

CROSS-NATIONAL DATA FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH:
50 STUDIES IN THE ICPSR ARCHIVES

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The creation of "data banks" to facilitate empirical research has been one of the most significant developments in contemporary social science. Moreover, these data banks have expanded substantially over a relatively short period of time. The major data archive in the United States, the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, was founded in 1962, less than twenty years ago. The European Consortium for Political Research was born only a few years later. Yet by 1975, Jerome Clubb's review of quantitative data sources for the study of political science could cite 39 data archives operating in 7 countries.[1] Data banks now exist in all regions of the world, drawing contributions from researchers in scores of countries.[2]

Even in the late 1960s, there was sufficient activity in data acquisition, storage, and retrieval to attract hundreds of participants to discuss the topic at national conferences in the United States.[3] Many participants at these early conferences were perhaps overly optimistic about the prospects for collecting and archiving social science data. One speaker anticipated our ability to build data banks so rich that we

of these headings have multiple subcategories separating American from non-American data sets and making topical distinctions within the category. The studies are also classified by topic in an overlapping "Subject Index" which cross-references them under hundreds of key terms like "abortion," "Argentina," "defense expenditures," "race relations," and so on.

The size of the ICPSR holdings and the complexity of its classification system make it difficult to tally the holdings in the 1979-1980 Guide by hand. Therefore our analysis will rely primarily on a computer analysis of 548 studies listed in the 1977-1978 Guide, which Lorraine Borman at Northwestern University prepared for computer searching with the RIQS system.[12] Although our figures will not include the 139 studies archived since the 1977-1978 edition, they should still reflect the shape of the archive, assuming that the new studies were distributed about the same as the older ones.

The results of our computer analysis are reported in Table 1. As expected, these figures show variations in the distribution of studies across the 17 categories. More than one-quarter of the data sets are subsumed by one category, "Mass Political Behavior and Attitudes," which however has 14 subcategories. The next largest source of data sets is "Economic Behavior and Attitudes," with almost 15 percent of the total. No other category is even half as large.

Table 1

TABLE 1: Distribution of ICPSR Archival Holdings by Categories
by Category for 548 Studies in 1977-78

	Number	Percent
I. Census Enumerations: Historical and Contemporary Population Characteristics	16	3%
II. Community and Urban Studies	34	6
III. Conflict, Aggression, Violence, Wars	37	7
IV. Economic Behavior and Attitudes	76	14
V. Education	13	2
VI. Elites and Leadership	17	3
VII. Environment and Natural Resources	1	0
VIII. Governmental Structures, Policies and Capabilities	25	5
IX. Health Care and Health Facilities	1	0
X. Instructional Packages and Computer Programs	22	4
XI. International Systems: Linkages, Relationships and Events	38	7
XII. Legal Systems	9	2
XIII. Legislative and Deliberative Bodies	25	5
XIV. Mass Political Behavior and Attitudes	140	26
XV. Organizational Behavior	14	3
XVI. Social Indicators	40	7
XVII. Social Institutions and Behavior	40	7
	548	101

The size of the holdings in mass political behavior and economic behavior results in part from the Consortium's outgrowth from the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, which specialized in studies of voting and consumer behavior. What does not show in Table 1 is that virtually one-half of the mass political behavior studies (69 out of 140) are for nations other than the U.S. In fact, the cosmopolitan cast to the ICPSR holdings exists across the categories. While most of the studies have an American base, 142 (26 percent) are listed as dealing with other nations. For example, the Consortium holdings include data on domestic violence and economics in Argentina, voting in Japan, and students' attitudes in Uruguay -- to mention just a few.

Moreover, there is another cosmopolitan dimension to the ICPSR holdings that can be seen by counting the "cross-national" studies. These data cannot be categorized as either "U.S." or "other" because they include the U.S. among many other countries. These broad samples of countries are used for comparing nations on economic attributes, political characteristics, domestic and international violence, and so on. For example, Figure 1 reproduces a graph from the first edition of the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (ICPSR Study 5022) showing the relationship between a nation's level of literacy (measured by percent of adults literate) and its annual rate of population increase.[13] As the plot clearly shows, the relationship is curvilinear. In nations with low literacy,

increases in adult literacy bring sharper drops in death rates, resulting in higher rates of population growth. But at higher levels of literacy (above 40 percent), increases in literacy bring much lower birth rates, resulting in population decline. This process, well-known to demographers, is nicely illustrated with data for many nations from the World Handbook.

Figure 1

The 1977-1978 Guide lists 49 cross-national studies in its subject index.[14] The titles, classifications, and descriptions of these studies are reproduced for reference in the Appendix. The remainder of this paper will be devoted to examining the characteristics of these 49 studies plus the additional cross-national study listed in the 1979-1980 Guide to Resources and Services.

Variety in 50 Cross National Studies

Cross national studies have special value for scholars who are concerned with understanding political dynamics at the macro level. Broad scale comparative analyses of politics across nations have long been a concern in American political science, as witnessed in the works of Bruce Russett, Rudolph Rummel, and Arthur Banks -- to mention a few of the more prominent authors.[15] Cross national quantitative analysis has also been pioneered by European researchers like Stein Rokkan and Jean Blondel.[16] Scholars in the Soviet Union are fully aware of this thrust, as

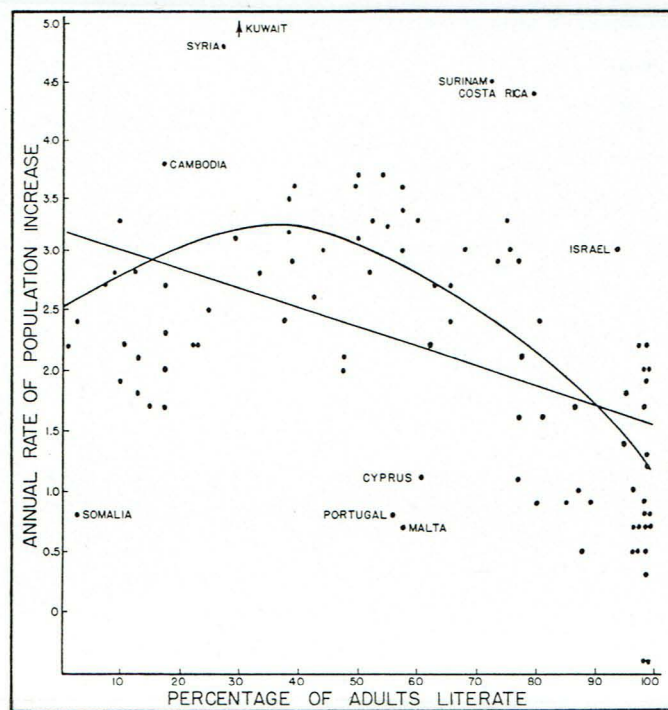


FIGURE 1: Relationship between Literacy and Population Increase in 94 Nations

reflected in papers delivered at the 1979 IPSA Congress. Commenting on the cumulative growth in political knowledge since 1950, Vadim Semyonov noted that

the development of political science is characterised by the tendency towards more extensive comparative analysis of political processes taking place in countries belonging to different social systems and following different socio-political orientations.[17]

Interest in this type of comparative analysis among Soviet scholars is seen in the paper by Artemy Sergiyev, who sets forth a model involving the basic factors "determining the pattern and state of a given political system"[18] and calls for developing means for processing information to test such models:

Without suitable means for processing political information, particularly computerised information systems, without application of comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis, and of scientific simulation, it is difficult to take account of the factors and forces operating in the political sphere, to survey the entire broad picture of political events and forces in their extremely complex interactions, and to see the trends in their development, i.e., to have a clear idea of the situation and to forecast its development.[19]

The existence of comparable data on large numbers of countries from different regions of the world, contrasting political systems, and varying socioeconomic levels helps provide the variation to test macro political theories. The first such data sets, such as A Cross-Polity Survey (1963) by Banks and Robert Textor and the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (1964) by Russett et al., were valiant attempts to score more than 100 nations on national attributes at a single point in time. Since those early studies, cross-national research has progressed to studying nations over

time as well as over space, to scoring volatile national events as well as more stable national attributes, to analyzing dyadic relationships between pairs of nations, and to focusing on organizations within nations as well as the nations themselves.

One cross-national data set on organizations in the Consortium holdings involves 158 political parties in 53 nations from 10 cultural regions of the world (study 7534). These data can be used to answer a variety of questions concerning party organization and party effectiveness in different types of countries. One study based on those data found that parties' chances of survival varied greatly across regions. Moreover, the regions differed in the causes of party termination, whether "voluntary" due to splits or mergers, or "involuntary" due to government repression. Table 2 provides the data for the original 158 parties existing between 1950 and 1962 plus 50 parties founded after 1962.[20] All ten of the parties in the Eastern European sample (Albania, Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, and the USSR) continued to 1979, as did 84 percent of the 75 parties in 18 "Western" countries. Except for South America, party mortality in the other regions was quite high, with fewer than 30 percent of African parties lasting until 1979. The few parties that terminated in the Western countries tended to do so voluntarily, compared to the involuntary disappearance of parties in Central America, which is far less hospitable to party survival than South America.

Table 2

TABLE 2: Percentage Distribution of 208 Political Parties Existing during 1950-78 by Fate in 1979, by Regions of the World

Region	N	Parties Continuing	Parties Terminated		Total
			Voluntarily	Involuntarily	
Anglo-American Culture Area	23	83%	13%	4%	100%
West Central Europe	24	79	16	4	100
Scandinavia and Benelux	28	89	11	—	100
<i>All "Western" countries</i>	75	84	14	2	100
South America	20	95	5	—	100
Central America and Caribbean	26	58	8	34	100
<i>All Latin America</i>	46	74	6	21	100
Asia and the Far East	50	50	24	27	101
Eastern Europe	10	100	—	—	100
Middle East and North Africa	20	55	15	30	100
West Africa	19	26	21	52	100
Central and East Africa	12	33	25	42	100
<i>Africa South of the Sahara</i>	31	29	22	49	100

As suggested by the two data sets discussed, this one on political parties and the other on nations, the cross-national data available in the Consortium's holdings exhibit a rich diversity in coverage as well as methods. In reality, the count of 50 studies, which is the number of study codes listed in the Guide under "cross-national," seriously underestimates the cross-national data holdings in the Consortium. The subject index omits many entries that belong under the cross-national designation. These omissions can be illustrated with reference to Table 3, which apportions the 50 cross-national studies in the 1979-1980 Guide across the archival categories.

Table 3

There is a total of 40 studies listed under category III, "Conflict, Aggression, Violence, Wars," in the 1979-1980 Guide. (This is an increase of 3 over the 37 listed in the 1977-1978 edition.) Table 3 discloses that 12 of the 40 are cross-national in nature. A careful count of these 40 entries shows that at least 23 and not 12 should be indexed as "cross-national." [21] There seems to be no explanation for the omissions other than oversight, for no study was identified as cross national when it was not. The consequence of these omissions is to underestimate the number of cross-national studies. Because the omissions appear to stem from random error, we can regard the 50 data sets as a sample of the larger population of cross national studies and assess the characteristics of the sample. As shown in Table

TABLE 3: Distribution of ICPSR Cross National Studies by
Categories for 50 Studies in 1979-1980 ^a

	Number
I. Census Enumerations: Historical and Contemporary Population Characteristics	1
B. Nations Other Than the United States 1	
III. Conflict, Aggression, Violence, Wars	12
A. Conflict and Stability Within Nations . . . 9	
B. Conflicts Between and Among Nations 3	
VIII. Governmental Structures, Policies and Capabilities	1
B. Public Policy Indicators and Outputs 1	
X. Instructional Packages and Computer Programs	5
XI. International Systems: Linkages, Relationships, Events	14
A. Dyadic, Small Group Interaction, Events . . 2	
B. International Organizations 3	
C. Structural Characteristics of the System . . 3	
D. Alliances and Military Affairs 6	
XIV. Mass Political Behavior and Attitudes	2
B. Political Participation 1	
D. Political Parties 1	
XVI. Social Indicators	14
B. Nations Other Than the United States . . . 14	
XVII. Social Institutions and Behavior	1
D. Age and the Life Cycle 1	
	50

^a These studies are described in the Appendix to this paper.

3, most cross-national data sets in the Consortium's holdings fall into three categories: III, XI, and XVI. We will examine these data sets more closely.

III. Conflict, Aggression, Violence, Wars: These 12 studies divide into 9 pertaining to conflict and stability within nations and only 3 dealing with conflict between nations. We will review the larger group, leaving the reader to determine the nature of the other three from the computer printout in the Appendix. All nine contain data on some form of domestic strife or conflict (riots, strikes, turmoil, assassinations, etc.) across many countries. The studies differ mainly in their conceptualizations of conflict and in the sources used. Most involve from 80 to 100 countries scored mainly from the 1950s through the late 1960s, although one goes back as far as 1919. Most of the data have been generated from the works of Ivo Feierabend and Ted Gurr in analyzing the causes of violence across nations.

XI. International systems: The 14 studies under this heading deal with international rather than cross-national analyses, but the nation figures in each as a basis of observation. Looking at the 6 studies under "Alliances and Military Affairs," we find that each contains data on some aspects of military expenditures for at least 120 countries. These data focus on a more recent time period, 1960 to 1970, and one study extends as far back as 1948. Most of these data originate in the work of Ruth Sivard and in publications of the U.S. Arms Disarmament Agency.

XVI. Social Indicators: The 14 studies under this heading are quite diverse. Their common thread is a concern with social, economic, or political attributes of nations. Most studies contain all three types of variables. Most cover the time period 1950 to 1970, and three are true time series, one extending from 1815 to 1973. The number of nations covered varies greatly. One focuses on 17 Asian nations and another on 32 in Black Africa. All of the others contain observations on upwards of 100 nations. Prominent contributors of these data sets are Banks, Russett, and Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson.

These cross-national data sets have been involved in literally hundreds of scholarly publications, only a small portion of which were authored by the principal investigators. Through the distributional capabilities of the Consortium, scores of data sets have been sent to students and scholars across the world. These data then are used to answer different questions from those on the agenda of the original investigator. In this way, the data archiving function of the Consortium extends the reach of scholarly inquiry.

Conclusion

There are definite limits to the capacity of data archives to acquire, process, and distribute information on demand. Archiving has become a complicated and very costly activity. It seems that the more significant the data set, the more difficult and expensive it is to archive. We should not expect the difficulties of scholarly inquiry to disappear with the advent of comprehensive social science data archives. Archives are

important to social science mainly because they allow us to become engaged with the study of grander problems by building on the efforts of others who have labored to collect and share their data. When linked across nations, data archives loom even more important to social science.

Sharing archival data across-national borders is not a simple act of exchange. The existence of archives affects the relationships of individual scholars. As Warren Miller points out:

Whatever subsequent developments and technology may do to the organization, content, and style of archival activity, it seems certain that members of the research community will be related to each other in a manner that would not be possible in the absence of the archival institution.[22]

One thinks, for example, of the mutual learning that might occur between American scholars who study ethnicity as a factor in social relations and the Soviet scholars who produced the Atlas Narodov Mira [23] on which so many American researchers rely for world-wide data on ethnic fractionalization. Indeed, data from Atlas Narodov Mira were employed to compute the measures of ethnolinguistic homogeneity in the second edition of the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (study 5027). I am sure that the Soviet Atlas represents only one of many sources of cross-national data that would materially improve the quality of social science were they included in a cooperative exchange. There is much to be gained on both sides from the exchange of data, and much to be learned by all.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Jerome M. Clubb, "Sources for Political Inquiry: II, Quantitative Data," in Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsby (eds.), Handbook of Political Science, Volume 7. Reading Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1975. Pp.68-72.

[2] Evidence of the scope of data archives exists in the success of IASSIST, the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology, which was founded in 1976 and now claims members across the world.

[3] The main organization to host such conferences was the Council of Social Science Data Archives. The proceedings of its 1967 conference were published in Ralph I. Bisco (ed.), Data Bases, Computers, and the Social Sciences. New York: Wiley, 1970.

[4] Karl W. Deutsch, "The Impact of Complex Data Bases on the Social Sciences," in Bisco, pp.35-36.

[5] The demise of the Council came with the end of its support from the National Science Foundation in the early 1970s.

[6] Vladimir Vinogradov, "Information System, Data Collection, Analysis and Forecasting," in Political Theory and Political Practice. Moscow: USSR Academy of Sciences, 1979. P.102.

[7] Ibid. pp.104-105.

[8] V. A. Vinogradov, "Social Science Information Services in the U.S.S.R.," International Social Science Journal, 30 (1978), 395-403.

[9] See Vivian S. Sessions, Directory of Data Bases in the the Social and Behavioral Sciences. New York: Science Associates, 1974; and Martha E. Williams (ed.), Computer-Readable Data Bases: A Directory and Data Sourcebook, 1979 Edition. White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979.

[10] See the discussion of archives in Clubb, pp.50-51.

[11] I could find no figure for the number of studies in the Consortium. This count was arrived at by tallying the studies by their page numbers.

[12] See Benjamin Mittman and Lorraine Borman (eds.), Personalized Data Base Systems. New York: Wiley, 1975. I wish to thank Ann Janda for updating the RIQS data base for the analysis below of 50 cross-national studies.

[13] Bruce Russett et al. World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964, p.305.

[14] The subject index is a cross reference index that lists studies under multiple terms, apparently assigned by inspection of the data sets. More about that below.

[15] See Bruce Russett et al., World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1964; Rudolph Rummel, "Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations," General Systems: Yearbook of the Society for General Systems Research, 8 (1963), 1-50; and Arthur F. Banks and Robert B. Textor, A Cross-Polity Survey. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1963.

[16] Stein Rokkan's early interest in the field can be seen in his report, "International Conference on the Use of Quantitative Political, Social and Cultural Data in Cross-National Comparisons," Social Science Information, 2 (December, 1963), 1-20; and Jean Blondel's more recent empirical analysis is illustrated in Comparative Legislatures. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1973.

[17] Vadim Semyonov, "Cumulative Growth in Political Knowledge Since 1950," Political Theory and Political Practice, p.17.

[18] Artemy Sergiyev, "Methodological Problems of Quantitative Analysis and Simulation of Socio-Political Systems," ibid., p.141.

[19] Ibid., pp.142-143.

[20] See Kenneth Janda, Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey. New York: The Free Press, 1980, p. 166.

[21] I would include these additional studies: 7531, 7485, 5013, 7426, 5201, 5302, 7425, 5210, 5408, 5214, and 5306. These are listed in order, beginning on page 101.

[22] Warren E. Miller, "The Less Obvious Functions of Archiving Survey Research Data," American Behavioral Scientist, 19 (March/April, 1976), p.410.

[23] Moscow: The N.N. Miklukho-Maklaya Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Science, Department of Geodesy and Cartography of the State Geological Committee of the USSR, 1964.

APPENDIX:
50 CROSS-NATIONAL STUDIES LISTED BY ICPSR
DATA CATEGORY AND STUDY NUMBER

Extracted from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Guide to Resources and Services, 1979-1980 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1979.)

I. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS

B. NATIONS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES

7623 Cross-National Population by Age and Sex, 1966-1974

A collection of demographic statistics for some 220 countries or areas across the world, prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

III. CONFLICT: AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, WARS

A. CONFLICT AND STABILITY WITHIN NATIONS

5003 Domestic Conflict Behavior, 1919-1966

Data for 111 countries on the occurrence of riots, demonstrations, purges, government crises, strikes, coups, revolutions, and guerrilla war.

5206 Political Events Project, 1948-1965

Data on 8,000 domestic events in 84 countries. Records 28 types of conflict directed by groups and individuals against other groups or persons.

5207 Conditions of Political Aggression, 1955-1964

35,000 domestic conflict events in all countries of the world. Events are of two types: (1) turmoil directed against the government or other persons or social groups, and (2) coercion initiated by the government against other branches of the government.

5208 Data Bank of Assassinations, 1948-1967

Covers 409 assassination attempts in 84 countries. Each event includes country, date, and location; nature of target; nature of assassin.

5209 Data Bank of Minority Group Conflict, 1955-1965

Covers conflict between minority groups (ethnic, racial, linguistic, religious) and the predominant social groups in 43 countries.

5009 Causal Model of Civil Strife

Civil strife in 114 countries is coded for magnitude of conflict, measures of deprivation, and measures of mediating variables.

- 7452 Conflict and Society
Contains independent variables thought to affect civil strife. Includes 136 social, economic, and political variables for 86 countries.
- 5028 World Handbook II: Annual Event Data, 1948-1967
Contains information on 18 types of political events aggregated by year to the nation level for 1948-1967.
- 5215 World Handbook II: Daily Event Data, 1948-1967
Data for 57,268 daily occurrences of 17 types of political events: riots, deaths from political violence, armed attacks, elections, protest demonstrations, and so on.

B. CONFLICT BETWEEN AND AMONG NATIONS

- 7536 Interstate Security Conflicts, 1945-1974
Data on 310 cases of interstate conflict with a political - security focus. Includes 47 variables divided into four categories.
- 5021 Dimensions of Conflict between and among States, 1955-1960
Contains 22 variables for 86 countries concerning domestic conflict behavior, such as riots and coups, and foreign conflict behavior, such as protests and threats.
- 5024 Wages of War, 1816-1965
Includes six files of data on 93 wars involving 144 nations. The nations are coded for magnitude of participation, duration, casualties, and so on.

VIII. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND CAPABILITIES

B. HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC POLICY INDICATORS AND OUTPUTS

- 7555 Comparative Study of Freedom, 1972-1976
Assesses the degree of freedom in 218 nations and dependencies on some 50 types of civil and political rights.

X. INSTRUCTIONAL PACKAGES AND COMPUTER PROGRAMS

- 7373 SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics
A series of teaching modules with texts and supporting data sets on nine topics: comparative voting behavior, voting behavior over time and nations, comparative budgeting, Arab-Israeli conflict, comparing political parties, changing political values, domestic political conflict, legislative representation, and comparative political culture.
- 5701 Cross-National Data Analysis Learning Package

A teaching module involving 72 variables for 108 nations. Time series data are also included for 12 variables and 60 nations for 1919-1939.

5702 Domestic Violence Teaching Package

Uses a subset of the World Handbook II data consisting of 57 variables on national attributes and domestic violence to test current theories of domestic violence.

5703 Comparative Foreign Policy Learning Package

Data are available on 38 variables for 114 states. The variables pertain to the mid-1960s and include indicators of size, wealth, domestic situation, and international interaction.

5705 Computer-Aided International Relations Package

Contains data for 136 nations on 26 variables including demographic, national characteristics, type of regime, and westernization collected for 1965.

XI. INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS: LINKAGES, RELATIONSHIPS, EVENTS

A. DYADIC, SMALL GROUP INTERACTION, EVENTS

5401 Dyadic Disputes, 1920-1968

Data from the Permanent Court of International Justice, International Court of Justice, League of Nations, and United Nations on 121 cases involving 71 nations.

5006 International Transactions / Issue Interactions, 1966-1972

Data collected for the PRINCE computer simulation model. Events data consist of 5593 acts for 231 dyads. Aggregate data involve 14 variables for same 107 nations in the dyads. 55 treaties with 122 member nations are grouped into 6 issue areas. The issue positions of 49 nations are also coded for 312 acts in 1972.

B. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5502 Nations in Non-Governmental Organizations, 1966

Data for 149 nations on 20 variables taken from the Yearbook of International Organizations, 1966.

5518 United Nations and the News Media, 1968

The central file is based on 13,228 news reports issued by the United Nations. The channel file contains data for 2,080 news organs: 1,807 press, 183 radio, and 86 television. The peripheral file codes 91,195 news reports dealing with the United Nations.

5511 United Nations General Assembly Office-Holding, 1946-1971

Consists of 210 variables indicating for each session of the U.N. the number of each type of elective office held by each member nation.

C. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

- 5001 National Support for World Order, 1966
Contains data for 114 nations on 36 variables designed to measure national support for world order.
- 5011 International Subsystems, 1649-1963
One data set pertains to 21 subsystems: number of members, number of wars, and system polarity. A second contains characteristics of 457 members in the subsystems. A third reports on the wars involving the subsystems.
- 7388 Burdens of National Defense, 1961-1968
The data pertain mainly to social and military expenditure in the United States, but there are cross-national data on similar expenditures in France, Britain, and Canada.

D. ALLIANCES AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

- 5007 Military Defense and Expenditure Data, 1948-1970
Military defense expenditure data for 123 nations in U.S. dollars or national currency with stated exchange rates.
- 5033 World Military and Social Expenditures, 1974
Data on 132 countries on 35 variables pertaining to the comparative use of national resources and per capita social and military indicators.
- 7499 World Military and Social Expenditures, 1976
The data are similar to the above study, but the study was expanded to include 44 variables.
- 5031 World Military Time Series, 1961-1970
Data for 8 variables (military expenditure, population, GNP, armed forces, military expenditure/GNP, foreign aid given and received, public health expenditure) by year for 120 nations.
- 7454 World Military Expenditures and Arms trade, 1963-1973
There are two files. The first extends study 5031 (above). The second has data for 136 countries on the total current-dollar value of arms imported between 1964 and 1973.
- 7553 World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1966-1975
There are two files. The first is a time series of 17 variables on 142 countries. The second gives information about the transfer of armaments from major suppliers to recipient countries.

XIV. MASS POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

B. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

7201 Civic Culture Study, 1959-1960

Surveys conducted in the United States, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. About 1,000 respondents were interviewed in each country concerning their basic political attitudes and attitudes toward political institutions. The data contain 166 variables.

D. POLITICAL PARTIES

7534 Comparative Political Parties Data, 1950-1962

Data on 158 parties operating in 53 countries from across the world. There are some 110 basic variables divided into twelve categories: institutionalization, government status, social attraction, social concentration, social reflection, issue orientation, goal orientation autonomy, degree of organization, centralization of power, coherence, and involvement.

XVI. SOCIAL INDICATORS

B. NATIONS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES

7412 Cross-National Time Series, 1815-1973

Longitudinal data for 167 nations on 169 variables dealing with demographic, social, political, and economic topics.

5004 Cross-Polity Survey

Data for 115 polities. Each polity has nominal and ordinal data on 59 social, economic, and political characteristics.

5010 Persistence and Change in Political Systems, 1800-1971

Data for 428 new polities--all developed after a change in the old polity. There are 84 variables.

7413 National Population and Government Expenditures, 1972

This data set merges one on military and social expenditures with another set on population. It now contains 47 variables on 132 nations.

5018 Asian State National Attributes, 1956-1968

Contains data for 221 nation-years: 17 Asian nations at 13 time points. There are 24 variables on economic, physical, and political attributes of the nations.

5019 Black Africa Handbook

Contains data for 32 Black African nations on 317 political, demographic, religious, social, and economic variables. The data span the late 1950s and 1960s.

5020 Dimensionality of Nations: National Attributes, 1950-1965

Includes 90 socioeconomic and political variables for 113

nations for 1950, 1955, 1960, 1963, and 1965.

5022 World Handbook I: 1961-1963

Data for 141 polities on 70 socioeconomic and political variables

5023 Merged World Handbook/Cross Polity Survey

Data for 141 polities formed by merging the data from studies 5004 and 5022.

5027 World Handbook II: Aggregate Data, 1950-1965

Data for 136 polities on 300 variables dealing with population size and growth, communications, education, culture, economics, and politics.

5029 World Handbook II: Raw Data, 1950-1965

One dataset contains information used to construct aggregate measures of fractionalization and concentration. The other contains data used to construct measures of inequality. These measures were reported in study 5207.

5032 World Population, 1973

Data on 10 demographic variables (population, birth rates, life expectancy, etc.) for 160 political entities.

7493 World Population, 1950-1975

The data consist of 27 demographic variables for 201 nations and other international political entities.

7592 Cross-National Socio-Economic Time Series, 1950-1975

One file contains time-series data for National Accounts and Prices. The other presents measures of social indicators for 1960 and 1970. Data are for 125 countries.

XVII. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND BEHAVIOR

D. AGE AND THE LIFE CYCLE

7624 Statistics on the Causes of Death, 1966-1974

A collection of demographic statistics for 220 countries or areas throughout the world. Basic data came from questionnaires sent out by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.