists in the data preparation and entry phases. Alternatively, ABC will read raw ASCII data and optionally will pickup the necessary labelling, missing data and location information from SPSS control cards and/or OSIRIS dictionary. The package runs on most PC-DOS and MS-DOS computers (IBM PCs and most similar microcomputers). There are also versions for the DEC VAX under VMS and Prime minicomputers running the Primos operating system.

Also available, is a spreadsheet system called QuickPlan. This brings the power of the Lotus 1-2-3 type software to the minicomputer environment. QuickPlan is available for the Prime minicomputer family running the Primos operating system.

For several years now, the ICPSR has used a data entry and screening package called Devil. This microcomputer based package was developed internally by the Computer Support Group. The main application to date has been the entry of a very large database collected for the "Family Life and Conditions in the United States" project, first reported in the External Funding section of the 1982-1983 ICPSR Annual Report. These data are characterized by the mixture of numeric and varying length text fields, the need for footnotes to explain the contents of many of the fields and the large variance that must be allowed for in coding the various sized families and their food and clothing expenses. Plans are underway to use this system to record other data currently entered on mainframe or minicomputers. Also planned is a version of the Devil software that can be released to ICPSR members.



# **Organization and Administration**



## ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

1983-1985

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Arizona State University Chair  
Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University  
John deVries, Carleton University  
Gary Jacobson, University of California-San Diego  
(completing the term of Barbara Hinckley)  
Martin L. Levin, Emory University  
John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University  
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University  
Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois-Chicago  
Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Herbert Weisberg, Ohio State University

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

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

1969-1970

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

1968-1969

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

- 1967-1968      Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chair  
Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine  
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University  
John H. Kessel, Allegheny College  
David Legee, University of Missouri  
John Meisel, Queen's University  
Stephen Whitaker, Temple University
- 1966-1967      Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair  
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
John Meisel, Queen's University  
Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky
- 1965-1966      Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chair  
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and  
Washington and Lee University  
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
- 1964-1965      John C. Wahlke, State University of New York, 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 1984-1985  
INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATES

Institution	Official Representative
University of Akron	Katherine Hinckley
The Alabama Federation:	
University of Alabama, University	Betty Hardee
University of Alabama, Huntsville	Thomas J. Williams
University of Alberta	Charles Humphrey
Allegheny College	Michael Squires
American University	Thomas Bergin
University of Arizona	Jerrold Rusk
Arizona State University	George Watson
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	William A. Schwab
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Tom Miller
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest:	
Albion College	John Williams
Beloit College	
Carleton College	Beverly Lauwagie
Colorado College	Rick Keller
Cornell College	Richard Peterson
Denison University	William Bishop
Grinnell College	Tom Moberg
Kalamazoo College	Woodie Kay
Lawrence University	Kathy Isaacson
Macalester College	Charles Green
Ripon College	Martin Farrell
Wabash College	David Hadley
College of Wooster	William Baird
Auburn University	James Gundlach
Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc.:	
Australian Council for Educational Research	M. Rosier
Australian National University	D. Aitkin
Bureau of Labour Market Research	I. McRae
Darling Downs Institute	M. McFarlane
Flinders University	D. DeBats
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	I. Hamilton
Griffith University	R. Rickson
Institute of Family Studies	P. Amato
LaTrobe University	R. Powell
Macquarie University	M. Goot
University of Melbourne	E. Holmstrom
Melbourne College of Advanced Education	P. Rogers
Monash University	D. Kemp
Queensland Institute of Technology	P. Crowe
Swinburne Inst. of Technology	K. McGrath
Sydney Technical College	B. Jones
University of New South Wales	S. Encel
University of Queensland	J. Western

Institution	Official Representative
Australian Consortium (continued)	
University of Sydney	L. Gibbons
University of Tasmania	R. Volpato
Victoria College	M. Long
Western Australian Institute of Technology	D. Charnock
Bates College	William S. Corlett, Jr.
The Belgian National Membership:	
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Edmond Legros
Boston College	Rhoda Channing
Bowdin College	Thomas S. Florey
Bowling Green State University	James Q. Graham
Brandeis University	Lawrence Kirsch
Brigham Young University	David Magleby
University of British Columbia	Richard Johnston
British National Membership:	
Social Science Research Council	
Survey Archives, Essex	Marcia Taylor
Brookings Institution	John Chubb
Brown University	Darrell West
University of California, Berkeley	Ilona Einowski
University of California, Davis	William Domke
University of California, Irvine	Debora E. Dunkle
University of California, Los Angeles	Elizabeth Stephenson
University of California, San Diego	Gary Jacobson
University of California, San Francisco	Ida VSW Red
University of California, Santa Barbara	Robert Noel
California Institute of Technology	Keith Krebhiel
California State Universities and Colleges:	
Division of Information Systems	Jeffrey Johnson
California St. College-Bakersfield	Charles McCall
California St. University-Chico	Jon Ebeling
California St. University-Dominguez Hills	Richard Palmer
California St. University-Fresno	Edward Nelson
California St. University-Fullerton	Philip Gianos
California St. University-Hayward	Daniel Graves
California St. University-Humboldt	Bruce Haston
California St. University-Long Beach	Glenn Walker
California St. University-Los Angeles	Ted Anagnoson
California St. University-Northridge	Jack Crowther
California St. Polytechnic Univ.-Pomona	John Korey
California St. University-Sacramento	Gail Tom
California St. University-San Bernardino	David Lutz
California St. University-San Diego	Paul Strand
California St. University-San Francisco	Gene Geisler
California St. University-San Jose	Charlene Leonard
California Polytechnic St. University-San Luis Obispo	Richard Shaffer
California St. University-Sonoma	Donald Dixon
California St. College-Stanislaus	Larry Giventer
Carleton University	John deVries
Carnegie-Mellon University	John Stuckey

Institution	Official Representative
Central Michigan University	T. Edward Westen
University of Chicago	Garth Taylor
University of Cincinnati	Alfred Tuchfarber
City University of New York Federation:	
Baruch College	Bliss Siman
City College	Frank Grande
Graduate School and Univ. Center	Charles Kadushin
Hunter College	Joanne Badagliacco
John Jay College	Louis Liebermann
Lehman College	Rolf Meyersohn
Queens College	Andrew Beveridge
College of Staten Island	Zafar Ahmad
York College	Richard Boris
Brooklyn College	David Abbott
Claremont Graduate School	Gunther Freehill
Clark College	John Handy
Cleveland State University	Henry E. York
Colby College	Marilyn Mavrinac
Colgate University	Joseph Wagner
University of Colorado	James Little
Columbia University	Pnina Grinberg
University of Connecticut	Everett Ladd, Jr.
Cornell Federation:	
Cornell University	Michael Goldfield
Hamilton College	Ralph Stenstrom
Danish Data Archives:	
University of Aarhus	
University of Copenhagen	
Odense University	Per Nielsen
Dartmouth College	Larry Levine
Davidson College	Mary Thornberry
University of Delaware	Allan L. McCutcheon
Doshisha University (Japan)	Tajiro Iwayama
Duke University	Sharon Poss
Dutch 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	Dorothy Clayton
Emory University	William Dixon
European University Institute (Italy)	Robert Danziger

Institution	Official Representative
Florida Consortium for Political Research:	
University of Florida	Eugene Wittkopf
Florida Atlantic University	Douglas Gatlin
Florida International University	John Stack
Florida State University	Charles Tolbert
University of Miami	Charles F. Longino, Jr.
University of Central Florida	Joan Johnson-Freese
University of South Florida	William Hulbary
University of West Florida	M. Lal Goel
Fordham University	Anne Murphy
Georgetown 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	Harald Rohlinger
Institut fuer Politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universitaet	
Institut fuer Sozialwissenschaften an der Universitaet Mannheim	
Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	
University of Hartford	
Harvard University	Suzanne Vaughn
Hokkaido University (Japan)	Jill Appel
Howard University	Sadafumi Kawato
University of Illinois-Chicago	Johnnie Daniel
University of Illinois-Urbana	Mark Lichbach
Illinois State University	Joe Spaeth
Illinois State Colleges and Universities:	John Chizmar
Chicago State University	Chernoh Sesay
Eastern Illinois University	Andrew McNitt
Governors State University	Carl Stover
Northeastern Illinois University	Charles Pastors
Western Illinois University	Richard Mathers
Indiana University	Gerald Wright
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Gerald Stacy
University of Iowa	Gregory Caldeira
Iowa State University	Mack Shelley
Johns Hopkins University	Richard Katz
University of Kansas	Thelma Helyar
Kansas State University	Joe Unekis
University of Kentucky	Stanley Feldman
Lehigh University	Robert Rickards
Louisiana State University	Marc Harris
Loyola College	J. Bradley Reese
Loyola University	Barbara Bardes
McGill University	Jerome Black

Institution	Official Representative
McMaster University	H. J. Jacek
Marquette University	Dwane Swank
University of Maryland	Robert Bennett
Massachusetts Federation:	
University of Massachusetts-Amherst	James Wright
Smith College	
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	Joan Bubluski
Memphis State University	James King
Miami University	Susan Kay
University of Michigan	Mary Corcoran
Michigan State University	Harriet Dhanak
University of Minnesota	William Flanigan
University of Mississippi	John Marcum
Mississippi State University	Stephen Shaffer
University of Missouri, Columbia	William Jacoby
University of Missouri, St. Louis	Carol Kohfeld
Morehouse College	Ida R. Mukenge
National Chengchi University	Fei-lung Lui
University of Nebraska	John Comer
University of New Mexico	Arthur St. George
University of New Orleans	John Wildgen
New School for Social Research	Elizabeth Sanders
New York University	George P. Sharrard
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	Diana McDuffee
University of North Carolina, Charlotte	Paul Smith
North Carolina State	Ebba K. King
University of North Dakota	Mary Kweit
North Texas State University	Robert Brookshire
Northeastern University	Jack McDevitt
Northern Arizona University	James Armour
Northern Illinois University	Jon Miller
Northwestern University	Ann Janda
Norwegian National Membership:	
Norwegian Social Science Data Services,	
Bergen	Bjorn Henrichsen
University of Bergen	
University of Oslo	
University of Notre Dame	Rodney Ganey
Oberlin College	Luis Fernandez
Ohio University	Ronald Barr
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	Carolyn J. Clark

Institution	Official Representative
Philadelphia Federation:	
University of Pennsylvania	Robert Douglas
Bryn Mawr College	Marc Howard Ross
Haverford College	Michael Weinstein
Swarthmore College	Gudmund Iversen
Villanova University	Justin Green
University of Pittsburgh	Philip Sidel
Princeton University	Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Robert Browning
Reed College	John Pock
University of Rochester	John Mueller
University of Rhode Island	John Burkette
Rutgers University	Gertrude Lewis
Salisbury State College	Raymond A. Shingler
Simon Fraser University	Walter Piovesan
University of South Carolina	Jacqueline Cunningham
University of Southern California	Sheldon Kamieniecki
University of Southern Mississippi	John VanWingen
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	Howard Allen
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville	John Farrell
Southwest Regional Federation (Texas)	
Angelo State University	Ed Olson
Baylor University	Michael Mansfield
University of Houston	George Antoonen
Pan American University	Robert Wrinkle
Rice University	Robert Stein
Sam Houston State University	Robert Biles
Southern Methodist University	Hank C. Jenkins-Smith
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	Nelson Dometrius
Trinity University	Richard Helmer
Stanford University	Richard Brody
State University of New York-Albany	Bonita Bryant
State University of New York-Binghamton	David John Gow
State University of New York-Buffalo	Tai Kang
State University of New York-Potsdam	Paul Wilken
State University of New York-Stony Brook	Roger Pijacki
Swedish National Membership:	
Social Science Data Service	Lennart Brantgarde
Linkoping University	
University of Lund	
Univeristy of Stockholm	
University of Umea	
University of Uppsala	

Institution	Official Representative
Swiss National Membership:	
Graduate Institute for International Studies	Urs Luterbacher
University of Geneva	Pierre Allan
Swiss National Library	
University of Zurich	Hans-Martin Uehlinger
Syracuse University	Diana Reinstein
Temple University	David Elesh
University of Tennessee	Michael Fitzgerald
University of Texas, Arlington	G. Dale Story
University of Texas, Austin	Charles Cnudde
University of Toronto	John Ham
Tufts University	Robert Curran
Tulane University	Joseph Sheley
University of Tulsa	Edward Dreyer
United States Military Academy	Stephen G. Klinefelter
Union College	Charles Tidmarch
University of Utah	John Francis
Utah State University	Peter Galderisi
Vanderbilt University	Anne Reuland
Vassar College	Richard Born
University of Vermont	Samuel A. McReynolds
Virginia Federation:	
University of Virginia	Stephen Percy
College of William and Mary	Ronald Rapoport
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Marianne Stewart
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	John Strate
Wesleyan University	Richard Boyd
West Virginia University	Robert Duval
Western Kentucky University	J. J. Sloan
Western Michigan University	Thomas Gabriele
University of Western Ontario	Edward Hanis
Wheaton College	Lyman Kellstedt
Williams College	Robert Stiglicz
Wichita State University	James Sheffield
University of Windsor	Lawrence LeDuc
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	John Major
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Alice Robbin
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Meredith Watts
University of Wisconsin-Parkside	Sue Strickler
Xavier University of Louisiana	Gary Talarchek
University of Wyoming	Oliver Walter
Yale Federation:	
Yale University	JoAnn Dionne
Trinity College	Noreen Channels

## ICPSR MEMBERSHIP REPORT

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL AND GROUP AFFILIATIONS  
1984-1985

Category A Affiliates.....	88
Category B Affiliates.....	59
Category C Affiliates.....	2
Category S Affiliates.....	20
 Total Institutional Affiliates.....	 169
 Federated Memberships:	
The Alabama Federation.....	2
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest.....	13
The California State University and Colleges.....	19
The City University of New York.....	10
Cornell Federation.....	2
Florida Consortium for Political Research.....	8
Illinois State Colleges and Universities.....	5
Massachusetts Federation.....	2
Philadelphia Federation.....	5
Southwestern Regional Federation.....	13
Virginia Federation.....	2
Yale Federation.....	2
 Total Federated Affiliates.....	 83
 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 Affiliates.....	 48
 TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL AFFILIATES.....	 300



1984-1985 ICPSR STAFF

Administration

Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director  
 Carolyn L. Geda, Director, Management and Administration  
 Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary  
 Anne O'Hagan, 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

Robert Adler-Research Associate  
 Georgia Aktan-Data Archive Specialist  
 Phyllis Avery-Technical Writer  
 Katherine Baisden-Research Assistant  
 Frank Baumgartner-Research Associate  
 Laura Bradley-Data Archive Specialist  
 Denise Dupree-Assistant in Research  
 Ray Farha-Research Assistant  
 Merle Feldbaum-Research Assistant  
 William Fetterman-Research Assistant  
 Peter Granda-Data Archive Specialist  
 Sheila Grindetti-Assistant in Research  
 Joanne Hogan-Research Assistant  
 Karen Ingraham-Assistant in Research  
 Sylvia Jenkins-Secretary  
 Sandra Kraus-Research Associate  
 Sandra Krouse-Assistant in Research  
 David Kushner-Data Processing Assistant  
 Teresa LeDoux-Research Assistant  
 Edward Lisefski-Research Assistant  
 Martha MacIvor-Research Associate  
 Karen McCurdy-Data Archive Specialist  
 Eric Mackey-Research Assistant  
 Judy Matthews-Data Archive Specialist  
 Patricia Maurer-Secretary  
 Mary Morris-Research Associate  
 Jennifer Olson-Secretary  
 Spencer Pricenash-Coder Analyst  
 Grady Rice-Assistant in Research  
 Brian Roddy-Research Assistant  
 Martha Sayre-Data Archive Specialist  
 Victoria Schneider-Research Associate  
 Catherine Sharpe-Coder Analyst  
 Anne Skover-Assistant in Research

Dee Tucker-Secretary  
Mary Vardigan-Editorial Assistant  
Michael Vatter-Data Archive Specialist  
Amy Wentworth-Research Assistant  
Wendell Willacy-Research Assistant  
Susan Wyman-Associate Editor

Summer Program

Henry Heitowit, Director, Educational Resources  
Margaret Lucas, Principal Secretary  
Elizabeth Robinson, Secretary

Instructors:

Erik Austin  
Douglas Baer, University of Windsor  
Michael Berbaum, Brandeis University  
Kenneth Bollen, Dartmouth College  
Stephen Bringardner, Washtenaw Community College  
Courtney Brown, University of California, Los Angeles  
Richard Campbell, Duke University  
David Cross  
James Dowdy, West Virginia University  
Shirley Dowdy, West Virginia University  
Geoffrey Fong, Northwestern University  
John Fox, York University  
Charles Franklin  
Carolyn Geda  
Robert Groves  
Michael Hawthorne  
Patrick Horan, University of Georgia  
William Jacoby, University of Missouri, Columbia  
Peter Joftis  
William Liu, University of Illinois, Chicago  
Michael Lougee  
Gregory Markus  
Richard McCleary, University of New Mexico  
Terrence McDonald  
Warren Miller, Arizona State University  
James Morrow, Michigan State University  
John Pothier, Yale University  
Stuart M. Rabinowitz, University of North Carolina  
Philip Schrodtt, Northwestern University  
Robert Stine, University of Pennsylvania  
Jack Wilson, University of North Carolina-Asheville

Computer Counselors:

Katherine Baisden  
John Brehm  
Julio Borquez  
Robert Copeland

Edward Lisefski  
Michael Martinez  
Glenn Palmer  
Darrell Radson  
Robert Simmons, Head  
Barbara Smela  
Anthony Phillips  
Laura Stoker

Library:

Mark Gibney  
Alex Grist  
Samuel Kaufman  
Jeffrey Koch  
Richard Matland  
Myra Oltsik  
Deborah Shields  
Michael Williams

Teaching Assistants:

Merle Feldbaum  
Stephen Grossbart  
Angela Haddad

Computer Support Group

Gregory Marks, Manager  
Sylvia Barge, Senior Programmer Analyst  
Christopher Bickley, Systems Analyst  
Tina Bixby, Senior Systems Analyst  
Laurie Howland, Computer Operator  
Susan Horvath, Programmer Analyst  
Peter Joftis, Systems Analyst Manager  
Barbara Lohr, Senior Procedures Analyst  
Michael Lougee, Software Consultant  
Tracie Nadeau, Clerk  
Victoria Neff, Programmer Analyst  
Donald Zirulnik, Systems Research Programmer

---

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



# **Financial Summary**



Actual and Projected Expenditures and Income  
1984-1985 and 1985-1986

Total Consortium income for 1984-1985 amounted to approximately \$2.3 million as compared to \$2.1 million in 1983-1984. Of 1984-1985 income, approximately \$1,030,000 (forty-four and one-half percent of total income) was derived from member fees. Slightly less than \$1 million (forty-three percent of total income) was derived from grants and contracts. The University of Michigan provided \$172,900 (seven and one-half percent of the total), and income from miscellaneous sources including cost reimbursement for loan of data to non-members, documentation costs, and interest on funds on hand amounted to \$114,778 (or approximately five percent of the total). Taken in combination, income from sources other than member fees amounted to fifty-six percent of total income.

Income for 1985-1986 is projected at approximately the same level as 1984-1985. As in preceding years, it is likely that these projections will prove conservative. Some increase in membership can be expected 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 Development and Services, constitute the largest component of the total budgets and support acquisition, development, documentation 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, 1984-1985 income exceeded expenditures by approximately \$19,000. That amount added to a carry forward from preceeding years left the Consortium with a net positive balance of approximately \$226,000 entering 1985-1986. Purchase of a new computer to replace the current PRIME 750/350 configuration will reduce that carry forward to approximately \$76,000 at the end of 1985-1986. This final display below summarizes Consortium income by sources.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY: PROJECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES		
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Archival Development		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 611,021	\$ 574,747
Supplies, postage and communications	31,526	27,582
Printing and duplicating	11,138	9,972
Computer time	189,009	159,625
Travel	18,506	16,248
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 861,200	\$ 788,174
Indirect Costs	362,501	279,379
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$1,223,701	\$1,067,553
B. Data Acquisition		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 7,774	\$ 8,400
Supplies, postage, communications, and data	23,020	23,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 30,794	\$ 31,400
Indirect costs	4,616	4,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 35,410	\$ 36,100



	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Documentation		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 8,661	\$ 9,000
Supplies, postage and communications, computer	6,280	6,200
Printing and duplicating	67,747	71,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 82,688	\$ 86,450
Indirect Costs	19,228	20,280
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 101,916	\$ 106,730
D. Data Maintenance		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 20,289	\$ 20,500
Supplies, postage and communications	2,000	3,100
Printing	500	500
Computer time	9,358	10,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 32,147	\$ 34,600
Indirect Costs	4,945	5,150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 37,092	\$ 39,750

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
<u>Expenditures</u>		
E. Data Services		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 141,802	\$ 151,200
Supplies, postage and communications	41,637	42,000
Printing and duplicating	3,611	3,800
Computer time	47,254	51,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 234,304	\$ 248,000
Indirect Costs	40,312	41,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 274,616	\$ 289,800

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$1,241,133	\$1,188,624
INDIRECT COSTS	431,602	351,309
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,672,735	\$1,539,933

---

## Funding:

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 734,691	\$ 758,550
University of Alabama	6,838	14,096
Bureau of the Census	10,083	0
Bureau of Justice Statistics	410,031	414,990
CBS/New York Times	2,000	2,000
National Endowment for Humanities	54,977	40,965
National Institute on Aging	395,850	260,457
National Science Foundation	57,846	0
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	419	48,875
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,672,735	\$1,539,933

## II. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. ICPSR Summer Program		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 158,412	\$ 170,662
Supplies, postage, communications and rent	23,606	23,550
Printing and duplicating	6,049	6,100
Stipend support	49,600	65,875
Computing and equipment rental	41,986	42,000
Travel and per diem	4,162	5,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 283,815	\$ 313,387
Indirect Costs	31,777	37,931
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 315,592	\$ 351,318
B. Educational Development Activities		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 1,658	\$ 2,900
Supplies, communications and printing	40	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 1,698	\$ 3,050
Indirect Costs	255	450
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 1,953	\$ 3,500

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 285,513	\$ 316,437
INDIRECT COSTS	32,032	38,381
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 317,545	\$ 354,818

---

## FUNDING

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 132,712	\$ 133,100
Asian-American Research Center University of Illinois, Chicago	2,000	4,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	57,933	61,818
The University of Michigan	124,900	128,500
National Institute on Aging	0	17,400
Sloan Foundation	0	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 317,545	\$ 354,818

## III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Governance and Member Relations		
Professional and Administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	57,228	76,650
Supplies, postage and communications	6,524	5,950
Printing and duplicating	1,464	1,500
Travel and meetings:		
Council Meetings, Advisory Committees, and Professional Conferences	44,721	38,500
Total Direct Costs	\$ 109,937	\$ 122,600
Indirect Costs	12,870	14,600
Subtotal	\$ 122,807	\$ 137,200
B. Communications and Meetings with Official Representatives		
Travel, per diem, staff and meeting costs	\$ 0	\$ 64,900
Total Direct Costs	\$ 0	\$ 64,900
Indirect Costs	0	9,700
Subtotal	\$ 0	\$ 74,600

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Central Administration		
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 100,935	\$ 125,000
Supplies, postage and communications	10,221	8,700
Printing and duplicating	1,916	1,500
Computing	6,074	7,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 119,146	\$ 142,400
Indirect Costs	14,070	17,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 133,216	\$ 159,925
D. Publication of <u>Guide, Annual Report, Informational and Summer Training Program materials</u>		
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 21,679	\$ 27,850
Supplies, postage and communications	1,323	1,500
Printing and duplicating	17,158	17,000
Computing	3,993	4,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Direct Costs	\$ 44,153	\$ 50,850
Indirect Costs	6,697	7,575
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	\$ 50,850	\$ 58,425

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 273,236	\$ 380,750
INDIRECT COSTS	33,637	49,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 306,873	\$ 430,150

## FUNDING:

ICPSR Operating Budget	\$ 258,873	\$ 379,150
The University of Michigan	48,000	51,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 306,873	\$ 430,150

	Actual Expenditures 1984-85	Projected Expenditures 1985-86
GRAND TOTAL		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$1,799,882	\$1,885,811
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	497,271	439,090
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,297,153	\$2,324,901



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES SUMMARY

	Actual 1984-85	Projected 1985-86
INCOME		
Member fees	\$1,030,200	\$1,170,800
Grants and contracts	997,977	874,601
The University of Michigan	172,900	179,500
Miscellaneous	114,778	110,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income	\$2,315,855	\$2,334,901
EXPENDITURES	\$2,297,153	\$2,324,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 18,702	\$ 10,000
CARRY FORWARD FROM:		
Preceding years	\$ 207,084	\$ 225,786
1984-85 and 1985-86 balance	18,702	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Final balance	\$ 225,786	\$ 235,786
Net cost for replacement of PRIME 750/350		\$ 160,000
Final Carry Forward		\$ 75,786

## INCOME SOURCES SUMMARY

	Actual 1984-85	Projected 1985-86
A. ICPSR Member Fees	\$1,030,200	\$1,170,800
B. Miscellaneous Income	114,778	110,000
C. University of Alabama (NSF Subcontract)	6,838	14,096
D. Asian-American Research Center Univ. of Illinois, Chicago	2,000	4,000
E. Bureau of the Census	10,083	0
F. Bureau of Justice Statistics	467,964	476,808
G. CBS/New York Times	2,000	2,000
H. The University of Michigan	172,900	179,500
I. National Endowment for Humanities	54,977	40,965
J. National Institute on Aging	395,850	277,857
K. National Science Foundation	57,846	0
L. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	419	48,875
N. Sloan Foundation	0	10,000
TOTAL	<hr/> \$2,315,855	<hr/> \$2,334,901