

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

February, 1977

TO: ICPSR Official Representatives
FROM: ICPSR Staff
RE: 1977 Informational Mailing #1

Last year the ICPSR Council and staff instituted a series of regular, quarterly informational mailings. This is the first such mailing for the new calendar year of 1977. The mailings in general include news and notes pertaining to the operation of the Consortium and its services as well as other information of potential interest to the academic community.

This particular mailing includes the following:

- (1) Recent Additions/Revisions to Archival Holdings
- (2) A Partial Summary of the OR Survey
- (3) A Note on Data Acquisitions
- (4) An Announcement on The American Voter
- (5) A Description of the Next "Bulk" Mailing
- (6) Announcements on the Summer Program
- (7) A Flyer on Canadian Social Science Data
- (8) The "Bulletin" from the SSRC-University of Essex Survey Archive

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RECENT ADDITIONS/REVISIONS TO ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

- I. The following studies have been added to the holdings of the archive since the informational mailing of November 1, 1976:

Felix Heunks, M. Kent Jennings, Warren E. Miller, Philip C. Stouthard,
Jacques Thomassen;
DUTCH ELECTION STUDY, 1970-1973 (ICPSR 7261)

The election study was conducted as a three-wave panel with the first wave conducted in March-July, 1970 (1,838 respondents), the second wave in April, 1971 after the parliamentary election (1,262 of the first wave respondents), and the third wave after the parliamentary election of November, 1972 (972 of the original respondents). A questionnaire was mailed to respondents who refused the third interview; a total of 356 responses were obtained from this mailing. There are a total of 1,838 respondents and 766 variables in this study.

The three-wave election study focuses on the partisan orientations of the Dutch people. Questions related to party identification, electoral choices in the three parliamentary elections as well as local elections, candidate awareness, issue importance, and political activities were asked in each wave. In addition, wave two concentrated on the concept of representation: questions about citizens' perception of the stance of political parties with respect to such national issues as abortion, civil disturbances, aid to developing nations, income distribution, taxation and defense spending, as well as opinions on the responsiveness of representatives to citizen demands were also probed. The third wave measured the changes in attitudes and opinions during the period covered by the entire study. Many of the questions on public policy stands were repeated. All three waves contain information on respondents' family, sex, religion, marital status, education, and occupation. Class I.

Related Publications:

Daalder, Hans and Galen A. Irwin;
"Interests and Institutions in the Netherlands: An Assessment by the People and by Parliament," The Annals (1974), 58-71.

Miller, Warren E. and Philip Stouthard;
"Confessional Attachment and Electoral Behavior in the Netherlands," European Journal of Political Research, Vol. 3 (1975), 219-258.

Thomassen, J.J.A.;
"Party Identification as a Cross-Cultural Concept: Its Meaning in the Netherlands," Acta Politica, Vol. 10 (1975), 36-56.

ICPSR;

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS FOR THE NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, 1976 (ICPSR 4)

Voting records for both chambers of the United States Congress from the Second Session of the Ninety-Fourth Congress will be available for use on March 15, 1977. Included will be the roll call voting responses of all United States Senators and Representatives to over 1,200 measures which were decided by a roll call vote. The voting records for the Second Session of the Ninety-Fourth Congress will be merged with those of the First Session; the ongoing ICPSR collection of roll call voting records will thus be complete for the First through the Ninety-Fourth Congresses (1789-1976). The work of preparing roll call votes for the Ninety-Fifth Congress has begun; records for the First Session of that Congress will be made available in approximately one year.

John Modell;

DEMOGRAPHY IN FRONTIER INDIANA, 1820 (ICPSR 7504)

Social and demographic characteristics of over 23,000 families living in Indiana in 1820 are contained in this dataset. These data were obtained from the manuscript schedules of the 1820 United States Census. They were initially recorded on punch cards by the Genealogical Section of the Indiana Historical Society; the cards were donated to John Modell, who corrected some discrepancies which he found in them. Included in the dataset are variables describing the age, sex and racial composition of each household, as well as the location of the households and the chief occupation recorded by the census enumerators. This set records the characteristics of nearly every household located in Indiana in 1820, except for two counties (Daviess and Wabash) whose manuscript census schedules for that year were destroyed.

Related Publication;

John Modell;

"Family and Fertility on the Indiana Frontier, 1820,"

American Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 5 (Dec. 1971), 615-634.

James N. Morgan;

A NATIONAL STUDY OF PHILANTHROPY (ICPSR 7496)

The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of tax and foundation laws on charitable giving and to gain a better understanding of giving in general. Two national sample surveys are included in this study, both conducted in 1974. Both samples oversampled higher income people because giving to others, particularly gifts of money, tend to be concentrated among those with higher incomes. In addition, the Survey Research Center sample oversampled higher income areas and further eliminated a fraction of those under age 25 or with less than a college education. This sample resulted in 1,892 responses. The second sample was drawn with the cooperation of the Internal Revenue Service and the interviewing was conducted by the staff of the U.S. Census Bureau. This survey, which used a questionnaire almost identical to the first, yielded 1,025 respondents.

Questions were asked about contributions of time and money to religious and charitable organizations. Details about the recipients and the amounts given were obtained for larger gifts. In addition to income, assets, demographic and background information, respondents were asked various questions about their knowledge of and attitudes toward the tax laws concerning contributions. Class IV.

Related Publication:

James N. Morgan, Richard F. Dye, and Judith Hybels;

Results from Two National Surveys of Philanthropic Activity, available from the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs, 1776 K Street, N. W., Suite 800, Washington, D. C. 20006.

United States Federal Energy Administration;

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND RESPONSE TO FEDERAL ENERGY POLICY
(ICPSR 7380)

The first fourteen surveys have been added to the collection already described in the Guide (see p. 139). The new dataset contains information for 23,426 respondents interviewed in forty-two surveys.

The emphasis in the latest eight surveys is on uses of home energy. Respondents were asked to indicate the types of appliances used in the home, whether any attempts had been made to diminish the use of certain appliances, and what new appliance purchases had been made recently.

Other information pertaining to the respondents' children and their awareness of energy conservation through school and television programs was ascertained. The surveys were conducted by telephone from November, 1975 through April, 1976.

The six additional surveys represent data from the earliest period of project interviewing, Class II.

Maris Vinovskis;

URBAN COMPOSITION OF UNITED STATES COUNTIES, 1850 (ICPSR 7455)

This dataset contains, for each of the 1,606 United States counties in existence in 1850, several measures of urban concentration. Included are percentages of the white and total populations residing in towns of various sizes as well as the total population of each county and an indicator of the reliability of the urban measures described above. The data were collected by Maris Vinovskis from Tables I and II of The Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (Washington, D. C., 1854); town-level population counts were aggregated manually to the various town size measures, and percentagized using county population totals.

Sam Bass Warner, Jr. and Sylvia Fleisch;

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR FUNCTIONAL URBAN REGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1970 (ICPSR 7509)

Social, demographic and economic information from the decennial United States Censuses of 1820-1970 as well as other sources is included in this dataset. The data were originally obtained from the ICPSR holdings of United States census materials and augmented by information prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the United States Department of Commerce. The indicators are reported for 171 functional urban regions encompassing the entire contiguous United States. These regions, established in the early 1960's by BEA, comprise whole counties surrounding a central SMSA node which serves as a recipient location of work commuting or a center of newspaper circulation, wholesale trade or banking transactions. The collection includes normalized census measures as well as derived measures (Z-scores and log values) computed by Sam Bass Warner, Jr. and Sylvia Fleisch.

Related Publication;

Sam Bass Warner, Jr. and Sylvia Fleisch;

"The Past of Today's Present: A Social History of America's Metropolises, 1960-1860," Journal of Urban History, Vol. 3, No. 1 (November 1976), 3-118.

- II. The following datasets have received additional processing and are presently available in the revised form as indicated;

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations;
AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1975: TWO
SURVEYS (ICPSR 5808)

Now available as Class II.

Elizabeth C. Hanson and Bruce M. Russett;
ECONOMIC INTERPRETATIONS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION (ICPSR 7382)

Now available as Class II.

Bruce M. Russett and Elizabeth C. Hanson;
FOREIGN AFFAIRS PERSPECTIVES OF U.S. BUSINESS AND MILITARY
ELITES (ICPSR 7491)

Now available as Class II.

Burkhard Strumpel, Gerald Gurin, and Richard T. Curtin;
ECONOMIC INCENTIVES, VALUES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (SSA 3512)

Has had printed documentation completed for distribution
in the recent bulk mailing.

Thomas F. Juster, et.al.;
THE IMPACT OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING (ICPSR 7395)

Now available as Class I.

REPORT #4 ON THE NOVEMBER 1975 OFFICIAL
REPRESENTATIVES SURVEY; UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

This is the fourth in a series of summaries of the information gathered in the Survey of Official Representatives taken in November 1975. This report reviews the responses to questions pertaining to undergraduate instruction.

The analysis has been performed on a total response of 143 out of a possible 220. We have also controlled or stratified by type of membership affiliation: Category A (N=71), Category B (N=34), and Federations (N=34). (Four responses were in the "small college" category.) The figures presented are in all instances percentages.

Undergraduate Instruction

When asked to evaluate the use of ICPSR data resources in campus undergraduate programs, Official Representatives ranked its use as follows: basic data in class exercises first, in the form of SETUPS modules second, and independent study projects third (Table Ia). There is a similar pattern across categories of membership with the addition that instructors at institutions within federations utilize the data in classroom demonstrations to a greater degree than do instructors at category A and B institutions.

The most often used format of the data appears to be in subsets of larger studies created by individual instructors. The complete studies themselves as well as SETUPS material are also utilized extensively (Table Ib). The patterns of response are again similar across types of membership affiliation.

TABLE 1a

How are ICPSR data used in the undergraduate program on your campus?
 (Rank order) N=143

	1	2	3	4	5	MD
a) Class exercises	40.6	25.9	9.8	0	.7	23.1
b) SETUPS modules	22.4	13.3	7.0	6.3	0	51.0
c) Independent study projects	19.6	30.8	18.2	4.2	0	27.3
d) Class demonstrations	4.2	15.4	11.2	11.9	0	57.3
e) Other	1.4	1.4	.7	0	.7	95.8

TABLE 1b

In what format?
 (Rank order)

	1	2	3	4	5	MD
a) Entire studies	23.8	14.7	12.6	4.9	2.1	42.0
b) Individual analysis decks received from ICPSR	4.9	6.3	4.2	4.9	2.8	76.9
c) SETUPS subsets	20.3	14.7	2.8	3.5	2.8	55.9
d) Subsets generated by campus technical staff	7.7	10.5	6.3	2.8	2.1	70.6
e) Subsets generated by indi- vidual instructors	30.8	22.4	7.0	4.2	.7	35.0

The acceptance of SETUPS as a useful component in classroom teaching appears to be fairly widespread. More than one-third of the Official Representatives report use of SETUPS on their campuses, with an additional one-quarter reporting the likely implementation of these teaching packages in the near future. Given that at the time of this survey, SETUPS: American Politics was in its first year of mass distribution and SETUPS: Cross-National/World Politics was only in the field testing stage, the results of the survey indicate at least an initial positive reception of this material and the likelihood that levels of use would be expanded (Table II). Distribution across categories shows that 85 percent of respondents in federations as opposed to approximately 60 percent in the other categories had adopted or intended to adopt SETUPS for use on campus.

In order to delve more deeply into reactions to SETUPS, Official Representatives were asked the principal benefits and disadvantages of the material. Most of those who had experience with SETUPS felt that the small datasets provided a stimulating, innovative introduction to data analysis. The major weaknesses of the series were seen to be its insufficient introduction to machine technique, its simplistic treatment of the literature, and its cost (Tables IIIa and IIIb). Institutions in federations were among the first to implement the use of SETUPS. Hence at the time of the survey, their Official Representatives had more experience with the strengths and weaknesses of the material, and this is reflected in the responses to these questions. They responded in greater numbers and intensity to both the advantages and disadvantages of SETUPS.

When asked about future developments in the area of data-based instruction, those Official Representatives who responded called for more small, specialized datasets, especially of the SETUPS type, with increased attention paid to instructor and student documentation. The greatest emphasis was upon the expansion of SETUPS into non-political science fields (Table IV).

Open ended questions on improvements in data-based instruction and SETUPS elicited responses from less than 20 percent of the Official Representatives. Of those who did respond, the following points received the most attention: a) produce more SETUPS-type modules on a wider variety of topics; b) the documentation should be less expensive; c) allow for more sophisticated, interesting statistical methods such as regression; d) conduct mini-conferences on the possibilities for SETUPS use; e) provide training in computer use for Official Representatives and faculty; f) in general encourage more faculty interest and participation in data-based instruction.

TABLE II

Have any of the SETUPS (American Politics or Cross-National/World Politics) been used on your campus?

	Total	A	B	F
Yes	36.8%	32.4%	35.3%	47.1%
Future use planned	28.0	23.9	23.5	38.2
No, instructors decided against use	3.5	4.2	5.9	0
No, have no knowledge of use	25.9	32.4	29.4	8.8
MD	6.3	7.0	5.9	5.9
	N=143	N=71	N=34	N=34

TABLE IIIa

What have been the principal benefits and disadvantages found by those who have used or tested SETUPS modules?

Figures are percent of total N within category, e.g., 19.6% of all OR's agreed that a principal value of SETUPS is the small dataset, and 80.4% of the responses were either blank or missing data for this item.

<u>BENEFITS</u>	Total	A	B	F
Good introduction to data analysis	32.9%	26.8%	26.5%	55.9%
Value is "different" type of instructional materials	20.3	15.5	14.7	38.2
Good format for beginning classroom use	20.3	19.7	17.6	26.5
Stimulus to some further work with data	19.6	12.7	17.6	38.2
Principal value is small dataset	19.6	14.1	20.6	32.4
Time saving device for instructor	18.9	14.1	20.6	29.4
Valuable introduction to latest research literature	12.6	11.3	14.7	14.7
Other	2.1	2.8	0	0

TABLE IIIb

<u>DISADVANTAGES</u>	Total	A	B	F
Too expensive	14.0%	9.9%	8.8%	26.5%
Insufficient introduction to machine techniques	12.6	11.3	11.8	17.6
Too simplistic treatment of relevant literature	9.1	5.6	5.9	20.6
Takes up too much class time	7.7	4.2	11.8	11.8
Exercises are uninteresting	7.0	7.0	0	14.7
Not self-motivating	2.8	4.2	0	2.9
Other	6.3	1.4	8.8	14.7

TABLE IV

What in your view are the most pressing needs in the area of data-based instruction?

(Rank order) N=143

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MD
a) SETUPS-type modules for sociology, history and other fields	21.7	13.3	7.7	6.3	2.8	2.1	1.4	44.8
b) More instructor training	16.1	10.5	8.4	4.9	7.7	4.2	4.9	43.4
c) Mini-technical manuals	13.3	7.7	14.0	5.6	4.9	1.4	3.5	49.7
d) More small subset decks from major studies	12.6	9.8	6.3	8.4	2.8	3.5	4.9	51.7
e) Better documentation for student use	11.9	12.6	7.7	5.6	7.0	3.5	1.4	50.3
f) More SETUPS-type modules for political science	7.0	14.7	7.0	6.3	5.6	2.1	3.5	53.8
g) Guides to data use in specific courses	6.3	16.8	9.1	7.0	2.8	6.3	1.4	50.3

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF DATA

The ICPSR staff would like to encourage Official Representatives and their colleagues to suggest datasets for inclusion in the ICPSR Archive holdings.

If there are any recommendations, please include the following information: the original investigator(s) and address(es), a description of the dataset (unit of analysis, type of variables, time span, sample size, etc.). It would also be of value to include the titles of publications utilizing the dataset, and a brief statement evaluating the dataset's importance and potential value to secondary researchers.

Please direct any such correspondence to:

Ms. Carolyn Geda
Data Acquisition
ICPSR
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

REISSUE OF THE AMERICAN VOTER

The American Voter by Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller and Donald E. Stokes has been reissued by the University of Chicago Press. This is the unabridged version of the classic theoretical study of voting behavior, originally published in 1960.

Those interested in obtaining a copy of this book should write directly to:

The University of Chicago Press
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

The American Voter
Campbell, Converse, Miller and Stokes
ISBN:0-226-09253-4

THE FEBRUARY "BULK" MAILING

In the early part of February, Official Representatives will receive a "bulk" mailing.

This mailing contains eight items, four of which are codebooks for data available through the ICPSR Archive.

The four codebooks are:

THE JUDICIAL MIND: 1946-1969 (ICPSR 7289). The principal investigator is Glendon Schubert.

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES, VALUES, AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (SSA 3512; ISR 466080). The principal investigators are Burkhard Strumpel, Gerald Gurin, and Richard T. Curtin.

1965 NORWEGIAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY (ICPSR 7256). The principal investigator is Henry Valen.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN AMERICA (ICPSR 7015). The principal investigators are Sidney Verba and Norman Nie.

Included also in the mailing are the pre- and post-interview schedules for the 1976 National Election Study conducted by the Center for Political Studies.

The final two items are the ICPSR Annual Report: 1975-76, and the 1976 Summer Program Bibliography.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS ON THE SUMMER PROGRAM

Please post the enclosed notices on the ICPSR Summer Program.

- a) General Program Announcement - 5 copies. Post in social science departments, public health, social work, urban planning, etc. and/or where appropriate.
- b) Quantitative Methods in Historical Analysis - one copy. Post in history department.
- c) Data Librarian Workshop - 3 copies. Post with the library administration (or school of library science), statistics or social science lab, and computer center.

It might be helpful if the Official Representatives could affix their name and address to the bottom of each announcement.

The Summer Program brochures will be mailed to member institutions within two to three weeks.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
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SUMMER PROGRAM

June 27 --- August 20, 1977

The annual ICPSR Summer Program offers a series of courses in quantitative social science research methodology:

1st Session (6/28-7/22)

2nd Session (7/25-8/20)

SEMINAR/WORKSHOP MODULES

Data Workshop in Quantitative
Methods of Social Research

Seminar in Quantitative Historical
Analysis

Elementary Regression Analysis

Least Squares

Causal Analysis

Dimensional Analysis

Time Series Analysis

Exploratory Data Analysis

Computer Simulation

Elementary Regression Analysis

Least Squares

Nominal Data Analysis

Multi-Level Analysis

Causal Analysis

Dimensional Analysis

Time Series Analysis

Special Seminars/Workshops
(Tentative)

- Undergraduate Teaching
- Unmeasured Variables
- Contextual Effects
- Policy Evaluation
- Dynamic Systems
- Quasi-Experiments
- Data Librarian Procedures

LECTURE MODULES

Elementary Mathematics

Mathematics for Social Scientists

Topics in Data Analysis

Dynamic Analysis

Formal Political Theory

Causal Analysis

Dimensional Analysis

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS contact: Summer Program,
ICPSR, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106; (313) 764-8392.

LOCAL CAMPUS CONTACT _____

ICPSR

SUMMER PROGRAM

SEMINAR IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS OF HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

June 27 - July 25, 1977

INSTRUCTORS:

Jerome Clubb, University of Michigan
Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan
William Flanigan, University of Minnesota

The course is designed as an intensive practical introduction to the use of quantitative methods and materials in historical research. The seminar considers the various elements of the research process from initial problem definition and design through data collection, preparation, analysis and interpretation. Attention is devoted to the various sources of quantitative and quantifiable historical data including census materials, biographical data, election returns and legislative roll call records, and to special problems and opportunities associated with those materials. Methodological and conceptual elements of the behavioral sciences are considered and their potential application to historically oriented research examined.

The seminar will be divided into two successive segments, each of two weeks duration. Each of the two week segments may be taken independently of the other. Although both segments will meet during the morning and afternoon hours, participants will also have an opportunity to attend refresher lectures in elementary mathematics as well as other elements of the summer program.

The first segment of the seminar is intended for participants with little or no prior experience and will provide during the morning hours an intensive introduction to elements of research design and to basic statistics through bivariate regression and correlation. The afternoon hours will be devoted to consideration and evaluation of the literature of quantitative history and to problems of data collection, preparation and processing.

The second two week segment will also meet during the morning and afternoon hours and is intended for those who participated in the first two weeks of the seminar or for those who are familiar with elementary statistics. This segment will provide an introduction to multivariate methods of statistical analysis and will consider such special problems as sampling from historical sources, construction and use of life tables, and ecological regression.

Participation in the seminar is intended to provide preparation for some of the modules offered during the second four weeks of the program. The seminar is open to historians and students of other disciplines, including both graduate students and more senior scholars with basic knowledge of historical sources and problems. Enrollment will be limited.

For further information and application forms, contact: Summer Program,
ICPSR, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 313/764-8392.

ICPSR

SUMMER PROGRAM

WORKSHOP ON MANAGEMENT, LIBRARY CONTROL AND USE OF COMPUTER READABLE INFORMATION

July 25 - August 5, 1977

This two-week workshop is designed to meet the needs of individuals whose responsibilities may include providing data services or information about computer-readable data files to users. The objective of the workshop is to introduce individuals to data management, data library and data servicing procedures and techniques employed at established data service centers. Specific attention will be given to the practical aspects of making data available to users. The workshop contains two entry points contingent upon the background, experience and interests of the participant.

The first week of the workshop will consider the process of collecting data, documenting data collections, and processing (cleaning) data for primary analysis and use or storage centrally for public access. Hands-on experience with data will be provided at each step of the data cleaning process. Computer experience is not required.

The second week will focus on data library procedures, user services, and the administration and organization of data service centers. Data library procedures will include acquisition of data, transfer of data, accessioning data and bibliographic control.

It should be noted that an intensive format for this workshop will be used. Scheduled sessions will be held both in the morning and afternoon. Additional sessions may be scheduled for the evenings as needed. Enrollment will be limited.

For further information and application forms, contact: Summer Program, ICPSR, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 313/764-2570.