

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

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

August 1976

MEMO TO: ICPSR Representatives
FROM: ICPSR Staff
SUBJECT: 1976 Informational Mailing #3

This is the third of a series of regular, periodic informational mailings from the ICPSR Council and Staff to the membership. The mailings include news and notes pertaining to the operation of the Consortium and its services.

The mailing includes material on the following:

1. Recent Additions to Archive Holdings
2. Updates and Corrections to Data Descriptions and Documentation
3. ICPSR Representation at Professional Meetings
4. Changes in ICPSR Personnel
5. An Announcement of the new Guide
6. Arrangements between ICPSR and APSA on SETUPS Material
7. A Partial Summary of the Official Representatives' Survey

UPDATES AND CORRECTIONS TO
DATA DESCRIPTIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

Information has been received relating to an error in the weight variable for five respondents in the Wave 1 data from the Youth in Transition study. These five respondents currently have a value of "2" in the weight variable, while the correct value is "1." The five identified by School Code (Variable 3)-Student ID (Variable 4) are 03-207, 04-524, 05-104, 06-902, and 06-908. When the appropriate corrections are made, the weighted N for Wave 1 will be 2514; currently the weighted N is 2519.

ICPSR BOOTH-EXHIBIT AT APSA AND ASA

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research will have a display booth, as usual, in the book exhibit area at the American Political Science Association meetings in Chicago, September 2-5, at the Palmer House.

In addition, ICPSR will have a display booth at the American Sociological Association convention at the New York Hilton Hotel, August 30 - September 3.

All those who are planning to attend either of these meetings are invited to stop by the booths to acquaint themselves with recent Consortium activities. In addition, the new Guide will be available for review.

CHANGES IN ICPSR PERSONNEL

Administrative

Ms. Jane Willer has been the administrative secretary to the Executive Director of the ICPSR for the last five years. In June of this year Jane (along with husband Tom) moved on to Southwestern Michigan College in Dowagiac, Michigan. We will all miss Jane and we wish her well in her new location. Ms. Donna Gotts has assumed Jane's role with ICPSR and can be contacted at the usual Consortium telephone number (313/ 764-2570).

Computing Support

Those of you who have received assistance with OSIRIS or other computing matters from Stewart Robinovitz should be aware that he has left the Center for Political Studies and ICPSR. Stew is now a member of the financial and administrative computing systems staff of The University of Michigan. We wish him well in his new work, and we will try to make as smooth a transition as possible in our services to you. When assistance is desired you may now contact either Carol Damroze or Greg Marks at (313) 764-6554.

THE NEW ICPSR GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The 1976-1977 ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services has been completed and will be sent to Official Representatives at member institutions during the month of September.

If there are individuals in your department or in other departments that you feel might be interested in receiving a copy of the new Guide, please fill out the enclosed form and return to ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Please send a copy of the 1976-1977 ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services to:

Name: _____

Department: _____

Institution: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Department: _____

Institution: _____

Address: _____

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF SETUPS MATERIALS

The American Political Science Association (APSA) and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) have made arrangements for special handling of requests for monographs in the SETUPS: American Politics series from individuals at Consortium member schools. These arrangements are effective for the Fall Term, 1977.

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

The ICPSR has arranged to have the orders from individuals at member schools be counted toward a single bulk order and therefore be available at the \$2.50 rate per SETUPS. In order to take advantage of this rate reduction, faculty at member schools who place orders for SETUPS are asked to adopt the following procedures:

1. The faculty member should notify the APSA of eligibility for the reduced rate because of affiliation with the Consortium.
2. The actual order for the monographs should still be placed through the college bookstore.
3. The bookstore order form should indicate Consortium membership and the reduced order price of \$2.50 per SETUPS.

Official Representatives are asked to notify potential users of SETUPS: American Politics of the availability of this pricing arrangement and to assist faculty who order the materials in following the procedures to insure that the bulk order discount is obtained.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

The following studies have been added to the holdings of the Archive or have undergone additional processing since the distribution of A Guide to Resources and Services, 1975-76 and the informational mailings of January and May, 1976:

Edward E. Azar and Thomas J. Sloan;

DIMENSIONS OF INTERACTION (ICPSR 7426)

Data for Dimensions of Interaction consist of four related files of time-series data regarding internal and international conflict for thirty-one nations or actors for the period from 1948 to 1973. The Domestic file presents annual observations for each actor, including the frequency of conflict events and a number of derived indices, in the form of eleven variables for each of 806 observations. The Actor file measures events from the perspective of each actor, regardless of target identity. Annual observations summarize each nation's events; the file includes four variables for each of 806 cases. The Actor-Target file consists of four variables for 906 observations and aggregates the directional interaction of each dyad for the entire twenty-six-year period. There is one observation for each dyad. The Annual Dyads file contains 24,180 cases and twelve variables, including raw and derived conflict measures which sum each dyad's interaction each year. Class II.

Related publication:

Azar, Edward E., and Thomas J. Sloan,

Dimensions of Interaction: A Source Book for the Study of the Behavior of 31 Nations from 1948 through 1973. Pittsburgh, International Studies Association, 1975.

Nazli Choucri and Robert C. North;
NATIONS IN CONFLICT. (ICPSR 7425)

This study presents time-series data from 1870 to 1914 for the major European powers. Annual measurements of aggregate characteristics (population, area, industrial activity, government finance, shipping) and dyadic interactions are included among the 220 variables. The data were used by Choucri and North in their analysis and simulation of the conflict-escalation process preceding World War I. Class II.

Related publication:

Choucri, Nazli, and Robert C. North,
Nations in Conflict. San Francisco, W. H. Freeman and Company
Company, 1975.

Federal Energy Administration;

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND RESPONSE TO FEDERAL ENERGY POLICY
(ICPSR 7308)

This dataset is composed of a series of telephone surveys of representative national samples of the United States population concerning public attitudes toward energy use and conservation. The data collection effort began in July, 1974, and is a continuing project of the Federal Energy Administration. At present the dataset contains information for 15,677 respondents in the first twenty-eight surveys of the series. All of the data have been processed in a standard format, with an indication of the date of each survey to facilitate time-series analysis. Additional surveys will be added to the dataset as they are made available by the Federal Energy Administration.

The data were originally collected for the Federal Energy Administration by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. The development of the master file of data and associated documentation, including a guide to the multiple occurrence of individual question items in the surveys, was supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. SOC 75-20938. Class II.

David McCormick;

MIDDLE EAST EVENT DATA FOR 1967 AND 1973. (ICPSR 7329)

This study contains coded information for periods in 1967 and 1973 which begin before and extend beyond the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. The unit of measurement is a day, and the variables are summaries of event codes. In addition to his own coding, McCormick used the measurement schemes developed by Edward Azar and Walter Corson. The source of the data for the sixty days beginning May 1, 1967, was Menahem Mansoor, The Arab World. Data for the 120 days beginning September 1, 1973, were coded from The New York Times, with supplementary coding from The Jerusalem Post. The data collection and analysis were a project of the First Ann Arbor Corporation for the Advanced Projects Research Agency. Both the 1967 and 1973 files have forty-six substantive variables. Class II.

Glendon Schubert;

THE JUDICIAL MIND. (ICPSR 7289)

The study employed a social-psychological approach to study how and why certain decisions were made and to present a substantive interpretation of major post World War II trends in the Supreme Court's policy-making on the basis of measurements of aggregate data relating to manifest voting behavior and inferred political attitudes of the justices.

Besides regarding the position taken by each justice on the cases considered, justices were categorized on 1,099 cases which lent themselves to liberal-conservative voting responses. 562 cases represented tests of political liberalism or conservatism (stand on civil liberties questions) while 537 cases represented tests of economic liberalism or conservatism (stands related to conflicts of interest between the economically affluent and economically under-privileged). From these major variables, three distinct ideological types were derived. Four other dimensions were studied, including positions on governmental taxing authority, federalism, judicial activism (relationship between the courts and the legislative and executive branches) and judicial centralization (within the judicial system). The data include all cases (2357) which were not decided unanimously in the Supreme Court terms from 1946-1969. Unanimous court cases (2216) for the same period have been received and incorporated into the original data set. The total number of cases for the entire study is 4573. Class I.

Related publications:

Schubert, Glendon,

The Judicial Mind: The Attitudes and Ideologies of Supreme Court Justices, 1946-1963, Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1965.

Schubert, Glendon,

Judicial Mind Revisited: Psychometric Analysis of Supreme Court Ideology, Oxford University Press, 1974.

Wesley G. Skogan;

TIME SERIES DATA FOR CHICAGO, 1840-1973. (ICPSR 7389)

Annual demographic, economic and political data for Chicago from 1840 to 1973 are presented in time-series format in this dataset. Included are election returns, indicators of ethnic and racial composition of the city, and economic variables measuring employment, unemployment, and manufacturing activity. The data were collected by Wesley G. Skogan, Northwestern University. At the present time, documentation for the dataset appears in Chicago Since 1840: A Time-Series Handbook. (Urbana, Illinois: Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, 1976); this publication, free upon request from the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, also contains the entire data series in printed format. Class IV.

Henry Valen;

NORWEGIAN ELECTION STUDY, 1965. (ICPSR 7256)

The study was conducted during August-November, 1965, in two waves--pre- and post-election. The questionnaires focused on the areas of interest in politics, political information, tasks government should concern itself with, opinions on religious instruction in the schools, social pensions, language questions, district development, and the Common Market. Several questions were directed toward respondents' attitudes concerning specific parties and parties in general as well as to the respondents' attention to and involvement in the election campaign. Information was obtained from 1751 respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent, in the form of 405 variables. Class I.

Related publication:

Converse, Phillip, and Henry Valen,

"Dimensions of Cleavage and Perceived Party Distances in Norwegian Voting," Scandinavian Political Studies, 6 (1971).

James N. Morgan

PRODUCTIVE AMERICANS: WORKING AND PLANNING (ICPSR 7438)

The study focused on the total economic effort of families, the outside constraints and inner desires that affected that effort, and the attitudes and views of people that might affect the quantity and the efficiency of their work effort. Information was obtained to help explain the extent to which families work, plan ahead, accept change, avoid risk, and keep a realizable set of goals.

Data were collected on the kinds of work people did and their level of job satisfaction, their desire and opportunity to work more hours, job history and any plans for changing to another type of job, about plans for future retirement or present experience if already retired. Also included was information about aspirations for education of children, arrangements for child care and household help, frequency of meals taken in restaurants, and type of residence presently occupied and plans to move, if any. There are data on family history, including information about college attended by both head and wife, places family has lived, and feelings about personal efficacy. Income questions included amount of money earned, that received from investments and from transfer income. In addition to such information as age, sex, and family composition, there were questions about religious affiliation and political party membership.

The data were obtained by personal interviews with 2214 families conducted in early January and February 1965. Eligible respondents were a cross-section probability sample of family heads living in households in the United States. The unit of analysis for the file is the family, and there are fourteen cards of data for each family unit. Class IV.

Related publication:

Morgan, James N., Ismail Sirageldin, and Nancy Baerwaldt,
Productive Americans: A Study of How Individuals Contribute
to Economic Progress. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for
Social Research, 1966.

Eva Mueller;

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY (ICPSR 7432)

The study is an empirical attempt to assess the impact of technological change on a cross-section of the U.S. labor force. Three aspects of technological change are of particular concern in this study: 1) the economic impact of machine change on the work force in terms of income change, promotions, steadiness of employment and unemployment; 2) the relevance of machine change for job satisfaction and job content; and 3) the relation of machine change to education and training. This study was funded by a grant from the Office of Manpower Research, U.S. Department of Labor.

The survey was conducted in 1967 and is based upon interviews with a sample of 2,662 labor force participants. The dataset is composed of 661 variables for each respondent in the survey. Class IV.

Related publication:

Eva Mueller, et al.

Technological Advance in an Expanding Economy: Its Impact on
a Cross-Section of the Labor Force. Ann Arbor, Michigan:
Institute for Social Research, 1969.

Henry Kerr, Dusan Sidjanski, Gerhard Schmidtchen;

1972 SWISS VOTING STUDY (ICPSR 7342)

These data were collected by interview from February through June, 1972, following the federal election. The data contain information on the attitudes toward the elections, parties, and the political preference of the respondent. Contemporary issues, such as the referendum, the initiative, and women's right to vote, were also probed. The demographic variables include age, sex, education, ethnic background, and the family background information.

A total of 1917 respondents were interviewed, with 8 cards of data per respondent, and 386 variables. Class IV.

Related publications;

Kerr, Henry and Graham Kalton,

"Meinungsforschung in der Schweiz, die Problematik der
Stichprobe," Konsonanz No. 36 (1973), pp. 1-19.

Kerr, Henry,

Switzerland: Social Cleavages and Partisan Conflict, Sage
Professional Paper in Contemporary Political Sociology, Vol.
11, no. 06-002 (1974), London and Beverly Hills: Sage Publi-
cations.

Kerr, Henry and David Handley,
"Conflits des Generations et Politique Etrangere en Suisse,"
Annuaire Suisse de Science Politique, Vol. 14 (1974), pp.
127-145.

Henry Turner and Carol Hetrick;
POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND PARTICIPATION OF AMERICAN ACADEMICS
(ICPSR 7371)

The questionnaire was mailed in 1970 to a nationwide sample of seven academic professional groups: botanists, classicists, economists, geologists, lawyers, political scientists, and sociologists. These particular academic disciplines were selected in an effort to obtain a cross-section of the academic community. The questionnaire was constructed in order to provide information concerning the respondent's political party preference, reasons for the party preference, previous voting in presidential elections, political activity, political ideology, and a number of demographic characteristics. A total of 1817 respondents returned their questionnaires. The data contain blanks. Class IV.

Related publications:

Turner, Henry and Carl Hetrick,
"Political Activities and Party Affiliation of American
Political Scientists," The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 25,
No. 3 (September, 1972), 361-374.

Turner, Henry and Carl Hetrick,
"Professions and the Ballot Box: A Comparison of Nine Academic
Groups and the General Electorate," Social Science Quarterly,
Vol. 53, No. 3 (December, 1972), 563-572.

Donald Aitkin, Michael Kahan, and Donald E. Stokes;
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL POLITICAL ATTITUDES, WAVE II, 1969 (ICPSR 7393)
This post-election study is the second wave of a larger study of Australian political attitudes. The focus of this study is on the national election. Respondents were asked their opinions of the political parties, the leaders of the leading parties, and on various political issues. Party identification and party vote information, along with election campaign activity were also obtained. The study also included standard demographic information for each respondent.

There are 1873 respondents, 9 cards of data per respondent, 420 variables.
Class IV.

Survey Research Center;
1973 SPRING OMNIBUS STUDY (SSA 3626)

This is the first in a series of studies sponsored by the Survey Research Center for researchers who want to collect data on national samples but require only part of an interview. Two studies a year, spring and fall, are being planned. The following topics are covered in this study: 1) the economic situation, 2) quality of life; 3) attitudes toward governmental

service agencies; 4) income tax; and 5) background questions. The economic conditions section is a traditional set of economic items asked every quarter by the Economic Behavior Program. The largest topic area is on the respondent's experience with and attitudes toward various governmental agencies, those dealing specifically with health, welfare, and employment. This section is known also as the "Bureaucratic Encounter Study." The fourth section focuses on incomes taxes: tax rates, income tax withholdings, and tax refunds. There are approximately 1,500 respondents. Class IV.

Survey Research Center;

1973 FALL OMNIBUS STUDY (SSA 3625)

This is the second in a series of Omnibus surveys specifically designed for investigators who want to collect data on a national sample, but who require only a part of an interview. The 1973 fall Omnibus includes questions on the following topics: 1) the respondent's and country's economic condition, 2) attitudes toward the political system, 3) beliefs and attitudes about selected institutions, 4) philanthropic contributions, and 5) background questions. The first section is part of the ongoing series of surveys of consumer attitudes that is conducted by the Economic Behavior Program. The second section asks questions of a political nature and concentrates on items such as trust in government and the evaluation of major political institutions. The third section focuses on the respondent's attitudes toward selected institutions, including big business, government and labor. The fourth section measures general attitudes toward philanthropy and the effects of the growth of public philanthropy on private giving. Approximately 2000 respondents are included in this survey. Class IV.

Richard E. Barfield and James N. Morgan;

DECISION MAKING ON EARLY RETIREMENT (ICPSR 7433)

The Institute for Social Research and the Michigan Health and Social Security Research Institute began in the fall of 1965 a study of decision making on early retirement. The primary focus of the study was to find those factors which were important for the decision to retire voluntarily. The factors investigated included attitudes toward employment (including positive or negative evaluation of income earned and of the kind of work done) as well as the evaluation of conditions expected under retirement (including satisfaction or dissatisfaction with expected retirement income and appreciation of or antipathy toward leisure). Supplementing this major part of the study was a survey of the situations and attitudes of the already retired. The study was supported by a grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

There are three files of data for the study. The first file contains information for the national cross-section sample of 3,647 people interviewed in 1966 and has 242 variables. The second consists of information for 1,123 auto workers who were interviewed in 1967 with 354 variables for each individual. The third data file contains information from the 1967 auto worker survey merged with the information obtained from 943 reinterviews in 1969 in the form of 542 variables. Class IV.

Related publication:

Barfield, Richard E., and James N. Morgan,
Early Retirement -- The Decision and the Experience and A
Second Look. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social
Research, 1974.

James N. Morgan, Martin H. David, Wilbur J. Cohen, and Harvey Brazier;
PATTERNS OF FAMILY CHANGE (ICPSR 7436)

The study examines closely the distribution and redistribution of family income in the United States, and family attitudes, histories, and motivations that determine income. The Ford Foundation, the Office of Education and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation provided funding for this study.

Data were collected on a wide range of demographic, economic, sociological, and psychological factors which affect the economic position of the family. These factors included information on present occupation and job history, the kinds of communities in which people grew up. type and adequacy of the present dwelling place, personality measures, religious preferences, political affiliation, past family history, and data on the actions and decisions of family members. A long series of questions was asked about the educational level achieved by adults in the family and about parents' aspirations and plans for the educational and occupational attainment of their children. Also included were measures of geographic mobility, physical disabilities, labor force participation of wives, attitudes toward hard work, achievement motivations as well as demographic characteristics such as sex, age, and race. Detailed data were collected on three major components of family income: earnings, investments, and transfer payments.

The study utilizes a sample which provides reliable data on low income families as well as for people with middle and high incomes for purposes of comparison. To determine that distributions of income, property tax and other measures would be representative, respondents were selected to include a cross-section sample of United States families. A supplementary sample of low income families was drawn from the cross-section sample that was used in the Survey Research Center's 1960 Survey of Consumer Finances with the result that low income families were represented about twice as frequently as other families and the data were weighted to represent the entire population. Interviews were taken with 2,997 spending units in 2,800 families

containing 3,396 adult units. Analysis is therefore possible using three different units: the family, the spending unit, and a still more nuclear unit with the "adult unit" which separated adults or adult couples even if they did not keep separate finances. The dataset is available in card-image format with three fields of data corresponding to the different unit of analysis. Class IV.

Related publication:

Morgan, James N., Martin H. David, Wilbur J. Cohen, and Harvey E. Brazer,
Income and Welfare in the United States. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962 (out of print).

Harold Wilensky

1960 DETROIT AREA STUDY: THE URBAN COMMUNITY; A STUDY OF SOCIAL ORDER AND SOCIAL CHANGE (ICSPR 7399)

The approximately 600 respondents interviewed were asked to indicate the use of their leisure time, their contacts with friends, neighbors, relatives, and co-workers, and their activities in various organizations. Respondents were also questioned about their work situation, their satisfaction with their job, and their interaction with co-workers. Demographic information was also obtained. Class IV.

Ronald Freedman and David Goldberg;

1962 DETROIT AREA STUDY: FAMILY GROWTH IN DETROIT (ICPSR 7401)

The main focus of this study was on women's attitude toward family and family size. The 1305 white women, all of childbearing age -- 15 to 39 years -- who were interviewed for this study, answered questions on past pregnancies, their attitudes toward large and small families, their reasons for having children, and the nature of their own patterns of family growth. Extensive family background material was also ascertained. Class IV.

Eugene Litwak and Henry Meyer;

1963 DETROIT AREA STUDY: A STUDY OF FAMILY-SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS IN DETROIT (ICPSR 7402)

From a sample of 5th and 6th graders in the Detroit area, a total of 1555 respondents, including mothers, children and teachers, were interviewed in this study. Mothers were asked to assess the neighborhood school, their child's performance in school, and their personal contact with school officials. The children were questioned about their career goals, their teachers, and the school. The teachers evaluated the particular child's performance vis-a-vis other students, their own interaction with parents, and their perception of the school's attitude toward education. Class IV.

Robert Hefner and Sheldon Levy;

1964 DETROIT AREA STUDY: THE MEASUREMENT AND VALIDATION OF INTERNATIONAL ATTITUDES (ICPSR 7403)

The 557 respondents in this survey were questioned extensively about their sources of information, the media, their political activities and their

organizational membership. A major portion of the survey was devoted to questions on the developing nations. Specifically, the respondents' attitudes toward foreign aid, U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of developing nations, and the role of the United Nations in aiding political, social and economic development in these nations were measured. Class IV.

Charles Cannell, John Scott, and Peter Wolff;

1965 DETROIT AREA STUDY: A STUDY OF PLACEMENT OF EVENTS IN TIME
(ICPSR 7404)

This study focuses on the ability of people to recall major events in their lives and place these events into a particular time frame. The 558 respondents, ages 21-64 years old, were asked when they bought their house and car, when they last observed a death or illness in the family or among friends, and whether they recalled the assassination of President Kennedy. The respondents were also asked about their favorite holiday. Demographic information was also included in this survey. Class IV.

Edward O. Laumann;

1966 DETROIT AREA STUDY: STRATIFIED ASSOCIATION AND VALUES IN THE
URBAN COMMUNITY (ICPSR 7405)

A total of 1013 white males, 21-64 years of age, were interviewed in this study. They were asked about their friends, job, leisure time activities and interests, and their attitudes toward certain political issues. The major focus of this study was on the pattern of friendship networks. How much overlap, for example, is there between social associations and work associations? Further, how much interaction is there among a common group of friends? Additional information was obtained on home decoration and gestures made during the interview by the respondent. Class IV.

Leon Mayhew and A. J. Reiss, Jr.;

1967 DETROIT AREA STUDY: CITIZENS IN SEARCH OF JUSTICE (ICPSR 7406)

The focus of this study was on citizens and their perceptions of what could be done if an unfair law or decision were passed down. A major section of this study concentrated on actual events and assesses the respondents' reactions to problems involving neighbors, rent, expensive purchases, discrimination, and public organizations. For each area designated as having caused some problem, the respondents were then asked to indicate how the conflict was resolved. There were also questions asked concerning the respondents' perception and interaction with lawyers. Demographic data were also included for the 780 respondents in the sample. Class IV.

Irwin Katz and Howard Schuman;

1969 DETROIT AREA STUDY: WHITE ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS ON URBAN
PROBLEMS (ICPSR 7407)

This study examines the attitudes of a sample of 640 white adults living in the greater Detroit Metropolitan area towards neighbors and Blacks. In particular, the study measures the reaction of the respondent to Blacks who

might move into the neighborhood, Black children who might play with the respondent's child, and Blacks who work at the same job as the respondent. The study also assesses the current neighborhood situation with respect to the dominant social patterns. Demographic information is also included. Class IV.

Robert Cole;

1970 DETROIT AREA STUDY: CAREERS IN DETROIT (ICPSR 7408)

Information on jobs and career patterns was obtained in this study of male workers, 16 years of age or older who have worked for pay for six months or longer. This study probed into the job histories of the 638 respondents in order to determine the mobility of the worker. In addition, other questions were asked to determine what aspects of the job were most satisfying to the respondent and to assess what job opportunities were available to him now and would be available in the future. The data include demographic characteristics of the respondent as well. Class IV.

REPORT #2 on the November, 1975
Official Representative Survey

This is the second in a series of summaries of the information gathered in the Survey of Official Representatives taken in November, 1975. This particular report reviews and summarizes the findings on the scope and level of involvement in ICPSR activities across departments at member institutions.

The analysis has been done on a total response of 143 out of a possible total of 234. We have also controlled or stratified by type of affiliation: A (n=71), B (n=34), and federations (n=34). The figures presented are in all instances percentages.

The departmental affiliation of Official Representatives is overwhelmingly that of the Political Science departments (Table I). Decision-making on routine matters almost always resides with the Official Representative or his assistant. However, decision-making on special issues (for example, the recent fee increase) appears to be spread among the Official Representatives, departmental committees, and institutional administrators (Tables IIa and b).

Political Science remains the department which most often is involved in ICPSR decision-making. The Sociology and History departments appear to be only moderately involved across the membership. In terms of use of ICPSR resources, at member institutions almost all Political Science departments are involved, however both Sociology and History appear also to be heavy users of resources with only modest use by the Economics departments (Tables IIIa and b).

Regularized means of coordination and communication across departments appears to be the exception rather than the norm at most institutions. Cross campus communications remains predominantly in the hands of the Official Representative on an ad hoc basis (Table IV).

With the exception of Political Science, chairpersons in the social science departments at member institutions are at best only moderately informed or involved in ICPSR related activities. Many Political Science chairpersons (43%) are involved in Consortium matters, and almost 75 percent are informed to a substantial degree about such activities (Tables V - VIII).

The overall thrust of the data would appear to support the conclusion that the ICPSR remains an organization that is most prominently used by political scientists although there does appear to be a moderate amount of awareness and use of ICPSR by sociologists and historians.

Departmental Affiliation of Official Representative

	Total (n=143)	A (n=71)	B (n=34)	F (n=34)
1) Economics	0	0	0	
2) History	1.4	1.4	0	2.9
3) Political Science/Government	83.2	80.3	91.2	85.3
4) Sociology	4.9	7.0	0	5.9
5) Library	1.4	1.4	2.9	0
6) Computing Center	2.8	2.8	0	2.9
7) Other	6.3	7.0	5.9	2.9

TABLE IIa

Which group or person is the decision-making unit on campus for ICPSR questions?

a) on routine questions (percent affirmative response)

	Total (n=143)	A (n=71)	B (n=34)	F (n=34)
1) Department/Committee	9.8	14.1	5.9	5.9
2) Department Chairman	2.1	1.4	5.9	
3) Dean	.7	1.4		
4) Graduate School				
5) University/College President	.7		2.9	
6) OR/Assistant	83.2	80.3	82.4	88.2
7) Special Committee	1.4	1.4		2.9
8) missing data	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.9

TABLE IIb

b) on special issues (e.g., recent dues increase)

	Total	A	B	F
1) Department/Committee	16.8	26.8	8.8	2.9
2) Department Chairman	9.1	11.3	11.8	2.9
3) Dean	20.3	22.5	26.5	11.8
4) Graduate School	1.4	2.8		
5) University/College President	16.8	2.9	20.6	23.5
6) OR/Assistant	12.6	12.7	14.7	11.8
7) Special Committee	7.0	4.2	2.9	17.6
8) missing data	16.1	9.9	14.7	29.4

TABLE IIIa

Which departments are usually involved in decision-making? (percent responding in the affirmative)

	Total (n=143)	A (n=71)	B (n=34)	F (n=34)
Political Science	83.9	84.5	94.1	73.5
Sociology	28.7	33.8	29.4	20.6
History	16.1	19.7	20.6	5.9
Economics	9.1	11.3	8.8	5.9
Psychology	4.9	4.2	5.9	5.9
Other	21.7	28.2	14.7	17.6

TABLE IIIb

Which departments are usually involved in use?

	Total	A	B	F
Political Science	97.2	97.2	100.0	94.1
Sociology	68.5	77.5	64.7	55.9
History	49.7	56.3	50.0	41.2
Economics	17.5	16.9	20.6	17.6
Psychology	7.7	7.0	5.9	8.8
Other	25.2	23.9	20.6	32.4

TABLE IV

What means of coordination or communication exist across departments?
(percent responding in the affirmative)

	Total (n=143)	A (n=71)	B (n=34)	F (n=34)
1) Inter-departmental Coordinating Committee	18.2	25.4	14.7	8.8
2) Chairperson's Meeting	7.0	4.2	11.8	8.8
3) Regular Memos/Circulars	23.8	15.5	23.5	44.1
4) Ad Hoc Memos	72.0	76.1	58.8	73.5
5) Initiated by OR	83.2	80.3	82.4	88.2
6) Other	18.2	21.1	8.8	20.6

TABLE V

TOTAL (n=143)

a) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Involvement

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD DK
Political Science	17.5	37.8	18.2	25.2	1.4
Sociology	50.3	28.0	7.7	5.6	8.4
History	67.1	13.3	4.9	2.8	11.9
Economics	75.5	9.8	2.1		12.6
Psychology	79.0	7.7	.7		12.6
Other	51.0	14.0	2.8	2.1	30.1

TABLE V

TOTAL (n=143)

b) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Information

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD DK
Political Science	2.1	20.3	30.8	43.4	3.5
Sociology	7.0	34.3	33.6	13.3	11.9
History	18.9	42.0	14.0	9.1	16.1
Economics	36.4	37.8	7.0	2.1	16.8
Psychology	43.4	32.2	8.4		16.1
Other	23.1	18.2	8.4	4.2	46.2

TABLE VI

CATEGORY A (n=71)

a) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Involvement

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science	16.9	39.4	23.9	19.7	
Sociology	46.5	32.4	9.9	4.2	7.0
History	70.4	14.1	5.6	1.4	8.5
Economics	77.5	9.9	2.8		9.9
Psychology	77.5	9.9	1.4		11.3
Other	45.1	19.7	4.2	1.4	29.6

TABLE VI

CATEGORY A (n=71)

b) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Information

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science	2.8	21.1	29.6	43.7	2.8
Sociology	2.8	38.0	29.6	16.9	12.7
History	19.7	43.7	12.7	8.5	15.5
Economics	45.1	32.4	4.2	1.4	16.9
Psychology	52.1	26.8	4.2		16.9
Other	23.9	19.7	8.5	7.0	40.8

TABLE VII

CATEGORY B (n=34)

a) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Involvement

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science	11.8	29.4	11.8	47.1	
Sociology	44.1	23.5	8.8	8.8	14.7
History	44.1	20.6	5.9	8.8	20.5
Economics	70.6	8.8			20.5
Psychology	79.4	2.9			17.6
Other	47.1	5.9		5.9	41.2

TABLE VII

CATEGORY B (n=34)

b) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Information

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science		14.7	32.4	50.0	2.9
Sociology	11.8	35.3	20.6	17.6	14.7
History	5.9	38.2	17.6	17.6	20.6
Economics	23.5	44.1	5.9	2.9	23.5
Psychology	32.4	44.1	5.9		17.6
Other	14.7	17.6	5.9	2.9	55.9

TABLE VIII

CATEGORY F (n=34)

a) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Involvement

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science	23.5	41.2	11.8	17.6	5.9
Sociology	61.8	23.5	2.9	5.9	5.9
History	79.4	5.9	2.9		11.8
Economics	73.5	11.8	2.9		11.8
Psychology	79.5	8.8			11.8
Other	61.8	11.8	2.9		23.5

TABLE VIII

CATEGORY F (n=34)

b) Role of Departmental Chairperson(s)

Level of Information

	None	Low	Medium	High	MD; DK
Political Science	2.9	23.5	29.4	38.2	5.9
Sociology	11.8	23.5	52.9	2.9	8.8
History	23.5	47.1	11.8	2.9	14.7
Economics	23.5	47.1	14.7	2.9	11.8
Psychology	32.4	35.3	17.6		14.7
Other	20.6	17.6	11.8		50.0