

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

May 17, 1977

TO: ICPSR Official Representatives
FROM: ICPSR Staff
RE: 1977 Informational Mailing #2

The ICPSR quarterly informational mailings 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. Official Representatives and other interested individuals are encouraged to communicate their views on ICPSR operations, policies, and procedures to the staff for inclusion in future mailings.

This particular mailing includes the following:

- (1) Recent Additions/Revisions to the Archival Holdings
- (2) A Description of Several New Instructional Subsets of Major Studies
- (3) A Description of the May "Bulk" Mailing
- (4) An Announcement on the 1976 CPS Election Study
- (5) Flyers on the 1977 Summer Program
- (6) 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 February 1, 1977:

ICPSR;

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR FRANCE, 1833-1921
(ICPSR 7529)

Several datasets prepared under a project to automate major portions of the Statistique generale de la France are now available for use. This project, supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, is currently under way and will continue for several months. The present project can be seen as a continuation of an earlier project which collected census, vital statistics and primary education data for France, 1801-1897; data from the prior project are described in the 1976-1977 Guide to Resources and Services, pp. 68-70. Included in the purview of the current project is the preparation of computer-readable data from the following published statistical series:

- (1) Reports on primary education, 1833, 1901 and 1906
- (2) Vital statistics, selected years from 1900-1921
- (3) Quinquennial census of 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1921
- (4) Secondary and higher education in the 19th century
- (5) Reports on industrial activity, 1840-1896

Fifteen datasets from the above series have been completely processed and can be supplied at the present time. These include information on vital statistics in the years 1900, 1910, 1911 and 1920; primary education, 1901 and 1906; and materials from the censuses of 1906 and 1911. The data entry and processing of other datasets is continuing and it is anticipated that these datasets will be released for use as soon as processing is completed.

Documentation for these datasets is currently available only in computer-readable form; it can be supplied upon request. Project plans call for the preparation of printed documentation for the entire collection when all datasets have been prepared. Class I.

ICPSR;
ESTIMATES OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS IN COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1972
(ICPSR 7528)

Data on the number of eligible voters and persons who voted for President in 1972 are presented in this dataset. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and published in "Language Minority, Illiteracy and Voting Data Used in Making Determinations for the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975 (Public Law 94-73)" [Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 627, Issued June, 1976]. The data were converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR, and include records for states as well as counties. Class II

ICPSR;
UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS FOR THE NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1974-1976
(ICPSR 4)

Voting records for both chambers of the U.S. Congress from the Second Session of the Ninety-Fourth Congress are now available for use. Included are the roll call voting responses of United States Senators to 700 measures decided by roll call vote, and of United States Representatives to 661 votes. The voting records for the Second Session of the Ninety-Fourth Congress have been merged with those of the First Session, bringing to a total of 1311 roll call votes in the Senate and 1273 in the House. The total number of roll call votes in each chamber is the highest of any Congress to date. The ongoing ICPSR collection of roll call voting records is thus complete for the First through the Ninety-Fourth Congresses (1789-1976). The work of preparing roll call votes for the Ninety-Fifth Congress is under way; records for the First Session of that Congress will be made available early in 1978. Class I

National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.;
SURVEY OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, 1971
(ICPSR 7520)

A file containing information on the membership of 53 Christian church denominations has been acquired by ICPSR. Included in the dataset are estimates or enumerations (by denomination) of the numbers of churches, full members, and adherents collected by NCCC from each reporting denomination. The data are recorded for the nation, regions, states, SMSA's, and counties. This dataset was obtained from the Office of Research, Evaluation and Planning of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States. Under terms of the acquisition arrangement with the NCCC, this dataset is available from ICPSR to scholars at Consortium member institutions only. Class II

- II. The following datasets have received additional processing and/or been revised as follows:

Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman;
MORTALITY IN THE SOUTH, 1850
(ICPSR 7424)

The codebook for this study has been revised. Frequencies presented in the original codebook incorrectly reported a total of 10,878 cases when the data file contained only 10,463 cases. The frequencies for each variable have been recalculated and copies of the revised codebook will be sent to all users who received the earlier version.

Charles Hermann, et al.;
COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE EVENTS OF NATIONS (CREON) PROJECT
(ICPSR 5205)

Extensive corrections and revisions to the dataset have been made by the CREON project staff which are reflected in slight variations in the frequencies of a large number of variables. Furthermore, another actor--the United Arab Republic (Egypt)--has been added to the dataset, and the total number of events has accordingly increased to 11,961. In light of these factors, it is recommended that individuals who have been working with this dataset order a copy of the new version.

The principal investigators no longer require that permission be granted for distribution of the data by the ICPSR. Now available as Class II.

James N. Morgan, et al.;
THE PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS
(ICPSR 7439)

The documentation and data files for this study have been reviewed for inconsistencies and both were found to be in excellent condition. Processing has been completed for these data and they are available as a Class II study.

Data for the ninth wave of the study have been merged into the family unit file, and checking of the data has been completed. It should be noted that the frequencies which appear in the codebook will differ from those generated from the panel tape as they were based upon the individual yearly surveys. The weight variable for 1972 (Variable Number 4317) should be employed in all analyses using this file. Careful review of the documentation should precede the use of these files.

Users who already have a copy of the first eight waves of these data may wish to request a new copy of the family unit file.

Data from the ninth wave of the individual file have not yet been made available.

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ICPSR INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSETS

The following six studies comprise the initial set of a new ICPSR service to make data from major archived data files available in a form appropriate for classroom instructional use. The series is intended to reflect the major theoretical and topical foci of the larger studies upon which the subsets are based while presenting the data in relatively simple, descriptive formats. In this original set, no subset has more than eighty one-column variables, although all of them retain the entire sample population from the original study.

Each of the subsets includes, in addition to the data file, a codebook file which can be duplicated by use of a local COPY utility or by photoduplication. The data file can be accessed with either an OSIRIS dictionary file or an SPSS Job Control Language set-up file, both of which are available from ICPSR. This first set of subset materials, concentrated in the area of socio-political concerns, was drafted with the assistance of Professor Betty M. Nesvold of San Diego State University.

Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, and Willard L. Rodgers;
ICPSR INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSET: THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN LIFE (ICPSR 7516)

The "Quality of American Life" survey was conducted in July and August, 1971, by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The data were collected from a nationwide probability sample of 2,164 persons 18 years of age and older. The survey was designed to measure respondents' perceptions of their socio-psychological condition, their needs and expectations from life, and the degree to which these needs were satisfied.

The questions included in this instructional subset are representative of the major areas of the original, longer survey. The first several variables establish the respondent's social role. These background

variables include education received, sex, age, marital status, religious preference, and occupational group.

Next, several variables deal with the respondent's place of residence and attitudes toward that residence. Length of time in the community and in the particular dwelling is followed by questions of the respondent's views toward neighbors, housing, public services, and safety in the neighborhood. The study also asks the respondent for views regarding the adequacy of government activity.

In a third section of the subset the respondent is asked to choose between a number of pairs of adjectives as best describing his or her life. These pairs offer such choices as "interesting-boring," "hopeful-discouraging," and "easy-hard."

In the last section of the study the respondent is asked questions regarding the sources of satisfaction in his or her life and the amount of satisfaction received from them. Home life, religion, government, and organizational memberships are among the areas investigated.

Monica Blumenthal, Robert L. Kahn, and Frank M. Andrews;
ICPSR INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSET: JUSTIFYING VIOLENCE--ATTITUDES OF AMERICAN
MEN (ICPSR 7517)

This survey of attitudes of American men regarding violence was conducted in the summer of 1969 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The survey included responses from 1,374 men, aged 16-64, drawn from the Survey Research Center's national sample of dwellings. The investigators examined the level of violence which respondents viewed as justified to accomplish social control and social change and emphasized the role of the respondent's personal values, his definition of violence, and his identification with the groups involved in violence.

To examine the degree of violence which American men felt could be justified for social control, the investigators asked respondents to react to situations involving protests and other disturbances. These situations included hoodlum gang disturbances, student protests, and black protest demonstrations. The respondents were asked what police actions--from "letting it go" to "shooting to kill"--were appropriate as police control measures. Several such items were combined to form an index of "violence for social control."

In questions dealing with the level of violence necessary to bring about social change, respondents were asked whether they agreed with the necessity of "protest in which some people will be killed" in order to bring about changes sought by blacks, by student demonstrators, and in general. These items were combined into an index of "violence for social change."

This instructional subset of variables from the original study includes an initial series of questions which ask whether respondents view such actions as protest demonstrations, police frisking, looting, burglary, and draft-card burning as violence. Then the study inquires about possible causes of violence and motives of those who participate in violence.

Another set of variables deals with relative views of property damage and personal injury and respondents' agreement or disagreement with such statements as "it is often necessary to use violence to prevent violence," "many people learn only through violence," and "when a person harms you, you should turn the other cheek and forgive him." Respondents were also asked for their views on the roles of courts and police agencies in combatting crime. Then, after a number of demographic and socio-economic variables (education, age, region of the country), the subset concludes with a number of derived indices of violence attitudes which draw upon a number of survey questions to form general patterns. These derived indices include attitudes toward retributive justice, self defense, kindness, suspicion, and trust. Finally, several summary measures gauge the respondent's general approval of violence for social control and social change purposes.

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations;

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1975 (ICPSR 7518)

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1975 (ICPSR 7519)

In November, 1974, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations commissioned Louis Harris and Associates to conduct surveys of attitudes related to foreign policy among the American public and among national leaders. The public survey used a stratified systematic national sample of 1,513 respondents, Americans aged 18 years and older. The leadership sample included 329 individuals in positions likely to have influence upon and knowledge of foreign relations. Leaders were drawn in roughly equal proportions from among those in responsible positions in politics, government, business, communications, and education. Somewhat fewer respondents were interviewed from the fields of labor, religion, and voluntary and ethnic organizations.

In general, the questions in both surveys examined attitudes in a number of related areas, including the extent and role of U.S. involvement in world affairs, the amount of domestic support for such involvement, and the relationship between domestic and foreign policies.

ICPSR has prepared instructional subsets based on both the public and the leadership surveys. The initial seventy-one variables in each subset reflect identical substantive questions asked of both populations,

so public and leadership attitudes on the same questions can easily be compared. These questions ask the respondents whether they agree or disagree with a number of statements regarding the effectiveness of economic and military aid and lessons learned from the war in Vietnam. Respondents are also asked to rate the President and Congress in foreign policy formulation and to specify the appropriate response to a number of possible future world developments. The public subset also includes traditional demographic and socioeconomic information about the respondents. The leadership subset also includes information about the respondents, including political orientation, race, age, and area of leadership.

Urban Observatory Program (National League of Cities);
ICPSR INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSET: CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(ICPSR 7522)

The "Ten Cities Survey of Citizen Attitudes toward Local Government," upon which this subset is based, was conducted under the supervision of the Urban Observatory Program. The research for the project was funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the National League of Cities. Each Urban Observatory network city had autonomy over the study in its area.

This instructional subset includes responses from surveys administered in four cities: Atlanta, Boston, Baltimore, and San Diego. These four were selected because they represented regional diversity and also because examination of the distribution of responses suggested four rather different patterns of citizen attitudes.

The survey items were administered to a representative sample of adults 18 years of age and older within the politically defined limits of the central cities. Each sample was independently drawn but was based upon identical designs. The survey items were also the same for all cities. Where appropriate, the questionnaire was administered in Spanish to Mexican-American respondents.

The focus of the survey was on citizens' perceptions of the dimensions of "urban unrest." Citizen attitudes toward local government services and opinions about local problems in the areas of schooling, housing, public transportation, drugs, law and order, and taxes were obtained in each city. In addition, the data include information on the socioeconomic and personal status of respondents and on household composition.

National Opinion Research Center;

ICPSR INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSET: 1975 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY (ICPSR 7527)

The National Data Program for the Social Sciences is a data diffusion project and a program of social indicator research funded by the National Science Foundation. The program was designed and carried out over a five-year period by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), University of Chicago. The Spring, 1975, General Social Survey, administered in March and April, 1975, was the fourth in a series of five annual surveys which began in 1972 and concluded in 1976. The study included 1,490 respondents and 237 variables.

The 1975 interviews included items selected by the NORC staff and an advisory panel of sociologists as being "mainstream" interests of academic sociology. Aside from standard personal data items, it covered such areas of interest to social scientists as the family, socio-economic status, social mobility, social control, race relations, sex relations, and morale.

This ICPSR subset begins with several items of personal data, such as region and size of place where the respondent lives, information about the respondent's family background, the employment status of the respondent and spouse, sex, race, religion, and political party identification.

Following a few questions regarding family finances and work satisfaction, respondents were asked a number of questions about gender roles, including opinions on whether women "should take care of running their homes" and on the emotional suitability of men and women to politics. Next, respondents were asked a number of questions related to abortion and the conditions under which it might be viewed as justified. Respondents were also asked several questions to gauge their attitudes toward pornography and its control, toward pre-marital sex, toward several "law and order" issues, and toward school prayers.

The next major set of questions in the subset asked respondents how much confidence they have in such institutions as banks, corporations, religion, the media, the professions, and the several branches of government. Then there were several questions asking whether the U.S. should spend more, less, or about the same for various programs--including space exploration, defense, welfare, education, health, urban problems, and the environment. Next, respondents were asked how they view other people and their motives, and the last several questions inquire into their attitudes toward race relations in general, toward school integration, toward fair housing laws, and toward interracial marriages.

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THE MAY "BULK" MAILING

In late May, Official Representatives will be sent a periodic mailing containing printed documentation.

This mailing will contain five items, four of which are codebooks describing data available through the ICPSR Archive.

The four codebooks are:

National Opinion Research Center, General Social Science Survey, 1976 (ICPSR 7398)

Felix Heunks, et al., Dutch Election Study, 1970-1973 (ICPSR 7261)

Harold Clark, et al., Canadian Election Study, 1974 (ICPSR 7379)

Max Kaase, et al., The August and September 1969 German Election Studies (ICPSR 7108)

There will also be included in the mailing a Continuity Guide to the SRC/CPS American National Election Surveys, 1952-1974. This volume has been prepared utilizing a text processing system which will facilitate the addition of content relating to subsequent election studies.

1976 CPS ELECTION STUDY

The 1976 National Election Study conducted by the Center for Political Studies will be available to ICPSR member institutions in early June. At that time the documentation will be on tape only.

A printed version of the documentation will follow the tape release by several weeks.