

**ICPSR**  
**Inter-university Consortium for**  
**Political and Social Research**

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**Annual Report,**  
**1992-1993**

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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 researchers. 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 16 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.

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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**T**he Report of the Executive Director for 1991–1992 devoted only two paragraphs to the issue of technological change at ICPSR, but that issue was then and is still of paramount concern to much of the membership. This year's Report is, therefore, dedicated to a fuller discussion of the technological context in which ICPSR works today and the technological choices before us.

The world in which ICPSR works has been reshaped by the microcomputer revolution and the coming of efficient networked computing. A familiar litany recounts the startling developments in computing since the mid-1980s: the evolution of client-server architectures, widespread access to and familiarity with the Internet, the advent of effective standards-based software tools for using the networks, the declining cost and expanding capacity of magnetic and optical disks, the installation of CD-ROM drives in a substantial percentage of personal computers, and the proliferation of powerful desktop computers equivalent in processing power to the mainframes of a few years ago.

Because we have all lived through these changes as they occurred, it may be a bit difficult to gain perspective on the severity of the challenge they have created for ICPSR and similar service organizations. Many of us, in our private computing environments, have adapted readily and swiftly to technological change, but we have not seen similarly rapid adaptation in ICPSR. Why is that? Is it that ICPSR simply did not perceive that the changes were occurring?

ICPSR staff and Council were fully aware of the changing technological environment. The problem was choosing wisely among the alternative paths that were then and are still open to us, and then putting a new technology into effect on an extremely large scale to benefit a highly diverse membership. There are as many visions of the emerging environment as one wishes to consider, and any number of people who are quite certain they have nailed down the specific standards, the particular software interface, the ideal physical medium, or the dominant network protocol of the future. ICPSR faces substantial pressures from one or another part of the community to adopt one or another solution.

Intelligence, in the sense of informed predictions, is badly needed by all organizations facing technological change. In particular, ICPSR needs intelligence concerning software trends and consumer acceptance, expectations for network performance for the transmission of large datasets, emerging physical media for distribution of data and documentation, and how to structure electronic documentation to attain optimal compatibility and flexibility. To some degree, ICPSR can play a role in structuring that future by adopting standards on a large scale, but this will succeed only if ICPSR gains the support of member institutions for the standards that it proposes to adopt.



*Richard C. Rockwell*

**A** particular challenge for ICPSR is to stay current in technology while avoiding large investments in what might become dead ends. Being on the "bleeding edge" is not appropriate for service organizations like ICPSR. Another challenge is that these technological changes must be implemented in the context of maintaining continued service to a variety of members.

It has become clear that no single technology is appropriate for meeting either the needs of all members or the large scale of the data distribution operations of ICPSR. In the mid-1980s, ICPSR devised a plan to "go online," providing access to our entire data archive through the Internet. That plan is now being implemented — but not as the sole mode of data distribution.

What will replace 9-track tapes? ICPSR staff are now engaged in an assessment of member needs and feasible technologies. I am presently betting on FTP delivery of data and documentation for a substantial proportion of ICPSR's services to members. I am also placing a side bet on CD-ROMs. CD-ROMs are well-suited for the delivery of large datasets and large collections of small datasets. As a data distribution medium for desktop applications, CD-ROMs have advantages of being highly portable, inexpensive, and widely accepted. However, these bets are contingent upon what we learn from members and from the ICPSR Computing and Technical Services Committee over the next few months. We will announce our plans to the membership as soon as possible and ensure that members have adequate time to adapt to our changing products. The next Report will, I predict with confidence, chronicle the rapid decline of the 9-track tape as our distribution medium of choice and its replacement by both FTP and one or more physical media. Council has instructed staff to initiate this migration forthwith.

Indeed, some of the needed services are already available in limited ways. For several years, ICPSR has provided a number of datasets on compressed high-density diskettes and CD-ROMs, and some datasets are now available for FTP as well as on IBM 3480 tape cartridges. An increasingly large proportion of ICPSR datasets will become available for FTP over the next year. Our newest service is now available: as of August 1993, we began providing Gopher access to the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* and to other ICPSR inventory-level documentation. This service provides to any user of the Internet the ability to search ICPSR's data holdings at the level of the study description and to obtain other information about ICPSR and its services, in a client-server environment.

We know that it is time for ICPSR to take these steps. Networked desktop computing has already had many effects on the research process, one of which is the rising level of expectations among both researchers and data librarians. There is noticeable intolerance among researchers for service procedures that restrict them to the mainframe. This is particularly true among researchers who have learned to use the Internet or other networks for something beyond electronic mail and conferencing. Many users expect to be able to receive all ICPSR services at their desktops. Moreover, they expect that all these services will become faster, more intuitive, more effective, and much cheaper next year than today, and that new services will be continually added.





*ICPSR cannot be cavalier about the needs and preferences of its members, many of whom have supported the organization for 30 years. The puzzle is how to take long forward steps while meeting present needs within real budgetary constraints.*

here are similar expectations from the data library community. Disenchantment with 9-track tape as the medium for delivery of data to members is high. The processes involved in getting tapes to members are necessarily time-consuming, and data librarians incur storage and archival obligations for every tape that we distribute to them. Many institutions no longer have the capacity to read 9-track tapes or will soon lose that capacity. A medium that served ICPSR and its members well for two decades is rapidly becoming obsolete. That is why the near future will see alternative modes of data distribution become the foundation of our work.

None of us should think that our job is done when FTP and, say, CD-ROMs are our dominant modes of data distribution. That is only the beginning, because the potential of distributed computing is far greater than that. We need, for example, to offer online access to both data and documentation in a user-friendly client-server environment. We need to begin offering the capability to "browse" data through simple analytical routines, to draw extracts, and to customize datasets.

A particular challenge for ICPSR is to stay current in technology while avoiding large investments in what might become dead ends. Being on the "bleeding edge" is not appropriate for service organizations like ICPSR. Another challenge is that these technological changes must be implemented in the context of maintaining continued service to a variety of members. Presently, these continuing services involve record-high demands for ICPSR services (demands for service have grown at the rate of 125 percent over the past five years and are projected to grow at the rate of 40 percent this year) and unprecedented growth in ICPSR archival holdings.

As a membership organization, ICPSR must accommodate, to at least some degree, the technologically or fiscally deprived as well as the institution at the cutting edge. We must continue, for a while, to provide for the needs of institutions that are mainframe-dependent. This is why 9-track tape will continue to be available from ICPSR for the near future, albeit eventually on a fee-for-service basis. It would all be so much easier if we could precipitously drop services and reallocate all our efforts to the distributed world, but ICPSR will not take that draconian step. ICPSR cannot be cavalier about the needs and preferences of its members, many of whom have supported the organization for 30 years. The puzzle is how to take long forward steps while meeting present needs within real budgetary constraints.

As always, ICPSR is grateful for the guidance it receives from Official Representatives and other people at member institutions. Moreover, ICPSR reaffirms its openness to cooperation and collaboration with member institutions as we move forward together into the distributed computing environment.

Richard C. Rockwell  
ICPSR Executive Director

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s I end my term as Chair of the Council and prepare to turn the gavel over to Pat Patterson, I can look back on two years of change and stability in the Consortium. The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research remains an outstanding social data archive which is the model for other such ventures. With limited resources the staff is performing at an extraordinarily high level, and that is the most stable characteristic of the organization.

At the same time, the technical environment is changing rapidly. All around us there are visions, and occasionally the reality, of the high-speed movement of huge quantities of data. Information networks are likely to alert more and more potential users to the existence of the Consortium archive. We hope this will simply improve service for our member institutions and perhaps attract new members, but there may be many unanticipated consequences, both welcomed and unwelcomed.

Sooner or later the Consortium must face some difficult questions about our future. We have succeeded for over 30 years as a membership-based organization which generated an impressive amount of research capital that was invested in data archiving and related activities. One of the benefits of membership has been the right to acquire the vast data archives made available through ICPSR. Scholars at nonmember institutions can acquire data, but there are tremendous advantages for the individual scholar to be at a member institution.

We are entering an era that promises the sharing of data freely and across all kinds of traditional boundaries. These developments threaten the monitored, proprietary treatment of data that has been crucial to our membership-based organization.

The Consortium was an important factor in changing social science mores some time ago, when original investigators began sharing their data with other scholars. The Consortium helped make this practice feasible, and after a time sharing data became an obligation.

Now technical changes may lead the scholarly community to impose new obligations on the Consortium. We may face pressure to share data in ways that are contrary to our past and present arrangements. This, in turn, may jeopardize our membership base.

We may face challenges of an entirely different sort: the future user community may demand more than clean data and readable documentation by also insisting on user-friendly front-end software for a wide range of analytic tasks. Neither the Consortium nor anyone else is equipped currently to provide that software for a collection of data and documentation as large as ours.



William H. Flanigan

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here is already an opposite pressure on the Consortium to make some data and documentation available "quick and dirty." This should not be confused with still another demand to begin delivering data much more rapidly than in the past with various technologies.

These challenges and opportunities come at a time when there is no extra staff time nor resources to devote to these matters. The Consortium can use all the friendly advice and criticism the user community can generate. The Consortium is so valuable to the social sciences that it is entitled to guidance and evaluation from many quarters.

William H. Flanigan  
ICPSR Council Chair



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he ICPSR Data Archive functions as a central repository and dissemination service for machine-readable social science data. Its purpose is to provide members of the research community with a rich, diverse body of data covering a variety of academic disciplines including economics, sociology, population studies, criminal justice, public health, aging, education, psychology, history, anthropology, and political science. The Archive continues to update its holdings of serial data collections but also seeks to broaden its offerings through the advice and recommendations of the ICPSR Council, Official Representatives, and interested scholars.

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.

Following a pattern begun in the previous year, the Archive witnessed a large increase in the amount of data that passed through its doors in fiscal year 1992–1993. A total of 266 collections comprising 2,094 discrete files were acquired and released to the social science research community. More than 1,100 reels of tape were handled; 411 diskettes, nearly three times the amount received the previous year, were acquired.

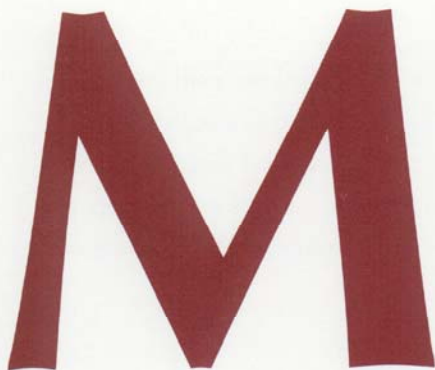
As in past years, data of interest to researchers in diverse areas of study were placed in the holdings, and this report features only a sampling of those data. For more detailed information about ICPSR data collections, please consult the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*.



Erik W. Austin  
Director, Archival Development

#### 1990 Census Data and Other Census Bureau Data

During 1992–1993, the largest volume of data ever received from the U.S. Bureau of the Census was placed in the holdings. Collections from the 1990 Decennial Census were acquired, processed, and distributed under an ongoing project sustained by financial support from ICPSR membership dues, a joint Statistical Agreement with the Census Bureau, and supplementary grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development. **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B** and **Summary Tape File 1C** were released during the year. In addition, the Archive distributed **Summary Tape File 3A**, which included sample data from the long-form questionnaire administered to some 17.7 million housing units.



any state files from the eagerly-awaited **Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample** were also made available to the research community. This collection contains a representative sample of unidentified long-form housing unit records for large geographic areas.

Census Bureau series collections that focus on the economic and social characteristics of the population were also updated over the course of the year. Among the many files added were **American Housing Survey, 1990: MSA Core Question File; Annual Survey of Governments, 1991: Employment Statistics; Current Population Survey, January 1992: Displaced Workers; and Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Panel.**

### International Data

During the 1992–1993 fiscal year, ICPSR received and processed more data about societies throughout the world than ever before. Archival holdings now include collections such as **German Social Survey (ALLBUS) Cumulative File, 1980–1990; Political Support in Canada, 1983–1988; Second Malaysian Family Life Survey: 1988 Interviews; Chinese Household Income Project, 1988; International Social Survey Program: Work Orientations, 1989; RUSCORP: A Database of Corporations in the Russian Empire, 1700–1914; Wheat Trade and Wheat Prices in France, 1486–1913; Collective Memory in Lithuania, 1989; and Soviet Military-Civilian Interview Project, 1983–1987.** A number of surveys on social attitudes in Spain, produced by the Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES), also appeared during the year.

The Euro-Barometer series was expanded with the addition of three surveys: **Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October–November 1988; Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March–April 1989; and Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June–July 1989.**

Because of the increased number and volume of Euro-Barometer studies now being produced, ICPSR entered into a cooperative agreement with our colleagues at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln in Germany at the end of the fiscal year. Under this agreement each archive will alternately assume responsibility for the production of a new Euro-Barometer survey for the research community. ICPSR welcomes this initiative and hopes that similar joint ventures with our sister institutions in other countries will follow.



*Peter Granda*  
Archival Assistant Director





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### Media Polls

The 1992 election campaign season in the United States produced a flood of new polls conducted by organizations such as CBS News, *The New York Times*, ABC News, *Washington Post*, WABC-TV, *Newsday*, WCBS-TV News, NHK (Japan), Turner Broadcasting System, and Voter Research and Surveys. A total of 31 polls were released during the 1992–1993 fiscal year on topics such as attitudes toward various presidential candidates, race relations, foreign policy, health care, and voter opinions on social issues.

### Data on Consumer Attitudes and Expenditures

The Data Archive acquired a number of detailed surveys about the spending habits and expectations of American consumers. These included annual updates to the **Consumer Expenditure Survey** series and 12 monthly files from the **Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1990**. In addition, three large **Surveys of Consumer Finances** from 1983, 1986, and 1989 were made available. These surveys focused on all aspects of the financial status of consumers, from economic assets and employment data to debt obligations, credit use, and savings patterns.

### Criminal Justice Data

During fiscal year 1992–1993, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) added extensively to its holdings on crime and the criminal justice system. Funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), NACJD is an archive within ICPSR that processes and distributes data collections sponsored by BJS, by the National Institute of Justice, and by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Among the important new collections released during the year were the **British Crime Survey, 1988**, and **Impact of the Court Process on Sexually Abused Children in North Carolina, 1983–1986**. Other holdings in the archive were updated with current data. These updated collections include the **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988: [United States]**; **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1989 and 1990**; **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States]**; and **Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1990**. Other updated collections focusing on important public policy concerns ranging from juvenile justice and sentencing to drug abuse include **Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, 1988–1989 [United States]**; **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1990**; and **Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1987–1991**.



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reparations also began on a victimization CD-ROM containing data from the **National Crime Surveys** for calendar years 1973 to 1991, and a National Institute of Justice CD-ROM on violence.

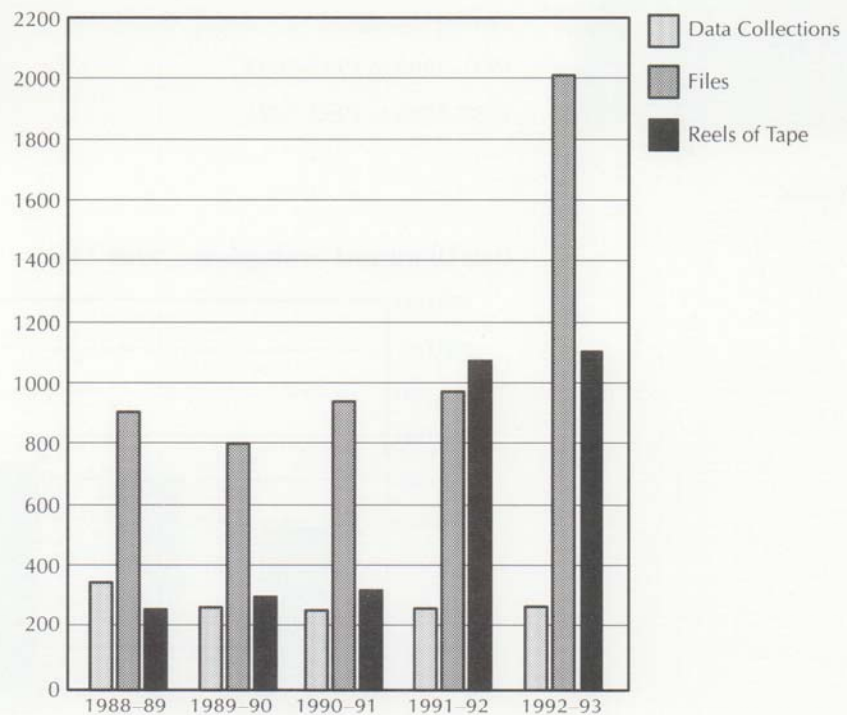
### Aging and Health-Related Data

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), sponsored by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), acquires and preserves datasets relevant to gerontological research, processes them as needed to promote effective research use, disseminates them to researchers, and facilitates their use. In the past year, NACDA has continued to acquire and process data germane to many of NIA's research programs, thereby helping to stimulate research on topics such as effective functioning, health care, demographic trends, retirement, social relationships, and life course development. Data collections released during the year for distribution include baseline data from **Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1981**; **Tecumseh Mortality Follow-Up Study, 1978**; components of the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987**; **Social Networks in Adult Life, 1980 [United States]**; and numerous studies from the National Center for Health Statistics, such as Waves I and II of the **National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up**.



Nancy H. Fultz  
Manager, Aging Program

Archival Acquisitions and Processing, 1988–1993



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istribution of data is another major function performed by ICPSR. Data dissemination activity throughout fiscal year 1992–1993 reflected 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, 316 different institutions, organizations, or individuals requested 44,868 datasets, totaling 855 gigabytes, while the total for fiscal year 1991–1992 was 716 gigabytes. The increase in total data supplied by the Consortium between the two years was 19 percent. There has been a 125-percent increase in data distribution over the five-year period 1988–1989 to 1992–1993. ICPSR member institution requests for data represent more than 99 percent of the total data provided.

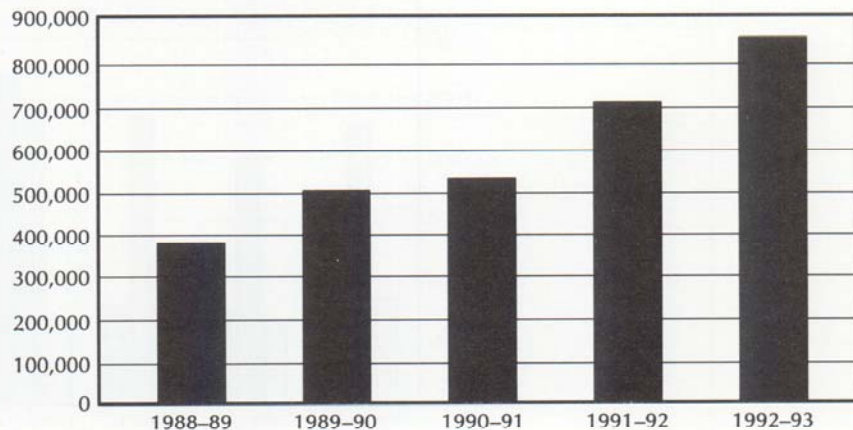
#### Five-Year Summary of Data Distributed

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Number of Datasets</i>	<i>Number of Megabytes</i>
1992–1993	44,868	855,292
1991–1992	38,259	716,698
1990–1991	34,996	533,225
1989–1990	32,762	506,116
1988–1989	27,755	379,540
<i>Percent Change</i>		
1991–1992 to 1992–1993	17.3	19.5
1988–1989 to 1992–1993	61.7	125.5



Janet Vavra  
Technical Director

#### Data Distributed (in Megabytes), 1988–1993



## A

**Alternative Data Initiative**

In response to the trend toward distributed computing and the evolving computational environments at member colleges and universities, ICPSR has begun to distribute a number of collections on several forms of alternative media, including diskettes, CD-ROMs, cartridge tapes, and network file transfer (FTP).

During 1992–1993, ICPSR began producing IBM 3480 tape cartridges containing data from the 1990 Census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). This “off-the-shelf” product eliminates the labor-intensive customization process involved in writing 9-track tapes, thus reducing turnaround time for orders.

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.



*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 member colleges and universities by offering a comprehensive, integrated program of study in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. The 30th annual ICPSR Summer Training Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 29 through August 21, 1992.

### 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 and content of the Program is guided by an Advisory Committee, which is chaired by Clifford Clogg (Pennsylvania State University); Clogg also serves as an advisor to the Program.

### Program Attendance, Staff, and Finances

As in the past, the eight-week Program 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 1992 Program had a total of 514 individuals in attendance for the 38 courses offered. However, one of these courses was a one-time (ad hoc) offering: a five-day lecture series on *Secondary Analysis of Data Collections on Substance Use by Youths*. A total of 22 individuals attended only this course. The attendance for what might be called the "regular" Program totaled 492. This is a significant increase over the previous all-time high enrollment of 430 recorded in 1991. Average attendance in the Program for the five-year period 1987 to 1991 was 388.

Participants in 1992 represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 195 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While sociology (18 percent), psychology (10 percent), and political science (23 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences illustrates the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.



Henry Heitowit  
Director, Educational Resources



The 1992 Program marked the sixth 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.

The 1992 Program instructional staff numbered 35 individuals; of these, 29 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1992 staff represented eight disciplines from 25 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 to support specialized courses were also received from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute on Aging, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council.

### 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.

**Methodological Topics and Content of Special Note.** For several 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 event history analysis, panel analysis, pooled-time series analysis, and advanced time series tests. The other new course was a one-week (five-day) workshop on *Item Response Theory and Measurement*, including topics such as test theory, response models, item factor analysis, and latent class models.

Three recent course additions addressed 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, the 1992 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.





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inally, a recent addition to the Program was a course on *Generalized Linear Models*. The workshop introduced participants to maximum likelihood estimation of tabular data, spatial models, event count models, and time series models.

**Intensive "Short" Courses.** For a number of 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 1992, several such courses were presented. One-week (five-day) workshops were offered on categorical *Logit and Log-linear Analysis*; *General Structural Equation ("LISREL") Models* (two courses); *Network Analysis*; *Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information*; *Item Response Theory*; and *Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990 Census*.

**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*; *Latino Research Issues*; *Use of the National Medical Expenditure Survey*; *Quantitative Analysis on Latin America* (new in 1992); and *Quantitative Methods of Program Evaluation*.

**Applied Statistics and Mathematics.** The Program curriculum 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.

The Program over the years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than standard linear models. These include *Categorical Analysis*, *Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (covering such topics as Principal Component, Discriminant, Factor Analysis, and Canonical Correlation), *Scaling and Dimensional Analysis*, and *Measurement and Design of Social Research*.

In addition, a set of courses reviews such mathematical topics as algebra, set theory, matrix algebra, probability, and calculus.

**Advanced Topics in Social Research Lecture Series.** The 1992 Program marked the sixth 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. Areas covered included electoral behavior, chaos and nonlinear dynamics, non-parametric regression, and geographic information systems.

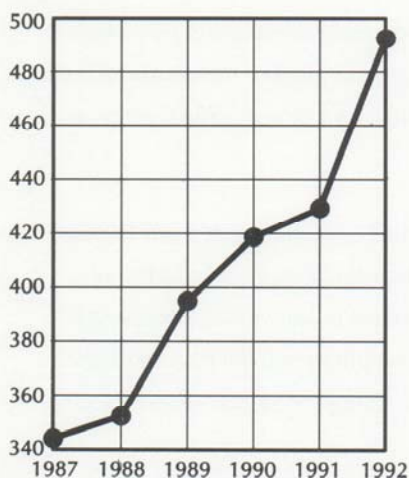
A series of lectures on *Resampling Techniques* was also offered, covering jackknife, cross-validation, and especially bootstrap approaches. This was followed by presentations on *Graphical Data Analysis and Presentation* covering the history of statistical graphics; perception and design of displays; univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data displays; diagnostics for regression analysis; and dynamic three-dimensional display of data and fitted regression surfaces.

### ***Teaching Undergraduates at Historically Black Colleges to Use Quantitative Data***

During June of 1993, ICPSR sponsored a workshop for faculty from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) on the topic "Teaching Undergraduates to Use Quantitative Data in Social Science Classes." Funded by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the workshop was held June 13–19, 1993, on the campuses of Morehouse College and Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. Twenty-five faculty members attended from the following institutions: Albany State College, Florida A&M University, Jackson State University, Morehouse College, North Carolina Central University, Savannah State College, Spelman College, and Tuskegee University.

The primary focus of the workshop was how to design a course (or a module in a course) for undergraduates using quantitative materials. Several datasets were emphasized: **National Study of Black Americans**, **General Social Survey**, **American National Election Studies**, **National Black Election Studies**, and **National Study of Families and Households**. Other topics covered included the use of census, historical, and qualitative data resources and materials.

**Summer Program Attendance,  
1987–1992**





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he Computer Support Group (CSG) is responsible for assessing ICPSR's 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 are all additional aspects 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. FAST and CDNet are specialized archival processing and management systems that CSG developed. For the last two years, CSG has been involved in a major re-write and upgrading of the ICPSR's core order-inventory and record-keeping systems, which is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1993.

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 off-the-shelf software, rather than by in-house programming.

ICPSR continues to pursue a strategy of distributed and networked computing systems. ICPSR staff uses increasingly powerful individual personal computers and workstations electronically networked to more powerful servers. This hierarchy of computing devices allows ICPSR to take advantage of the very good price-performance ratios in desktop computers and still have the higher performance servers to provide the computing power and mass storage needed to handle the large volume of data processed and disseminated each year.

All staff members have cost-effective 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" cartridge), database management facilities, high capacity printers, image and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scanning, and wide area network gateways. All of these services are available on the ICPSR's internal local area network. The main servers are two SUN SPARCstations that act as print and OCR servers. A third SPARCstation supports the various criminal justice projects. The main compute server for ICPSR is a Sun 4/690MP multiprocessor. ICPSR's original Prime 9955 minicomputer remains in use for a select set of applications and will be retired from use this year.



*Peter Joftis  
Director, Computer Support*





CSG will continue to 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 over the Internet (FTP) from the ICPSR collection to make it easier for ORs to take advantage of this option.

## DNet

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. CDNet allows Official Representatives from ICPSR member institutions to access ICPSR data resources via widely available public dial-up data networks (SprintNet and Autonet) and via the National Science Foundation-supported Internet backbone.

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, 1993-1994*, 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 information about both the complexities of the data being ordered and the requirements of the ordering institution. ICPSR Official Representatives have all been sent the necessary computer accounts to use CDNet ORDER and SEARCH facilities, which they may use without charge.

Also available through CDNet is access to SPSS and SAS for statistical analysis of all 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 two years ago and is gradually being loaded with data collections. Having the data on-line will make it possible for ORs to request that data be shipped directly to them using the Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

CDNet's main functions, SEARCH and ORDER, have both been rewritten over the last year and are no longer dependent on the University's academic mainframe computer. The SPIRES on-line *Guide* and *Variables* databases used by SEARCH now run under UNIX on ICPSR's Sun server using an emulator provided by the SPIRES Consortium based at Stanford. The ORDER function was rewritten using a forms-based language and a relational database package (Oracle). This will enable ICPSR to move CDNet off the older computing systems. Also available in the fall of 1993 will be a version of CDNet that offers more options for ordering ICPSR data on alternative media. Some collections will be available on 3.5" diskette, IBM 3480 cartridge tapes, ISO standard CD-ROMs, and via FTP directly through CDNet's ORDER function.

To facilitate internetworked searches of ICPSR's holdings, CSG has installed the University of Minnesota's Internet Gopher service and has used Indiana University's modifications of the WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) software to index the "Holdings" section of the *ICPSR Guide*. The Gopher/WAIS combination allows ORs at Internet-connected sites to query the *Guide On-Line*.



*To facilitate internetworked searches of ICPSR's holdings, CSG has installed the University of Minnesota's Internet Gopher service and has used Indiana University's modifications of the WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) software to index the "Holdings" section of the Guide to Resources and Services.*

Most of the key sections in the printed *Guide* on membership and governance of the ICPSR are also on-line in Gopher, along with lists of member schools, administrative staff, and ICPSR Council members. In addition, an extensive list and index to ICPSR's ongoing serial collections is provided. Also available are links to other Internet resources of interest to social and behavioral scientists.

### **Current and Near-Term Projects**

Once the applications have been moved, certain enhancements to the system will be added. 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 wanting only part of a large collection such as the U.S. Census.

CSG will continue to 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 over the Internet (FTP) from the ICPSR collection to make it easier for ORs to take advantage of this option.

As ICPSR acquires or 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. We will also need to improve our on-demand printing arrangements.

### **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 1994, 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 archive and access the holdings as if the storage were local to their networks.



# ICPSR Council Members, 1962-1993

## 1991-1993

William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota, Chair  
Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University  
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Cornell University  
James Q. Graham, Jr., Bowling Green State 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. Schrodtt, University of Kansas  
Donald J. Treiman, University of California, Los Angeles  
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 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



Over the course of its history, ICPSR has benefited 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.

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 Leege, 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 Leege, 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 Leege, 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



## Summary of Institutional and Group Affiliations, 1992-1993

Category A Affiliates	103
Category B Affiliates	91
Category C Affiliates	6
Category S Affiliates	46
Total Institutional Affiliates	246
Total Federated Institutions	65
Total National Affiliations	67
Total Institutional and National Affiliates	378

**Note:** In future *Annual Reports*, a different method of counting the membership will be used. The former method produced misleading counts for the number of institutions served by national members, underestimating the total number of institutions served by ICPSR. For example, the count of institutions served by the Australian national member was 18, while the count of institutions served by the United Kingdom national member was 1. Future reports will record the number of members served through individual institutional memberships or through federations, and provide an estimate of the number of institutions served by national members. ICPSR national members serve hundreds of institutions. Caution should be exercised in comparing future reports of membership size to past reports.

## ICPSR Member Institutions

Akron, University of	Wabash College	University of Sydney
Alabama, University of, Birmingham	Wooster, College of	University of Tasmania
Alabama Federation	Auburn University at Auburn	University of Technology, Sydney
*Alabama, University of, Tuscaloosa	Australian National Membership	Victoria University of Technology
Birmingham Southern College	*Australian National University	University of Western Australia
Alberta, University of	University of Adelaide	University of Western Sydney
Alfred University	University of Canberra	University of Wollongong
American University	Charles Sturt University	Bard College
Appalachian State University	Curtin University of Technology	Bates College
Arizona State University	Deakin University	Bloomsburg University
Arizona, University of	Edith Cowan University	Boise State University
Arkansas State University	Flinders University of South Australia	Boston College
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville	Griffith University	Bowdoin College
Arkansas, University of, Little Rock	James Cook University	Bowling Green State University
Associated Colleges of the Midwest	LaTrobe University	Brandeis University
*Lawrence University	Macquarie University	Brazilian National Membership
Carleton College	University of Melbourne	*University of Campinas
Denison University	Monash University	Brigham Young University
Depauw University	University of New England	British Columbia, University of
Grinnell College	University of New South Wales	British National Federation
Hope College	Queensland Institute of Technology	*ESRC Archives, Essex
Kenyon College	University of Queensland	Brookings Institution, The
Macalester College	Swinburne Institute of Technology	Brown University

- Calgary, University of  
 California State University and Colleges  
 \*California State University  
 California State University at Bakersfield  
 California State University at Chico  
 California State University at Dominguez Hills  
 California State University at Fresno  
 California State University at Fullerton  
 California State University at Hayward  
 California State University at Humboldt  
 California State University at Long Beach  
 California State University at Los Angeles  
 California State University at Northridge  
 California State University at Pomona  
 California State University at Sacramento  
 California State University at San Bernardino  
 California State University at San Francisco  
 California State University at San Jose  
 California State University at San Luis Obispo  
 California State University at Stanislaus  
 California, University of, at Berkeley  
 California, University of, at Davis  
 California, University of, at Irvine  
 California, University of, at Los Angeles  
 California, University of, at Riverside  
 California, University of, at San Diego  
 California, University of, at Santa Barbara  
 California, University of, at Santa Cruz  
 Calabria, University of  
 Carnegie-Mellon University  
 Case Western Reserve University  
 Catholic University of America  
 Central Michigan University  
 Chicago Academy of Science  
 Chicago, University of  
 Christopher Newport University  
 Cincinnati, University of  
 Claremont Graduate School  
 Clemson University  
 Cleveland State University  
 Colby College  
 Colgate University  
 Colorado, University of, at Boulder  
 Colorado, University of, at Denver  
 Columbia University  
 Connecticut, University of  
 Cornell Federation  
 \*Cornell University  
 Hamilton College  
 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  
 Danish National Membership  
 \*Odense University
- Aalborg University Center  
 University of Aarhus  
 University of Copenhagen  
 Roskilde University Center  
 Dartmouth College  
 Davidson College  
 Delaware, University of  
 DePaul University  
 Doshisha University  
 Drake University  
 Drew University  
 Duke University  
 Dutch National Membership  
 \*Steinmetzarchief  
 Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam  
 Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen  
 Rijksuniversiteit Leiden  
 Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht  
 University van Amsterdam  
 Universiteit Brabant  
 Universiteit Twente  
 Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam  
 East Carolina University  
 Eastern Michigan University  
 Emory University  
 European University Institute  
 Florida Consortium for Political Research  
 \*Florida, University of  
 Central Florida, University of  
 Florida Atlantic University  
 Florida International University  
 Florida State University  
 Miami, University of  
 South Florida, University of  
 West Florida, University of  
 Fordham University  
 Francis Marion College  
 Franklin and Marshall College  
 French National Membership  
 \*Domaine Universitaire  
 Furman University  
 Gallaudet University  
 George Mason University  
 George Washington University  
 Georgetown University  
 Georgia State University  
 Georgia, University of  
 German National Federation  
 Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung  
 Institut für politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universität  
 Institut für Sozialwissenschaften an der Universität Mannheim  
 Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung  
 Gettysburg College  
 Guelph, University of  
 Hartford, University of  
 Hartwick College  
 Harvard University  
 Hawaii, University of  
 Hokkaido University
- Hong Kong, University of  
 Houston, University of  
 Howard University  
 Hungarian National Membership  
 \*Hungarian Academy of Sciences (TARKI)  
 Illinois State University, at Normal  
 Illinois, University of, at Chicago  
 Illinois, University of, at Urbana  
 Indiana University  
 Institute of European and American Studies  
 Iowa State University  
 Iowa, University of  
 Israeli National Membership  
 \*The Hebrew University  
 Bar-Ilan University  
 Ben-Gurion University  
 Haifa University  
 The Technion  
 Tel-Aviv University  
 Jackson State University  
 James Madison University  
 Johns Hopkins University  
 Kansas State University  
 Kansas, University of  
 Keio University  
 Kent State University  
 Kentucky, University of  
 Kobe University  
 Kyoto University of Foreign Studies  
 Lehigh University  
 Library of Congress  
 Louisiana State University  
 Louisville, University of  
 Loyola College  
 Loyola University of Chicago  
 Loyola University of New Orleans  
 Manitoba, University of  
 Marquette University  
 Maryland, University of, at Baltimore  
 Maryland, University of, at College Park  
 Massachusetts Federation  
 \*University of Massachusetts, Amherst  
 Smith College  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 McGill University  
 McMaster University  
 Memphis State University  
 Merrimack College  
 Miami University  
 Michigan State University  
 Michigan, University of  
 Middlebury College  
 Minnesota State University Federation  
 \*Mankato State University  
 Bemidji State University  
 Metropolitan State University  
 Moorhead State University



Saint Cloud State University	Polish National Membership	Texas Tech University
Southwest State University	*Polish Academy of Sciences	Texas, University of, at Arlington
Winona State University	Princeton University	Texas, University of, at Austin
Minnesota, University of, Morris	Puget Sound, University of	Texas, University of, at Dallas
Minnesota, University of, Twin Cities	Purdue University	Texas, University of, at San Antonio
Mississippi State University	Rand Corporation	Texas, University of, Medical Branch, at Galveston
Mississippi, University of	Reed College	Toledo, University of
Missouri, University of, at Columbia	Rhode Island, University of	Toronto, University of
Missouri, University of, at St. Louis	Rice University	Tufts University
Montreal, University of	Richmond, University of	Tulane University
Morehouse College	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	Union College
Nassau Community College	Rochester, University of	United States Commission on Civil Rights
National Chengchi University	Rutgers University	Ursinus College
Nebraska, University of, at Lincoln	Salisbury State University	Utah State University
Nevada, University of, at Las Vegas	Sam Houston State University	Utah, University of
Nevada, University of, at Reno	San Diego State University	Vanderbilt University
New Hampshire, University of	Sangamon State University	Vassar College
New Mexico State University	Santa Clara University	Vermont, University of
New Mexico, University of	Simon Fraser University	Virginia Commonwealth University
New Orleans, University of	South Alabama, University of	Virginia Federation
New School for Social Research	South Carolina, University of	*University of Virginia
New York University	Southeastern Louisiana University	College of William and Mary
North Carolina Central University	Southern California, University of	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
North Carolina State University	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	Wake Forest University
North Carolina, University of, at Chapel Hill	Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville	Washington State Office of Financial Management
North Carolina, University of, at Charlotte	Southern University, Baton Rouge	Washington and Lee University
North Carolina, University of, at Greensboro	Southwestern University	Washington State University
North Texas, University of	Spelman College	Washington University
Northeastern University	St. Anselm College	Washington, University of
Northern Arizona University	St. Mary's University	Wayne State University
Northern Illinois University	Stanford University	Wellesley College
Northwestern University	State University of New York, Albany	Wesleyan University
Norwegian National Membership	State University of New York, Binghamton	West Virginia University
*Norwegian Social Science Data Services	State University of New York, Buffalo	Western Kentucky University
University of Bergen	State University of New York, College at Buffalo	Western Michigan University
University of Oslo	State University of New York, College at New Paltz	Western Ontario, University of
Notre Dame, University of	Swarthmore College	Western Washington University
Oberlin College	Swedish National Membership	Wheaton College
Occidental College	*Swedish Social Science Data Service	Wichita State University
Ohio State University	Linköping University	Williams College
Ohio University	University of Göteborg	Windsor, University of
Ohio Wesleyan University	University of Lund	Wisconsin, University of, at Eau Claire
Oklahoma State University	University of Stockholm	Wisconsin, University of, at Madison
Oklahoma, University of	University of Uppsala	Wisconsin, University of, at Milwaukee
Old Dominion University	Swiss National Federation	Wittenberg University
Oregon State University	*University of Geneva	Wyoming, University of
Oregon, University of	Graduate Institute for International Studies	Yale Federation
Pace University	University of Zurich	*Yale University
Pennsylvania State University	Syracuse University	Trinity College
People's University of China	Taylor University	
Philadelphia Federation	Temple University	
*Pennsylvania, University of	Tennessee, University of, at Knoxville	
Bryn Mawr College	Texas A&M University	
La Salle University		
Villanova University		
Pittsburgh, University of		

*\*Contact Institution*

## ICPSR Staff, 1992-1993

### Administration

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director  
Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director  
Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary  
Ruth A. Edwards, 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 Archives Specialist  
Nora Arato, Research Assistant  
Alon Axelrod, Research Associate  
Richard Bacolor, Assistant in Research  
Shelly Bitner, Research Assistant  
Jonathon Brenner, Data Archives Specialist  
James Buckmaster, Research Assistant  
Dieter Burrell, Research Associate  
Michelle Byrd, Assistant in Research  
Virginia Carlson, Research Associate  
Ted Clayton, Research Associate  
Ed Czilli, Research Associate  
Kshiti Davé, Data Archives Specialist  
Ray Farha, Research Assistant  
Joyce French, Data Archives Specialist  
Nancy Fultz, Research Associate  
Amy Garber, Assistant Editor  
Donna Goodman, Research Assistant  
Peter Granda, Research Associate  
William Greer, Assistant in Research  
Sheila Grindatti, Data Archives Specialist  
William Hanselman, Research Assistant  
Doina Harsanyi, Research Assistant  
Randy Herbison, Research Associate  
Jennifer Joplin, Data Archives Specialist  
Cathie Kinzel, Secretary  
Sally Kiser, Research Assistant  
Josh Klein, Assistant in Research  
David Kushner, Data Processing Assistant  
Sylvia Lang, Data Archives Specialist  
Katherine Laprise, Research Assistant  
Jinyun Liu, Data Archives Specialist  
Christian Lysholm, Data Archives Specialist  
John Marquez, Research Assistant

Nelson Martinez, Data Archive Specialist  
Kaye Marz, Research Associate  
Patricia Maurer, Secretary  
Anita McDermott, Secretary  
Mark Morgan, Research Assistant  
Mary Morris, Research Associate  
Bonnie Murray, Secretary  
Spencer PriceNash, Data Archives Specialist  
Sudakshina Raar, Research Assistant  
Prateek Sarkar, Assistant in Research  
Richik Sarkar, Assistant in Research  
Martha Sayre, Data Archives Specialist  
Mary Ann Scott, Data Archives Specialist  
Amy Seman, Research Assistant  
Rachel Shaw, Technical Writer  
Shalane Sheley, Research Associate  
Piper Simmons, Office Assistant  
Erin Smith, Data Archives Specialist  
Elaine Spilson, Assistant in Research  
Dolly Thaker, Assistant in Research  
Mary Vardigan, Editor  
Wendell Willacy, Research Assistant  
Philip Wright, Data Archives Specialist  
Tom Zelenock, Data Archives Specialist  
Julie Ward, Secretary

### Summer Program

Henry Heitowit, Director, Educational Resources  
Gwen Fellenberger, Administrative Assistant  
D. Scott Bennett, Co-Head, Computer Counselors  
Ricardo Rodriguez, Co-Head, Computer Counselors  
Dieter Burrell, Head, Library Staff  
Kimberly James, Secretary

### 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 1992–1993. *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, and Row 4 gives the total for direct and indirect costs. Row 5 represents outside grants and contracts direct costs; Row 6 gives the indirect costs accrued for these outside grants and contracts, and Row 7 gives the total for direct and indirect costs. (Note that a direct costs overrun for the NSF Instrumentation Grant was covered under Data Processing, which shows as a credit.) Rows 8 and 9 show the total Direct Costs and Indirect Costs, respectively. Row 10 combines Rows 8 and 9 and gives the total costs. Row 11 shows the University of Michigan's General Funds contribution to ICPSR, which is to the Summer Program and to the salaries of the current and previous Executive Directors under Administration and Governance. Row 12 represents the amount transferred from the University of Michigan's Teaching Transfer Fund for the time the current and previous Executive Directors taught. Row 13 sums Rows 10, 11, and 12.



Carolyn Geda  
ICPSR Assistant Director

*Display 2*, Income and Expenditures, 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, 1993. The amount shown in the Estimated Final Unpaid Invoices represents the 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 that has accrued on the equity is then added to derive the New Total Fees Income, to which the total other income (non-fee sources of income) has been added. From this figure the Total Expenditures from fees and other sources have been subtracted, leaving a balance of \$57,142. In addition, \$98,016 has been encumbered for the Official Representatives' Meeting and late charges and is added to expenditures, leaving a deficit of \$40,874. This amount has then been subtracted from our carry-forward equity amount of \$392,589, leaving a new equity balance of \$351,715. Note that the carry-forward equity is higher than reported last fiscal year due to a change in fiscal reporting procedures that reflects expenditures as of June 30, 1993, rather than including late charges.



II Income Sources presents all sources of income. Member fees and other services fees is approximately 44 percent of the income, outside grants and contracts make up approximately 43 percent, the University of Michigan contributes approximately 9 percent, and the Center for Political Studies (CPS) contributes 4 percent. These figures are calculated on the income base of \$4,278,343, since the remaining \$40,874 is from equity. Note that all indirect cost monies (\$773,814) 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 (\$168,379).

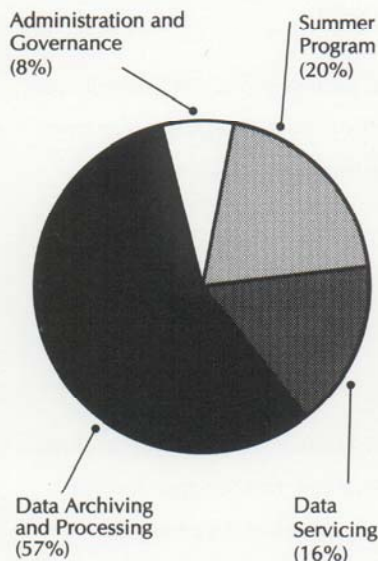
**Display 1: Sources and Uses of Funds by Activity, Fiscal Year 1992–1993**

<i>Sources of Funds for Expenditures</i>	Data Archiving	Data Servicing	Data Processing	Publications	Summer Program	Admin. & Governance	Total YTD 6/30/93
1. Annual Member Fees Direct Costs	\$364,888	\$538,258	\$154,678	\$82,626	\$162,068	\$203,174	\$1,505,692
2. Misc. Service Fees Direct Costs	\$11,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,839	\$0	\$98,709
3. Fees Indirect Costs	\$53,967	\$80,738	\$23,379	\$12,394	\$24,310	\$30,476	\$225,264
<b>4. Member and Misc. Fees Total Costs</b>	<b>\$430,725</b>	<b>\$618,996</b>	<b>\$178,057</b>	<b>\$95,020</b>	<b>\$273,217</b>	<b>\$233,650</b>	<b>\$1,829,665</b>
5. Grants and Contracts Direct Costs	\$1,070,710	\$20,760	(\$7,817)	\$0	\$209,662	\$0	\$1,293,315
6. Grants and Contracts Indirect Costs	\$537,368	\$0	(\$20,037)	\$0	\$31,219	\$0	\$548,550
<b>7. Grants and Contracts Total Costs</b>	<b>\$1,608,078</b>	<b>\$20,760</b>	<b>(\$27,854)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$240,881</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,841,865</b>
8. Total Direct Costs	\$1,447,468	\$559,018	\$146,861	\$82,626	\$485,569	\$203,174	\$2,897,716
9. Total Indirect Costs	\$591,335	\$80,738	\$3,342	\$12,394	\$55,529	\$30,476	\$773,814
<b>10. Total Direct and Indirect Costs</b>	<b>\$2,038,803</b>	<b>\$639,756</b>	<b>\$150,203</b>	<b>\$95,020</b>	<b>\$514,098</b>	<b>\$233,650</b>	<b>\$3,671,530</b>
11. University General Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$283,974	\$54,672	\$338,646
12. University Teaching Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,646	\$42,646
<b>13. Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,038,803</b>	<b>\$639,756</b>	<b>\$150,203</b>	<b>\$95,020</b>	<b>\$798,072</b>	<b>\$330,968</b>	<b>\$4,052,822</b>

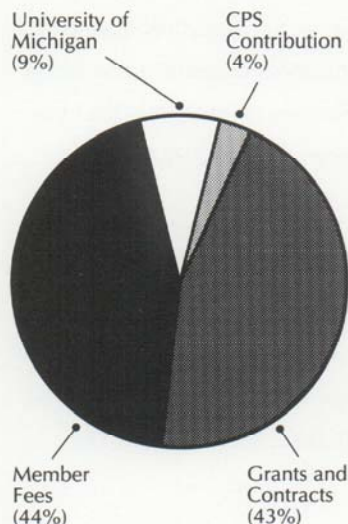


**Display 2: Income and Expenditures, 1992-1993**

**Total Expenditures, FY 1992-1993**



**All Income Sources, FY 1992-1993**



Member Fees Income	\$1,712,031
Miscellaneous Servicing and Summer Program Fees Income	\$205,919
<b>Total Fees Income</b>	<b>\$1,917,950</b>
Unpaid Invoices as of June 30, 1993	\$95,075
Estimated Final Unpaid Invoices	(\$55,000)
<b>Adjusted Total Fees Income</b>	<b>\$1,862,950</b>
Interest from Equity	\$23,857
<b>New Total Fees Income</b>	<b>\$1,886,807</b>
Total Other Income	\$2,223,157
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$4,109,964</b>
Fees Expenditures	\$1,829,665
Other Expenditures	\$2,223,157
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,052,822</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$4,109,964</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$57,142</b>
Encumbered late charges for computer billings, Summer Program and OR meeting	(\$98,016)
<b>New Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,150,838</b>
<b>1992-1993 Adjusted Balance</b>	<b>(\$40,874)</b>
Carry Forward Equity from Preceding Years	\$392,589
<b>Final 1992-1993 Equity Balance</b>	<b>\$351,715</b>

*All Income Sources*

Member fees, miscellaneous fees, interest	\$1,886,807
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$845,820
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	\$89,763
University of Michigan	\$390,292
National Endowment for Humanities	(\$3,744)
National Institute of Justice	\$179,182
National Institute on Aging	\$498,991
National Science Foundation	\$61,329
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	\$41,724
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$73,063
Social Science Research Council (Ford Foundation Subcontract)	\$46,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,109,964</b>
Center for Political Studies Contribution	\$168,379
Total with the Center for Political Studies Contribution	\$4,278,343
Amount from Equity	\$40,874
<b>New Total</b>	<b>\$4,319,217</b>

*Center for Political Studies Contribution*

Computer Support Group	\$103,141
Staff Development	\$12,248
Historically Black Colleges	\$7,500
Comparative Social Sciences	\$3,000
Contribution to Director's Salary	\$26,572
Miscellaneous Salary Expenses	\$2,425
Director's Initiatives	\$13,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$168,379</b>



### **Note on the Financial Relationship between ICPSR and its Host Organizations**

The following financial report gives the details of the financial relationship between ICPSR and its host organizations, the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Because the dollar amounts provide no clues as to which services are provided to ICPSR by which parts of the University, this narrative may be useful.


This report is based upon a more extensive financial report that is provided to ICPSR Council once each year. The Executive Director of ICPSR is an *ex officio* member of the CPS Advisory Committee. This position provides him full access to the Center's and the Institute's books, and he regularly receives detailed financial reports on all Center funds.

In fiscal year 1992–1993, ICPSR earned \$773,814 in indirect cost recovery from grants, contracts, and member dues. Of this total, \$225,264 was recovered from member dues and \$548,550 from grants and contracts received.

The Center for Political Studies made available from overhead \$141,562 for a combination of programs under ICPSR control: computer support, ICPSR staff development, two Summer Training Program scholarship programs, and a Director's initiatives fund. This amount is included in "ICPSR Programs," which also includes an allocation of \$26,572 from the Center for a portion of the Executive Director's salary and miscellaneous expenses of \$245. These three components total \$168,379.

The Center provides central administrative support, sabbatical salaries, furniture, telephone equipment, unemployment compensation, a Center-wide seminar and meetings program, and a variety of other services of lesser cost. The cost of these services is shared among all projects at the Center, including ICPSR. ICPSR's share of the costs of operating the Center was \$213,927.

The Institute for Social Research provides a building in which the ICPSR is housed; maintenance and upgrades for that building; central administrative services such as payroll, personnel, central accounting, purchasing, mail room, and proposal processing; a library; and other business operations. The cost of these services is shared among all ISR projects on the basis of a standard proportion of the modified total direct costs (direct costs excluding stipends to Summer Program participants, tuition, equipment, and subcontracts valued at less than \$10,000). ICPSR's share of the costs of operating ISR was \$331,933.



n fiscal year 1992–1993, ICPSR contributed from overhead recovery a total of \$59,575 to the equity held by CPS. This equity is available to ICPSR and all other CPS programs for use during lean years or for start-up projects. For the CPS equity to function as intended, it must be of sufficient size to provide funding from year to year. For comparison to ICPSR's positive contribution to equity in 1992–1993, in fiscal year 1990–1991 ICPSR withdrew \$54,060 from CPS equity by the same calculations, and in fiscal year 1991–1992 ICPSR withdrew \$38,170 from CPS equity. The understanding between ICPSR Council and CPS administration is that over the years this amount will tend towards zero, with ICPSR neither contributing to nor withdrawing from a CPS equity account of functional size. ICPSR also maintains a separate equity account, the status of which is reported in Display 2.

A word about the financial relationship with the University of Michigan is also appropriate. The University provides, at no direct or indirect cost to ICPSR, a long list of services, including heat, air conditioning, light, police, snow removal, human resources, legal counsel, intellectual property rights protection, proposal processing and contract administration, and other services. In addition to these services given to ICPSR, the University pays 40 percent of the Executive Director's salary (in 1992–1993, \$54,672, including benefits) and also provides teaching transfer funds when any ICPSR staff member teaches (a variable amount depending on teaching services provided to the University, totalling \$42,646 in 1992–1993). Finally, the University rebates to ICPSR 90 percent of the tuition paid by students enrolled for graduate credit in the ICPSR Summer Training Program (\$283,974). The total University of Michigan contribution to ICPSR was thus \$381,292. In addition, the University made a grant of \$9,000 to ICPSR (included under grants and contracts direct costs on Display 1) for support of one of the Summer Program special courses.

Richard C. Rockwell  
Executive Director



**ICPSR Fiscal Relationship with CPS, ISR, and University of Michigan  
During Fiscal Year 1992-1993***ICPSR Indirect Cost Recovery Received*

Indirect Costs on Member Dues	\$225,264
Indirect Costs on Grants and Contracts	\$548,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$773,814</b>

*Uses of ICPSR Indirect Cost Recovery Funds*

ICPSR Programs	\$168,379
CPS Administration	\$213,927
ISR Overhead	\$331,933
Contribution to CPS Equity	\$59,575
U-M Overhead	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$773,814</b>

*Funds Received from the University of Michigan*

U-M Contribution to ICPSR Executive	
Director's Salary	\$54,672
Tuition Rebate	\$283,974
Teaching Transfer	\$42,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$381,292</b>

## Grants and Contracts

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, 1992, to September 30, 1992
Amount:	\$40,979
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, 1993
Amount:	\$1,519,533
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:	Archiving Health and Health Care Data for the United States
Source:	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration:	January 1, 1992, to January 31, 1995
Amount:	\$219,358
Title:	1990 U.S. Census Data Project
Source:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	August 15, 1992, to July 31, 1995
Amount:	\$270,899
Title:	1990 U.S. Census Data Project
Source:	National Institute on Child Health and Human Development
Duration:	May 1, 1992, to April 30, 1995
Amount:	\$150,000
Title:	Teaching Undergraduates at Historically Black Colleges to Use Quantitative Data
Source:	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration:	April 1, 1993, to October 31, 1993
Amount:	\$100,000
Title:	National Institute of Justice, Data Resources Program
Source:	U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs
Duration:	September 30, 1992, to September 29, 1995
Amount:	\$775,098
Title:	Missing Children Data Archive
Source:	U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Duration:	February 1, 1993, to January 31, 1994
Amount:	\$50,000

**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.