
ICPSR BULLETIN

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 40 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, visit the ICPSR Web site at www.icpsr.umich.edu.

The ICPSR Bulletin is published to inform interested scholars, including Official Representatives at the member campuses and ICPSR Council members, about topics and events relevant to ICPSR and its data collections. For subscription information, please contact the Editor.

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Developments in Data Sharing in the Social and Behavioral Sciences¹

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Over the past several decades—at least since the 1960s—there have been major changes in the ways in which many of the social and economic sciences have developed data resources for the investigation of social and scientific problems.

There are two important trends: (1) The development of large-scale cooperative research projects conducted collectively by experts in various fields of study that pool ideas and resources, and (2) A movement toward archiving data resources collected using public funds in centralized, computerized data archives, so that the data are available to all scientists.

There are several pioneering examples of models for conducting research in the modern era of social science that embody both of these trends. The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the Health and Retirement Study, the National Election Study (NES) (all conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center), and the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey [see *Footnotes* May/June 2003, p. 6] are four prominent examples. Other examples could be

given, but the essential principle is that investigators who collect the data archive them for others to use.

In addition, a number of governmental surveys and public use samples from censuses are available to researchers in the social, economic, and health sciences. The mechanisms for making such data accessible to social scientists vary from survey to survey, but provisions exist for review and dissemination of most federal surveys.

Pseudo-proprietary Norms

In contrast to the economic and social sciences, other fields (e.g., psychology, epidemiology, and medical sciences) have no tradition for sharing data. Indeed, the norm within many fields is that the investigator's relationship to data is viewed as proprietary; or the property of the investigator(s) who gathered it, despite the fact that it is typically collected using public resources. I call this pseudo-proprietary to distinguish it from proprietary data, the collection of which is supported by nongovernmental organizations.

Dozens of valuable datasets exist that are "owned" by individual investigators. Access to these data

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“No matter the quality of the initial investigation, most scientific discourse requires subsequent extension in ways not anticipated by the original investigators. Therefore, it is almost always necessary for other researchers to examine the data further.”

is often thwarted by claims that the data cannot be made public because of promises made to respondents, or that the investigator is protecting his or her own interest and investment by retaining the sole right to the data. These considerations reflect a different set of traditions and norms concerning data sharing. These norms were once ubiquitous in the field of sociology, and while vestiges of them remain, things have changed.

Another consequence of this tradition is that, even if the final data are made available to others, a requirement that interested others must collaborate with the initial investigators is often imposed, which frequently means that their names are added to publications they did not assist in writing.

Why Is Data Sharing Desirable?

In most discussions about data sharing, it is assumed that the data from large-scale studies require substantial investments of time and resources and are too expensive to reproduce or duplicate (i.e., the data in question are unique). Why should investigators who collect such unique data resources make them available to others?

Data analysis often involves making choices that might affect the results. It is often desirable to replicate analyses conducted by the initial investigators. Given large and complex data structures, it is important that those who collect the data allow other researchers to examine them in order to achieve standards of objectivity. Knowing that others will likely be looking at the data files at a future

point may hold researchers to the highest possible scientific standards.

No matter the quality of the initial investigation, most scientific discourse requires subsequent extension in ways not anticipated by the original investigators. Therefore, it is almost always necessary for other researchers to examine the data further in order to refine and extend the initial findings and to develop tests of other hypotheses not considered in the original research.

Finally, prior findings can often be placed in a new light by adopting innovations, both theoretical and methodological, that were previously unavailable. Application of new techniques of data analysis (e.g., new ways of handling non-response in longitudinal studies) can often place research findings in sharper relief or solve problems that were not possible earlier.

NIH Data-sharing Policy

The federal government increasingly plays a role in making data resources collected using public funds available to researchers. For example, the Census Bureau and other federal agencies traditionally make data surveys available in various forms. Due in part to pressure from its constituencies, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) formulated a policy on data sharing that requires certain investigators to submit a data-sharing plan with their application for research funding.

It is important to note that the NIH recognizes the Federal Privacy Rule and ensures that the rights and privacy of people who participate in NIH-sponsored research must be protected at all times. Thus, meeting data-sharing goals of NIH in no way compromises privacy standards, and data intended for broader use must be anonymized (i.e., expunged of information that would permit the identification of individual research participants).

After years of discussion, NIH published a draft statement on sharing final research data. NIH invited comments on this draft from several scientific organizations and many individuals. After review of the proposed policy and comments, NIH published on February 26, 2003, a finalized statement.² The following is an excerpt from the NIH policy statement on data sharing:

NIH reaffirms its support for the concept of data sharing. We believe that data sharing is essential for expedited translation of research results into knowledge, products, and procedures to improve human health. The NIH endorses the sharing of final research data to serve these and other important scientific goals. The NIH expects and supports the timely release and sharing of final research data from NIH-supported studies for use by other researchers.

The data-sharing policy took effect with applications submitted for the October 1, 2004, deadline. It applies to all applications seeking \$500,000 or more in direct costs in any year of the project period. Investigators submitting such types of applications are required to submit a “data-sharing plan” (i.e., state how they are going to share their data with other researchers, or, if not, state why not). There are limitations to data sharing that NIH recognizes, as illustrated by the following qualification:

NIH recognizes that data sharing may be complicated or limited, in some cases, by institutional policies, local IRB rules, as well as local, state and Federal laws and regulations, including the Privacy Rule.

When data sharing is limited, applicants are expected to explain such limitations in the data-sharing plan.

NIH recognizes that investigators may object to sharing research data and that “investigators who collect the data have a legitimate interest in benefiting from their investment of time and effort.” In order to balance investigators’ desire to protect their own interests and the demand for public access to anonymized data, the NIH defines “the timely release and sharing” of initial data to be “no later than the acceptance for publication of the main findings from the final dataset.” NIH expects “the initial investigators may benefit from first and continuing use but not from prolonged exclusive use.”

Implementation of NIH Policy

The enforcement of the NIH data-sharing policy lies with NIH program officers, who are charged with “overseeing the data-sharing policy and for assessing the appropriateness and adequacy of the proposed data-sharing plan.” NIH sections that review applications “*will not factor the proposed data-sharing plan into the determination of scientific merit or priority score*” [emphasis added].

It is not completely clear from the NIH policy statement what constitutes a legitimate rationale for limiting access by others to anonymized research data. It is assumed that other principles may be compromised by making the data widely available (e.g., violation of the Privacy Rule), but beyond this, it is not clear what will be considered legitimate efforts to restrict access to data.

Despite the salutary consequences of mobilizing for more widespread sharing of data in the social and behavioral sciences, there are some data that should not be made publicly available. This is especially true when rare populations are the object of the study. Whether such data come from clinical populations, or other naturally developed populations, the risk of disclosure may far outweigh whatever benefit there is to the widespread dispersal of such data. In general population studies, even when direct identifiers, such as names, addresses, telephone numbers, and



“The NIH funding agencies, the data archives, and the research community all have a crucial role to play in helping foster the ultimate goal of advancing research in the social and behavioral sciences through data sharing.”

Social Security numbers, are removed from a dataset, there may also be other indirect information that can lead to identification of research participants (e.g., detailed occupational and geographic information). Data that cannot be distributed through data archives can be accessed under restricted data arrangements, such as data enclaves or data-sharing agreements.

Conclusion

The ultimate enforcement of the NIH data-sharing policy lies at the program level within the relevant Institutes. NIH program officers will be the focal point for discussions of data-sharing issues. It is in NIH's interest to develop workable models for data sharing and this ideally should be carried out through partnership with research constituencies and institutions that have archival functions.

Data archives such as the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research have pioneered in the development of technologies for reducing or removing potential risks of data disclosure. In addition to the valuable archival role they play, data archives have an essential contribution to make in the area of data sharing. One key role is developing data-sharing models, which allow the sharing of data in non-traditional ways.

Through the development of conferences and/or workshops, the funding agencies and data archives can bring researchers together for focused discussions of issues, advantages, procedures, and options

for data sharing in the “new” era. These organizations can promote the understanding of data sharing in research traditions where the concept is not well understood.

With the movement of the tide from “what's mine is mine” to “what's mine is yours,” the NIH funding agencies, the data archives, and the research community all have a crucial role to play in helping foster the ultimate goal of advancing research in the social and behavioral sciences through data sharing. ■

¹ This article was originally published in the March 2004 American Sociological Association's *Footnotes* newsletter (Vol. 32, No. 3). Copyright © 2004 by the American Sociological Association. Reprinted with permission.

² Visit the NIH Web site at grants2.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/data_sharing_guidance.htm, the source of material quoted in the narrative regarding NIH data-sharing policy.

Child Care and Early Education Research Connections: A New Addition to ICPSR

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University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

The Child Care and Early Education Research Connections project, referred to as *Research Connections*, is one of ICPSR's newest special topic archives. *Research Connections* is a collaborative effort between the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) at Columbia University, the Child Care Bureau of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and ICPSR. Funding for *Research Connections* is provided by the Child Care Bureau.

Research Connections' mission is to promote high quality research in child care and early education and the use of that research in policymaking in the United States. *Research Connections* combines the resources and services traditionally provided by ICPSR with the substantive and policy expertise of NCCP. *Research Connections* activities center around three functional components:

Research Connections is a partnership among the National Center for Children in Poverty at the Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, and the Child Care Bureau, Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Some of the Research Connections team at a project meeting held at Columbia University on May 10, 2004. From left in the back row are Lee Kreader (NCCP), Shawn Marie Pelak (ICPSR), and Peter Joftis (ICPSR); and in the front row are Mariajose Romero (NCCP), Jane Knitzer (NCCP), and Myron Gutmann (ICPSR).



“Research Connections combines the resources and services traditionally provided by ICPSR with the substantive and policy expertise of the National Center for Children in Poverty.”

- An interactive Web site
- A research database and data archive
- Technical assistance and educational resources

Many of these features originated during the pilot phase of *Research Connections*, which was managed by BRI Consulting Group, Inc. During the pilot phase, NCCP was subcontracted to provide content and substantive expertise in child care and early education. Upon award of the final production phase contract, NCCP and ICPSR assumed responsibility for the project, continuing and enhancing the existing functions and developing new features.

Interactive Web site

The first and most visible component of *Research Connections* is the interactive Web site, intended to provide easy access to resources designed for both policymakers and researchers. While all tasks related to *Research Connections* involve the collaborative efforts of NCCP and ICPSR staff, ICPSR holds primary responsibility for the technology infrastructure related to this feature. ICPSR supports and upgrades the computing hardware, network connectivity, operating system, and database software that manage *Research Connections* and make it accessible to users all over the globe.

Research Connections was publicly launched at ICPSR approximately six months after the award of the contract through an impressive collaboration of ICPSR staff who modified

and maintained an unfamiliar development environment, redesigned and built a Web site, and established a new special topic archive. The Web site debuted on April 12, 2004, at the Child Care Policy Research Consortium Meeting in Washington, DC. Following the successful launch, *Research Connections* continues to expand the content and improve the usability of the site.

Research Connections is unique for an ICPSR special topic archive in that, in addition to research data and documentation, it provides access to a variety of nondata resources: a research collection of full text journal articles or references to relevant journal articles, policy statements, research instruments and measures, as well as statistics based on research findings. The *Research Connections* site also features a 50-state data tool that allows researchers and policymakers to generate predefined and customized tables of data to compare basic demographics and data related to economic development and child care and education within and across states. The site also serves as an information clearinghouse, announcing funding, professional development, and research opportunities within the field.

Scope of Research Connections

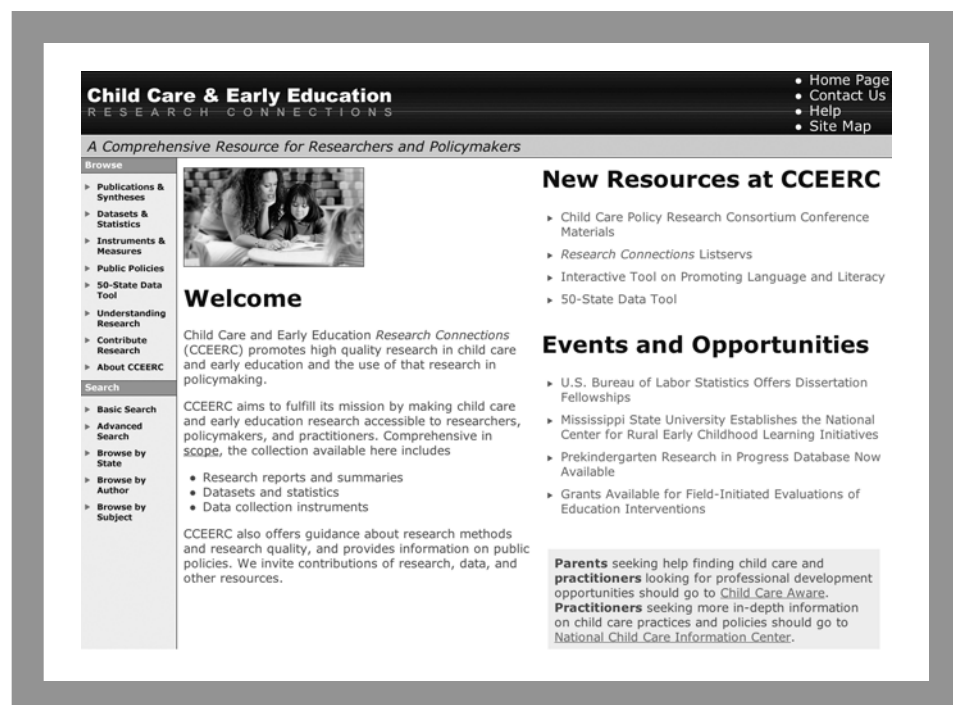
Research Connections brings together original research, syntheses, instruments, datasets, and other research-related resources from the wide range of social science disciplines and professional fields that study

child care and early education. The project holdings explore the child care and early education experiences of children birth through age 8, and when addressing school-age child care, through age 13.

Major topics of interest to the field included in the holdings include the following: parents and families using child care and early education services; children's experiences and outcomes in early education and child care; the early childhood and child care work force and providers; child care and early education settings; child care and early education curricula and interventions; national, state, tribal, and local child care and learning public policies and financing; and child care and early education in settings outside of the United States.

Research Database and Data Collections

The project's Web site is supported by a research database containing detailed descriptive information on nearly 4,000 resources dealing with child care and early education and related policies. NCCP has doubled the number of indexed resources since the conclusion of the pilot phase, adding new resources daily. For many of the resources indexed, the full text is available on the *Research Connections* Web site. In situations where copyright permission has not yet been granted, a link to a source for the full text is provided. The resources available through the *Research Connections* Web site broaden the scope of ICPSR's holdings and provide ICPSR staff with the opportunity to



The numerous resources on the Research Connections Web site, www.childcareresearch.org, serve both the research and the policymaking community.

link traditional data holdings directly to related reports and papers. *Research Connections* draws upon ICPSR's considerable expertise to manage its data holdings. The development of a special topic archive of empirical research data in child care and early education involves many of the tasks fundamental to ICPSR: identifying, acquiring, processing, enhancing, archiving, and disseminating data for secondary statistical analysis. Forthcoming data collections available through *Research Connections* include the following:

- Early Childhood Longitudinal Study [United States]: Kindergarten Class of 1998-1999, Third Grade Healthy Steps for Young Children Program National Evaluation, 1996-2002
- National Household Education Survey, 2003

- National Survey of America's Families, 1999
- Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Families, 1999-2002: Child Families, 1999 Development Supplement

A relatively unique mandate of the *Research Connections* special topic archive is the construction of analytic files for use in the analysis of child care and early education research topics. This includes the extraction of relevant variables from national longitudinal studies in which child care and early education are only some of the topics addressed, as well as combining relevant data from multiple datasets to create a linked data file that is ready for use. These efforts are in keeping with a project goal of making research outcomes accessible



“The unique combination of data and nondata resources provided by Research Connections may serve as a model for other research data archives that wish to increase the breadth of resources and services they offer.”

to broader audiences such as child care practitioners, educators, researchers in other fields, and policymakers.

Authors and principal investigators are encouraged to contribute their research reports, instruments, data and documentation files, and other related materials to *Research Connections* regardless of funding source. These contributions provide valuable resources for research, policymaking, and training, and promote collaboration and dialogue between stakeholders through indexed and easily accessed resources.

Technical Assistance and Educational Resources

The final component of the *Research Connections* project is the provision of technical assistance to the policymaking and research communities through the creation and maintenance of electronic mailing lists and online newsletters. The project also provides online and telephone user support to assist in the use of the Web site and data collections.

Research Connections' involvement in the field of early care and education goes beyond technical support for users. *Research Connections* collaborates with professionals and academics in the field through attendance and participation in the Child Care Bureau's annual Child Care Policy Research Consortium and State Child Care Administrators meetings, as well as other national conferences. During these gatherings, *Research Connections* staff conduct

workshops and present poster sessions that inform the user community about data and textual resources available through the Web site.

On April 7, 2005, *Research Connections* staff will join forces with members of the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation (EHSRE) Study and the Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) projects to conduct a preconference workshop on the use of those data as part of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) Biennial Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. The workshop will familiarize participants with these data collections and explain how secondary analyses of these datasets can further understanding of the influences on young children's development. Further training opportunities supported by *Research Connections* will be announced on the project's Web site.

Also of interest are the substantive workshops that *Research Connections* sponsors as part of the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Science Research. The first of these substantive courses was held in August 2004 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Fifteen participants from across the United States gathered for instruction on the first public-use release of the **Early Head Start Research and Evaluation (EHSRE) Study, 1996-2001** (ICPSR 3804), available solely through the *Research Connections* project.

The EHSRE data were collected from approximately 3,000 program and control group participants in 17

Early Head Start programs across the United States, including children from birth to three years of age and their parents, to examine the impacts of the Early Head Start program. Early Head Start began in 1996, with the goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families, and now serves approximately 62,000 children in over 700 communities. Participants received hands-on instruction in the use of the data and examined participant-initiated research questions. Instruction for the course was provided by Lorraine McKelvey, University Outreach and Engagement, Michigan State University, and Anne Bloomenthal, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., both of whom worked closely with the data collection and construction of the public-use files. Plans for the 2005 summer workshops include highlighting a forthcoming data collection of note and participation in a larger workshop on preparing data for dissemination conducted by *Research Connections* staff.

Next Steps for Research Connections

September 2004 marked the conclusion of the first year of a five-year cooperative agreement with the Child Care Bureau to support and expand *Research Connections*. Future plans are guided by the following goals:

- Providing enhanced search and navigation capabilities
- Increasing the number of documents indexed by *Research Connections*

- Expanding the number full text resources available directly from *Research Connections*
- Increasing the number and type of data collections available, including more administrative data
- Improving access to the data holdings by presenting more data in online analysis, reporting, and subsetting tools
- Improving the 50-state data tool by enhancing the interface and reporting capabilities, as well as updating and expanding the statistics available

As part of its commitment to expanding the community of users beyond the research community to policymakers, practitioners, educators, and others, *Research Connections* continues to conduct usability testing of its Web site and analysis of technical assistance requests to help guide future design and development goals for the project. The unique combination of data and nondata resources provided by *Research Connections* may serve as a model for other research data archives that wish to increase the breadth of resources and services they offer. ■

Archival Highlights

Early Head Start Research and Evaluation (EHSRE) Study, 1996-2001: [United States] — [ICPSR 3804] *United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families*

The Early Head Start Research and Evaluation (EHSRE) Study, 1996-2001 began shortly after the first Early Head Start programs were funded by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) in late 1995. It was designed to provide a rigorous, comprehensive evaluation of the impacts of Early Head Start (EHS) programs.

EHS began in 1996, with the goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families. EHS programs are comprehensive, two-generation programs that focus on enhancing children's development while strengthening families. They now serve approximately 62,000 children in over 700 communities.

The evaluation was carried out in 17 EHS programs located in diverse communities across the United States. These data were collected from about 3,000 program and control group participants, including children from birth to three years of age and their parents. The sample includes the following analyzable subgroups: teen and older parents; employed and unemployed parents; parents who were/were not on cash assistance; English and non-English speaking parents; Hispanic, African-American/Black, and White parents; and parents who enrolled when their child was in gestation or up to one year old.

The EHS findings are based on a mixture of direct child assessments, observations of children's behavior by in-person interviews, ratings of videotaped parent-child interactions, ratings of children's behaviors by their parents, and parents' self-reports of their own behaviors, attitudes, and circumstances. The data files were constructed by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MyData: ICPSR's User Registration System

ICPSR successfully deployed a new service on its Web site called MyData on September 7, 2004. This service offers users of ICPSR data additional functionality and paves the way for offering new services in the future.

MyData Features

MyData includes a new user registration and authentication system for the ICPSR site. The system creates a more secure environment for users and also enables them to sign up for notification services that ICPSR is developing. MyData has features similar to many popular Internet Web sites. MyData ...

- Uses an e-mail address as a login ID
- Requires a password to authenticate to the Web site
- Allows users to create an account and set preferences
- Allows registered users to reset a forgotten password
- Enables users to view prior download history

ICPSR has updated the "shopping cart" software that works with the new MyData system. Some of the enhancements that are part of MyData include the following:

- Faster display of download pages
- Faster bundling/saving for later download

- Smoother operations for downloading large studies

Downloading via MyData

When a user begins to download data via MyData, s/he will be prompted either to log in as a returning user or to create a new account. When a user creates a MyData account, s/he will be asked to complete a brief questionnaire about user preferences.

Some special topic archives (NACJD, IAED, HMCA) have included the option to download data anonymously due to requirements of their funding agencies. Users on these sites will see an option to log in anonymously.

Navigational Changes

In order to assist users in utilizing MyData, ICPSR has added the following MyData-specific links to the navigation bar:

- Login/Account Settings — To log in, and change account information, such as e-mail address, privacy settings, etc.
- Download Saved Files — To download files the user has previously selected
- Logout — To exit out of MyData

We hope you find the new features of MyData useful. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact us at netmail@icpsr.umich.edu.

Library of Congress Awards ICPSR \$4.1 Million

ICPSR received a \$4.1 million award from the Library of Congress to acquire and preserve data from opinion polls, voting records, large-scale surveys, and other social science studies. The three-year project is a broad-based partnership between ICPSR and five other institutions. These institutions are the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, the Howard W. Odum Institute at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, the Henry A. Murray Research Center at Harvard's Radcliffe Institute, the National Archives and Records Administration, and the Harvard-MIT Data Center.

This project ensures the long-term preservation of the vital heritage of digital social science data that allows our nation to understand itself, its social organization, and its policies and politics. The partners will survey important research in the social sciences and identify content that should be preserved. Each archive acquires content that is best suited for its own collection, with ICPSR working mainly under its current collection development philosophy. The archives are developing common standards for metadata preparation and catalog information and the use of those standards in the acquisition process.

Dr. Myron Gutmann is principal investigator of the project at ICPSR. Also at ICPSR, Mr. Darrell Donakowski is managing the project assisted by Dr. Amy Pienta.

Nancy McGovern Appointed to ICPSR Council

The ICPSR Council has selected Nancy Y. McGovern to complete the term of Council member Elisabeth R. Gerber. Nancy McGovern is the Assistant Director of a new research department within Instruction, Research, and Information Services (IRIS) at Cornell University. She is developing a service-oriented program to provide a focal point for research within Cornell University Library that aims to conduct research on a broad range of library topics through an ongoing program of funded and ad hoc research projects, apply research techniques to operational planning and projects, and produce a series of quality research products.

She is also Digital Preservation Officer at Cornell University Library. She formulates preservation policy and serves as liaison to digital preservation projects and initiatives. She is also coeditor of *RLG DigiNews*, a bimonthly Web publication that focuses on digitization and preservation. She is also involved in the following OAIS-related international development activities: a task force on Digital Repository Certification and a working group to develop OCLC/RLG Preservation Metadata Implementation Strategies.

ICPSR DIRECT

Has your institution signed up for ICPSR Direct? With ICPSR Direct, authorized users have ready access to data. Sign up today at www.icpsr.umich.edu/or/beta-form.html

Nancy is a Ph.D. candidate in the Archival Studies program at University College London, United Kingdom. She earned an M.A. in History at Northeastern University, Boston, and a B.A. in History from Saint Anselm College, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Samuel Myers Jr. Appointed to ICPSR Council

The ICPSR Council has selected Samuel L. Myers, Jr. to complete the term of Council member William Darity, Jr. Samuel Myers is Roy Wilkins Professor of Human Relations and Social Justice of the Hubert Humphrey School at the University of Minnesota and directs the Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice. He specializes in the impacts of social policies on the poor. Myers pioneered the use of applied econometric techniques to examine racial disparities in crime, to detect illegal discrimination in credit markets, to assess the impact

of welfare on family stability, and to evaluate the effectiveness of government transfers in reducing poverty.

Myers has consulted with the National Commission for Employment Policy, National Academy of Sciences, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, U.S. General Accounting Office, and U.S. Congressional Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime. He was on the academic advisory board of the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, National Council for Black Studies board of directors, and editorial boards of the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and the *Review of Black Political Economy*. In 1990, the *Review of Black Political Economy* recognized Myers as one of the top twenty U.S. Black economists. He earned a doctorate in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Grant Awarded to Study "Grammars of Death"

Susan Hautaniemi Leonard, an anthropological demographer at ICPSR, and colleagues at the University of Michigan and the University of Massachusetts, were awarded a three-year, \$901,000 grant from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development to learn why Americans died in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Collaborating with Leonard on the "Grammars of Death" project are U-M historian Myron Gutmann, University of Massachusetts Amherst sociologist Douglas Anderton, and University of Massachusetts Amherst anthropologist Alan Swedlund. They are parsing the literal descriptions of causes of

death between 1850 and 1912 to get a clearer view of why mortality rates have been falling for the last century and a half. Their sources are newspaper accounts, medical journals, and doctors' records, as well as official death and medical records from two towns in Massachusetts—the only state that systematically recorded causes of death during this period when ideas about the causes of death and disease were changing radically.

In the Spring 2004 issue of the journal *Social Science History*, Anderton and Leonard identify the leading causes of death of the time and translate them into modern diagnostic terms drawn from the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases. They note that the terms used to describe causes of death gradually change from a mixture of alchemy, astrology, and theories about poisonous miasmas to a growing understanding of modern germ theory and sanitation techniques. While pulmonary tuberculosis is the modern term for the leading cause of death during the period studied, the terms used to describe the condition ranged from "consumption" to "phthisis." Other leading literal causes of death included "dropsy," "fit," and "apoplexy."

NACJD Director Hired

ICPSR hired Christopher D. Maxwell to serve as Director of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data and Associate Research Scientist at ICPSR and the Institute for Social Research. His appointment began on May 17. Chris has half-time appointments at ICPSR and Michigan State, where he is currently an Assistant Professor and Director of the Crime Analysis Program in

the School of Criminal Justice and a Faculty Associate at the Institute for Children, Youth and Families.

Professor Maxwell earned a doctorate from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey in 1998. His general research interests include the etiology and control of intimate-partner violence and hate-motivated crimes, the efficacy of aggression and delinquency prevention programs, and the impact of social and ecological contexts on criminal justice decision-making. Current projects include several experiments that are testing different mandated treatment programs for spouse abusers; a re-analysis of six experiments that collectively tested for the deterrent effect of arrest on spouse abusers; and a study of the impact of various ecological contexts on individual level judicial decision-making. Chris is presently a co-principal investigator of Michigan's Sexual Assault Surveillance System, an Evaluation of Marquette County's (Michigan) Community Collaborative Approach to Preventing and Reducing Intimate Partner Violence, and the Michigan Sentencing Project.

ICPSR Launches Demography Archive

ICPSR received an award from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) for its new Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR) project. DSDR is a project of ICPSR in collaboration with the Carolina Population Center (CPC) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Minnesota Population Center (MPC) at the

University of Minnesota, and the Population Studies Center (PSC) at the University of Michigan. The project is supported by a cooperative agreement between the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of NICHD and the collaborating institutions.

DSDR provides support to investigators and the research centers in which they work for sharing and archiving data used in demographic research. DSDR staff are available for consultation with investigators about designing data files and data dissemination procedures. DSDR also assists data producers in the creation of metadata that are effective for the entire lifetime of the study; provides professional consultation to investigators about the risk of disclosure and steps to be undertaken to avoid breach of confidentiality through disclosure; and provides assistance in developing data discovery mechanisms.

DSDR also provides support to those in the demographic research community who use demographic data for secondary analysis. DSDR helps data users locate, access, and analyze data by providing a searchable index of demographic data. DSDR also provides access to public-use and restricted-use data, assistance in applying for restricted-use data, user support, online analysis, and training in data use.

Dr. Myron Gutmann is the Principal Investigator and Drs. Barbara Entwisle and Stephen Ruggles are co-investigators. Dr. Amy Pienta is project manager at ICPSR. Dr. Jeffery Evans and Dr. Christine A. Bachrach will participate on behalf of NICHD.

Announcements continued on p. 16

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Regression Analysis III: Advanced Methods
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Lectures

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Mathematics for Social Scientists I
Mathematics for Social Scientists II
Statistical Computing Using S

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July 25–August 19, 2005

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Longitudinal Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Regression Analysis II: Linear Models
Simultaneous Equation Models
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ICPSR Hires Marketing Director

ICPSR has hired Linda Detterman as its new Director of Marketing and Promotion. Linda Detterman joined ICPSR on August 30. As a member of ICPSR's Collection Delivery unit, she will plan, manage, and conduct marketing and promotion activities of ICPSR with the goal of increasing Consortium membership and the use of ICPSR data.

Linda came to ICPSR from MORPACE International, a market research and consulting firm located in Farmington Hills, MI, where she was a Vice President of Planning

and Research. She has also held marketing and strategic planning positions at Doner Advertising and *The Los Angeles Times*. These positions provided in-depth experience in marketing and branding strategy, new business development, new product development, corporate restructuring, and primary data collection and analysis. Linda received her M.B.A. from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University and her B.A. in Business Administration from Alma College in Alma Michigan.

ICPSR Welcomes New Members

ICPSR is pleased to announce that several new institutions have joined the Consortium since July 1, 2003. We extend a sincere welcome to the following new members:

Bentley College
Bradley University
Colorado State University
University of Cyprus
Delta State University
Dickinson College
International Monetary Fund
Lewis and Clark College
London School of Economics
University of Nottingham
Texas State University at San Marcos
Western Carolina University

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