

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1991-1992

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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March 2004



A N N U A L R E P O R T

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) was established in 1962 to serve social scientists around the world by providing a central repository and dissemination service for machine-readable social science data, training facilities in basic and advanced techniques of quantitative social analysis, and resources that facilitate the use of advanced computer technology by social scientists. Headquarters and central staff are located in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, where ICPSR maintains the world's largest archive of computer-based research and instructional data for the social sciences.

Founded originally as a partnership between the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan and 21 universities in the United States, the Consortium now includes among its members over 370 colleges and universities located in 17 countries throughout the world. Scholars are able to share common data resources, to interact and study together in the ICPSR training programs, and to utilize a common set of technical aids. The goal of ICPSR is to maximize the availability and utilization of social science resources and to minimize the inconvenience and cost of teaching and studying social and historical phenomena.

ICPSR member institutions pay annual dues which entitle faculty, staff, and students to acquire the full range of services provided by ICPSR. A Council, composed of leading scholars from many areas of social inquiry, is elected by the membership to oversee the administration and organizational policies of ICPSR. Through this unique structure of institutional affiliation governed and guided by scholars themselves, ICPSR stands as a proven example of the benefits derived from scientific cooperation and partnership.



Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan

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mong the purposes of an Annual Report is to convey to stakeholders a sense of the issues their organization must address in the coming year. However, one of the things I have learned in a year on the job is that, given the diversity of the Consortium's activities and its membership, it is impossible to anticipate each of the major issues that ICPSR will face.

Nevertheless, I have selected a few of the questions that are already on the agenda for ICPSR Council and staff, and I invite the membership to help us consider these questions. I am endlessly grateful to the ICPSR Council, which has served as an unfailing source of experience, wisdom, and foresight in addressing such issues, and to the ICPSR staff, which has accommodated itself to its new leadership with grace, intelligence, and patience.

Collection enhancement. ICPSR's data holdings are clearly impressive in scope, as any reader of our annual catalog, the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*, will note. Indeed, the data archive has, through careful planning and management, grown and diversified steadily over the course of ICPSR's 30-year history, and it now stands as an unparalleled resource for the scholarly research community. The collection continues to be particularly strong in areas such as political science, sociology, and demography, and users from these disciplines consistently rely on ICPSR to maintain existing data series, to release and upgrade datasets as promptly as possible, and to acquire related data when they become available.

However, we must intensify our efforts to extend and to enrich the holdings across the broader spectrum of the social sciences and to anticipate demands for data from a variety of new areas. We hope to augment ICPSR's holdings of education data with databases derived from administrative records, surveys of historical importance (such as the early Coleman studies), and records from experiments conducted in schools all over the country. Our specialized criminal justice and aging archives provide models for how we might build such an education archive.

We have also launched an initiative to strengthen ICPSR's non-U.S. data holdings in order to facilitate research into questions about international events and relations and the global economic system — questions that require specialized data resources beyond the scope of ICPSR's current collection. Several important issues arise: Which non-U.S. datasets could and should ICPSR acquire for its members? What priority should be given to acquiring non-U.S. data? To what extent should ICPSR rely on data archives in other countries to make needed datasets available to ICPSR members? And, finally, is the concept of an "international data cooperative" feasible in a world with Internet connectivity but with legal and political barriers to transmittal of information?



Richard C. Rockwell



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Technology. ICPSR's present array of distribution media is as wide as we have ever employed, and we continue to experiment with new modes of data delivery. From a management point of view, of course, restricting our media to a limited variety of current technologies makes great sense. However, we recognize that users will migrate to newer technologies at different paces and that we have an obligation to continue to service institutions that have not yet migrated. The fact that we cannot easily delete a service when we add a new one puts a damper on technological innovation. How can ICPSR best offer new media for data delivery while retaining the capacity to serve users who have not yet migrated to the new media? At what point should ICPSR declare that it will no longer distribute data through an old technology?

Many ICPSR users want us to move more rapidly towards distribution of data over the Internet network, and work proceeds in that direction. The potential of this technology is considerable: it provides users "instant" access to datasets and virtually eliminates the hands-on process of filling an institution's order for tapes. However, technical problems at the users' end in terms of connectivity to the Internet, installation of necessary software, and adequate disk space must be resolved for this data transmittal mode to function smoothly. The issue is a complicated one for ICPSR as well. How, for instance, should we format a dataset so that it can be easily received and read by all of the computer systems that we must service? In addition, an organizational issue is involved: What is the most effective way for the Official Representative on a campus to be of aid to a user who is directly downloading a dataset?

Documentation. Machine-readable documentation is a boon to ICPSR and, we believe, to most users. We have heavily invested in state-of-the-art scanning equipment with both Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and bit-mapped image scanning capabilities. Machine-readable documentation has the potential to reduce costs, and it also provides the user with the capacity to search the documentation and to print off sections only when needed. Yet, these advantages have not resulted in sharply reduced reliance on eye-readable codebooks. Is there some way in which ICPSR could provide machine-readable documentation that would better satisfy users' needs and allow us to avoid printing codebooks? Is there a need for software explicitly designed to search ICPSR machine-readable documentation?

Confidentiality. ICPSR has always been committed to preserving the anonymity of survey respondents. The problem is that some new datasets challenge our previous methods of abiding by our commitment to confidentiality. "Contextual" data, for instance, which provide aggregate information on the area in which a respondent lives as well as the respondent's responses to survey questions, may make it theoretically possible to re-identify the respondent.

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ICPSR's present array of distribution media is as wide as we have ever employed, and we continue to experiment with new modes of data delivery. How can ICPSR best offer new media for data delivery while retaining the capacity to serve users who have not yet migrated to the new media? At what point should ICPSR declare that it will no longer distribute data through an old technology?

ocioeconomic context matters a great deal, as most paradigms in the social sciences tell us, and there is every reason to believe that having contextual data attached to individual data will enhance researchers' analytical power. However, original Principal Investigators currently control the distribution of contextualized datasets in order to control the formidable confidentiality problems. Should ICPSR make an effort to become a distributor of such datasets, and, if so, what kinds of restrictions on their distribution would be tolerated by the membership?

Another confidentiality problem arises with respect to administrative and experimental records datasets. In many cases the information is so rich that, even assuming anonymity, a company, a school, or a hospital might easily be re-identified. Some might contend that institutions do not have the same claim to confidentiality of their responses as do individuals, but confidentiality has often been promised to them. If the data are to be made available to wider research communities, we have to find new ways to guarantee confidentiality. One of the ways worth considering is remote analysis of such data: The user would sign on to ICPSR's computer and conduct analysis using our equipment and our software, receiving only the results. Is this a service the membership would value?

Throughout this report I have alluded to an overriding concern: There are limits to what ICPSR can accomplish. The limits are largely financial. How can services be added and improved, holdings expanded, and the Summer Training Program further enriched within a limited budget — while continuing to provide the services expected of us? This question must be answered with the awareness that ICPSR is doing more than ever before; for example, during the past year the volume of data supplied to members outpaced the previous year's total by 34 percent. To be sure, we can raise additional funding for some of what we need to do, but it is not realistic to look for major infusions of funding for our core activities. Where ought we to put those limits into effect, and what ought we to consider sacrificing in the interest of overall improvement in services to members? This is an unpopular question, but one we need to ask.

I have chosen these sets of complex issues from among many that ICPSR is now addressing; final decisions have not yet been made on any one question. We welcome your ideas and comments and, as always, we value your continued involvement in Consortium activities.

Richard C. Rockwell
ICPSR Executive Director

In September of 1991, for only the fourth time in its thirty-year history, a new Executive Director assumed the leadership of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. By all accounts the transition from Jerry Clubb to Richard Rockwell has been remarkably smooth. The Consortium continues to enjoy the good fortune of strong leadership.

With the appointment of a new Executive Director to a five-year term, the ICPSR Council also initiated a formal, annual evaluation of the job performance of the Executive Director. In the summer of 1992 we began a process of evaluation which included my requesting a statement from Richard on his activities since taking office, an invitation to all staff of ICPSR to provide me with comments on the past year's performance by the Executive Director, and finally my preparing a written report summarizing the Council's evaluation. This report served as a partial basis for a discussion that Richard, Harold Jacobson (Director of the Center for Political Studies), and I held late in July. My initial reaction is that this evaluation process worked well. It is valuable to review in a formal way the performance of the Executive Director and ICPSR more generally.

The budgetary situation for the fiscal year at the University of Michigan dictated that Consortium staff members paid more than \$25,000 a year receive no salary increases and others only modest ones. This situation makes it difficult to retain valuable, underpaid staff. However, because of the low increases, the projected Consortium budget is balanced for the next fiscal year. For the following fiscal year we are planning on salary increases and the increases in membership fees announced in June.

To its credit, ICPSR has in recent years greatly increased the volume of activity in archiving, servicing, and education with only modest changes in budget and staff size. It seems most unlikely that this combination of trends can continue. Since almost all the pressure on the organization is to expand existing services and add new ones, increases in budget and staff are essential. It is the responsibility of the staff, the Council, and the member institutions to guide and oversee future development in these areas. Intelligent, controlled growth is necessary to fulfill ICPSR's several missions efficiently.

There are two main areas, technology and archiving, where many small, perhaps unrelated, decisions will affect how the Consortium performs and what role it plays in the academic community. The technological aspects of the Consortium's activities do not seem susceptible to broad principles of evaluation. There are endless opportunities to upgrade equipment and processing, and yet efficiency accrues only after a particular technology is in place for a while. In some compromise between mindless fascination with the next technological advance and the resistance to change lie the incremental adjustments that emerge as policy in a confusing environment.



William H. Flanigan



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he Consortium maintains so many complex technical connections with so many dissimilar organizations that we can safely say no decisions on technological change will be reached easily. Clearly, we must retain the capacity to deal with member institutions with vastly different technical resources and demands.

The future archiving activity of the Consortium may be more readily guided by some general principles, but difficult issues must be settled if a consensus is to emerge on how to proceed. Perhaps the broadest issue focuses on the scope of the data archive. Should ICPSR archive "everything" in the realm of social data or become selective on the basis of quality of study, frequency of use, etc.? Should it continually expand the scope of the archive or concentrate resources on maintaining existing data series? The answers to such questions may vary from one substantive area of the archive to another and, indeed, do vary in a particular area over time. By far the most crucial information for guiding archival development is feedback from users.

During the past three decades the Consortium has grown from a dozen or so member institutions to the present organization of several hundred members without much attention to the increasingly complex relationships between the organization and its clientele. Originally, the users of the Consortium's services were quite adequately represented by a single faculty member from each institution at an annual meeting. Today, the consumers of ICPSR services and resources number in the thousands and are extremely diverse. The governance structure represents member institutions but not, for the most part, the users of Consortium services. The governance structure is blended with what might be called the service structure, and neither is closely related to educational activities. We are asking our clientele to help us evaluate the overall structure of the Consortium and to make suggestions for change or for maintaining the present arrangements. In the months ahead we will form a task force to address these topics.

During the past year, Council accepted with regret the resignation of Maris Vinovskis, who assumed a position with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). Maris's tenure on Council was brief, but his service was excellent and he will be missed.

However, Council has found a distinguished replacement in James Q. Graham, Jr., a historian from Bowling Green State University. Jim has functioned as an ICPSR Official Representative for many years and in 1991 received a special award for his "long and meritorious service" to ICPSR. We are pleased to welcome Jim to Council and look forward to working closely with him.

William H. Flanigan
ICPSR Council Chair

In keeping with the Consortium's mission of service to the social sciences, the ICPSR Data Archive acquires, processes, and releases data covering a wide spectrum of academic disciplines, including sociology, history, political science, population studies, criminal justice, public health, aging, education, and economics. ICPSR's advisory committee structure provides guidance on data acquisitions to ensure that collections of seminal research value are brought into the Archive. Concerted efforts are also made to expand the breadth and variety of the holdings and to update serial data collections with the most recent waves.

All data acquisitions deposited with the ICPSR Data Archive undergo basic checks to ensure that researchers can use the data to perform their secondary analyses; staff also add descriptive information and bibliographic material to all documentation. Collections deemed by advisory committees to be of widespread interest may receive more intensive processing.

Fiscal year 1991–1992 was a successful and productive period for the ICPSR Data Archive (see page 11 for a chart comparing 1991–1992 with previous fiscal years). A total of 259 collections comprising 966 discrete files were acquired and released to the social science research community. The influx of 1990 Census data placed unusual stresses on the system during the year, with the Data Library handling over a thousand reels of magnetic tape — three times the normal amount. Also, more collections than ever before were deposited with ICPSR on diskettes, reflecting the movement toward distributed, micro-based computing taking place on many university campuses.

As in past years, data of interest to researchers in diverse areas of study were placed in the holdings, and this report features only a sampling of those data. For more detailed information about ICPSR data collections, please consult the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*.

1990 Census Data and Other Census Bureau Data

During fiscal year 1991–1992, ICPSR developed and implemented a project to acquire all data for the 1990 Census and to distribute this body of data free of charge to ICPSR member institutions. This three-year project is sustained by financial support from ICPSR membership dues, a Joint Statistical Agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development.



Erik W. Austin
Director, Archival Development

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nder this project, acquisition of 1990 Census data — one of the richest resources ever compiled for the study of a society — continued at a brisk pace during 1991–1992. Both **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A** and **Summary Tape File 1B** were released during the year, and numerous state files from the **Summary Tape File 2A** series were made available as well. Also, for the first time, ICPSR acquired and released adjusted Census data, obtained from the U.S. House of Representatives. This collection, **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)**, contains the same substantive and geographic variables as the original Public Law 94-171 files but includes population counts adjusted for underenumeration.

Additional files were acquired from the Census Bureau during the year to update serial collections in the holdings. Data from the 1987, 1988, and 1990 Panels of the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)** were released, adding significantly to the breadth of this valuable resource that assesses the economic well-being of the American public. The ongoing series of **Annual/American Housing Surveys** was extended with the acquisition of **American Housing Survey, 1987: National File** and **American Housing Survey, 1989: National Core File**. Several **Current Population Surveys** were made available as well.

Crossnational Data Collections

Over the course of the year, ICPSR released many collections of interest to researchers investigating social phenomena from a crossnational perspective, reflecting the trend toward internationalization of research. A new survey in the Euro-Barometer series, **Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989**, was processed and released by the Archive. In addition, **European Communities Studies, 1970–1989: Cumulative File** was also made available. This file contains 28 attitudinal and 22 demographic variables selected from European Communities Studies, 1970–1973 and Euro-Barometers 3–31A, thus facilitating longitudinal research and analysis. **International Social Science Program: Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988**, a new collection in the ISSP series of crossnational surveys exploring salient social issues, was also added to the holdings and offers data for Austria, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and the United States.



Victoria W. Schneider
Assistant Director, Archival Development



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ata on American Youth

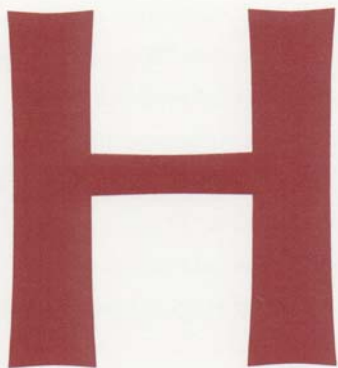
Expanding its longitudinal collections on American youth, the ICPSR Archive acquired a combined file merging the three waves of the **Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965–1982**, a collection that explores the impact of life-stage events and historical trends on the behaviors and attitudes of respondents. Data for 1989 were added to the Youth Cohort files of the **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966–1989**, providing updated information on the work-related experience of this group of respondents. A new collection obtained from the National Commission on Children—**Survey of Parents and Children, 1990: [United States]**—offers detailed information on the well-being, attitudes, and life circumstances of children in American families.

Media Polls

The Persian Gulf War was the subject of several media polls released during fiscal year 1991–1992, including polls conducted by CBS News/*New York Times* and ABC News/*Washington Post*. The nomination of Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court was another central topic for public opinion polls administered during the year, and several surveys with this focus were archived. Additional media surveys elicited respondents' views on a wide range of other topics of social and political interest including the federal budget deficit and the relationship between the United States and Japan.

Criminal Justice Data

During fiscal year 1991–1992, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, a separate archive within ICPSR sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, added extensively to its holdings on crime and the criminal justice system. An important new collection released this year—**Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926–1987**—provides tabulations spanning six decades for annual adult admissions to federal and state correctional institutions by gender. **Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy File**, another important research resource, was updated with current data, as was **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986–1991 [Near-Term Data]**. Several serial data collections relating to the criminal justice system were enriched with the acquisition of new waves of data. These included **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1988**; **National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1990**; **Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), 1988**; and **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States]**.

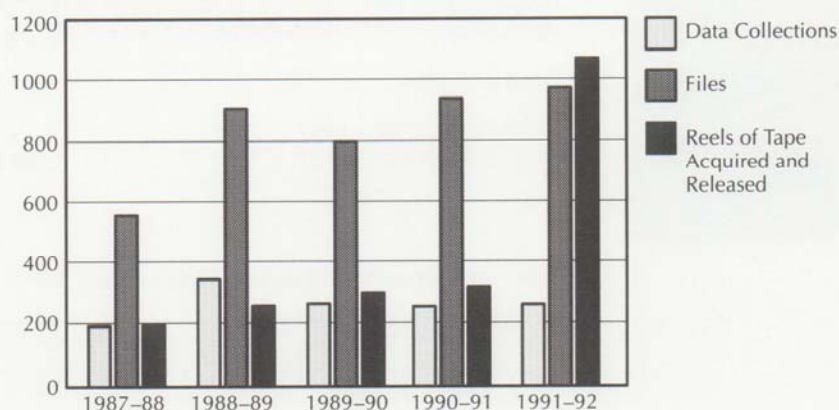


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Health and Aging Data

The NIA-sponsored National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), another archive housed at ICPSR, continued during fiscal year 1991–1992 to process and to release data focusing on health and aging. Several parts of the **National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES), 1987** were made available over the course of the year. This rich collection enables research into the amount of health expenditures for individuals and families, the financing of these expenditures, and individuals' use of health services. Files in this series were acquired from each of the three major NMES components: the Household Component, the Institutional Component, and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** was acquired as well, along with several new 1989 supplements examining specific topics, including AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, Dental Health, Digestive Disorders, Health Insurance, Immunization, and Orofacial Pain. In addition, files on **Multiple Cause of Death** for 1986 and 1987 were added, along with the **National Mortality Followback Survey, 1986**.

Archival Acquisitions and Processing, 1987–1992



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istribution of data is another major function performed by ICPSR. Data dissemination activity throughout fiscal year 1991–1992 reflects the regular and continuing use of ICPSR data resources by researchers and scholars in the social science community, as the chart below demonstrates. During this period, 332 different institutions, organizations, or individuals requested 38,259 datasets, totaling 716 gigabytes, while the total for fiscal year 1990–1991 was 533 gigabytes. The increase in total data supplied by the Consortium between the two years was 34 percent. There has been a 139 percent increase in data distribution over the five-year period 1987–1988 and 1991–1992. ICPSR member institution requests for data represent more than 99 percent of the total data provided.

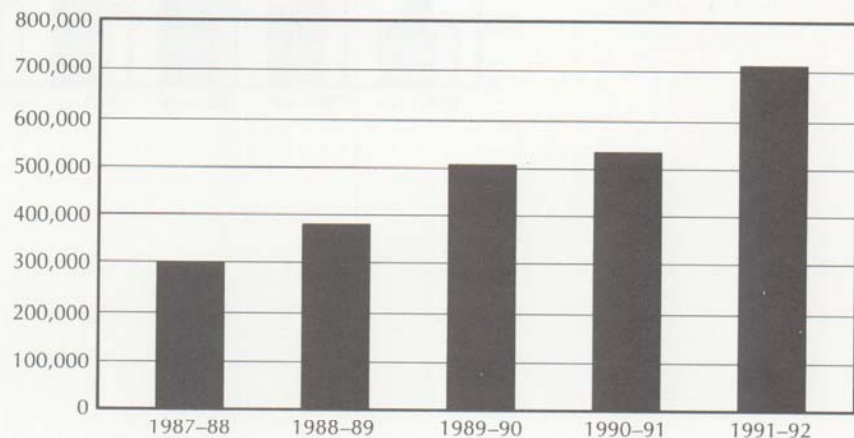


Janet Vavra
Technical Director

Five-Year Summary of Data Distributed

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Number of Datasets</i>	<i>Number of Megabytes</i>
1991–1992	38,259	716,698
1990–1991	34,996	533,225
1989–1990	32,762	506,116
1988–1989	27,755	379,540
1987–1988	22,749	299,311
<i>Percent Change</i>		
1990–1991 to 1991–1992	9.3	34.4
1987–1988 to 1991–1992	68.2	139.4

Data Distributed (in Megabytes), 1987–1992



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Alternative Data Initiative

In response to evolving computational environments and the trend toward distributed computing at member colleges and universities, ICPSR began during the past several years to distribute a number of collections on three forms of alternative media: diskette, CD-ROM, and network file transfer (FTP). Plans are to pursue the alternative media initiative vigorously to meet the needs of the growing number of microcomputer-based researchers and to add tape cartridges to the new physical formats offered. With few exceptions, all ICPSR collections continue to be distributed on magnetic tape as well.

ICPSR selects alternative media formats that will be readily usable by most academic users. Data on diskette are written on high-density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2" diskettes. Most files on diskettes are compressed using self-extracting software, which allows users to decompress and transfer the files to their equipment easily and quickly. Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed, ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards.



Reel-to-reel magnetic tapes are giving way to alternative forms of data-delivery media.

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he ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research continues to serve ICPSR member colleges and universities by offering a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. The 29th annual ICPSR Summer Training Program was held in Ann Arbor from July 1 through August 23, 1991.

Program Organization

The ICPSR Summer Program's instructional environment stresses integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by active participatory data analytic experiences on both mainframe and microcomputers. The Program has become nationally and internationally recognized as a primary mechanism for basic and advanced training in the methodologies and technologies of research and instruction in the social sciences. The range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of instruction and supporting facilities all contribute to the Program's success.

The direction of the content of the Program is guided by an Advisory Committee, which is chaired by James Stimson (University of Iowa). Also, Christopher Achen (University of Michigan) serves the staff as an advisor to the Program.

Program Attendance, Staff, and Finances

As in the past, the eight-week Program for 1991 was divided into two four-week sessions. In addition, several short one-week intensive seminars, which overlapped the traditional eight-week Program, were offered. The 1991 Program had a total of 460 individuals in attendance for the 36 courses offered. However, one of these courses was a one-time (ad hoc) offering: a five-day lecture series on Research Issues in Intergenerational Relations. A total of 30 individuals attended only this course. The attendance for what might be called the "regular" Program totaled 430. This is a significant increase over the previous all-time high enrollment of 418 recorded in 1990. Average attendance in the Program for the five-year period 1986 to 1990 was 363. (See page 17 for a graph displaying Program attendance figures since 1986.)

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 174 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately a dozen other nations.



*Henry Heitowit
Director, Educational Resources*



The Program has become nationally and internationally recognized as a primary mechanism for basic and advanced training in the methodologies and technologies of research and instruction in the social sciences. The range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of instruction and supporting facilities all contribute to the Program's success.

Although sociology (17 percent), psychology (10 percent), and political science (24 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the full spectrum of social and behavioral sciences illustrates the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

The 1991 Program instructional staff numbered 33 individuals; of these, 28 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The staff represented six disciplines from 27 universities.

The Summer Program is funded from three primary sources: fees paid by the participants, an allocation from the University of Michigan, and the ICPSR operating budget. Modest grants were also received from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Social Science Research Council to support specialized courses.

Program Course Offerings

Over the last several years many changes have occurred in the ICPSR Summer Program. These changes have in some cases been evolutionary extensions of previous offerings; others have been creative innovations often at the cutting edge of empirical research. Change, however, has taken place without sacrificing attention to the basic statistical methods traditionally covered in the Program.

New Topics and Content. For the last few years the Program has offered instruction in *General Structural Equation*, or "LISREL," Models, which examines linear equation models with and without latent variables. Another recent change is the expansion of the *Categorical Data Analysis* workshop to include linear probability; linear discriminant, probit, and logit models; and contingency table analysis using linear probability, log-linear, and logistic models.

Two courses were recently added to the Program. A modularized lecture series was introduced in the area of *Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis*. Topics covered included vector autoregression, event history analysis, panel analysis, and pooled-time series analysis. The other new course was a one-week (five-day) workshop on *Regression Diagnostics*. Topics included display of data such as stem-and-leaf and boxplots; leverage and influence data and outliers; and detecting and correcting for nonlinearity, non-normality, and collinearity.

Related to this last topic, a series of lectures on *Resampling Techniques* was also offered. Primary attention was devoted to Jackknife, Cross-validation, and especially the Bootstrap approaches.

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Participants in the 1991 Program represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 174 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately a dozen other nations. Although sociology, psychology, and political science continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the full spectrum of social and behavioral sciences illustrates the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

Three recent course additions address mathematical models. A lecture series, *Modeling Social Phenomena*, presented linear difference equations, dynamic modeling, and graph algebra. Workshops on *Game Theory Modeling* and *Rational Choice Modeling* were also conducted. In addition, this year the Program offered a one-week workshop on *Network Analysis*. Topics covered included graph theoretical representation, the linkage between social network theory and choice/decision theories, and subgraphs, cliques, triad counts, and block models. Finally, a new course titled *Likelihood Models and Statistical Inference* was added to the Program in 1991. The workshop introduced participants to maximum likelihood estimation of tabular data, spatial models, event count models, and time series models.

Intensive "Short" Courses. Over the last several years the Consortium has added to the schedule short, intensive workshops on selected topics aimed at those who cannot attend the Program for four or eight weeks. In 1991, several such courses were presented. One-week (five-day) workshops were offered on *Logit and Log-linear Analysis*, *General Structural Equation ("LISREL") Models* (two courses), *Regression Diagnostics*, *Network Analysis*, and *Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information*.

Substantively Oriented Courses. Complementing the methods curriculum of the Program is a set of courses that are substantively oriented. The instructional focus is on applying quantitative methods of analysis to particular substantive areas rather than on learning new statistical and mathematical techniques. These courses include *Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice*, *Quantitative Historical Analysis*, and *Latino Research Issues*.

Applied Statistics and Mathematics. The curriculum of the Program continues to include a wide variety of courses in the core areas of statistics and mathematics as applied to the social and behavioral sciences. The eight-week *Introduction to Statistics* sequence remains a popular component. Enrollment is composed of individuals beginning their methodological training, as well as scholars who are attempting to "retool" their research skills.

The several *Linear Models* courses continue to be the single most heavily enrolled set of workshops. It is evident that the previous training of most participants has prepared them to take best advantage of material focusing upon least squares, regression, and structural equation models. Hence, the emphasis in the Program as well is upon courses in *Causal Modeling*, *Time Series*, and *LISREL*, in addition to a workshop on *Advanced Analysis of Variance* designs and model estimation.

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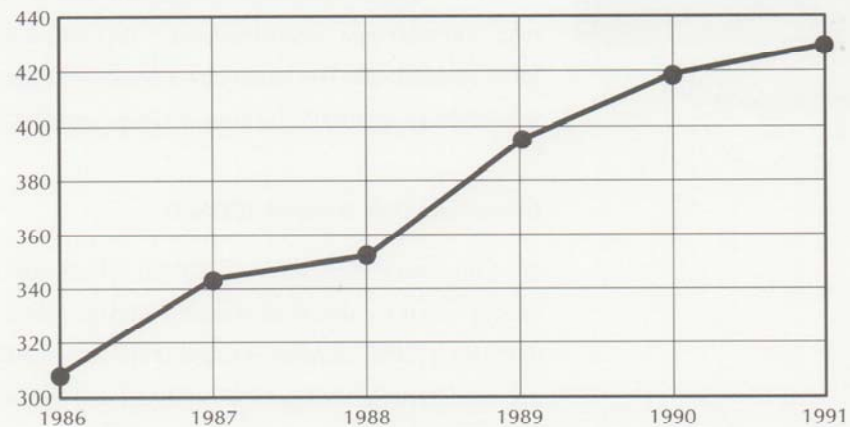
The ICPSR Summer Program's instructional environment stresses integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by active participatory data analytic experiences on both mainframe and microcomputers.

he Program over the last several years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than linear models. These include *Categorical Analysis*, *Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (covering such topics as Principal Component, Discriminant, and Factor Analysis, and Canonical Correlation), *Scaling and Dimensional Analysis*, and *Measurement and Design of Social Research*. In addition, a set of courses reviews mathematical topics such as algebra, set theory, matrix algebra, probability, and calculus.

Advanced Topics in Social Research Lecture Series

The 1991 Program marked the fifth year of a special lecture series on advanced topics on the frontier in quantitative methods of social research. Lectures drew upon recent work in fields such as applied statistics, econometrics, computer science, and mathematical modeling. Some of the presentations were creative and substantive applications of established methodologies, while others presented innovative extensions of research techniques and strategies. This is the kind of material that is often not yet in published form and not widely available to the general social science community. Lectures covered topics such as graphics, longitudinal analysis, applications to election forecasting, and minority/ethnic research issues.

Summer Program Attendance, 1986–1991



T

he Computer Support Group (CSG) is responsible for assessing ICPSR computing needs and evaluating the computer hardware and software solutions available to meet those needs. CSG also provides initial training in the use of ICPSR-supported equipment and programs as well as ongoing user consultation services. Maintaining computing equipment and programs used internally by the member services, archival development, and administrative operations of the ICPSR is yet another aspect of the Computer Support Group's role.

Over the more than 30-year history of ICPSR, the Computer Support Group has undertaken several major in-house programming projects to provide ICPSR with more effective data processing tools. Several specialized archival processing and management systems that CSG developed are still in use at ICPSR and continue to be maintained by CSG. However, given the tremendous costs associated with the development of major software projects and the increasing availability of good, relatively inexpensive general purpose software from both commercial and academic sources, ICPSR's needs are increasingly met by purchasing, rather than by in-house programming.

In the computational equipment area, ICPSR continues to pursue a strategy of using increasingly powerful individual workstations electronically networked to larger processors. This mixture of computing devices provides cost-effective IBM PC-style 80386 and 80486 desktop workstations with connectivity to powerful, specialized servers. ICPSR currently runs servers that provide high-capacity magnetic disk storage, magnetic tape access (1/2-inch reel-to-reel and both 8mm and 1/4-inch cartridge), database management facilities, high capacity printers, image and OCR scanning, and wide area network gateways. All of these services are available on the ICPSR's internal local area network. The servers are a Prime 9955 minicomputer (soon to be retired), a Sun SPARCserver 4/690MP, and three desktop Sun SPARCstations.



*Peter Jofitis
Director, Computer Support*

Consortium Data Network (CDNet)

The Consortium Data Network (CDNet), which went into production use in the spring of 1986, now accounts for almost all of the ICPSR data orders. This facility allows Official Representatives (ORs) from ICPSR member institutions access to ICPSR data resources via widely available public dial-up data networks (SprintNet and Autonet) and via the National Science Foundation-supported Internet backbone.

During the summer and fall of 1992, CSG has been in the process of moving all key software and processes off ICPSR's more than 10-year-old minicomputer to a new computing system.



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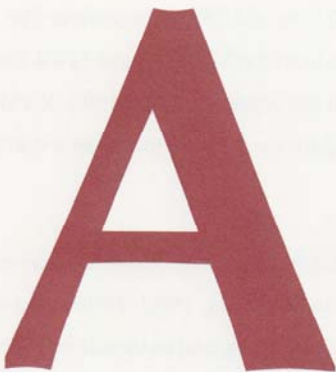
his required the conversion or replacement of nearly 100,000 lines of FORTRAN code so that these applications would work in the new Unix environment. Both the SEARCH and ANALYSIS (see below) functions will be going through major revisions in the winter of 1992–1993. ICPSR will be moving most CDNet tasks off the University of Michigan's centralized mainframe computing systems where SEARCH and ANALYSIS currently run.

CDNet SEARCH provides access to two useful on-line text databases: a searchable version of the "Archival Holdings" section of ICPSR's *Guide to Resources and Services, 1992–1993* and a database of variable-level information (including question text, code values, and marginal frequencies) for most of ICPSR's series collections. CDNet ORDER is a computer-aided, menu-driven, interactive data ordering facility that generates the appropriate prompts based on a database of information about both the complexities of the data being ordered and the requirements of the ordering institution. ICPSR Official Representatives may use CDNet ORDER and SEARCH facilities without charge.

Also available through CDNet is access to the SPSS® and SAS® statistical packages for analysis of all the ICPSR data holdings. An electronic messaging facility exists to improve electronic communication between Official Representatives and ICPSR staff. An optical disk storage system was installed a year ago and is gradually being loaded with data collections. Having the data on-line on the optical storage system will make it possible for researchers to order data for direct shipment to them via the NSF Internet backbone using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Current and Near-Term Projects

During the beginning months of fiscal year 1992–1993, CSG will continue to be heavily involved in completing the transition from an older, centralized, minicomputer-based system to a more distributed, server-client-based system. Once applications have been moved, certain enhancements will be added. CDNet will be improved to handle the large number of data collections that are now available on alternative media or delivery methods. Currently that includes 3-1/2" high density (1.44 megabyte) MSDOS diskettes, CD-ROM, and FTP. IBM 3480 cartridge tapes will be added during this time period as well. In addition, a subset capability is planned. This will allow ORs to use SAS and SPSS job setups to select subsets of the data ICPSR has stored on its optical storage system. This will be particularly useful for those researchers wanting only part of a large collection such as the U.S. Census.



An optical disk storage system was installed a year ago and is gradually being loaded with data collections. Having the data on-line on the optical storage system will make it possible for researchers to order data for direct shipment to them via the NSF Internet backbone using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Also starting in the fall of 1992, CSG will be involved with ICPSR's Member Services and Archive groups in the major task of significantly increasing the amount of data stored in our optical storage system. Near-term plans also include changing the way data are transferred from the ICPSR collection to make it easier for ORs to take advantage of this option. To facilitate internetworked searches of the ICPSR's holdings, CSG is investigating using the Internet Gopher or WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) systems. These allow ORs at Internet-connected sites to query the "Guide On-Line" over the network without actually connecting to ICPSR's computers.

As ICPSR acquires and produces more machine-readable documentation, CSG will be adding improved SEARCH capabilities that will include access to many of the codebooks describing ICPSR collections as well as the existing access to citations and annotated bibliographic entries. On-demand printing arrangements will also be improved.

Future Plans

Longer-term plans include efforts to add expert system tools to facilitate searching and subsetting data and documentation from increasingly complex data collections.

While electronic networks are a major part of ICPSR's planning, investigations continue to determine the best media and formats for the dissemination of data holdings. In particular, ICPSR has already added the ability to distribute some materials on diskettes and CD-ROMs, and more collections will be made available in these two formats. Cartridge tape, both IBM 3480 and possibly 8mm cartridges, and optical media are additions that are being considered.

In 1993, ICPSR will begin investigating the use of distributed file system software such as AFS (the Andrew File System). AFS takes advantage of the high-speed, NSF Internet backbone network to take data distribution a step past file transfer. Member schools will be able to mount the ICPSR archives and access them as if the storage were local to their networks.

ICPSR Council Members, 1962-1992



Over the course of its history, ICPSR has benefitted from the leadership and guidance of outstanding scholars and researchers from all areas of the social sciences. In accordance with new Consortium Bylaws, Council consists of twelve persons elected by the membership; six new Council members are elected to Council every two years to serve four-year terms.

1991-1993

William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota, Chair
Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Cornell University
Charles K. Humphrey, University of Alberta
Carol Weitzel Kohfeld, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Beverly Nagel, Carleton College
Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University
Philip A. Schrod, University of Kansas
Donald J. Treiman, University of California, Los Angeles
Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan (completing the term of Allan G. Bogue)
Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Michael A. Baer, Northeastern University, Past Chair

1989-1991

Michael A. Baer, Northeastern University, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
JoAnn Dionne, Yale University
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Cornell University
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Charles F. Hermann, Ohio State University
Beverly Nagel, Carleton College
Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James A. Stimson, University of Iowa
Donald J. Treiman, University of California, Los Angeles
Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Past Chair

1987-1989

Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Chair
Michael A. Baer, University of Kentucky
JoAnn Dionne, Yale University
Charles F. Hermann, Ohio State University
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles
Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James A. Stimson, University of Iowa
Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1985-1987

Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago, Chair
John deVries, Carleton University
Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles
Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University
Herbert F. Weisberg, Ohio State University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1983-1985

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Arizona State University, Chair
Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University
John deVries, Carleton University
Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego (completing the term of Barbara Hinckley)
Martin L. Levin, Emory University
John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University

Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago
Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Herbert Weisberg, Ohio State University

1981-1983

Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University, Chair
Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University
Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Texas A&M University
Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
Martin L. Levin, Emory University
John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1979-1981

Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University, Chair
Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University
Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
John D. Sprague, Washington University
Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1977-1979

Charles McCall, California State University, Bakersfield, Chair
Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington
Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University
Richard Hamilton, McGill University
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Patrick J. McGowan, Arizona State University
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University
John D. Sprague, Washington University

1975-1977

W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota, Chair
Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Richard Hamilton, McGill University
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut
Charles McCall, California State University, Bakersfield
Patrick J. McGowan, University of Southern California
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania (completing the term of Sam Bass Warner)
Norman Nie, University of Chicago
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University

1974-1975

Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego, Chair
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University

Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut
 Norman Nie, University of Chicago
 James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
 W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota
 Sam Bass Warner, Boston University

1973-1974

Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa, Chair
 Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
 Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
 Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
 Matthew Holden, University of Wisconsin
 Hans D. Klingemann, ZUMA, Mannheim, Germany
 Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego
 Sam Bass Warner, Boston University

1972-1973

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
 Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
 Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
 Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego

1971-1972

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
 Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University
 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
 James Rosenau, Ohio State University
 Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1970-1971

Donald Matthews, Brookings Institution, Chair
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University (completing the term of Fred Greenstein)
 Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh
 Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia
 James Rosenau, Ohio State University
 Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1969-1970

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

1968-1969

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

1967-1968

Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chair
 Christian Bay, University of Alberta
 Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine
 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
 Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University
 John H. Kessel, Allegheny College
 David Legee, University of Missouri
 John Meisel, Queen's University
 Stephen Whitaker, Temple University

1966-1967

Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
 Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
 Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
 John Meisel, Queen's University
 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky

1965-1966

Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chair
 Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
 William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and Washington and Lee University
 Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
 Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles

1964-1965

John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chair
 William Buchanan, University of Tennessee
 John H. Kessel, University of Washington (completing the term of Robert E. Agger)
 Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University
 Joseph Tanenhaus, New York University

1963-1964

Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin, Chair
 Robert E. Agger, University of Oregon
 Robert E. Lane, Yale University
 Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University
 John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo

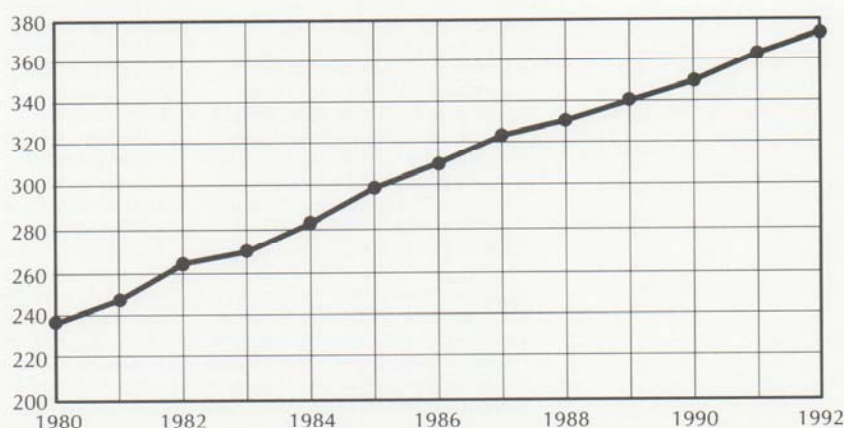
1962-1963

James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chair
 David Easton, University of Chicago
 Robert E. Lane, Yale University
 Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin
 William H. Riker, University of Rochester

ICPSR Membership: Summary of Institutional and Group Affiliations, 1991-1992

Category A Affiliates	102
Category B Affiliates	90
Category C Affiliates	7
Category S Affiliates	46
Total Institutional Affiliates	245
Total Federated Institutions	68
Total National Affiliations	59
Total Institutional and National Affiliates	372

ICPSR Membership, 1980-1992



ICPSR Member Institutions

University of Akron	DePauw University	Edith Cowan University
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	Grinnell College	Flinders University
University of Alabama at Birmingham	Hope College	Griffith University
University of Alberta	Kenyon College	James Cook University of North Queensland
Alfred University	Lawrence University	LaTrobe University
American University	Macalester College	Macquarie University
University of Arizona	Ripon College	Monash University
Arizona State University	Wabash College	Queensland Institute of Technology
Arkansas State University	College of Wooster	Swinburn Institute of Technology
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	Auburn University	University of Canberra
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc.:	University of Melbourne
The Associated Colleges of the Midwest/Great Lakes Colleges Federation:	Australian National University	University of New England
Albion College	Charles Stuart University	University of New South Wales
Carleton College	Curtin University of Technology	University of Queensland
Colorado College	Deakin University	University of Sydney
Denison University		

- University of Tasmania
University of Technology, Sydney
University of Western Australia
University of Wollongong
University of Western Sydney
Bard College
Bates College
Birmingham-Southern College
Bloomsburg University
Boise State University
Boston College
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
University of British Columbia
British National Membership:
 E.S.R.C. Archives, Essex
Brookings Institution
Brown University
Universita della Calabria
University of Calgary
University of California-Berkeley
University of California-Davis
University of California-Irvine
University of California-Los Angeles
University of California-Riverside
University of California-San Diego
University of California-Santa Barbara
University of California-Santa Cruz
California State Universities Federation:
 Division of Information Systems
 California State University, Bakersfield
 California State University, Chico
 California State University, Dominguez Hills
 California State University, Fresno
 California State University, Fullerton
 California State University, Hayward
 California State University, Humboldt
 California State University, Long Beach
 California State University, Los Angeles
 California State University, Northridge
 California State University, Pomona
 California State University, Sacramento
 California State University, San Bernardino
 California State University, San Francisco
 California State University, San Jose
 California State University, San Luis Obispo
 California State University, Sonoma
 California State University, Stanislaus
Carnegie-Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Catholic University of America
University of Central Arkansas
Central Michigan University
University of Central Missouri
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
City University of New York Federation:
 Baruch College
 Brooklyn College
 City College
Graduate School and University Center
Hunter College
John Jay College
Lehman College
Queens College
College of Staten Island
York College
Claremont Graduate School
Clemson University
Cleveland State University
Colby College
Colgate University
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Colorado at Denver
Columbia University
University of Connecticut
Cornell Federation:
 Cornell University
 Hamilton College
Danish National Membership:
 Odense Universitet
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
University of Delaware
DePaul University
Doshisha University (Japan)
Drake University
Drew University
Duke University
Dutch National Membership:
 Steinmetzarchief
 University of Amsterdam
 Erasmus University
 Free University
 Katholieke Universiteit
 University of Leiden
 University of Nijmegen
 University of Twente
 University of Utrecht
East Carolina University
Eastern Michigan University
Emory University
European University Institute (Italy)
Florida Consortium for Political Research Federation:
 University of Florida
 Florida Atlantic University
 Florida International University
 Florida State University
 University of Miami
 University of Central Florida
 University of South Florida
 University of West Florida
Fordham University
Francis Marion College
Franklin and Marshall College
Frostburg State University
Gallaudet University
Georgetown University
George Mason University
George Washington University
University of Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia State University
German National Membership:
 Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung
 Institut fuer politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universitaet
 Institut fuer Sozialwissenschaften an der Universitaet Mannheim
 Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
Gettysburg College
University of Guelph
University of Hartford
Hartwick College
Harvard University
Hokkaido University (Japan)
University of Hong Kong
University of Houston
Howard University
Hungarian National Membership
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana
Illinois State University
Illinois State Colleges and Universities Federation:
 Chicago State University
 Western Illinois University
Indiana University
Indira Gandhi Institute
Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica
University of Iowa
Iowa State University
Israeli National Membership:
 Hebrew University
 Tel-Aviv University
 Bar-Ilan University
 Ben-Gurion University
 The Technion
 Haifa University
Jackson State University
James Madison University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kansas
Kansas State University
Keio University (Japan)
University of Kentucky
Kent State University
Kobe University (Japan)
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (Japan)
Lehigh University
Louisiana State University
University of Louisville
Loyola College
Loyola University
Loyola University of New Orleans
McGill University
McMaster University
University of Maine
University of Manitoba
Marquette University
University of Maryland, College Park

ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

University of Maryland, Baltimore County	People's University of China	University of Texas at Arlington
Massachusetts Federation:	Philadelphia Federation:	University of Texas at Austin
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	University of Pennsylvania	University of Texas at Dallas
Smith College	Bryn Mawr College	University of Texas, Pan American
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	LaSalle University	University of Texas, San Antonio
Memphis State University	Villanova University	Texas A & M University
Merrimack College	University of Pittsburgh	Texas Technological University
Miami University	Polish National Membership	University of Toledo
University of Michigan	Portland State University	University of Toronto
Michigan State University	Princeton University	Tufts University
Middlebury College	University of Puget Sound	Tulane University
University of Minnesota	Purdue University	Union College
University of Minnesota at Morris	Rand Corporation	United States Commission on
Minnesota State University Federation:	Reed College	Civil Rights
Bemidji State University	University of Rhode Island	Ursinus College
Mankato State University	Rhodes College	University of Utah
Metropolitan State University	Rice University	Vanderbilt University
Moorhead State University	University of Richmond	Vassar College
Saint Cloud State University	University of Rochester	University of Vermont
Southwest State University	Rutgers University	Virginia Commonwealth
Winona State University	Saint Anselm College	University
University of Mississippi	Saint Mary's University	Virginia Federation:
Mississippi State University	Salisbury State College	University of Virginia
University of Missouri-Columbia	Sam Houston State University	College of William and Mary
University of Missouri-St. Louis	San Diego State University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Universite de Montreal	Sangamon State University	and State University
Morehouse College	Simon Fraser University	Wake Forest University
National Chengchi University	University of South Alabama	Washington State, Office of
University of Nebraska	University of South Carolina	Financial Management
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Southeastern Louisiana University	University of Washington
University of Nevada, Reno	University of Southern California	Washington and Lee University
University of New Hampshire	University of Southern Mississippi	Washington State University
University of New Mexico	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	Washington University (St. Louis)
New Mexico State University	Southern Illinois University at	Wayne State University
University of New Orleans	Edwardsville	Wellesley College
New School for Social Research	Spelman College	Wesleyan University
New York University	Stanford University	West Virginia University
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	State University of New York at Albany	Western Kentucky University
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	State University of New York at	Western Michigan University
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Binghamton	University of Western Ontario
North Carolina State University	State University of New York at Buffalo	Western Washington University
University of North Texas	State University of New York at Stony	Wheaton College
Northeastern University	Brook	Wichita State University
Northern Arizona University	State University of New York, College	Williams College
Northern Illinois University	at Buffalo	University of Windsor
Northwestern University	State University of New York, College	University of Wisconsin at
Norwegian National Membership:	at New Paltz	Eau Claire
Norwegian Social Science Data	Swarthmore College	University of Wisconsin at
Services, Bergen	Swedish National Membership:	Madison
University of Bergen	Social Science Data Service	University of Wisconsin at
University of Oslo	Linkoping University	Milwaukee
University of Notre Dame	University of Lund	Wittenberg University
Oberlin College	University of Stockholm	University of Wyoming
Occidental College	University of Umea	Yale Federation:
Ohio University	University of Uppsala	Yale University
Ohio State University	Swiss National Membership:	Trinity College
Ohio Wesleyan University	Graduate Institute for International	
University of Oklahoma	Studies	
Oklahoma State University	University of Geneva	
Old Dominion University	Swiss National Library	
University of Oregon	University of Zurich	
Oregon State University	Syracuse University	
Pace University	Taylor University	
Paine College	Temple University	
Pennsylvania State University	University of Tennessee at Knoxville	

ICPSR Staff, 1991-1992

Administration

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director
Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary

Archive

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
Janet K. Vavra, Technical Director
Victoria W. Schneider, Archival Assistant Director

Zack Allen, Research Associate
Cathy Antonakas, Data Archive Specialist
Nora Arato, Research Assistant
Alon Axelrod, Research Associate
Richard Bacolor, Assistant in Research
James Buckmaster, Research Assistant
Dieter Burrell, Assistant in Research
Shoshana Coleman, Coder Analyst
Kshiti Dave', Data Archive Specialist
Ray Farha, Research Assistant
Joyce French, Data Archive Specialist
Nancy Fultz, Research Associate
Amy Garber, Assistant Editor
Donna Goodman, Research Assistant
Peter Granda, Research Associate
Sheila Grindatti, Data Archive Specialist
William Hanselman, Research Assistant
Aysha Haq, Coder Analyst
Randy Herbison, Research Associate
Nancy Horn, Research Associate
Randy Jones, Coder Analyst
Cathie Kinzel, Secretary
Sally Kiser, Coder Analyst
David Kushner, Data Processing Assistant
Diane LaBarbera, Data Archive Specialist
Jinyun Liu, Data Archive Specialist
Christian Lysholm, Data Archive Specialist
Nelson Martinez, Data Archive Specialist
Kaye Marz, Data Archive Specialist

Patricia Maurer, Secretary
Mark Morgan, Research Assistant
Mary Morris, Research Associate
Spencer PriceNash, Data Archive Specialist
Sudakshina Raar, Research Assistant
Lisa Renaud, Coder Analyst
Richik Sarkar, Assistant in Research
Martha Sayre, Data Archive Specialist
Rachel Shaw, Technical Writer
Shalane Sheley, Research Associate
Piper Simmons, Office Assistant
Dolly Thaker, Assistant in Research
Mary Vardigan, Editor
Tama Weidner, Secretary
Wendell Willacy, Research Assistant
Philip Wright, Research Assistant
Tom Zelenock, Assistant in Research
Barbara L. Zimmerman, Research Associate
Julie Ward, Secretary

Summer Program

Henry Heitowit, Director, Educational Resources
Gwen Fellenberger, Administrative Assistant
Scott Bennett, Co-Head, Computer Counselors
Ricardo Rodriguez, Co-Head, Computer Counselors
Dieter Burrell, Co-Head, Library Staff
John Guidry, Co-Head, Library Staff

Computer Support Group

Peter Jofitis, Director
D. Scott Bennett, Computer Systems Specialist
Jon Brode, Systems Research Programmer
Laurie Howland, Computer Systems Specialist
Victoria Neff, Programmer Analyst
Beth Nielson, Administrative Assistant
Eddie Tillis, Programmer

T

wo displays are provided to show ICPSR sources and uses of funds for fiscal year 1991–1992. These displays represent a change from previous years' fiscal reports.

Display 1 breaks down the sources of funds for expenditures by major activities within ICPSR. Row 1 represents expenditures from member fees. Row 2 shows expenditures for specific service fees in Data Archiving (Library of Congress) and Summer Program (special fees for courses). Row 3 gives the indirect costs accrued on Member Fees and Service Fees. Row 4 represents outside grants and contracts direct costs, and Row 5 gives the indirect costs accrued for these grants and contracts. Row 6 and 7 show the total Direct Costs and Indirect Costs, respectively. Row 8 combines Rows 6 and 7 and gives the total costs. Row 9 shows the University of Michigan's General Fund contribution to ICPSR, which is to the Summer Program and the Executive Director's salary under Administration and Governance. Row 10 represents the amount transferred from the University of Michigan's Teaching Transfer Fund for the time the Executive Director teaches. Row 11 sums rows 8, 9, and 10. Pie charts below Display 1 summarize expenditures from member fees and total expenditures by major activity.

In *Display 2*, Operating Budget Income records the amount invoiced for member fees followed by the Miscellaneous (income) from Servicing and Summer Program Fees. Following the totals for these two figures is the amount of money outstanding from unpaid member fees and services invoices as of June 30, 1992. The amount shown in the Estimated Uncollected Invoices represents an estimation of the fees that will not be collected. The adjusted total is the estimated uncollected invoices subtracted from the total amount of member fees and miscellaneous Servicing and Summer Program fees. The amount of interest accrued on the equity is then added to derive the Total Operating Budget Income. From this figure the Total Operating Budget Expenditures have been subtracted, leaving a deficit of \$155,072. A sum of \$35,000 had been encumbered in 1990–1991 for the Official Representatives' Meeting which occurred during fiscal year 1991–1992 and is carried forward leaving a deficit of \$120,072. This amount was then subtracted from the carry forward (equity) amount of \$391,948, leaving a new equity amount of \$271,876.

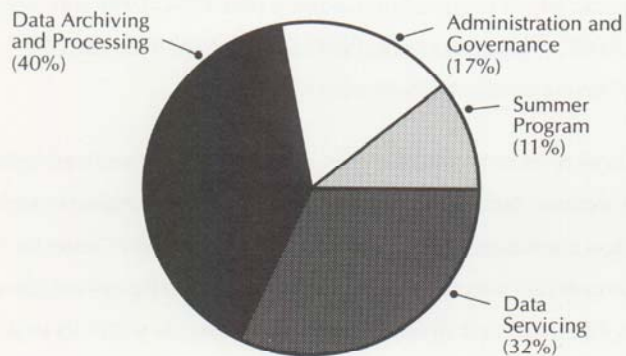
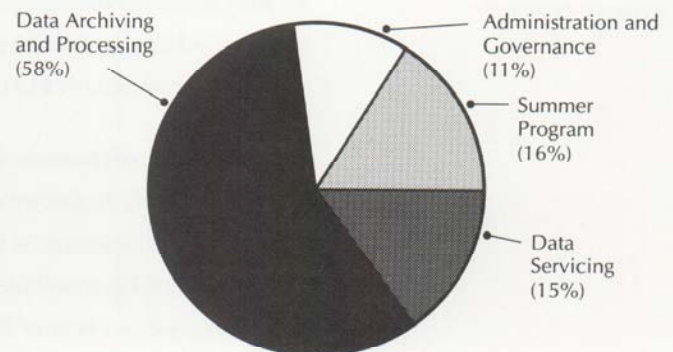
All Income Sources presents all sources of income. Member fees and fees for other services make up approximately 47 percent of the income, outside grants and contracts make up approximately 40 percent, the University of Michigan contributes approximately 9 percent, and the Center for Political Studies (CPS) contributes 4 percent (see pie chart beside Display 2). These figures are calculated on the income base of \$3,956,722. Note that all indirect cost monies reside with CPS to pay for the Institute for Social Research and CPS administrative and other expenses. CPS traditionally rebates back to ICPSR a portion of these indirect costs, and this amount represents the Center for Political Studies contribution.



Carolyn Geda
ICPSR Assistant Director

Display 1: Sources and Uses of Funds by Activity, Fiscal Year 1991–1992

<i>Sources of Funds</i>	Data Archiving	Data Servicing	Data Processing	Publications	Summer Program	Admin. & Governance	Total YTD 6/30/92
1. Annual Member Fees	\$361,548	\$527,931	\$227,966	\$76,943	\$183,698	\$278,271	\$1,656,357
2. Miscellaneous Service Fees	\$19,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,910	\$0	\$108,184
3. Indirect Cost on Fees	\$55,904	\$79,190	\$34,195	\$11,541	\$27,555	\$38,463	\$246,848
4. Sponsored Research Direct Costs	\$826,755	\$0	\$254,364	\$0	\$65,137	\$0	\$1,146,256
5. Indirect Costs, Sponsored Research	\$431,038	\$0	\$350	\$0	\$840	\$0	\$432,228
6. Total Direct Costs	\$1,207,577	\$527,931	\$482,330	\$76,943	\$337,745	\$278,271	\$2,910,797
7. Total Indirect Costs	\$486,942	\$79,190	\$34,545	\$11,541	\$28,395	\$38,463	\$679,076
8. Total Direct and Indirect Costs	\$1,694,519	\$607,121	\$516,875	\$88,484	\$366,140	\$316,734	\$3,589,873
9. University General Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$247,508	\$73,108	\$320,616
10. University Teaching Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,680	\$40,172	\$44,852
11. <u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>\$1,694,519</u>	<u>\$607,121</u>	<u>\$516,875</u>	<u>\$88,484</u>	<u>\$618,328</u>	<u>\$430,014</u>	<u>\$3,955,341</u>

Expenditures from Member Fees, FY 1991–1992**Total Expenditures, FY 1991–1992**

Display 2: Income Sources, Fiscal Year 1991-1992

Operating Budget Income

Member Fees	\$1,690,709
Miscellaneous Servicing and Summer Program Fees	\$194,205
Total	<u>\$1,884,914</u>
Accounts Receivable (invoices)	(\$135,550)
Estimated Uncollected Invoices	(\$55,000)
Adjusted Total	<u>\$1,829,914</u>
Interest from Equity	\$26,403
Total Operating Budget Income	\$1,856,317
Total Operating Budget Expenditures	\$2,011,389
1991-1992 Balance	<u>(\$155,072)</u>
1990-1991 OR Meeting Encumbrance	\$35,000
Adjusted 1991-1992 Balance	<u>(\$120,072)</u>
Carry Forward	
Preceding Years	\$391,948
1991-1992 Balance	(\$120,072)
Final Balance	<u>\$271,876</u>

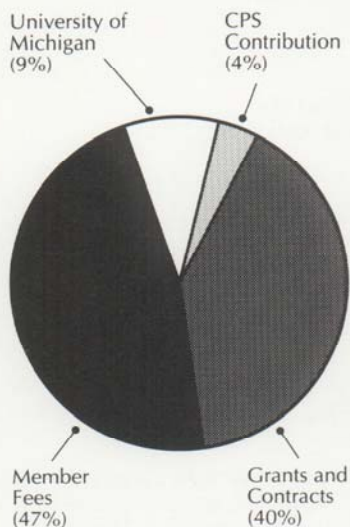
All Income Sources

Member fees, miscellaneous fees, interest	\$1,856,317
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$658,225
University of Michigan	\$365,468
National Institute on Aging	\$515,550
National Science Foundation	\$246,080
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	\$53,820
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$40,127
University of Texas (Ford Foundation Subcontract)	\$55,732
Miscellaneous Outside Grants	\$8,950
Center for Political Studies Contribution (see below)	\$156,453
Total	<u>\$3,956,722</u>
Amount from Equity	\$155,072
New Total	<u>\$4,111,794</u>

Center for Political Studies Contribution

Computer Support Group	\$104,641
Staff Development	\$13,289
Historically Black Colleges Initiative	\$10,001
Comparative Social Sciences	\$12,610
Director's Initiatives	\$15,912
Total	<u>\$156,453</u>

All Income Sources, FY 1991-1992



External Funding

Title:	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Data Archive
Source:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice
Duration:	June 1, 1992 to August 31, 1993
Amount:	\$55,000
Title:	Training in Empirical Research Techniques for Latino Scholars in the Behavioral and Social Sciences
Source:	Social Science Research Council and the Ford Foundation
Duration:	June 1, 1991 to September 30, 1991
Amount:	\$36,266
Title:	Improvement of Access to ICPSR Resources by Disadvantaged Institutions
Source:	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration:	June 1, 1991 to May 31, 1994
Amount:	\$225,000
Title:	Summer Program Course on Quantitative Analysis on Latin America
Source:	University of Michigan
Duration:	June 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992
Amount:	\$9,000
Title:	Training Workshop to Promote Research Use of Empirical Health-Related Data
Source:	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration:	December 1, 1991 to November 30, 1992
Amount:	\$49,944
Title:	Continuation of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
Source:	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice
Duration:	January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992
Amount:	\$772,382
Title:	Factors in Aging: Continuing Development of Research Resources
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	December 1, 1990 to January 31, 1994
Amount:	\$1,064,570 (direct costs) plus (approximately) \$532,285 (indirect costs)
Title:	Continuation of the National Archive on Criminal Justice Data
Source:	Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice
Duration:	January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991
Amount:	\$829,942
Title:	Family Life and Conditions in the United States, 1888 to 1936
Source:	National Endowment for the Humanities and the Sloan Foundation
Duration:	September 1, 1987 to July 31, 1991
Amount:	\$155,000
Title:	Upgrading the Computational Instrumentation of the ICPSR
Source:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	December 1, 1988 to November 30, 1991
Amount:	\$650,000
Title:	Archiving Health and Health Care Data for the United States
Source:	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration:	January 1, 1989 to January 31, 1995
Amount:	\$219,358

Note: Through a Joint Statistical Agreement between ICPSR and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Consortium will receive from the Bureau data and services for the 1990 Census. The agreement covers the provision of data and services only, and will not include any actual monetary transaction. The dollar value of these data and services is approximately \$250,000.