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eeting of Official Representatives Held

"Innovations in Research, Instruction, Documentation, and Distribution" was the theme of the 25th Biennial Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives, which took place October 25–28 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Below we offer an overview of the conference sessions and proceedings.

Thursday, October 25

The meeting opened with the ***Orientation and Training Session for New ORs***, led by Ilona Einowski (University of California, Berkeley). The session gave new ORs the opportunity to better understand their responsibilities and to describe a range of experiences in delivering ICPSR services on their campuses. Because the role of the OR is unique at each member institution, the session's format was free-flowing and interactive, allowing participants the chance to ask questions about particular concerns and to learn about approaches that have been successful for their peers. Einowski noted that since expectations of ORs can range from providing data access to assisting with analysis, it is important for ORs to define the amount and level of expertise they themselves can provide to users. Einowski emphasized how beneficial it can be to cultivate relationships not only with other providers on campus, such as statistical consultants and IT support, but also with the network of fellow ORs and with User Support staff at ICPSR.

Einowski centered part of the discussion around the new "open access" to ICPSR data that the Web and ICPSR Direct provide, taking the group on a guided tour of the ICPSR Web site. She conducted sample searches and batch downloads while pointing out tools for tracking usage — crucial when

MORE THAN 150 PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED THE 25TH BIENNIAL MEETING OF ICPSR Official Representatives, which was held in October. The biennial meetings provide opportunities for ORs to interact with each other and with ICPSR Council and staff, and to hear presentations by leading social science scholars and data professionals. This article presents highlights from the October meeting.

ICPSR staff contributing to this article included Nike Adebisi, Hank Heitowit, Kaye Marz, Mary Morris, Elizabeth Moss, Ruth Shamraj, Karen Sullivan, and Mary Vardigan. Photos were taken by Paul Jaronski, U-M Photo Services.



Simon Musgrave (UK Data Archive), left, and Tom Piazza (University of California, Berkeley) confer during a session on Innovations in Web-Based Data Explorations.

justifying funding support for ICPSR membership. Throughout the session, attendees shared insights about options for storing documentation and good ways to advertise ICPSR membership benefits. Attendees also raised questions about security, service, and privacy when using ICPSR Direct — a topic that was discussed in depth later in the weekend in a session of its own. ICPSR Director Myron Gutmann also stopped by to welcome the new ORs and to underscore their primary responsibility: to keep in touch, acting as vital links between the Council and the user population.

Friday, October 26

Friday's proceedings opened with a session on **Facts at Your Fingertips: On-Line Analysis at ICPSR**.

Since 1998 ICPSR's special topic archives have made datasets available using Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA), the online data analysis software developed by the Computer-Assisted Survey Methods Program at the University of California at Berkeley. JoAnne McFarland O'Rourke (ICPSR), Director of the Substance

Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), discussed "Using SDA to Analyze the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)." The NHSDA produces drug and alcohol use incidence and prevalence estimates and reports the consequences and patterns of use and abuse for persons age 12 and older in the U.S. Using variables in the NHSDA asked only of 12- to 17-year-old respondents, O'Rourke employed SDA's Data Analysis System (DAS) to produce a crosstabulation demonstrating that having a parent who checked homework frequently was associated with decreased marijuana use. The comparison of correlations program in the DAS was used to examine whether this relationship held for all ages within the 12–17 range and whether the association was the same for both genders. These analyses showed that checking homework appeared to be the strongest deterrent for girls ages 12 and 17 and the weakest deterrent for boys ages 12 and 15. Checking homework appeared to have a moderate effect for all other age and gender groups examined.

Chris Dunn (ICPSR), Director of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, demonstrated the use of the DAS to analyze crime trend topics in his presentation on "Crime Data Analysis Online: Some Tools and Examples." Dunn explained that, using a collection of 30 years of homicide data from Chicago (ICPSR 6399), one can show the increasing use of firearms, especially automatic weapons, as the means of inflicting lethal injury. Trends in study variables over time can be easily displayed by using the year as the row variable and the substantive characteristic as the column variable in a DAS crosstabulation. Using a different application to be released in the near future by the criminal justice archive, Dunn also illustrated how programming code can simplify the tasks of the data analyst. These programs will be available in User Resource Guides for complex datasets being prepared by the NACJD. Dunn pointed out that while systems such as the DAS and the User Resource Guides increase the accessibility of data and increase the speed of data analysis, it is still essential for users to read study documentation in detail. He encouraged users to read the User Resource Guide for each dataset before they perform data analyses.

"Increasing the Access of Community Stakeholders to Health Data on the Elderly, a NACDA Initiative" was the topic of a presentation by James McNally (ICPSR), Director of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA). McNally discussed the ongoing work of the NACDA archive to simplify the use of data in its holdings with the implementation of the DAS.

McNally pointed out that the DAS system is a helpful tool for researchers because it allows them to determine whether a dataset is valuable without downloading the entire dataset. DAS also shortens the time it

takes to analyze datasets. Even users with relatively low-speed modems can obtain frequencies and crosstabulations fairly promptly. ICPSR Official Representatives will find that the DAS is helpful in answering user queries about datasets. There are currently about ten NACDA datasets available in DAS and the archive aims to triple or quadruple this number in the coming year.

Later on Friday morning, in a session titled **An Introduction to the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI)**, Wendy Thomas and William Block (University of Minnesota) provided an overview of the DDI based on their experiences using the DDI in their large research projects. They explained that the DDI project is developing a metadata standard for social science documentation to produce machine-readable metadata that is both human and computer understandable and processible. The XML-based encoding format for DDI-compliant documentation tags text for intellectual content, similar to the way HTML encodes for format and display of the same document.

A key objective of the DDI is to facilitate increased access to collections through the sharing of discovery tools and metadata materials across many platforms. Key features of DDI-compliant documentation were described, such as element and attribute tags, attribute types (particularly ID and IDREFS), and hierarchies and nesting, especially as they relate to the concepts of inheritance and the need for uniformity and consistency within an XML instance or within a series. Different approaches on how to manage large-scale coding projects were discussed and some recommendations based on the presenters' experiences were given. The presentation concluded with information on free and commercial resources for creating and validating DDI-compliant documentation.

A concurrent session on *Teaching Research Methods to Undergraduates: A Roundtable Discussion* was

led by Paula Lackie of Carleton College. Participants were a mix of teaching faculty and librarians who shared their experiences in teaching social science research methods to undergraduate students in their various settings. It was generally agreed that there is currently a lack of collaboration across disciplines in the teaching of research methods, and participants expressed dissatisfaction with what students are learning and how research methods are currently being taught. Problematic areas identified include (1) definition — appropriately defining the research topic/methods/hypotheses, (2) identification of resources, (3) access to information, (4) integration of skills across the curriculum, and (5) students' unclear expectations regarding what it takes to do quantitative research. Other areas of challenge identified include the need to build quantitative reasoning into the "gatekeeper" courses to provide reinforcement in other courses, as well as getting students to understand the entire research process. Concern was also raised about the need to find the balance between teaching research methods and teaching programming skills like SAS and SPSS.

Discussion subsequently revolved around building strategies. One proposed strategy involves finding ways to coordinate the teaching of research methods across disciplines on campus by figuring out commonalities among disciplines. Other solutions suggested include: (1) team teaching of an introductory research methods course involving subject specialists, librarians, and data specialists, (2) cross-pollination, involving a yearly course that covers the logic of inquiry with each sub-group looking at the same theme from different angles/disciplines, and (3) an integrated card catalog in

which all resources would be found in a single searchable location.

In terms of what is desirable for the present and subsequent generation of students to know when they have finished their social science research methodology courses, participants suggested the following: the ability of students to look at quantitative findings critically, to know that the research process is dynamic and not linear, to become more sophisticated readers, to think critically, to have the ability to consider alternative perspectives and have appreciation for various interpretations, to understand that there is a continuum from qualitative to quantitative methods, to know how to critique secondary data resources, and the ability to distinguish academic from popular literature.

The **ICPSR Business Meeting**, which took place Friday afternoon, provided a forum for ICPSR's new director Myron Gutmann to introduce himself to the membership and to set forth some of his plans and initiatives for moving ICPSR forward. The first order of business was thanking the outgoing Council members for their service to ICPSR. Ending their terms on Council in 2002 are Chair Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), Charles Betsey (Howard University), Stephen E. Fienberg (Carnegie Mellon University), Diane Geraci (Binghamton University, State University of New York), Paula McClain (Duke University), and Huey L. Perry (Southern University, Baton Rouge).

Members continuing to serve on Council are Ann Green (Yale University), John Korey (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona), J. Scott Long (Indiana University), Steven Ruggles (University of Minnesota), James Sweet (University of Wisconsin), and Bo Wandschneider (University of Guelph). Six new Council members

will be elected by the membership early in 2002 and will begin their terms in March.

Gutmann also recognized former Council member Hal Winsborough (University of Wisconsin) and ICPSR's Director of Archival Development Erik Austin, both of whom served in the role of ICPSR Interim Director before Gutmann's arrival at ICPSR in August 2001.

In terms of initiatives under way at ICPSR, Gutmann talked about ICPSR Direct, the database of related publications currently under development, and conversion of all paper documentation to digital format. Regarding future projects, Gutmann emphasized his commitment to development and implementation of metadata standards and to best practice; he also discussed new mechanisms for ensuring archival data security such as the Census Bureau Research Data Center that ICPSR will participate in and his plans to take a proactive approach to acquiring new data collections. In addition, he described plans to build new tools to deliver data better to users. Throughout the presentation Gutmann underscored the importance of the membership structure to ICPSR and the contributions such a structure offers. ORs pointed out that ICPSR needs to develop materials that are useful in persuading campus decision-makers of the value of membership.

Friday afternoon's session, **ICPSR Direct — Access to Data for All Campus Users**, provided a forum for discussing ICPSR's new data access system. ICPSR Direct is a service that provides direct access to ICPSR's social science research data for all students, faculty, and staff at ICPSR member institutions.

Myron Gutmann (ICPSR) opened the session with comments on how ICPSR Direct permits ICPSR to reach a wider audience and to deliver data to researchers and other users

more easily. He emphasized that the purpose of this session was to get feedback from Official Representatives using the service and to find out what might be done to improve it.

Mary Morris (ICPSR) provided background on the development of ICPSR Direct and described the user registration process. She noted that feedback received so far has been quite positive and there has been a marked increase in the amount of data downloaded by users since the service became available. Morris said there were currently 106 institutions participating in ICPSR Direct, and it is anticipated that participation will increase as more member institutions become familiar with it.

Technical questions from ORs in the audience were addressed by Jon Brode (ICPSR). Along with questions concerning the implementation process and technical requirements for establishing access, ORs expressed a need to be able to track user registration and data downloading. Such statistical data provides an important measure of how well the service is working, and it can also serve as a tool for sustaining institutional support.

Official Representatives on the panel described their experiences beta-testing ICPSR Direct at their institutions. All acknowledged the enthusiastic response ICPSR Direct has received from a broad range of users. Phillip Ardoin (Southern University) pointed out that in the time between the start of the beta-test and the OR meeting data use on his campus had quadrupled. He attributed this in part to the fact that students and faculty could now access data directly without having to go through an OR, which may have been keeping data use down. Ann Janda (Northwestern University) discussed the outreach efforts made at her institution to notify students and faculty about ICPSR Direct and to inform them of

support services available to assist users. The various methods included directly informing classes, contacting high-use faculty by e-mail, and linking a university Web site announcement to the ICPSR Web site. Experiences implementing ICPSR Direct were also shared by Libbie Stephenson (UCLA) who also suggested that one of the long-term implications of using the service is increased visibility and communication with researchers and academic departments on campus.

A theme that emerged from the general discussion was that, while ICPSR Direct empowers users by enabling them to access data directly, equally significant is the way this service is altering the role of the OR. Released from the tasks of acquiring data for users, ORs are more involved in teaching users how to work with the data. Throughout the session several ORs noted that much of their work now focuses on providing substantive assistance such as data extracts, data conversions, and performing basic data management tasks that most users are not familiar with. This in turn is making the OR more integral to the research and teaching efforts on campus.

Saturday, October 27

Saturday's program began with a session on **Integrating Data Analysis Into the Classroom Experience**. Chaired by John Korey (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona), this session featured multiple presentations focusing on using quantitative data for instructional purposes. Korey began the session with a brief introduction to the ICPSR Site for Instructional Materials and Information (SIMI), an effort to create a repository of teaching materials employing ICPSR data. Korey indicated that there are currently two sample models up on the site for demonstration purposes.

Charles Humphrey (University of Alberta) titled his presentation "Data Literacy and Instruction." He emphasized that teaching data literacy is a significant educational undertaking: students need to be taught how to construct models and how to test those models using relevant data. ICPSR is well-positioned to assist in facilitating data literacy because of the Summer Program, which teaches methods for model building, and the vast holdings of the ICPSR Data Archive available for secondary analysis. Humphrey emphasized the importance of reading documentation thoroughly in order to evaluate data and to ascertain important data properties, like units of observation.

Charles Prysby (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) described a forthcoming instructional package called "Voting Behavior: The 2000 Election," a new module in the Selected Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) series that started in 1974. Prysby and his co-author Carmine Scavo from East Carolina University have created new election modules every four years, after each presidential election. To be completed in November 2001, the 2000 module uses as its data source the pre-post National Election Studies file, with modifications to make it easier for undergraduates to use. Goals for the package are both substantive and methodological so that students learn about factors influencing voting behavior and also about how to analyze data and make inferences about relationships in the data. The 2000 module will be available on CD-ROM and also in a Web-based version.

Richard Lowry (Vassar College) presented information on "VassarStats: Web Site for Statistical Computation." His goal in preparing this site was to relieve some of the anxiety and tedium experienced by students in learning statistics and to enable higher-level learning. In 1998, Lowry moved his

statistical package to the Web, which afforded the advantages of platform- and application-independence, user-

others. Students see a seamless interface between course materials and easy to use software. The package will



Frank Howell (University of Mississippi) makes a point during the session on Copyright, Privacy, Intellectual Property, and the Information Revolution.

friendly presentation with greater visual appeal, and wider availability. VassarStats is associated with an online textbook in which the underlying logic for statistical procedures is described in detail. The user can import delimited data into VassarStats and can produce printable reports.

Webster West (University of South Carolina) spoke about and demonstrated WebStat, an online statistics package that runs in a Web browser. Like Lowry, West was interested in helping students overcome some of the hurdles to doing statistical analysis in terms of finding and accessing data and appropriate software. His hope was that students would spend more time interpreting the results of analysis if software was made easier to use. DoStats.com is a Web site that integrates courseware and the WebStat statistical software. It is sponsored by the National Science Foundation and functions as a statistical blackboard. Instructors can create and administer exercises online and share them with

be classroom-tested this fall and will be available in spring 2002.

Saturday morning a time was set aside for ORs to exchange ideas in an **OR Roundtable Discussion: An Opportunity for Participation.** Suzanne Bell and Fadi Dagher from the University of Rochester facilitated a discussion on how the ICPSR service is implemented in various settings. Suzanne indicated that the responsibility for ICPSR at the University of Rochester was shifted from the political science department to her unit in the library about two years ago. Subsequently, she has been responsible for planning and implementing the ICPSR service from scratch.

The conversation was wide-ranging and touched on the following topics: the location of ICPSR on campus; staffing of local ICPSR services; cataloging and use of hardcopy documentation and data files; identification of other data resources for data not available in ICPSR's holdings; determining when students need only

a single statistic versus an entire ICPSR dataset; publicizing ICPSR locally; and the extent of assistance provided to ICPSR data users. With respect to the latter, some ORs provide analysis assistance while others refer students to statistical or computer consultants in other campus units. Suggestions for developing and maintaining relationships with other campus units were also made. Finally, some ORs encouraged their colleagues to use the ORL listserv for seeking answers to their questions. They were reminded that the ORL listserv audience has a wealth of experience and is more than willing to provide assistance whenever possible.

Saturday afternoon a session chaired by Janet Vavra (ICPSR) focused on **Copyright, Privacy, Intellectual Property, and the Information Revolution**. Kathy Marquis, Reference Archivist at the Bentley Library, University of Michigan, spoke about "Intellectual Property, Privacy, and Confidentiality in the Archives," explaining how the Bentley Library deals with confidential materials and the principles the library applies in determining its confidentiality procedures. The Bentley Library is the official University of Michigan archive; it holds public records and is governed by public records laws. Its users are primarily from the U-M community—students, faculty, and staff. Its holdings include paper that is stored in boxes by the linear foot, audio-visual materials, and a selected few digitized collections of records, but no searchable databases and no human subjects files. The Bentley follows established rules regarding ownership of materials and copyright and tries to discourage restrictions on access. Marquis pointed out that the U-M holds the copyright for gifts with no restrictions, and faculty researchers hold the copyright for their research products, but there are also situations in which donors retain copyright and

the Bentley has to get permission to provide access. Marquis stated that in the courts there has been a shift toward greater protection and toward getting access policies in writing.

Frank Howell (Mississippi State University) centered his presentation on "Human Subjects, Local IRBs, and Large-Scale Social Data Archives." Howell sits on his campus's Institutional Review Board (IRB), the office charged with determining whether research projects meet federally-mandated standards for the protection of human subjects. Explaining the operation of local IRBs, Howell noted that these boards have five members, only some of whom are competent to judge the science and the risk involved in research projects. This composition affords a structural tension and diversity so that individuals will look at research projects from different viewpoints. Only one or two IRB members are likely to be actual users of microdata. IRBs across the country interpret the use of existing data for secondary analysis in different ways: some take a conservative stance and ask researchers to petition for exempt status and others are more relaxed in their approach.

Howell and others in the audience suggested that ICPSR might facilitate the work of IRBs by publishing an explicit statement on the ICPSR Web site stipulating that the data in the holdings have been subjected to confidentiality reviews and have been altered when necessary to eliminate the risk of disclosure.

Also on Saturday morning Miguel Basanez (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México) and Ron Inglehart (University of Michigan) presented their perspectives on "A World of Data for Comparative Research: Eurobarometers and the World Values Survey." Both the Eurobarometer surveys and the World Values Surveys provide crosscultural time-series data from an ever-expanding number of countries around the

world. The Eurobarometers currently survey citizens from the 15 members of the European Union twice a year and intermittently survey citizens of Norway as well. The World Values Survey, built upon the Eurobarometer surveys, includes data from 70 countries in its latest wave of data collection.

The Eurobarometer surveys began to take shape in early 1970 when the Commission of the European Community sought to gauge public support for European institutions. After 1973, the surveys broadened in scope to include measures of subjective satisfaction and perceived quality of life. The concept and methods of the Eurobarometer have been extended to other areas of the world, generating the Latin, African, and Asian Barometers, as well as the Philippine counterpart, the Social Weather Station surveys.

Miguel Basanez pointed out that cultural differences create a challenge for researchers attempting to devise useful and meaningful survey questions, yet at the same time these differences can increase the breadth of the researcher's perspective. For example, *Wall Street Journal* polls comparing respondents's views on such things as "democracy" and "friendship" in the U.S. and in Latin America have shown that residents of these areas define and value these concepts differently. Starting with the second wave of the World Values Surveys, survey questions were drafted by people from many different countries in an effort to retain the original meaning of the questions, and at the same time pose the questions in a way considered appropriate in a given culture.

Using data from the World Values Surveys, Ron Inglehart sought to determine whether a country's degree of modernization and industrialization could predict the values its people held. While he found that economic

circumstances have a great effect on values, a country's cultural heritage (e.g., Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Islamic, Hindu, Confucian, or Communist) also exerts a great influence. Industrialization does tend to bring a shift from traditional-religious values to secular-rational values, but the trend of increased secularization is not an infinite one. Low-income societies tend to emphasize traditional and survival values and cultural norms are considered absolutes, while rich societies tend to emphasize secular and rational values and approve of self-expression. Inglehart finds that there is a greater difference between the values of people in rich countries and those in poor countries today than there was 20 years ago. In fact, many developing societies have become more traditional in their views.

Later on Saturday afternoon Michael Berbaum (University of Illinois, Chicago) offered a session on one of the emerging ***Innovations in Research Methodology, Hierarchical Linear Models (HLM)***. These are sometimes referred to as nested models or multi-level models. The hierarchical linear model (HLM) provides a conceptual framework and a set of analytic tools to study a variety of social, political, and developmental processes. One set of applications focuses on data in which persons are clustered within social contexts such as couples, families, schools, neighborhoods, or organizations. Interest may center on the magnitude of social contextual effects on personal outcomes, the context-specificity of relationships between person background and person outcomes, or interactions between measurable features of social context and personal background. A second set of applications concerns individual growth or change over time, and is applied to time-series data with the individual as the unit of analysis. Interest focuses on the variability in individ-



Michael Berbaum (University of Illinois, Chicago) explains Hierarchical Linear Models as part of the session on Innovations in Research Methodology.

ual growth curves and person-level characteristics that predict differences in growth curves. Berbaum started with the basic linear model and showed how adding various complexities of context, time, or place would lead to the development and utilization of "mixed models" in a statistical design. The HLM technique utilizes the added information from these nested or embedded designs to improve the performance and efficiency of statistical analysis dealing with a variety of complex social problems.

In a concurrent session on Saturday ***Innovations in Web-Based Data Explorations*** were discussed. Ann Green (Yale University) chaired the session, which served as a follow-up to a panel held two years earlier that focused on Web-based systems providing extract and analysis capabilities for social science researchers. This follow-up session was intended to demonstrate ways in which ORs could take advantage of these systems in the context of their local computing environments.

Tom Piazza (University of California, Berkeley) talked about the Survey Documentation and Analysis

system, which is currently in use at ICPSR for several of the special topic archives. SDA is a set of programs that runs in a Web browser and offers basic analysis, codebook generation, and data distribution capabilities such as downloading and subsetting. Demonstrations of the system in the context of ICPSR's special topic archives were offered in an earlier session on Friday.

Micah Altman (Harvard University) discussed the Virtual Data Center, which is currently being developed by the Harvard-MIT Data Center. This project, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, has applicability to libraries as a service, to the information technology field due to its automation of processes, and to social science because it promotes and supports better use of data in research. The system provides Web access to data from anywhere at any time and offers online data exploration and extraction tools. It is a comprehensive, open source digital library system for the dissemination of data built with off-the-shelf components. It runs on Linux and is modifiable and redistributable.

Simon Musgrave (University of Essex, UK Data Archive) presented information about the Networked Social Science Tools and Resources (NESSTAR). NESSTAR's developers set out to build a set of generic tools to provide a sort of "statistical workbench" for social science research. NESSTAR's approach was to take the standard DDI "container" and to build a standard system to search the container. They added tools for browsing data and a facility for easy subsetting and downloading. The NESSTAR system has two forms: the Explorer, which runs on a Java applet, and the NESSTAR Lite version that is browser-based.

Cavan Capps (U.S. Census Bureau) described the DataFerrett system, which permits online analysis of the Census Bureau's larger datasets, like the American Community Survey. Also provided in DataFerrett are the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), County Business Patterns, the American Housing Survey, and several others.

The general discussion regarding these Web-based tools focused on how these systems might be coordinated to enable metadata sharing, dataset mirroring, etc. The DDI is a point of convergence for all of these systems. The hope is that automated interviewing systems will begin to export DDI-compliant documentation in the future, as creating the metadata is the most difficult and expensive piece of the process.

A banquet dinner was held Saturday night at the Michigan League, and several awards were presented over the course of the evening. Hank Heitowit (ICPSR) presented the William H. Flanigan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official

Representative to Ann Gray (Princeton University) and Phil Sidel (University of Pittsburgh). Warren Miller Awards for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences were presented by Council Chair Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) to Sidney Verba (Harvard University) and Phil Converse (University of Michigan).

Sunday, October 28

Sunday morning's session centered on ***Census 2000: An Unparalleled Research Resource***. Chaired by Steven Ruggles (University of Minnesota), the session began with a presentation by Lisa Neidert (University of Michigan) on the topic of "Census 2000 Data Products and Access Tools." Neidert talked about format changes for the 2000 Census data products as compared to the earlier 1990 files. The files for 2000 will be available in ASCII format and are comma-delimited for importing into Excel. Neidert discussed drawbacks of the American FactFinder system for queries of Census data and voiced her views on how an ideal interface to Census data should work. The current directions that Neidert envisions for making the 2000 data easier to use are to reformat existing products to look more like the 1990 data, and to combine the multiple files per state to make one file per state when possible.

Peter Granda (ICPSR) spoke about "ICPSR's Plans for Census 2000." ICPSR will acquire and archive all the Census files for 2000, including the redistricting files, Summary Files 1-4, Public Use Microdata Samples 1- and 5-Percent, the TIGER/Line files, and all the Census 2000 map files. Enhancements that ICPSR will under-

take include the creation of SAS, SPSS, and Stata data definition statements for the files and other possible capabilities like a data finder, which depend on ICPSR's receiving outside funding. To facilitate access to these data, ICPSR has created a Census 2000 Web site with a map-based interface to data. ICPSR has also constituted a Census Advisory Committee and has entered into a Joint Project Agreement with the Census Bureau.

Wendy Thomas (University of Minnesota) discussed "Sharing Value-Added Census Files Among ICPSR Members." Thomas emphasized the fact that archives' roles are changing for Census 2000. It is now important to orient the user to the right source for the right activities and according to the appropriate level of expertise. Archivists must be aware of all the existing tools and their particular advantages and disadvantages, and we need to share these resources by depositing or linking to the specific products we create. We also need to share our collective experiences and knowledge about the 2000 Census data to maximize their use in the research community.

Todd Gardner (U.S. Census Bureau) talked about the historical Census project he is engaged in and the goals for that project. Project objectives include harmonizing all Census data from the 1960 long form and the 1970-1990 long and short forms with the format of IPUMS data without losing detail. Such work involves converting the files to ASCII, running completeness checks, preparing SAS files, verifying the files, and finally preparing documentation. The project plans to make these data available internally in the Census Bureau and also to researchers through the Census Research Data Centers (RDCs).

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 two distinguished scholars, whose contributions to the social sciences have reflected this same spirit of institution-building and dedication, were selected to receive the Miller award — Sidney Verba (Harvard University) and Phil Converse (University of Michigan).



Sidney Verba

Sidney Verba is Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor at Harvard University. He is the author and coauthor of a number of books on American and comparative politics, including **Small Groups and Political Behavior**; **The Civic Culture**; **Caste, Race and Politics**; **Vietnam and the Silent Majority**; **Participation in America**; **The Changing American Voter**; **Injury to Insult**; **Participation and Political Equality**; **Equality in America**; **Elites and the Idea of Equality**; **Designing Social Inquiry**; and **Voice and Equality**, as well as many articles. In 1993, he won the James Madison Prize of the American Political Science Association for a career contribution to the discipline. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has been a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and a Guggenheim Fellow. He has chaired the Policy Committee of the Social Science Research Council and the Committee on International Conflict and Cooperation of the National Academy of Sciences. His current research interests involve the relationship of political to economic equality, mass and elite political ideologies, and mass political participation. Verba is also Director of the Harvard University Library.



Phil Converse

Phil Converse is Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Political Science at the University of Michigan. In 1962, he became the first Associate Director of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. During the 1980s he served as Director of the Center for Political Studies at U-M's Institute for Social Research, Director of the Institute for Social Research, and then as Director of Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences and received an award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement from AAPOR. He has been an Elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and a Guggenheim Fellow. His publications include **The American Voter**; **Social Psychology: The Study of Human Interaction**; **Elections and the Political Order**; **Vietnam and the Silent Majority**; **The Human Meaning of Social Change**; **The Use of Time**; **The Dynamics of Party Support**; **Cohort-Analyzing Party Identification**; **The Quality of American Life**; **American Social Attitudes Data Sourcebook**; and **Political Representation in France**. His articles include two that will be published in 2002.

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

Established in honor of William Flanigan, a long-serving OR and former Chair of Council, this award is given to individuals who have distinguished themselves in fulfilling the duties of OR. In 2001 the recipients were Ann Gray (Princeton University) and Phil Sidel (University of Pittsburgh).



Ann Gray receives her award from Hank Heitowit.

*Ann Gray began her professional career in 1982 at the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. In 1985 she became the Head of the Data Archive at the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research at Cornell University, where she was also the data contact person for Cornell's membership in ICPSR. In the early 1990s, Cornell moved the role of Office Representative from the Government Department to the Institute and Ann became the OR. In 1994, she became a member of the ICPSR Council. In 1991, she was part of the OR Meeting program with a presentation on "Introducing Undergraduates to Quantitative Research: The Data Library Experience." She has given presentations in other venues, such as the IASSIST and APDU meetings. In 2000 Ann moved to Princeton where the OR and data services reside within the university library and undergraduate research plays a large role. Her most recent publications are "Data Products, Secondary" in **Encyclopedia of the U.S. Census**, edited by Margo Anderson and others, and with Diane Geraci, "Complex Reference Services: Data Files for Social Research," in **The Reference Librarian**.*



Phil Sidel, right, with Hank Heitowit.

Phil Sidel began his professional career in the 1960s as a programmer at Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research. In 1969, Carl established a Social Science Information Center at the University of Pittsburgh to assist social scientists in accessing data and using the computer for research. Phil became the director for the program and also became a Consortium OR. To handle the day-to-day work of providing data access, Phil established the position of "Data Archivist," and he remained the OR or Co-OR until 2000. His most active years in that capacity were during the 1970s when the concept and operations of a data consortium were just developing. In the early 1990s, the University of Pittsburgh joined other institutions that had moved their ICPSR memberships from individual departments to university-wide units — computer centers and libraries. The center Phil directed became part of Computing and Information Services. There have been reorganizations since then, but Phil and the data archivist, now titled "Electronic Data Services Coordinator," are still providing the same services, though in a much different technological environment.



Dan Tsang (University of California, Irvine)



Michael Furlough (University of Virginia), left, and Darrell Donakowski (ICPSR)



Presenter Micah Altman (Harvard University)



ICPSR Director Myron Gutmann, left, and UK Data Archive Director Kevin Schurer



Lauris Olson (University of Pennsylvania), left, and Ann Janda (Northwestern University)



From left, Ann Gray (Princeton University), Chuck Humphrey (University of Alberta), Walter Piovesan (Simon Fraser University), and Libbie Stephenson (University of California, Los Angeles)



From left, Myron Gutmann (ICPSR); award winners Ann Gray (Princeton University), Phil Converse (University of Michigan), and Phil Sidel (University of Pittsburgh); and Council Chair Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)



Fay Booker (University of Chicago)



Presenter Kathy Marquis (University of Michigan)



Phil Converse (University of Michigan)



A gathering of ORs and other meeting participants



Council Chair Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and presenter Richard Lowry (Vassar College)

A

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- ABC News/**Washington Post** Terrorist Attack Poll #1, September 2001 — ABC News/*The Washington Post* (ICPSR 3289)
- ABC News/**Washington Post** Terrorist Attack Poll #2, September 2001 — ABC News/*The Washington Post* (ICPSR 3290)
- ABC News/**Washington Post** Terrorist Attack Poll #3, September 2001 — ABC News/*The Washington Post* (ICPSR 3294)
- ABC News/**Washington Post** Terrorist Attack Poll #4, September 2001 — ABC News/*The Washington Post* (ICPSR 3295)
- British Social Attitudes Survey, 1993 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3096)
- CBS News Monthly Poll #5, November 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3237)
- CBS News Monthly Poll #2, December 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3231)
- CBS News Monthly Poll, January 2001 — CBS News (ICPSR 3273)
- CBS News/**New York Times** Monthly Poll #6, November 2000 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 3238)
- CBS News/**New York Times** Monthly Poll #1, December 2000 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 3230)
- CBS News/**New York Times** Monthly Poll, March 2001 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 3278)
- CBS News/**New York Times** New York State Poll, October 2000 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 3224)
- Community Tracking Study Physician Survey, 1998–1999: [United States] — Center for Studying Health System Change (ICPSR 3267)
- Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1999: Diary Survey — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 3227)
- Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1999: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 3228)
- Continuity and Change in Criminal Offending by California Youth Authority Parolees Released 1965–1984 — Alex R. Piquero, Robert Brame, Paul Mazerolle, and Rudy Haapanen (ICPSR 3136)
- Crime-Induced Business Relocations in the Austin [Texas] Metropolitan Area, 1995–1996 — David L. Huff and James E. Jarrett (ICPSR 3078)
- Elementary and Secondary General Information System (ELSEGIS): Merged Federal File, School Year 1976–1977 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2242)
- Eurobarometer 54.1: Building Europe and the European Union, the European Parliament, Public Safety, and Defense Policy, November–December 2000 — Harald Hartung (ICPSR 3209)
- Eurobarometer 54LAN: Special Survey on Languages, December 2000 — Harald Hartung (ICPSR 3210)
- Evaluating the Virginia Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program, 1991–1995 — Trina G. Bogle Willard (ICPSR 2812)
- Evaluation of Victim Advocacy Services for Battered Women in Detroit, 1998–1999 — Arlene Weisz and David Canales-Portalatin (ICPSR 3017)
- National Incident-Based Reporting System, 1995 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2259)
- National Incident-Based Reporting System, 1999 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3207)
- National Nursing Home Survey, 1999 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 3268)
- National Organizations Survey (NOS), 1996–1997 — Arne L. Kalleberg, David Knoke, and Peter V. Marsden (ICPSR 3190)
- New York Times** New York City Police Department Poll, January 2001 — *The New York Times* (ICPSR 3274)
- Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1989–1990: Latino Sample — Sandra Hofferth, Frank P. Stafford, Wei-Jun J. Yeung, Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, James Lepkowski, and James N. Morgan (ICPSR 3203)
- Risk Factors for Male-Perpetrated Domestic Violence in Vietnam Veteran Families in the United States, 1988 — Lynda A. King and Daniel W. King (ICPSR 3086)
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- United States Senate Campaign Strategies and Media Analysis, 1988–1992 — Kim F. Kahn and Patrick J. Kenney (ICPSR 3269)
- Valuation of Specific Crime Rates in the United States, 1980 and 1990 — William Alan Bartley (ICPSR 3161)
- Vocational Education Directory, 1971: [United States] — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2378)
- Vocational Education [United States]: Survey of Characteristics of Students in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1976–1977 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2388)

Vocational Education [United States]: Survey of Characteristics of Students in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1978–1979 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2374)

Vocational Education [United States]: Survey of Characteristics of Students in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1980–1981 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2373)

Washington Post Virginia State Poll, August 2001 — *The Washington Post* (ICPSR 3285)

R evisions/Updates

Annual Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1996 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6856)

Annual Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1997 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2313)

Annual Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2682)

Australian National Political Attitudes, 1969 — Donald Aitkin, Michael Kahan, and Donald E. Stokes (ICPSR 7393)

Canadian National Election Study, 1972 — Market Opinion Research (Canada) Ltd. (ICPSR 7410)

Census of Population and Housing, 2000 [United States]: Summary File 1, States — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. (ICPSR 3194)

Effects of Prison Versus Probation in California, 1980–1982 — RAND Corporation (ICPSR 8700)

Euro-Barometer 39.A: Health and Safety Issues, March–June 1993 — Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich (ICPSR 6194)

Eurobarometer 54.0: The Euro, Financial Services, and Information Communication Technologies, October–November 2000 — Harald Hartung (ICPSR 3208)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: CJEE Extracts File, 1996 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 3063)

General Social Surveys, 1972–2000: [Cumulative File] — James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, and Peter V. Marsden (ICPSR 3197)

International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), 1989–1997 — ICVS International Working Group, Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Jan J.M. van Dijk, John van Kesteren, Pat Mayhew, and Ugi Svekici (ICPSR 2973)

Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk [United States], 1996 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2876)

Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Five-Wave Panel Study, 1980, 1983, 1988, 1992–1994, 1997 — Alan Booth *et al.* (ICPSR 2163)

National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement, 1999 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 3137)

National Election Studies Method Comparison Project, 1982 — Merrill Shanks, Maria Sanchez, Betsy Morton, Giovanna Morchio, Alice Hayes, and Southward Swede (ICPSR 8233)

National Nursing Home Survey, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2855)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1996 Panel — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2625)

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789–1996 — Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and Congressional Quarterly, Inc. (ICPSR 0004)

Voter News Service General Election Exit Polls, 1998 — Voter News Service (ICPSR 2780)

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ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS, 2000–2002

Margo Anderson, Chair, University of
Wisconsin, Milwaukee
margo@csd.uwm.edu

Charles Betsey, Howard University
cbetsey2@aol.com

Stephen Fienberg, Carnegie Mellon University
fienberg@stat.cmu.edu

Diane Geraci, Visiting Fellow, UK Data Archive
dgeraci@essex.ac.uk

Ann Green, Yale University
ann.green@yale.edu

John Korey, California State Polytechnic
University, Pomona
jlkorey@csupomona.edu

J. Scott Long, Indiana University
jslong@indiana.edu

Paula McClain, Duke University
pmcclain@duke.edu

Huey L. Perry, Southern University,
Baton Rouge
HPERRYSUBR@aol.com

Steven Ruggles, University of Minnesota
ruggles@hist.umn.edu

James Sweet, University of Wisconsin, Madison
sweet@ssc.wisc.edu

Bo Wandschneider, University of Guelph
bo@uoguelph.ca

To reach *all* Council members:
council@icpsr.umich.edu

ICPSR ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Myron Gutmann, Director
gutmann@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9911

Michelle Humphres, Membership Coordinator
michelle@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9911

Stacey Kubitz, Business Manager
skubitz@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9911

Bree Scesny, Administrative Assistant
bscesny@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9911

ARCHIVAL DEVELOPMENT

Erik Austin, Director
erik@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9820

Peter Granda, Assistant Archival Director
peterg@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9820

Christopher S. Dunn, Assistant Archival Director
cdunn@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9825

JoAnne McFarland O'Rourke, Director
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Project
jmcfar@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9820

James McNally, Director, Program on Aging
jmcnally@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9790

Kenneth F. Ferraro, NACDA Resident Scientist,
Purdue University
ferraro@purdue.edu

COMPUTING AND NETWORK SERVICES

John E. Gray, Director
jgray@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9920

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director
hank@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9888

Dieter Burrell, Assistant Director
dburrell@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9888

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Janet Vavra, Director
jan@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9799

Mary Morris, Assistant Director
morris@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9799

WEB RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Mary Vardigan, Director
maryv@icpsr.umich.edu (734) 998-9840

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 35 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's member institutions may obtain any of these data collections at no charge; researchers at nonmember institutions may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about a specific data collection, access the ICPSR Web site at the URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

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ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
426ThompsonSt.,AnnArbor,MI48104-2321
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Phone: (734) 998-9900
Fax: (734) 998-9889
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