

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1993-1994

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 325 colleges and universities in North America and several hundred additional institutions served by national members in Europe, Oceania, Asia, and Latin America. 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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Last year I reported to members on technological changes occurring at ICPSR. Technological evolution (or revolution) continues to be a daily focus of your staff in Ann Arbor, of the ICPSR Council, and of biennial Official Representatives meetings. It is being anxiously discussed at meetings of social scientists around the world. With so much changing so fast, technology will surely continue to be a major preoccupation for several more years.

However, technology was never the *raison d'être* of ICPSR. The organization exists for the purpose of promoting and facilitating research and instruction in the social sciences and related areas. Technology is only a means to that end. While worrying our way into the technological future, we should not forget that the substance of social science research is our reason for existence.

What will social scientists be doing at the start of the next century, and what will they require from ICPSR? Forecasting the advance of social science is at least as difficult as forecasting technological revolutions. Given the inherent unpredictability of fundamental scientific advances, why should ICPSR try to consider such questions about the future of social science? It is certainly not our business to plan anything more than our own future. However, ICPSR is far more than a passive archive that acquires and distributes whatever comes in through the door. We are, instead, proactive in our data acquisitions policy. Developments in any of the five substantive and methodological areas described below would affect that policy. In addition, if ICPSR is to provide services and products tailored to the needs of social scientists, we must discern those needs before designing databases, implementing software, or planning curricula. If ICPSR is to construct itself for the future, we need some sense of where we might be or ought to be going.

Therefore, I offer for discussion these ruminations on the future of social science. I shall focus on (a) spatial analysis, (b) contextual analysis, (c) institutions, (d) experiments, and (e) other non-survey data. I shall devote only a paragraph to each topic, emphasizing the implications for ICPSR and its products and services. The mention of these areas as possible directions in which ICPSR will seek to develop its collection does not imply either a commitment to these areas or a rejection of others.

Spatial analysis. Geographers have always known that space matters as much as time in social analyses, but little of this perception has filtered through elsewhere in the social sciences. If our analyses take account of space, it is primarily by studying propinquity or spatial autocorrelation. There is, I believe, much more to be learned by taking full account of the fact that human events occur in specific places with specific landscapes, soils, vegetation, topographies, climates, and inhabitants and that these places stand in diverse and complex spatial relationships, both physical



Richard C. Rockwell

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and social, to other places both near and far. It may matter in a study of environmental values and perceptions, for example, whether a city sits in a river valley, in a mountain valley, or on a coastal plain. For studies of extended families or labor pools, it may matter that a neighborhood is separated from the main city by a freeway. The problem for social science is that we have not yet created the panoply of concepts that will enable us to treat spatial characteristics with as much power as we can treat time. I do not believe that Geographical Information Systems alone offer the solution for us; they are simply tools for implementing concepts, not the concepts themselves. To be sure, those concepts will probably be developed out of interaction with GIS datasets. The immediate problem for ICPSR is that, with the exception of census data, we have virtually no data that are geocoded and perhaps few datasets that are even susceptible to geocoding. However, geocoding is the first step in spatial analysis. The ICPSR Summer Training Program is offering a full course in Spatial Analysis for the first time in 1995, and this may prompt the addition of geocoded datasets to the archive.

Contextual analysis. This topic is closely related to spatial analysis but more familiar to most social scientists. I think that the day of analyses that implicitly presumed the splendid isolation of the survey respondent is passing. Today we are far more inclined to collect and analyze contextual data about respondents—about their neighborhoods, social groups, families, regional economies, and natural environments. As a sociologist, I see this as a healthy trend, because it puts people back into the social contexts that structure their options, constrain their behavior, form their opinions, and sustain their lives. Future datasets are likely to provide census tract data for each cluster of respondents, for example. The analytical power of contextualized datasets has yet to be stretched, but there is every reason to anticipate fundamental breakthroughs in understanding political, economic, and social processes when people are studied in context. This potential raises an important concern about confidentiality that must be resolved by the social science community: even though an individual data record in a contextualized dataset provides no address information, knowledge of the characteristics of a census tract permits exact location of a respondent within a cluster of 4,000 or so persons. That geographical identification, coupled with information about occupation, family, sex, and age could permit re-identification of specific individuals, and this would be unacceptable. In my view, there must be multiple solutions to this problem. Among those solutions should be implementation of the recommendation from the National Research Council's Panel on Confidentiality and Data Access concerning creating federal legal sanctions for all users of data who violate requirements to maintain the confidentiality of data.

Institutions. Throughout the social sciences there is a rising interest in the formal and informal institutions of social, economic, and political life. One group of scholars is studying regimes, such as

This list of five possible new emphases in social science will, almost certainly, little resemble the list that another social scientist might put together. That poses a challenge for us, in particular for the ICPSR Council, because it makes planning a program of acquisitions difficult. However, we must ask the question: what datasets will social scientists 50 years from now fault ICPSR for not having acquired and archived?

the international postal system, which through a system of norms and patterned behavior structure relationships among countries, companies, or individuals. Another group is studying the roles and functioning of political interest groups and political parties in a variety of democratic and quasi-democratic settings. Others are interested in the behavior of financial institutions, such as national banks and international lending associations. ICPSR maintains some datasets that are of interest to these communities, but for the most part the needed datasets have not yet been created, much less shared with the research community. This probably means that the literature contains discordant results that can be attributed to defective and unexamined databases. ICPSR is working with Professor W. Phillips Shively of the University of Minnesota and others to take first steps towards developing shared databases on institutions and other facets of international society.

Experiments. Social scientists and not just psychologists are doing formal experiments in diverse areas such as spousal abuse, criminal justice, jury processes, stock market behavior, negotiations, water conservation campaigns, health-related behaviors, and welfare reform. Sample surveys are often embedded in these experiments, along with field observation and extensive use of administrative records. I anticipate increased use of experimental methods throughout the social sciences, first, because of the known inferential advantages of experimental designs and second, because of their relative economy. However, there is no systematic effort under way to collate the data from social science experiments across the disciplines. ICPSR presently has about two score such studies, but that must be a small fraction of the total that should be preserved. Reports of statistical results in journal articles are no substitute for the raw data. This deficit in the archive directly affects the ability of social scientists to replicate experiments, to conduct meta-analyses, and to examine how experimental responses change across time or in different settings. Further, such a collection of experimental data at ICPSR would have extensive teaching applications.

Other non-survey data. I know of no effort to collate data from focus groups; in-depth interviews are still rarely recorded in computer-readable form except as straight text; and acquiring administrative records daunts ICPSR as increasing our data holdings by several orders of magnitude. There is also a question of whether social scientists can obtain free and open access to needed administrative records. It is, however, conceivable that some of the questions that social scientists want to ask can only be asked with administrative records data. Similarly, sample surveys are not the only sort of surveys that researchers may desire to find at ICPSR. Non-random samples are commonly found in elite studies and are archived at ICPSR, but we might actively acquire them in other areas. Textual and visual materials also deserve closer scrutiny from us. If one wishes to discern the events leading to the tentative peace between Israel and the PLO, the personal papers of a single dedicated Norwegian, Johan Jørgen Holst, are likely to prove far more valuable than a collection

of sample surveys of public opinion on the subject. While it is not the job of ICPSR to serve as the archive for Holst's papers, ICPSR might be archiving supportive materials, such as electronic texts of newspaper articles and opinion pieces.

This list of five possible new emphases in social science will, almost certainly, little resemble the list that another social scientist might put together. That poses a challenge for us, in particular for the ICPSR Council, because it makes planning a program of acquisitions difficult. However, we must ask the question: what datasets will social scientists 50 years from now fault ICPSR for not having acquired and archived? So far, we have offered only a single answer to that question. Upon our discovery that ICPSR provides almost no data that would support research on the Holocaust, we designed a pilot project to create the world's first electronic archive of social science data on the Holocaust. We are now seeking funding to support that project. As the Council develops other answers to the question of what we should be archiving, we will develop similar pilot projects. The counsel of the membership is eagerly solicited as we make those decisions over the next several years or decades.

Richard C. Rockwell
ICPSR Executive Director

We are proactive in our data acquisitions policy. If ICPSR is to provide services and products tailored to the needs of social scientists, we must discern those needs before designing databases, implementing software, or planning curricula. If ICPSR is to construct itself for the future, we need some sense of where we might be or ought to be going.

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erving as Chair of the Council of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research kindles memories of the days, more than 30 years ago, when the organization was in its infancy. I think 12 founding university members first assembled in Ann Arbor to lay the groundwork for the new Consortium, and it became more than a gleam in Warren Miller's eye. By the time the establishment of the Consortium became official, 18 schools were part of the action. I believe the annual dues originally were \$2,500.¹ I was an Official Representative for the University of Iowa in the early 1960s, and I vividly remember our OR meetings in those days, held in Warren Miller's living room. Those were heady days. I can remember when we discussed the possibility that perhaps 40 or 50 schools might eventually join the Consortium. Today, membership in the Consortium numbers more than 325 colleges and universities in North America and several hundred additional institutions served by national members in other parts of the world; and membership is still growing. The membership and contribution of the ICPSR today were beyond our wildest dreams in the early 1960s.



Samuel C. Patterson

The ICPSR has been around long enough that it is easy to forget its original purposes, and its contributions over more than three decades. Now, we take as given that social science data should be centrally archived, that it should be public, and that it should be freely and inexpensively distributed to active and prospective users. Today's Consortium is a healthy, innovative, vibrant organization. Its highly competent staff archives and disseminates an incredible volume of quantitative data and supportive documentation, provides an array of technical assistance, and offers an unparalleled educational program.

Now and in the foreseeable future, the ICPSR faces a number of important and difficult challenges—technical, financial, and organizational. The governing Council's job with respect to these challenges is to guide, stimulate, and support the Executive Director and staff. One interesting staff response to the need for hard decisions about future planning has been to institute senior staff

1 If these annual dues for Class A members had been annually adjusted for inflation, original dues of \$2,500 in 1962 would have totaled over \$12,070 in 1993. The annual dues of \$5,000 in 1974 would have become \$16,256 in 1993 if adjusted for inflation. (The jump from \$2,500 to \$5,000 was related to ICPSR's expansion to cover the whole of the social sciences.)

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retreats, initiated by Executive Director Richard C. Rockwell. During the 1994 summer season, two staff retreats were convened, both focusing upon the ICPSR's special needs for innovative planning and development over the next few years.

For the Council's part, its overall policy function has been strengthened by establishing standing committees to address major issues. Today, we have working Council committees on administration and governance, archival development, computing and technical services, long-range planning, and membership services. In addition, the Council has greatly benefited from a special CIESIN oversight committee, and from a number of advisory committees. The standing Council committees meet on the information highway, and at regular sessions in Ann Arbor. Late last spring, the Long-Range Planning Committee's meeting was held at Stanford, California, and hosted by Heinz Eulau. Council committees permit more penetrating consideration of organizational business, and more thoughtful consideration of the important issues facing the Consortium. Each Council committee is supported by ICPSR senior staff members assigned to it, so that information and expertise can be readily at hand.

Remarkable technical changes and innovations are transpiring within the ICPSR. A revolutionary change is taking place in data archiving, and exciting new developments are occurring in data dissemination. One of these innovations springs from our healthy working relationship with the ANES (the American National Election Studies). Soon, social scientists will be able to acquire all the U.S. national election studies on a single CD-ROM from the Consortium. Another important development is the FastTrack system for rapid dissemination of data, a data transfer technology that is rapidly evolving and growing.

But, with all the hardware, the talk of gigabytes and FTP, CD-ROMs and ASCII, and the software acronyms, with all the signals, the savvy, and the verbiage on the Internet, it is the human dimension that really counts the most in the end, for social science research as for everything else. This was acutely brought home to me in August 1994, when an emeritus professor, a longtime political science faculty member at the University of Virginia, gave the ICPSR a gift of \$25,000 to support the perpetuation of collections of historical data, including his own "party strength" data series. The donor was Professor Paul T. David. His was a remarkably generous personal gift to the social sciences, a reminder of where our true and lasting priorities and debts actually reside.

Samuel C. Patterson
ICPSR Council Chair

ICPSR introduced several new services during 1993–1994, with the goal of enhancing access to ICPSR data and providing more useful information about ICPSR's data holdings and services.

ICPSR Online

During 1993–1994, ICPSR officially inaugurated ICPSR Online, a project designed to make essentially all of ICPSR's collection of over 3,000 studies available for FTP retrieval. Hundreds of data collections were transferred from magnetic tape to ICPSR's Sun file server to expedite the data ordering process. FTP service is provided through the new Sun version of CDNet. ICPSR Online, expected to be completed in 1995, is of the highest priority for ICPSR as it strives to provide rapid desktop access to ICPSR's data holdings.

ICPSR Gopher

The ICPSR Gopher features a WAIS-indexed, full-text searchable version of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources* catalog of data holdings and additional information on ICPSR data and services. Lists of ICPSR data collections provided on desktop media—CD-ROM, diskette, and via File Transfer Protocol (FTP)—are included as well. The Gopher also points to other services of interest to ICPSR members.

SERIES-L

The ICPSR Listserver (SERIES-L) describes current holdings, recent acquisitions, and anticipated future releases for ICPSR's serial data collections. This listserver provides an easy way to check on the status of studies that are parts of serial data collections, including those studies not yet released by ICPSR.

ICPSR's FastTrack

FastTrack permits anonymous FTP retrieval of some of ICPSR's serial data collections. Collections that appear on FastTrack are made available as soon as they are received from the principal investigator and in exactly the same form; few checks are performed by the Consortium, and no enhancements are provided. FastTrack permits ICPSR to make a dataset available to members within approximately 48 hours of receiving it.



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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 serve members of the research community with a rich, diverse body of data in a variety of academic disciplines including economics, sociology, population studies, criminal justice, public health, aging, education, psychology, history, and political science. The Archive continues to update its holdings of serial data collections but also seeks to broaden its offerings by seeking 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.

A total of 295 collections comprising 1,169 discrete files were acquired and released to the social science research community during 1993–1994. The Data Archive acquired almost 200 diskettes and more than 1,600 tape reels or cartridges—more magnetic media than in any single year previously. In addition, the Archive scanned more than 8,000 pages of documentation.

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 and Other Census Bureau Data

During 1993–1994, ICPSR continued to add files to its 1990 Decennial Census collection as more data, particularly from the “long form” census questionnaire, became available. Additional files from **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A** were released as well as data from **STF 3B, 3C, 4A**, and Congressional district-level data found in **STF 1D** and **3D**. **Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF)** focusing on the foreign-born and the ancestry of the population of the United States and **Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample (PUMS)** also made their appearance during the year. In addition, ICPSR created a special **1/10,000 Sample** of this PUMS file for research use. All of these activities occurred under the auspices of 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.

Several other Census Bureau series collections which focus on the economic and social characteristics of the population were also updated over the course of the year. **American Housing Survey** files added to the archive included the **1985–1989 MSA Core and Supplement Files** and the **1991 MSA Core File**. Additional Census Bureau serial collections updated included **Current Population Survey, June 1992: Fertility and Birth Expectations** and **Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1992**.

Political Behavior

The 1993–1994 fiscal year also witnessed a substantial increase in the amount of data on electoral behavior in various societies. Pertinent collections released include: **German Election Study, 1990 (Politbarometer East)**; **German Election Panel Study, 1990**; **American National Election Studies Cumulative Data File, 1952–1992** and **1992 Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data]**; **European Election Study, 1989**; and **National Black Election Panel Study, 1984 and 1988**. A host of media polls on the 1992 election, conducted by organizations such as CBS News, *The New York Times*, ABC News, *Washington Post*, WCBS-TV News, and Voter Research and Surveys, were disseminated during the year. In addition, several **Euro-Barometer** surveys from 1990–1993 (Numbers 34–39), which monitor European Community political behavior, also appeared during the year.

To facilitate research in this field, the National Election Studies and ICPSR initiated a joint effort to place the entire time series of American National Election Studies and the ANES Cumulative File on a CD-ROM with full SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Completion of this project is expected in the spring of 1995 with a second CD-ROM to follow in 1997.

Household and Employment Studies

The Data Archive also acquired surveys focusing on the economic and social welfare of families and individuals. Several of these collections are seminal national surveys in the social sciences conducted during the last three decades. They include **Occupational Changes in a Generation, 1962 and 1973**; **National Survey of Families and Households, 1987–1988**; and **Survey of Men Employed in Civilian Occupations in the United States, 1964**. These surveys include data on employment, education, children, relationships, income, and evaluation of social values.



Peter Granda
Archival Assistant Director

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.



*Nancy H. Fultz
Archival Assistant Director and
NACDA Manager*

Data collections released during the year for distribution include **World Health Organization Collaborative Study on Social and Health Aspects of Aging in Fiji, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines, 1983–1985**; components of the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987**; **Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Years 1991 and 1992: [United States]**; and numerous studies from the National Center for Health Statistics, such as **Mortality Detail Files, 1968–1991**; **Multiple Cause of Death, 1988 through 1991**; **National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements**; **National Hospital Discharge Surveys, 1989 through 1991**; and **National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up: Wave III, 1990**.

During 1993–1994, NACDA staff also began preparing a CD-ROM containing several data files from the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987**.

Criminal Justice Data

During fiscal year 1993–1994, 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, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

A major new data product released by NACJD during the year was a CD-ROM on **Crime and Victimization Data, 1973–1991**, from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This CD-ROM contains nearly 600 megabytes of data in nine different datasets from the BJS-sponsored **National Crime Victimization Surveys**, as well as electronic codebooks and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.



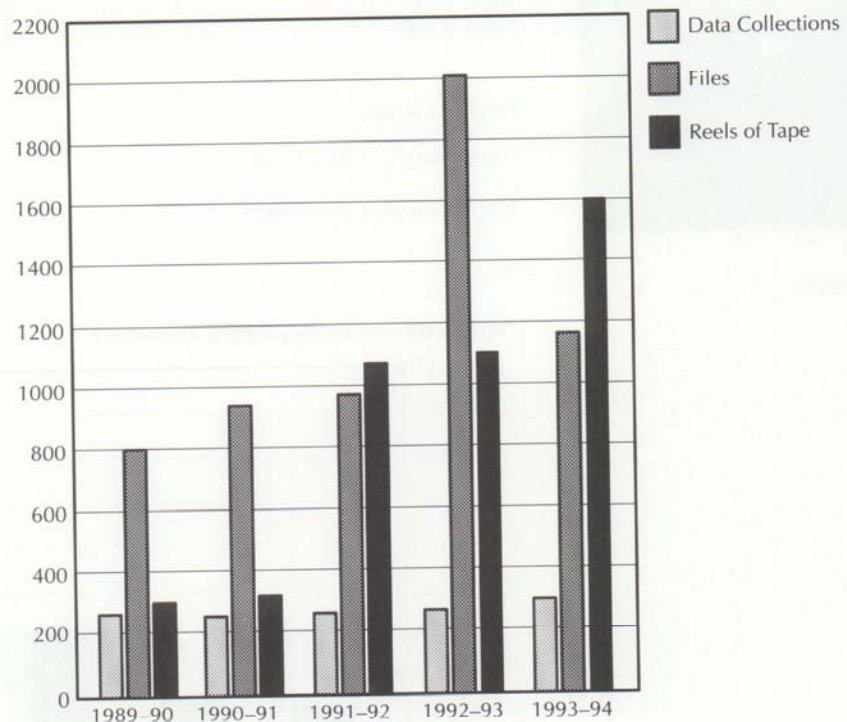
*Richard T. Campbell
NACDA Research Scientist*

Among the important new collections released during the year under the auspices of the Data Resources Program, sponsored by NIJ, were several studies on spouse abuse including **Evaluating Alternative Police Responses to Spouse Assault in Colorado Springs: An Enhanced Replication of the Minneapolis Experiment, 1987–1989**, and **Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987–1989**. Other NIJ-sponsored studies included **Shock Incarceration in Louisiana, 1987–1989**; **Modern Policing and the Control of Illegal Drugs: Testing New Strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989**; and **Prejudice and Violence in the American Workplace, 1988–1991: Survey of an Eastern Corporation**. New data through 1992 were also added to **Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1992**. Additional data collections archived by NACJD during the year included **Murder Cases in 33 Large Urban Counties in the United States, 1988**; **National Justice Agency List, 1992**; and **Survey of Inmates of Federal Correctional Facilities, 1991**. Work also began on two CD-ROMs, which will take as their focus the topics of violence and drugs.



Christopher S. Dunn
Manager, Crime and Justice Programs

Archival Acquisitions and Processing, 1989–1994



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istribution of data is a seminal activity performed by ICPSR. Data dissemination activity throughout fiscal year 1993–1994 reflects the regular and continuing uses of ICPSR data resources by researchers and scholars in the social science community, as the charts below illustrate. During this period, 354 different institutions, organizations, or individuals requested 55,729 datasets, totaling 1257 gigabytes, while the total for fiscal year 1992–1993 was 855 gigabytes. The increase in total data supplied by the Consortium between the two years was nearly 47 percent. There has been a 148-percent increase in data distribution over the five-year period 1989–1990 to 1993–1994. ICPSR member institution requests for data represent more than 99 percent of the data provided.

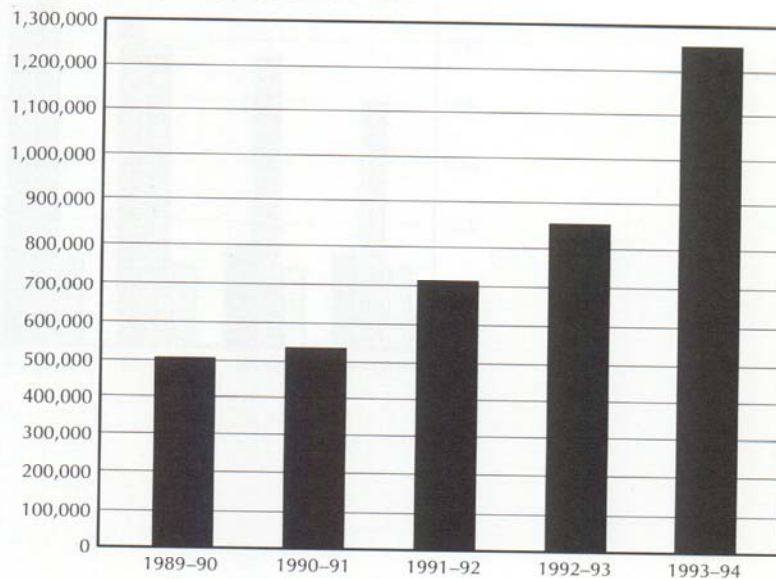
Five-Year Summary of Data Distributed

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Number of Datasets</i>	<i>Number of Megabytes</i>
1993–1994	55,729	1,256,789
1992–1993	44,868	855,292
1991–1992	38,259	716,698
1990–1991	34,996	533,225
1989–1990	32,762	506,116
<i>Percent Change</i>		
1992–1993 to 1993–1994	24.2	46.9
1989–1990 to 1993–1994	70.1	148.3



Janet Vavra
Technical Director

Data Distributed (in Megabytes), 1989–1994



The 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 31st annual ICPSR Summer Training Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 28 through August 20, 1993.

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) who 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 1993 Program had a total of 527 individuals in attendance for the 43 courses offered. This is a significant increase over the previous all-time high enrollment of 514 recorded in 1992. Average attendance in the Program for the five-year period 1988 to 1992 was 428.

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 213 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While sociology (20 percent), psychology (13 percent), and political science (22 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.

The Program instructional staff numbered 38 individuals; of these, 33 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1993 staff represented nine disciplines from 32 universities.



*Henry Heitowit
Director, Educational Resources*

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, the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Justice, the Mellon Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council.

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.

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.

Four recent course additions address mathematical models: two lecture series on *Nonlinear Systems* (covering model specification, chaos, catastrophies, and data visualization), and workshops on *Game Theory Modeling* and *Rational Choice Modeling*.

In addition, the 1993 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 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.

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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 1993, several such courses were presented. There were one-week (five-day) workshops 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*; *Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990 Census*; the *National Long-Term Care Surveys*; and *Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis: Recidivism Data*.

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*; and *Quantitative Analysis on Latin America*.

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 *Simultaneous Equation Modeling*, *Time Series*, and *LISREL*, in addition to a workshop on *Advanced Analysis of Variance* designs and model estimation.

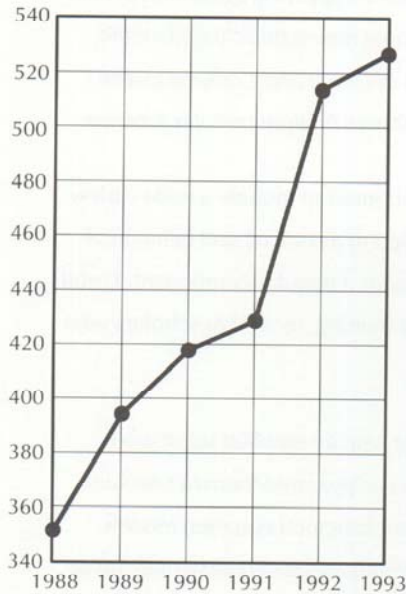
Over the years the Program has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than standard linear models. These include *Categorical Analysis*, *Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (covering such topics as principal component, discriminant, and factor analysis, and canonical correlation), and *Scaling and Dimensional Analysis*. 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 1993 Program marked the seventh 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, com-

puter 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 non-parametric regression, data visualization, and hierarchical linear models.

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.

**Summer Program Attendance,
1988–1993**



Summer Program participants gain valuable hands-on experience.

T

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 user support, 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.

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, 80486, and Pentium 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 3480, 4mm, 8mm, and 1/4-inch cartridge), database management facilities, high capacity printers, image and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scanning, CD-ROM mastering, and wide area network gateways. All of these services are available on ICPSR's internal local area network. The main servers are two Sun SPARC stations that act as print, OCR, and CD-ROM mastering servers. A third SPARC station 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 next year.



*Peter Jofis
Director, Computer Support*

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. 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.

In the late summer of 1994, ICPSR installed a World Wide Web (WWW) server and converted much of the information contained in the Gopher to be accessible from an ICPSR WWW home page. Given the tremendous growth of the World Wide Web, increasing effort will be put into the WWW server.

CDNet SEARCH provides access to two useful on-line text databases: *ICPSR Guide-on-Line*, a searchable version of the Archival Holdings section of ICPSR's *Guide to Resources and Services*, and *ICPSR Variables*, 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.

CDNet's main functions, SEARCH and ORDER, have both been rewritten over the last year and are no longer dependent on the University of Michigan'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 and is now based on a relational database package (Oracle). This will enable ICPSR to move CDNet off the older computing systems.

In December 1993, a second version of CDNet was brought into production on the main server. This version allows access to a significant number of ICPSR's titles for downloading over the Internet via the FTP protocol. By late summer 1994, about 25 percent of ICPSR's holdings (by title) were available for direct ordering in this fashion.

The two versions of CDNet will be merged by the beginning of 1995 to include access to both the traditional custom orders and a set of off-the-shelf products. This version of CDNet will offer more options for ordering ICPSR data on alternative media. Some collections will be available on 3.5-inch diskette, IBM 3480 cartridge tapes, ISO standard CD-ROMs, and via FTP directly through CDNet's ORDER function.

Internet Access

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.

Last year CSG installed the University of Minnesota's Internet Gopher service and the 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*. Most of the key sections from the printed *Guide* on membership and governance of 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. This information continues to be updated, enhanced, and expanded.

In the late summer of 1994, ICPSR installed a World Wide Web (WWW) server and converted much of the information contained in the Gopher to be accessible from an ICPSR WWW home page. Given the tremendous growth of the World Wide Web, increasing effort will be put into the WWW server.

Current and Near-Term Projects

Once the two versions of CDNet have been merged, enhancements to the system will be implemented. A subset capability that will allow ORs to use SAS and SPSS job setups to select subsets of the data ICPSR has stored on its optical storage system is planned. This will be particularly useful for researchers wanting only part of a large collection such as the U.S. Census.

CSG will continue to be involved with ICPSR's User Support and Archive groups in the major task of significantly increasing the amount of data stored in on-line and available for Internet FTP.

ICPSR has also acquired a CD-ROM mastering capability which should lead to a significant increase in the number of items available from ICPSR in that format.

As ICPSR acquires or produces more electronic 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. ICPSR has several projects under way that will provide access to the documentation for major collections on the Internet (via the WWW) and/or on CDROM.

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 materials on diskettes, CD-ROMs, and IBM 3480 tape cartridges; more collections will be made available in these formats. Also being considered as alternative media are 4mm and 8mm cartridges.



Providing expedient access to data on the individual researcher's desktop — through FTP and media such as diskettes and CD-ROMs — was a central focus for ICPSR during 1993–1994. As more institutions move to a distributed computing environment, magnetic tapes are no longer the sole distribution medium.

ICPSR Council Members, 1962–1994

1993–1994

Samuel C. Patterson, Chair, Ohio State University
Lawrence D. Bobo, University of California, Los Angeles
David E. Card, Princeton University
Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University
John A. Garcia, University of Arizona
Ann S. Gray, Cornell University
Charles K. Humphrey, University of Alberta
Carol Weitzel Kohfeld, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Michael S. McPherson, Williams College
Philip A. Schrodt, University of Kansas
Carole Shammass, University of California, Riverside
Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
William H. Flanigan, Past Chair, University of Minnesota

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. Schrodt, 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. Monkkenon, 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. Monkkenon, 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



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 Consortium Bylaws, Council now consists of 12 persons elected by the membership; the Past Chair also sits on Council in an ex officio capacity. Six new Council members are elected to Council every two years to serve four-year terms.

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 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
 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, 1993-1994

Category A Affiliates	98
Category B Affiliates	96
Category C Affiliates	7
Category S Affiliates	46
Total Institutional Affiliates	247
Total Federated Institutions	81
Associate Members	3
Total National Affiliations	14

ICPSR Member Institutions

ACCOLEDS—A COPPUL

Consortium of Library
Electronic Data Services:

*University of Alberta
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
University of Lethbridge
University of Manitoba
University of Northern British
Columbia
University of Regina
University of Saskatchewan
Simon Fraser University
University of Victoria
University of Akron
University of Alabama, Birmingham
Alabama Federation
*University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa
Birmingham Southern College
Alfred University
American University
Appalachian State University
University of Arizona
Arizona State University
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
University of Arkansas, Little Rock
Arkansas State University
Associated Colleges of the Midwest/
Great Lakes Colleges Association
Federation:
*Lawrence University
Carleton College
Colorado College
Denison University
DePauw University
Grinnell College
Hope College
Kenyon College
Macalester College

Ohio Wesleyan University
Wabash College
College of Wooster
Auburn University
Australian Consortium for Social
and Political Research, Inc:
*Australian National University
Deakin University
Flinders University
LaTrobe University
Macquarie University
University of Melbourne
Melbourne College of Advanced
Education
University of New England
University of New South Wales
University of Queensland
Queensland Institute of Technology
Swinburne Institute of Technology
University of Sydney
University of Tasmania
Western Australian Institute of
Technology
Bard College
Bates College
Bloomsburg University
Boise State University
Boston College
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Brandeis University
Brazilian National Membership
*University of Campinas
Brigham Young University
Brookings Institution
Brown University
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:
California State Polytechnic
University, Pomona
California State Polytechnic
University, San Luis Obispo
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,
Sacramento
California State University,
San Bernardino
California State University,
San Francisco
California State University,
Sonoma



At ICPSR's Biennial Meetings, Official Representatives (ORs) share their experiences and expertise and participate in sessions designed to assist them in serving researchers on their campuses most effectively.



The 1993 Biennial Meeting featured a new format: forum group discussions, led by ORs, permitted a collegial exchange of ideas and advice, enabling ICPSR to gain helpful information from the membership about future directions for the organization.

- California State University, Stanislaus
- San Jose State University
- Calvin College
- Carnegie-Mellon University
- Case Western Reserve University
- Catholic University of America
- Central Michigan University
- University of Chicago
- Chicago Academy of Science
- Christopher Newport University
- 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, Boulder
- University of Colorado, Denver
- Columbia University
- University of Connecticut
- Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
- Cornell Federation:
 - *Cornell University
 - Hamilton College
- Creighton University
- Danish National Membership
- *Odense University
- Aalborg University Center
- University of Aarhus
- University of Copenhagen
- Roskilde University Center
- Dartmouth College
- Davidson College
- University of Delaware
- DePaul University
- Doshisha University (Japan)
- Drake University
- Drew University
- Duke University
- Duquesne University
- Dutch National Membership:
 - *Steinmetz Archives, SWIDOC
- University of Amsterdam
- Erasmus University
- Free University
- Katholieke University
- University of Leiden
- University of Nijmegen
- East Carolina University
- Eastern Michigan University
- Emory University
- European University Institute (Italy)
- Florida Consortium for Political Research:
 - *University of Florida
 - University of Central Florida
 - Florida Atlantic University
 - Florida International University
 - Florida State University
 - University of Miami
 - University of South Florida
 - University of West Florida
- Fordham University
- Francis Marion College
- Franklin and Marshall College
- French National Membership:
 - *Banque de Données Socio-Politiques (CIDSP/BDSP, CNRS)
 - University de Grenoble
- Furman University
- George Mason University
- George Washington University
- Georgetown University
- Georgia Southern University
- Georgia State University
- German National Membership
 - *Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln
 - Institut für politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universität
 - Institut für Sozialwissenschaften an der Universität Mannheim
 - Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
- Gettysburg College
- University of Guelph
- University of Hartford
- Hartwick College
- Harvard University
- University of Hawaii
- University of Hong Kong
- Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- University of Houston
- Howard University
- Hungarian National Membership:
 - *Tarsadalomkutatasi Informatikai Egyesules, TARKI
- University of Illinois, Chicago
- University of Illinois, Urbana
- Illinois State University
- Indiana University
- Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica (Republic of China)
- Iowa State University
- Israeli National Membership:
 - *The Hebrew University
- Bar-Ilan University
- Ben-Gurion University
- Haifa University
- The Technion
- Tel-Aviv University
- James Madison University
- Johns Hopkins University
- University of Kansas
- Kansas State University
- Keio University (Japan)
- Kent State University
- University of Kentucky
- Kobe University (Japan)
- Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (Japan)
- Lafayette College
- Lehigh University
- Library of Congress
- Louisiana State University
- University of Louisville
- Loyola College in Maryland
- Loyola University, Chicago
- Loyola University of New Orleans
- Loyola Marymount University
- McGill University
- McMaster University
- Marquette University
- University of Maryland, Baltimore County
- University of Maryland, College Park
- Massachusetts Federation:
 - *University of Massachusetts, Amherst
 - Amherst College
 - Smith College
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- University of Memphis
- Merrimack College
- Miami University
- University of Michigan
- Michigan State University
- Middlebury College
- Milken Institute for Job and Capital Formation
- University of Minnesota
- University of Minnesota, Morris
- Minnesota State University Federation:
 - *Mankato State University
 - Bemidji State University
 - Metropolitan State University
 - Moorhead State University
 - Saint Cloud State University
 - Southwest State University
 - Winona State University
- University of Mississippi
- Mississippi State University



Technical demonstrations of innovative software products is another feature of the Biennial Meetings.

University of Missouri, Columbia
University of Missouri, St. Louis
University of Montreal
Morehouse College
Nassau Community College
National Chengchi University
(Republic of China)
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of Nevada, Reno
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
New Mexico State University
University of New Orleans
New School for Social Research
New York University
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina, Charlotte
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
North Carolina Central University
North Carolina State University
University of North Texas
Northeastern University
Northern Arizona University
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Norwegian National Membership:
*Norwegian Social Science Data Services
Bergen University
University of Oslo
University of Notre Dame
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
Old Dominion University
University of Oregon
Oregon State University
Pace University
Pennsylvania State University
People's University of China
Philadelphia Federation:
*University of Pennsylvania
Bryn Mawr College
La Salle University
Villanova University
West Chester University
University of Pittsburgh
Polish National Membership
Portland State University
Princeton University
University of Puget Sound
Purdue University
Rand Corporation
Reed College
University of Rhode Island
Rice University
University of Richmond
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

University of Rochester
Rutgers University
Saint Anselm College
Salisbury State University
Sam Houston State University
San Diego State University
Sangamon State University
Santa Clara University
Social Weather Stations, Inc.
(Philippines)
Sonoma State University
University of South Alabama
University of South Carolina
Southeastern Louisiana University
University of Southern California
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Southern University, Baton Rouge
Southwestern University
Spelman College
Stanford University
State University of New York,
Albany
State University of New York,
Binghamton
State University of New York,
Buffalo
State University of New York,
College at Buffalo
State University of New York,
College at New Paltz
State University of New York,
Stony Brook
Swarthmore College
Swedish National Membership:
*Swedish Social Science Data Service
Göteborg University
Linköping University
Lund University
Stockholm University
Umea University
Uppsala University
Swiss National Membership:
Graduate Institute for International
Studies
University of Geneva
University of Zurich
Syracuse University
Taylor University
Temple University
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
University of Texas, Arlington
University of Texas, Austin
University of Texas, Dallas
University of Texas, Medical Branch,
Galveston
University of Texas, San Antonio
Texas A & M University
Texas Tech University
University of Toledo
University of Toronto

Tufts University
Tulane University
Union College
United Kingdom National
Membership:
*E.S.R.C. Archives, Essex
United States Commission on
Civil Rights
Ursinus College
University of Utah
Utah State University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
University of Vermont
Virginia Commonwealth
University
Virginia Federation:
*University of Virginia
College of William and Mary
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
Wake Forest University
University of Washington
Washington and Lee University
Washington, State of, Office of
Financial Management
Washington University, St. Louis
Washington State University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
West Virginia University
Western Kentucky University
Western Michigan University
University of Western Ontario
Western Washington University
Wheaton College
Wichita State University
Williams College
University of Windsor
University of Wisconsin,
Eau Claire
University of Wisconsin,
Madison
University of Wisconsin,
Milwaukee
Wittenberg University
University of Wyoming
Yale Federation:
*Yale University
Trinity College

*Contact Institution

ICPSR Staff, 1993-1994

Administration

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director
Michelle Humphres, Administrative Secretary
Mike Pittman, Administrative Secretary

Archive

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
Janet K. Vavra, Technical Director
Nancy Fultz, Archival Assistant Director
Peter Granda, Archival Assistant Director
Zack Allen, Research Associate
Cathy Antonakas, Data Archive Specialist
Nora Arato, Data Archive Specialist
Alon Axelrod, Research Associate
Richard Bacolor, Data Archive Specialist
Tracey Barnett, Research Assistant
Shelly Bitner, Research Assistant
Jonathon Brenner, Data Archive Specialist
James Buckmaster, Research Assistant
Dieter Burrell, Research Associate
Michelle Byrd, Assistant in Research
Stephanie Chang, Assistant in Research
Ted Clayton, Research Assistant
Ed Czilli, Research Associate
Perry Defelice, Assistant in Research
Rebecca Defelice, Assistant in Research
Annette Dentel, Assistant in Research
Kshiti Davé, Data Archive Specialist
Chris Dunn, Senior Research Associate
Ray Farha, Research Assistant
Joyce French, Data Archive Specialist
Amy Garber, Associate Editor
William Greer, Assistant in Research
Sheila Grindatti, Data Archive Specialist
William Hanselman, Research Assistant
Randy Herbison, Research Associate
Jennifer Joplin, Data Archive Specialist
Sam Kaufman, Data Archive Specialist
Sally Kiser, Research Assistant
Josh Klein, Assistant in Research
David Kushner, Data Processing Assistant
Katherine Laprise, Research Assistant
Christian Lysholm, Research Associate
John Marquez, Research Associate
Nelson Martinez, Data Archive Specialist
Kaye Marz, Research Associate

Patricia Maurer, Data Archive Specialist
Anita McDermott, Secretary
Mark Morgan, Research Assistant
Mary Morris, Research Associate
Bonnie Murray, Research Secretary
Suresh Nagappa, Assistant in Research
Prateek Sarkar, Assistant in Research
Richik Sarkar, Assistant in Research
Martha Sayre, Data Archive Specialist
Mary Ann Scott, Data Archive Specialist
Amy Seman, Research Assistant
Rachel Shaw, Technical Writer
Shalane Sheley, Research Associate
Rebecca Shepard, Data Archive Specialist
Piper Simmons, Data Archive Specialist
Erin Smith, Data Archive Specialist
Elaine Spilson, Assistant in Research
Dolly Thaker, Assistant in Research
Elizabeth Traugott, Assistant in Research
Mary Vardigan, Editor
Julie Ward, Research Secretary
Karen Wieting, Assistant in Research
Susan Welsh, Assistant in Research
Wendell Willacy, Data Archive Specialist
Philip Wright, Data Archive Specialist
Tom Zelenock, Data Archive Specialist

Summer Program

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

Computer Support Group

Peter Joftis, 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 1993–1994.

Display 1 breaks down the sources of funds for expenditures by major activities within ICPSR.

Row 1 represents expenditures from member dues. **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 Dues 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. **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 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**.

Display 2, Income and Expenditures, records the amount invoiced for member dues followed by the Miscellaneous (income) from User Support and Summer Program Fees. Following the totals for these two figures is the amount of money outstanding from unpaid member dues and services invoices as of June 30, 1994. The amount shown in the Estimated Final Unpaid Invoices represents the estimation of the dues and fees that will not be collected. The adjusted total is the estimated uncollected invoices subtracted from the total amount of member dues and miscellaneous User Support and Summer Program fees. The amount of interest that has accrued on the equity is then added to derive the **New Total Dues and 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 -\$20,587. A total of \$98,016 had been encumbered in 1992–1993 for the Official Representatives' Meeting and late charges, and this figure is added to the balance, leaving an adjusted balance of \$77,429. This amount has then been added to the carry forward equity amount of \$355,000, leaving a new equity balance of \$432,429. Note that the carry forward equity is higher than reported last fiscal year due to additional payment of outstanding invoices. Also note that no encumbrances are shown for 1993–1994. However, the amount of tuition rebated to ICPSR from the University of Michigan was approximately \$50,000 less than 1992–1993, in part due to the University of Michigan cutbacks in minority stipends for University of Michigan students. Also, another overrun may occur in the Computer Support Group area.



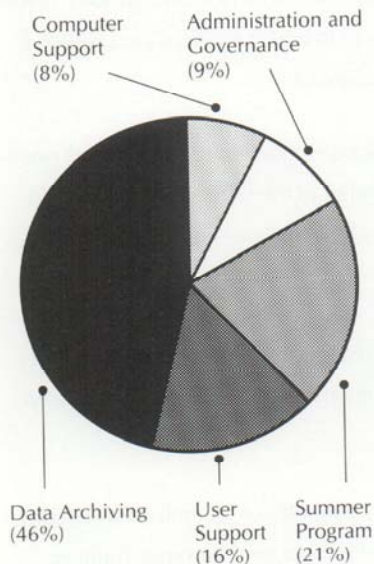
Carolyn Geda
ICPSR Assistant Director

All Income Sources presents all sources of income. Member dues and other services fees make up approximately 45 percent of the income, outside grants and contracts make up approximately 44 percent, the University of Michigan contributes approximately 7 percent, and CPS contributes 4 percent. These figures are calculated on the income base of \$4,762,456 (which includes the contribution from CPS). Note that all indirect cost monies (\$879,640) 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 (\$181,466).

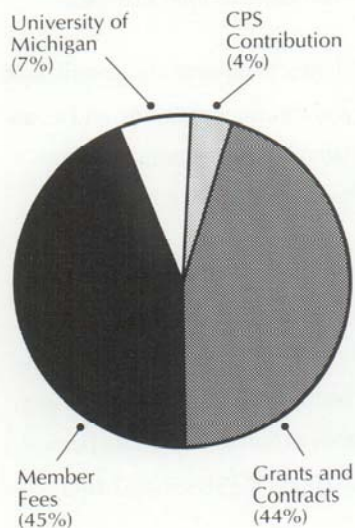
Display 1: Sources and Uses of Funds by Activity, Fiscal Year 1993–1994

Sources of Funds for Expenditures	Data Archiving	User Support	Computer Support	Publications	Summer Program	Admin. & OR Meeting	Total YTD 6/30/94
1. Annual Member Dues Direct Costs	\$386,448	\$581,868	\$235,401	\$71,169	\$191,123	\$275,478	\$1,741,487
2. Misc. Service Fees Direct Costs	\$14,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$155,469	\$0	\$170,382
3. Dues and Fees Indirect Costs	\$60,118	\$87,280	\$29,031	\$10,675	\$28,668	\$41,317	\$257,089
4. Member Dues, Misc. Fees Total Costs	\$461,479	\$669,148	\$264,432	\$81,844	\$375,260	\$316,795	\$2,168,958
5. Sponsored Projects Direct Costs	\$1,078,593	\$45,430	\$63,195	\$4,542	\$285,442	\$0	\$1,477,202
6. Sponsored Projects Indirect Costs	\$514,856	\$7,606	\$32,023	\$2,362	\$65,704	\$0	\$622,551
7. Sponsored Projects Total Costs	\$1,593,449	\$53,036	\$95,218	\$6,904	\$351,146	\$0	\$2,099,753
8. Total Direct Costs	\$1,479,954	\$627,298	\$298,596	\$75,711	\$632,034	\$275,478	\$3,389,071
9. Total Indirect Costs	\$574,974	\$94,886	\$61,054	\$13,037	\$94,372	\$41,317	\$879,640
10. Total Direct and Indirect Costs	\$2,054,928	\$722,184	\$359,650	\$88,748	\$726,406	\$316,795	\$4,268,711
11. University General Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,615	\$56,893	\$291,508
12. University Teaching Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,314	\$40,044	\$41,358
13. Total Expenditures	\$2,054,928	\$722,184	\$359,650	\$88,748	\$962,335	\$413,732	\$4,601,577

tal Expenditures, FY 1993–1994



I Income Sources, FY 1993–1994



Display 2: Income and Expenditures, 1993–1994

Member Dues Income	\$1,915,000
Miscellaneous Servicing and Summer Program Fees Income	\$274,065
Total Dues and Fees Income	\$2,189,065
Unpaid Invoices as of June 30, 1994	\$179,301
Estimated Final Unpaid Invoices	(\$60,000)
Adjusted Total Dues and Fees Income	\$2,129,065
Interest from Equity	\$19,306
New Total Dues and Fees Income	\$2,148,371
Total Other Income	\$2,099,753
Total Income	\$4,248,124

Dues and Fees Expenditures	\$2,168,958
Other Expenditures	\$2,099,753
Total Expenditures	\$4,268,711
Total Income	\$4,248,124
Balance	(\$20,587)

1992–1993 Encumbered late charges for computer billings,	
Summer Program, and OR meeting from equity	\$98,016
New Total Expenditures	\$4,170,695
1993–1994 Adjusted Balance	\$77,429
Carry Forward Equity from Preceding Years	\$355,000
Final 1993–1994 Equity Balance	\$432,429

All Income Sources

Member dues, miscellaneous fees, interest	\$2,148,371
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$765,349
Department of Justice, Missing Children Archive	\$13,758
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	\$117,647
University of Michigan	\$332,866
CIESIN	\$6,904
National Institute of Justice	\$253,185
National Institute on Aging	\$627,990
NIMH Workshop	\$23,320
National Science Foundation	\$119,753
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	\$52,857
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$68,984
Social Science Research Council (Ford Foundation Subcontract)	\$50,006
Total	\$4,580,990
Center for Political Studies Contribution	\$181,466
Total with the Center for Political Studies Contribution	\$4,762,456

Center For Political Studies Contribution

Computer Support Group	\$100,515
Staff Development	\$17,784
Historically Black Colleges	\$2,500
Comparative Social Sciences	\$7,689
Contribution to Salary of the Directors	\$45,020
Director's Initiatives	\$7,958
Total	\$181,466

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 full access for him to the Center's and the Institute's books, and he regularly receives detailed financial reports on all Center funds.

In fiscal year 1993–1994, ICPSR earned \$879,640 in indirect cost recovery from grants, contracts, and member dues. Of this total, \$257,089 was recovered from member dues and \$622,551 from sponsored research.

The Center for Political Studies made available from overhead \$136,446 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 Overhead Accounts and Cost Sharing," which also includes an allocation from the Center for payment of the Executive Director's salary of \$45,020. These components total \$181,466.

The Center provides central administrative support, sabbatical salaries, telephone equipment, staff bonuses, 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 \$345,422.

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 \$416,472.

In fiscal year 1993–1994, ICPSR withdrew from the equity held by CPS a total of \$63,720. 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 negative contribution to equity in 1993–1994, in fiscal year 1990–1991 ICPSR withdrew \$54,060 from CPS equity by the same calculations, in fiscal year 1991–1992 ICPSR withdrew \$38,170 from CPS equity, and in fiscal year 1992–1993 ICPSR contributed \$59,575 to 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 1993–1994, \$56,893, 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, totaling \$41,358 in 1993–1994). Finally, the University rebates to ICPSR 90 percent of the tuition paid by students enrolled for graduate credit in the ICPSR Summer Training Program (\$234,615). The total University of Michigan contribution to ICPSR was thus \$332,866.

Richard C. Rockwell
Executive Director

ICPSR Fiscal Relationship with CPS, ISR, and University of Michigan, 1993–1994

<i>ICPSR Indirect Cost Recovery Received</i>	
Indirect Costs on Member Dues	\$257,089
Indirect Costs on Grants and Contracts	\$622,551
Total	\$879,640

<i>Uses of ICPSR Indirect Cost Recovery Funds</i>	
ICPSR Overhead Accounts and Cost Sharing	\$181,466
CPS Administration	\$345,422
ISR Overhead	\$410,768 + 5704
Contribution to CPS Equity	(\$63,720)
Total	\$879,640

<i>Funds Received from the University of Michigan</i>	
U-M Contribution to ICPSR Executive	
Director's Salary	\$56,893
Tuition Rebate	\$234,615
Teaching Transfer	\$41,358
Total	\$332,866

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:	September 1, 1993, to August 31, 1994
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, 1993, to September 30, 1993
Amount:	\$45,852
Title:	Improvement of Access to ICPSR Resources by Disadvantaged Institutions
Source:	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration:	June 1, 1991, to May 31, 1995
Amount:	\$225,000
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, 1994
Amount:	\$2,159,156
Title:	Factors in Aging: Continuing Development of Research Resources
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	December 1, 1990, to April 30, 1994
Amount:	\$1,596,855
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, 1995
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, 1995
Amount:	\$75,000
Title:	Preparing Metadata for ICPSR Data Collections
Source:	Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
Duration:	October 1, 1993, to April 30, 1994
Amount:	\$6,904
Title:	Factors in Aging: Continuing Development of Research Resources
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	May 1, 1994, to April 30, 1999
Amount:	\$3,009,286