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epresentatives Convene in Ann Arbor

"Approaching the Millennium: New Paradigms for Social Science Research" was the theme of the 24th Biennial Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs), which took place October 14–17 in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Thursday, October 14

**MORE THAN 150
PARTICIPANTS
ATTENDED THE
24TH BIENNIAL
MEETING OF ICPSR
OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES.**

The biennial meetings provide opportunities for ORs to interact among themselves and with ICPSR Council and staff and to hear presentations by leading social science scholars and data professionals. This article presents a brief overview of the October meeting.

The meeting opened with an *Orientation Session for New ORs*, led by Ilona Einowski, Chair (University of California, Berkeley); Michael Berbaum (University of Alabama); and Patrick Yott (University of Virginia). Representing a range of experiences in delivering ICPSR services on their campuses, these three ORs provided their unique perspectives and described what the OR position entails for each of them. The presenters explored various issues of interest to all ORs, such as how they provide access to ICPSR data and documentation; how much (if any) data and documentation they store on site; and the amount and type of help they provide to users. It was noted that ORs from smaller schools have different concerns and may provide different types of services. Also discussed were ways that ORs can publicize ICPSR and the Summer Program on their campuses — for example, by promoting the fact that students from ICPSR member institutions can receive stipend support to attend the Summer Program. In addition, suggestions were exchanged regarding ways to justify payment of the ICPSR membership fee; many ORs keep statistics and records on ICPSR dataset usage and resulting research, and ICPSR can also provide usage information.

ICPSR staff contributing to this article included Leslie Fron, Amy Garber, Hank Heltowitz, Mary Morris, Ruth Shamraj, and Mary Vardigan. Photos were taken by Paul Jaronski, U-M Photo Services.

Friday, October 15

Friday morning's first session focused on *Metadata Standards: Moving Toward Interoperability*. Daniel Gillman (U.S. Census Bureau) spoke about "Implementing Metadata Standards at the Census Bureau." He described efforts to



Daniel Gillman (U.S. Census Bureau), left, and Jerome McDonough (University of California, Berkeley), presenters in the session on metadata.

gain acceptance for a logical metadata repository model, which would support a wide range of projects, surveys, applications, and users. The standard to be implemented is the ISO/IEC 11179 standard for specification of data elements. In this standard, data elements are considered fundamental units of data that an organization collects, processes, or disseminates. There are six parts to the metadata standard, which is still under development: (1) framework, (2) classification, (3) basic attributes, (4) definitions, (5) names and identification, and (6) registration. Implementing such a standard affords several benefits, according to Gillman. Among them are the central management of metadata and terminology, shareability, understandability, centralized data harmonization, and a central reference for redesign and re-engineering.

Information on another metadata effort was provided by Jerome McDonough (University of California, Berkeley), whose presentation, "The DDI: Data Archives Without Walls," focused on the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), a project to develop a metadata standard for social science documenta-

tion. The DDI is an XML-based encoding format for codebooks. McDonough told the audience that a beta-test of the DDI was recently completed, and recommendations for changes were currently being developed by the DDI Committee. The test was designed to assess the adequacy of the DDI's element set, the Document Type Definition (DTD) structure, and supporting documentation, and the general effectiveness of this approach in meeting the needs of data producers and archives. There were 13 participating beta sites—five from the U.S., eight from other countries. Numerous suggestions for additions and enhancements were put forward by the testers, including the possible adoption of XML schemas to replace the DTD, better handling of series, support for additional forms of data (e.g., relational databases), and improved linking capabilities.

In the session titled *Comparative Research: Opportunities and Challenges*, panelists discussed their experiences with various ongoing crossnational surveys. James Lynch (American University) was enthusiastic about the greater availability and higher quality of data today as compared to 20 years ago. To illustrate this, he cited datasets that provided reasonably comparable crossnational data on crime, as well as country-specific datasets that were particularly valuable. One of the major obstacles to obtaining comparable crossnational data in the criminal justice field stems from the fact that legal codes that classify behavior and events differ from country to country. For example, the acts that constitute burglary in Great Britain differ from the acts that constitute burglary in the United States. In addition, criminal activity is often classified according to the resulting penalty instead of by the actual events that took place. To avoid this type of problem, researchers are developing attribute- and incident-based classification systems. Lynch also pointed out the need for greater "disaggregatability" of data, which would allow scholars to describe crime incidence and trends with more specificity. The lack of disaggregated data has caused scholars to focus on macro problems and has limited the development of theory about the considerable variability in crime rates from region to region.

W. Phillips Shively (University of Minnesota) described the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems project—a collaborative program of crossnational research among election studies located in over 50 consolidated and emerging democracies. Each study contributes a 10- to 20-minute segment of a national post-election survey questionnaire, using a common set of questions designed collectively by project members. Survey questions for the first module (1996–2000) focus on individuals' ideological positions and their perceptions of the political parties' positions, evaluations of the economy, political participation, and satisfaction with the functioning of democracy. The survey data are

combined with institutional data measured at the country level. Combining these types of data allows social scientists to develop and test theories on a global scale. Reflecting on the merits of collaborative international data collection, Shively stated that scholars stand to gain from its theoretical cross-fertilization and that an international infrastructure of students of these topics is being built. He also explained some of the problems with this type of research: (1) variability in the mode of conducting surveys, (2) stimulating the release of data, (3) restrictions on what can be studied, due to the time limit of the surveys, and (4) language and cultural differences, which affect what questions can be asked and how.

Tom W. Smith (National Opinion Research Center) described the International Social Survey Program — an ongoing consortium that brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, adding a crossnational perspective to individual national studies. Founded in 1984 with four participating countries, the consortium now consists of 34 countries. Each year the ISSP survey has a specific focus, and over a period of years, the survey revisits each focus to identify changes that may have taken place. The regularity of the data collection and the expanding number of participating countries present social scientists with excellent opportunities for testing the generalizability and the universality of their theories. Smith addressed the issue of comparability of data across countries as well as the impact of language on the design of survey questions. He also shared some findings of ISSP research contrasting the views of Americans versus Europeans regarding government's role in social welfare, income disparities among occupations, and knowledge of scientific facts about the environment.

Two presenters spoke Friday afternoon about *Confidentiality and Disclosure Concerns*. **Stephen Fienberg** (Carnegie Mellon University) reviewed basic approaches to the topic and summarized some of the major disclosure limi-

tation methods. Fienberg stated that he is an advocate of providing access to as much data as possible for as many people as possible, and he supports ICPSR because its mission reflects these principles. However, any data release produces disclosure at some level, and these situations must be dealt with. In terms of methods for limiting disclosure, Fienberg cited the removal of identifiers, restricted reporting, macro-versus microdata, and the systematic alteration of data versus perturbation of data as possible approaches. He described the systematic alteration of data at length; this method produces data that can be used "as if" they were the "real" data. The goal of this technique is to change the data enough to prevent disclosure while ensuring that users have enough information to make inferences.

of respondents. Standard procedures at ICPSR are to isolate the problematic variables and to run distributions. If problems are confirmed, a Statistical Disclosure Limitation (SDL) plan is developed; this may include removing variables, masking them, or combining them. The principal investigator is consulted to obtain his or her approval for the changes to the data. In those cases where data cannot be made publicly available, a restricted data use agreement or license may be necessary.

Using ICPSR Resources for Online Analysis: Topical Archives was the topic of another Friday afternoon session. Representatives from three of ICPSR's topical archives — **JoAnne McFarland O'Rourke** (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive), **James McNally** (National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging), and **Thomas Zelenock**



From left, James Lynch (American University), Peter Granda (ICPSR), Tom Smith (National Opinion Research Center), and W. Phillips Shively (University of Minnesota), panel for the Comparative Research session.

Erik Austin (ICPSR) described ICPSR's procedures for dealing with privacy concerns. ICPSR reviews every dataset it acquires for confidentiality problems. Rarely are there direct identifiers in the data; it is more often the case that indirect identifiers are included. ICPSR also considers the availability of external data resources that an "intruder" could use to match with a given dataset to determine the identities

(National Archive of Criminal Justice Data) — were on hand to demonstrate the new analytical and subsetting capabilities available for use with selected ICPSR datasets.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Archive is collaborating with the Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program (CSM) at the University of California, Berkeley, on the Survey Documentation and Analysis Program. As a joint

effort, both organizations are working toward providing users online data analysis for popular data collections. Using the Survey and Documentation Analysis Program, also known as the Data Analysis System (DAS), researchers can create customized subsets. Each dataset includes an ASCII codebook and data definition statements for SPSS and SAS. Subsets can be downloaded quickly, an HTML codebook can be created, and basic data analysis can be performed online efficiently. Supported features currently include generation of frequencies, crosstabulations, comparison of means and correlations, and use of control, weight, and filter variables.

Saturday, October 16

Saturday's program began with a session titled *Social Science "Dream Machines" for Information Discovery*. Presenters included **Luc Anselin** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign); **Cavan Capps** (U.S. Census Bureau); **Simon Musgrave** (The Data Archive, UK); **Jostein Ryssevik** (Norwegian Social Science Data Services); and

Merrill Shanks and **Thomas Piazza** (University of California, Berkeley).

Luc Anselin described the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS), a project recently funded through the National Science Foundation infrastructure competition. The center, which will be located at the University of California, Santa Barbara, with a branch at the University of Illinois, will promote and facilitate "geography on steroids," and will provide for the integration of space across disciplines. Important objectives of the center are to communicate the importance of thinking spatially and to change the way social scientists approach scientific problems. Anselin described the center's six programs: learning resources (teaching modules); best-practice examples; place-based search; software tools, including a new generation of SpaceStat; and a virtual community. The project will extend for five years.

Cavan Capps focused his presentation on "A Call for the Data Web." This dream machine is based on intelligent data objects, iteration, and collaboration. It involves the ability to obtain data from disparate sources, compari-

sons and layers of data, and aggregations on the fly. Exploratory data analysis is built into the system so that a user can read a paper, obtain the data behind the results, and reproduce the analysis. The user shouldn't have to know where the data are stored or how they are organized to take advantage of them. Rather, users should be free to think in terms of the semantic structure of the data and its meaning. Intelligent data will permit new visualizations and "morphing" of data into another view of itself. Capps cautioned that this will involve a paradigm shift in the conduct of research and that there are obstacles to this vision, including cost, tendency toward centralization, and collecting the metadata. Capps went on to say that we need a distributed architecture to overcome many of the obstacles, and that collaborative efforts are the key to success.

Simon Musgrave and Jostein Ryssevik explained and demonstrated the Networked European Social Science Tools and Resources (NESSTAR) system, a collaborative project of the UK Data Archive, Norwegian Social Science Data Services, and the Danish Data Archive. In designing NESSTAR, the developers envisioned all the features of an ideal social science dream machine, including:

- Access to all data
- An integrated gateway
- Extensive metadata and catalogs
- Ability to browse and analyze data online
- Active research agents mining the Net
- Efficient hyperlinks to publications
- Links between people and data
- Effective feedback mechanism

NESSTAR's aim is to integrate all of these features and to make it easy to locate data across national boundaries, download files to a statistical package, and perform simple analysis and visualization. NESSTAR is predicated on the notion of a data analyst's workbench, with relevant tools available. The DDI is the cornerstone of the NESSTAR system, and metadata play a pivotal role. A final



Council member Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and Steven Ruggles (University of Minnesota)

version of NESSTAR will be available in early 2000.

Merrill Shanks and Tom Piazza discussed and demonstrated the Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA) capability developed by the Computer-assisted Survey Methods (CSM) program at the University of California, Berkeley. This data analysis system makes it possible to produce immediate statistical results, browse the codebook, and create subsets of data and setups for SAS, SPSS, and STATA. Continuing objectives are to provide tools for survey organizations to simplify access to data they collect; offer the same tools to other organizations that provide access to survey data; create new ways to simplify analytic requests or clarify statistical results; and encourage other organizations to create new procedures for displaying results. The SDA is incorporating some new measures, including temporary modification of variables, based on combinations of categories; creation of new permanent variables, based on recoding rules or arithmetic and logical expressions; and separate sets of new measures for different classes or individuals. Recent enhancements to the system include the incorporation of standard errors for complex designs, a revised format for browsing codebooks, and multiple regression analysis, including dummy variables and product terms.

A concurrent session held on Saturday morning focused on *Innovative Uses of ICPSR Data in the Classroom*. The four presenters demonstrated how they move beyond textbooks and lectures in the classroom to involve students in data analysis. Typically, undergraduate students take a single methods class, which serves as their sole exposure to quantitative skills. The goals of using data-driven exercises in lower-level social science classes are to introduce students to the scientific method, to increase their quantitative reasoning skills, and to prepare them for applied courses and careers in the social sciences.

William Frey (State University of New York, Albany), director of the So-

cial Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN), works with faculty to prepare datasets specific to their content areas. The SSDAN is an NSF-funded university-based project that makes census data subsets, along with instructional materials and a statistical package, available to faculty. Students then get experience with hands-on data analysis. Modules already developed focus on racial inequality, marriage and divorce, female-male earnings and income inequality. The website for the project is www.ssdan.net.



Former Council Chair William Flanigan (University of Minnesota), left, and Patrick Shields (University of Michigan)

William Feigelman (Nassau Community College) uses subsets of the General Social Survey data to introduce his students to numbers in general and to the scientific method in particular. A primary goal is to have undergraduates look for relationships among variables and to learn about distributions of the variables. His students use STATA to run their analyses.

Michael Le Roy (Wheaton College) uses a MicroCase package in teaching his undergraduate courses. He demonstrated this by going first to the MicroCase website at www.microcase.com and then selecting the software-based textbook and workbook

link. He reviewed the options within the instructional package, including file management, data management, and basic and advanced statistics, and gave a brief run-through of a typical exercise he would use, highlighting the graphing capabilities of the program.

Edward Nelson (California State University, Fresno) and **James Ross** (California State University, Bakersfield) introduced their site at www.csuabak.edu/ssric. This is the California State University Social Sciences Research and In-

structional Council Teaching Resource Depository. The Council collects modules, exercises, datasets, codebooks, and other instructional materials that faculty have used successfully. The presenters briefly reviewed a number of the modules and exercises and encouraged faculty to deposit their instructional packages at the site.

After the business meeting on Saturday afternoon, a session on *New Methodological Approaches to Social Science Research* was held. **Michael Berbaum** (University of Alabama) offered an overview of multivariate analysis, starting with the basic linear regression model and extending this to

include techniques such as Linear Mixed Models (LMM), Generalized Linear Models (GLM), and combining the two approaches in Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMM) for analysis of categorical, multilevel, and grouped data.

William Jacoby (University of South Carolina) examined graphical and computationally-intensive statistical methods — specifically, data visualization and nonparametric regression (e.g., loess smoothing and generalized additive models). Bootstrap resampling for statistical inference was explained, along with strategies for hypothesis testing.

Saturday night, a banquet was held at the Michigan League, and several presentations were made. The William Flanigan Award for Distinguished

Service as an ICPSR Official Representative was presented to **Ann Janda** (Northwestern University); **Kathy Isaacson** (Lawrence University); and **Siegfried Vogt** (Washington State University). The Warren Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences was presented to **Heinz Eulau** (Stanford University). Outgoing ICPSR Executive Director **Richard Rockwell** was recognized for his numerous achievements and contributions to ICPSR.

Sunday, October 17

Sunday morning, a session was held on *ICPSR Acquisitions Policy and Other Archival Development Committee*

Matters. Committee co-chair **Margo Anderson** (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) led the session with Committee member **Edward Nelson** (California State University, Fresno), and presentations on specific topics were given by ICPSR staff, including **Shawn Pelak**, **Zack Allen**, and **Peter Granda**.

The history of the committee was reviewed, along with its accomplishments and contributions to ICPSR. In particular, there was discussion of the New Acquisitions and Preservation Archive (NAPA) processing strategy, website links to data sites external to ICPSR, the new repository of teaching-related materials, and restricted data use agreements.

Awards Presented

Richard Rockwell Recognized for Achievements as Executive Director

Richard C. Rockwell was honored for his contributions to ICPSR during his term as Executive Director. In recognizing his accomplishments, ISR Director David Featherman and Council Chair Hal Winsborough highlighted Rockwell's intellectual leadership, his emphasis on technology, and his efforts to position ICPSR to best serve future generations of social scientists.



Richard C. Rockwell



David Featherman

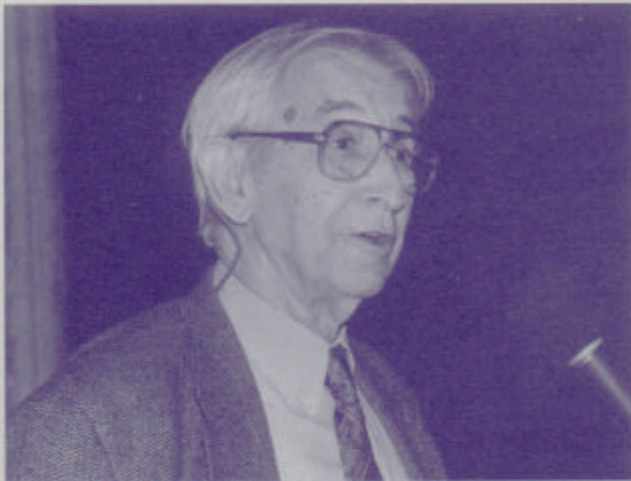


Halliman Winsborough

Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences

This award was established to honor the late Warren E. Miller, a founder of ICPSR and its first Executive Director. Throughout his career, Miller demonstrated exemplary service to the social science community and a talent for building institutions that have survived beyond his direct involvement and continue to prosper.

This year's recipient of the Miller award was Heinz Eulau, whose contributions to the social sciences have reflected this same spirit of institution-building and dedication. In his introductory remarks, Merrill Shanks paid tribute to Eulau as one of the early leaders in the field of political behavior and as a key player in the establishment of ICPSR. Eulau also served as Chair of the ICPSR Council in 1968–1970 and as Associate Director since 1975. He is the William Bennett Munro Professor of Political Science Emeritus at Stanford University.



Heinz Eulau, recipient of the Warren E. Miller Award



Merrill Shanks (University of California, Berkeley) and Heinz Eulau

William H. Flanagan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official Representative

This award, established in honor of William Flanagan, a long-serving OR and former Chair of Council, is given to individuals who have distinguished themselves in fulfilling the duties of OR.



Ann Janda (Northwestern University)



Kathy Isaacson (Lawrence University)



Siegfried Vogt (Washington State University)



Themba Mohoto (South African Data Archive), left, and Rolf Uher (Zentralarchiv für Sozialforschung)



Ernie Boyko (Statistics Canada) and Michal Peleg (Hebrew University)



Pat Hildebrand (University of Pennsylvania) and Chuck Humphrey (University of Alberta)



Council member Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), left, and Margaret Adams (National Archives and Records Administration)



James Lynch (American University)



From left, Michael Martinez (University of Florida), Hank Heitowit (ICPSR), William Jacoby (University of South Carolina), and Michael Berbaum (University of Alabama)



Cor van der Meer (NIWI-Steinmetz Archive), left, and Sami Borg (Finnish Data Archive)



From left, ICPSR Technical Director Janet Vavra, Ilona Einowski (University of California, Berkeley), and Tess Trost (Texas Tech University)



Council members Edward Nelson (California State University, Fresno), left, and Huey Perry (Southern University, Baton Rouge)



Simon Musgrave (The Data Archive, UK), left, and Jostein Ryssevik (Norwegian Social Science Data Services)



Council member Diane Geraci (State University of New York, Binghamton) and Ken Miller (The Data Archive, UK, and the NESSTAR project)



Council member Stephen Fienberg (Carnegie Mellon University)

S

ummer Program, 2000 (June 26–August 18)

Tentative Schedule

FIRST SESSION (JUNE 26–JULY 21)

Lectures

Mathematics for Social Scientists I
Mathematics for Social Scientists II
Introduction to Computing
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data
Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Maximum Likelihood Estimation

One-Week Workshops (dates TBA)

Spatial Analysis/Geographical
Information Systems
Categorical Data Analysis I
Categorical Data Analysis II
Criminal Justice Data
Hierarchical Linear Models
Mental Health Research
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Social Network Analysis
Providing Social Science Data Services

SECOND SESSION (JULY 24–AUGUST 18)

Lectures

Nonlinear Systems
Introduction to Computing
Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis
Matrix Algebra
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Simultaneous Equation Models
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data
Analysis II
Categorical Analysis
"LISREL" Models: General Structural
Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and
Criminal Justice
Advanced Maximum Likelihood
Estimation

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and
Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of
Data
Missing Data Analysis
Data Visualization
Bayesian Modeling
Ecological Inference

For a copy of the 2000 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:

ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (734) 998-9888,

E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu, or consult the Summer Program Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/>

A

dditions to Holdings

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1998 — Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (ICPSR 2747)

CBS News Monthly Poll #6, January 1998 — CBS News (ICPSR 2456)

CBS News Monthly Poll #1, April 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2781)

CBS News Monthly Poll #3, April 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2783)

CBS News Monthly Poll #4, April 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2784)

CBS News Monthly Poll #1, May 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2785)

CBS News Monthly Poll #2, May 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2786)

CBS News Monthly Poll, June 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2787)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #3, October 1996 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2804)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #4, January 1999 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2720)

Common Core of Data: Elementary/Secondary Education Agencies, 1985–1986 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2136)

Common Core of Data: Local Education Agencies (LEA) Nonfiscal Data, 1981–1982 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2269)

Common Core of Data: Local Education Agencies (LEA) Nonfiscal Data, 1983–1984 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2274)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1986–1987 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2423)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1987–1988 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2424)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1989–1990 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2427)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1990–1991 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2430)

Common Core of Data: Public School Districts, 1980–1981 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2132)

Common Core of Data: Public School Districts, 1981–1982 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2133)

Common Core of Data: Public School Districts, 1982–1983 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2134)

Common Core of Data: Public School Districts, 1983–1984 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2135)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1978–1979 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2244)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1980–1981 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2245)

NEW AT ICPSR

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1998 — Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (ICPSR 2747)

This study is part of a quadrennial series designed to investigate the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of opinion leaders on matters relating to foreign policy, and to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision-makers must operate. Respondents in both groups were asked how they would rate the foreign policy record of President Bill Clinton and nine presidents preceding him. In addition, opinions were elicited on the Clinton administration's trade policy, immigration policy, and handling of the situations in the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, and Northern Ireland, as well as the Arab-Israeli peace process. Views were also sought on whether United States' vital interests were present in various other countries and potential threats to those vital interests. Additional topics covered the United States' commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United States' contributions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United States involvement in United Nations peace-keeping operations. Respondents were asked to rate their feelings toward various countries and to provide their opinions of President Bill Clinton and various other world leaders. Further queries focused on whether United States troops should be used in various hypothetical scenarios in other countries, and whether respondents supported the use of economic sanctions against other countries. Opinion leaders were asked an additional question about the possible threat of the "Euro" (the unified monetary system to be implemented in January 1999 by the European Union) to the United States dollar's supremacy as a reserve currency.

NEW AT ICPSR

Current Population Survey, November 1998: Voter Supplement File — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2803)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey conducted monthly by the Census Bureau to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force; estimates of the population as a whole; and estimates of various subgroups in the population. The entire noninstitutionalized population of the United States is sampled to obtain the respondents for this survey series. The Supplement files contain the core questions included in every CPS as well as an additional series of questions. This supplement provides standard CPS data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are also provided. Questions unique to this supplement pertain to citizenship, voting status, and registration status and were asked of household members who were United States citizens 18 years of age and older.

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1982–1983 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2246)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1983–1984 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2247)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1984–1985 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2248)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1986–1987 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2426)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1992–1993 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2815)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1996: Diary Survey — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2795)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1996: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2794)

Criminal Victimization and Perceptions of Community Safety in 12 United States Cities, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2743)

Current Population Survey, October 1998: School Enrollment — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2810)

Current Population Survey, November 1998: Voter Supplement File — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2803)

Evaluation of Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders in Cleveland, Denver, and Mobile, 1992–1993 — Blair B. Bourque, Daniel B. Felker, Mei Han, and Richard N. White (ICPSR 6922)

Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs in Four New York City Middle Schools, 1993–1994 — Tanya Bannister (ICPSR 2704)

German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1998 — Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung und Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) (ICPSR 2779)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall Enrollment, 1987 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2222)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Residence of First-Time Students, 1986 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2214)

International Social Survey Program: Role of Government III, 1996 — International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 2808)

Juvenile Court Statistics, 1995: [United States] — National Center for Juvenile Justice (ICPSR 2805)

Matlab [Bangladesh] Health and Socioeconomic Survey (MHSS), 1996 — Omar Rahman, Jane Menken, Andrew Foster, and Paul Gertler (ICPSR 2705)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1991 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2521)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1992 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2522)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1993 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2523)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1994 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2475)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1995 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2390)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1996 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2350)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1997 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2476)

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2740)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2801)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2755)

National Survey of Callers to the Perot 1-800 Numbers, 1992 — Ronald B. Rapoport and Walter J. Stone (ICPSR 2809)

National Survey of Rural Physicians, 1993 — Curt D. Mueller (ICPSR 6848)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990-1991 [United States]: Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2745)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993-1994 [United States]: Teacher Follow-Up Survey, 1994-1995, Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2763)

Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1997: Experimental File [Bridge Survey] — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2797)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2802)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1997 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2764)

NEW AT ICPSR

International Social Survey Program: Role of Government III, 1996 — *International Social Survey Program (ISSP)* (ICPSR 2808)

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of cross-national collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. Every survey includes questions about general attitudes toward various social issues such as the legal system, sex, and the economy. Special topics have included the environment; the role of government; social inequality; social support; family and gender issues; work orientation; the impact of religious background, behavior, and beliefs on social and political preferences; and national identity. Participating countries in the 1996 survey include Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Citizens' opinions were elicited on the function of their national governments and whether they approved of various economic policies. Government spending was another topic, with respondents questioned as to their support for greater spending on numerous programs. A number of questions dealt with respondents' attitudes regarding democracy, political power, and protest. Other questions focused on the role of elections in democracies. Opinions were also elicited as to whether government had a legitimate role in the redistribution of wealth in the country, by tax policy or otherwise.

Revisions/Updates

American National Election Studies Cumulative Data File, 1948-1998 — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 8475)

American National Election Studies, 1982: Post-Election Survey File — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 9042)

American National Election Studies, 1992-1997: Combined File — Virginia Sapiro, Steven J. Rosenstone, Donald R. Kinder, Warren E. Miller, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 2407)

American National Election Study: 1985 Pilot Study — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 8476)

American National Election Study, 1988: The Presidential Nomination Process [Super Tuesday] — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 9093)

American National Election Study: 1990-1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/ 1991 Pilot Study — Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 9673)

NEW AT ICPSR

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1997 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2476)

This annual survey series explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. The first task of the series is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Each year, large, distinct, nationally representative samples of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students in the United States are asked to respond to drug use and demographic questions, as well as to additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward religion, parental influences, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, self-esteem, exposure to sex and drug education, and violence and crime. Subsamples of students in each grade are administered different versions of the questionnaire, each containing the "core" drug use and demographic questions. There are about 300 variables in each questionnaire. Drugs covered by the 1997 survey include amphetamines (stimulants), barbiturates (tranquillizers), other prescription drugs, tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, Rohypnol, MDMA, marijuana, hashish, LSD, hallucinogens, cocaine, crack, and injection drugs such as heroin.

The 8th- and 10th-grade surveys for 1991–1996 also are now available from ICPSR.

American National Election Study, 1990–1992: Full Panel Survey — Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6230)

American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data] — Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6067)

American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data] — Steven J. Rosenstone, Donald R. Kinder, Warren E. Miller, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6507)

American National Election Study: 1995 Pilot Study — Steven J. Rosenstone, Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6636)

American National Election Study: 1997 Pilot Study — Steven J. Rosenstone, Virginia Sapiro, Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 2282)

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1998 — Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (ICPSR 2747)

Attitudes and Perceptions of Police Officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 — Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (ICPSR 9087)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1991–1992 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6918)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1992–1993 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6909)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1993–1994 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6919)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1994–1995 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6920)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1995–1996 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2468)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1991–1992 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2554)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1993–1994 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6910)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1994–1995 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6911)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1995–1996 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2470)

Community Tracking Study Physician Survey, 1996–1997: [United States] — Center for Studying Health System Change (ICPSR 2597)

Comparison of Drug Control Strategies in San Diego, 1989 — Susan Pennell, and Christine Curtis (ICPSR 9990)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1995: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2264)

Crime Changes in Baltimore, 1970–1994 — Ralph B. Taylor (ICPSR 2352)

Economics, Issues, and the Perot Candidacy: Voter Choice in the 1992 Presidential Election — R. Michael Alvarez and Jonathan Nagler (ICPSR 1112)

Effects of Drug Testing on Defendant Risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987 — John S. Goldkamp, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Doris Weiland (ICPSR 9791)

Guatemalan Survey of Family Health (EGSF), 1995 — Anne R. Pebley and Noreen Goldman (ICPSR 2344)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 1997 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley (ICPSR 2477)

National Survey of Self-Care and Aging: Follow-Up, 1994 — Gordon H. DeFries and Jean E. Kincade Norburn (ICPSR 2592)

Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926-1986 — United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9165)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1993 Panel — United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6886)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9028)

World Values Survey, 1981-1984 and 1990-1993 — World Values Study Group (ICPSR 6160)

NEW AT ICPSR

Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1997: Experimental File [Bridge Survey] — *United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census* (ICPSR 2797)

This dataset is the bridge between the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1992 and 1993 panels and the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) 1998-2002 annual surveys. The data collected in the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels provide extensive background information from which to determine the effects of welfare reform. Interviewing the same households in the SPD will provide data covering the baseline pre-reform period, the reform implementation period, and the medium-term post-reform period. The data from SPD present estimates of the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. SPD also provides monthly labor force data and, in addition, supplies supplemental data on work experience, income, and noncash benefits. Comprehensive work experience information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over, as well as weeks worked and hours per week worked, reasons for not working full-time, total income, and income components. Information is available not only for persons currently in the labor force but also for those who are outside the labor force. SPD also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance.

Publication-Related Archive

Going Down: The Asian Crisis and United States Exports — Patricia S. Pollard and Cletus C. Coughlin (ICPSR 1203)

Inflation-Target Design: Changing Inflation Performance and Persistence in Industrial Countries — Pierre L. Siklos (ICPSR 1204)

Repression of Dissent: A Substitution Model of Government Coercion — Will H. Moore (ICPSR 1205)

Wages and Risk-Taking in Occupational Credit Unions: Theory and Evidence — William R. Emmons and Frank A. Schmid (ICPSR 1202)



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