

ICPSR **M** | ISR BULLETIN

18

Success!

2015 Biennial Meeting
energizes ICPSR
representatives



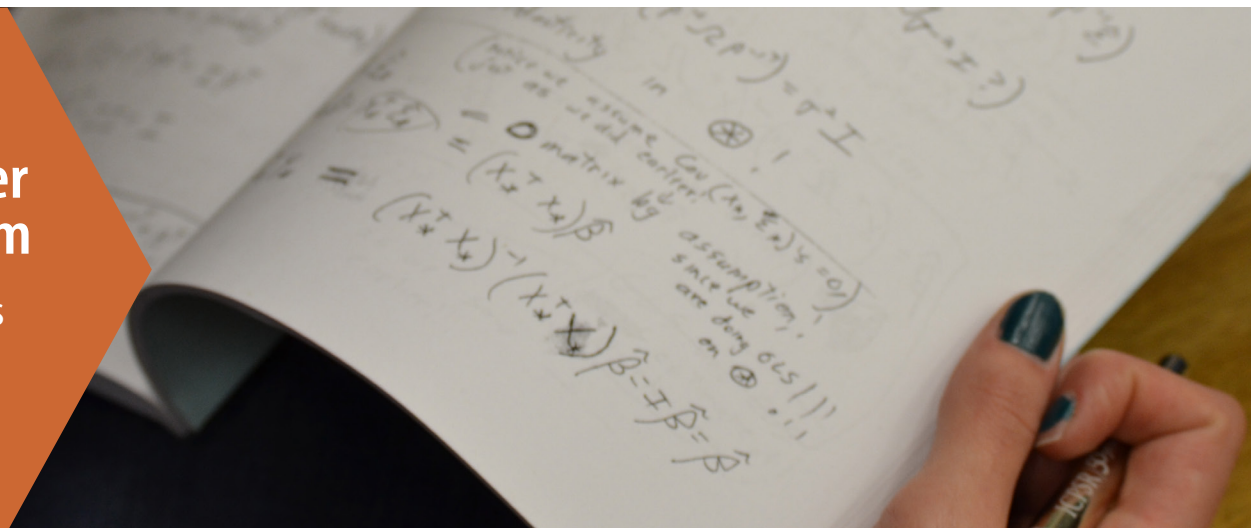
Army STARRS

Newly released data are
part of a groundbreaking
US Army study of mental
health risk and resilience

4

Summer
Program

#Sumprog2015 was
the program's most
diverse yet



NEW POLICY HIGHLIGHTS 7 HIGH-PRIORITY DATA AREAS



ICPSR Collection Development Policy

We learned that “Are you happy” was one of the most common ICPSR user variable-level searches.

ICPSR recently updated its policy outlining the characteristics of data that ICPSR has interest in adding to its expansive collection. Our [Collection Development Policy](#), based on our data users’ demand, now identifies seven High-Priority Data areas:

- Sexual orientation
- Bullying
- Social media
- Immigration
- Individual well-being
- Longitudinal data
- International data

Looking at some of our numbers from 2014, we learned:

- “Are you happy” was one of the most common ICPSR user variable-level searches
- 3,767 ICPSR site searches contained “longitudinal”
- 4,538 searches contained the words “immigrant” or “immigration”
- 812 searches contained “social media” (“Facebook” 393 times, and “Twitter” 169 times)
- 2,000 searches looked for LGBT and sexual orientation topics
- 4,296 searches included “China” as a search term, while other popular international search terms include Japan (1,431), Asia(n) (2,000), Korea (1,341), India (1,035)
- There were 1,637 ICPSR searches containing “Bully”

To view the full policy, visit <http://goo.gl/xdRZlv>. If you are connected to a research project in one of our high-priority areas and are committed to the preservation and dissemination of these data to enable future discoveries, contact ICPSR Acquisitions at deposit@icpsr.umich.edu.

By Justin Noble, Acquisitions Manager

ICPSR RELEASES DATA FROM THE ARMY STARRS STUDY

ICPSR recently released data from the Army Study to Assess Risk and Resilience in Servicemembers, the most extensive study of mental health and risk and resilience among US military personnel ever conducted. [Army STARRS](#) has five components:

- Historical Administrative Data Study
- New Soldier Study (NSS)
- All Army Study (AAS)
- Soldier Health Outcomes Study
- Special Studies

ICPSR holds the AAS and NSS datasets. Researchers may apply to use the data under a restricted-use data agreement via ICPSR’s Virtual Data Enclave (VDE). The AAS assesses soldiers’ psychological and physical health; events encountered during training, combat, and non-combat operations; and life and work experiences across all phases of Army service. The NSS data are drawn from new soldiers who have just entered the Army.

The groundbreaking five-year \$50-million research project was funded by the US Army and the National Institute of Mental Health. NIMH and the Army partnered with the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; the University of California, San Diego; the University of Michigan; and Harvard Medical School to carry out the study. Steven Heeringa, a University of Michigan (Institute for Social Research) sampling expert who is a principal investigator of the study, recommends that researchers interested in gaining access to the Army STARRS All Army Survey (AAS) and New Soldier Study (NSS) begin their planning by accessing the [Army STARRS Research Instruments](#) page.

A longer version of this story was published in the [ISR Sampler](#) and [Michigan News](#).

Data from the Army Study to Assess Risk and Resilience in Servicemembers (STARRS) (ICPSR 35197), were released on July 1, 2015.

Another great run for the ICPSR Summer Program

In 2015, hundreds of people from all over the world participated in the 53rd Annual ICPSR Summer Program, making it our most exciting, diverse, and fulfilling summer yet.

Our participants included students, faculty, and researchers from more than 40 countries, 300 institutions, and 30 disciplines. They traveled from six continents and included more than 100 returning participants. They represented universities, colleges, the private sector, and government agencies. In addition to political science, sociology, and psychology, they specialized in anthropology, economics, nursing, public health, and social work, among other fields.

Summer Program | Continued on page 6

over 40
countries
represented

300
institutions
represented

6
continents
represented

30
disciplines
represented

> 100
returning
participants



Summer Program | Continued from page 5

There were many unique opportunities to build professional relationships. “My favorite experience has been all the friends and connections I’ve made in my field,” said Ethan Boldt, a PhD student in the political science department at the University of Georgia who attended our second four-week session. “I’m really looking forward to seeing people that I’ve hung out with every day at conferences and places down the road.”

Many of our participants, embracing the Summer Program’s interdisciplinary nature, got to know researchers outside of their specialty. “I’ve met a lot of people both within political science and across the social sciences,” said Caitlin Andrews, a University of Texas at Austin student in the government department.

Some participants were pursuing advanced training in order to undertake a research project or dissertation. Diego Leal, a PhD student in Sociology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, needed to learn stochastic actor-oriented modeling — an advanced technique in social network analysis — before embarking on a project with his advisor.

Other participants were drawn to courses offering introductory-level instruction in the basics. “When I first came here, I was kind of a little reluctant,” said Denise Gosselin, a student in Social Work at Fordham University who is interested in health disparities and health care outcomes for older immigrants. Not a big fan of statistics, she was encouraged to attend the Summer Program by a measurement professor back at her home institution. She took “Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II,” and found the workshop so enlightening that she’s considering switching her focus from qualitative to quantitative methods and taking future courses in more advanced statistics.

Gosselin credited her instructor Shane Singh and the workshop’s teaching assistants for winning her over to statistics through their expertise and dedication. Singh was one of seven new instructors who taught in the four-week sessions in 2015; the Program also welcomed 22 new instructors in the short workshops. Singh thought participants liked his workshop because every time he introduced a new concept, formula, or equation, he explained it using an example.

Leal also appreciated the instructors. “It has many strengths, but the most prominent one is the professors, and the TAs of course. They really know what they’re doing. They really like to teach. You can see that.”

In addition to providing participants with the knowledge and confidence they needed to use statistical methods in their own research, the Program’s instructors also offered insights into current trends, applications, and contextual issues. “What you’re getting is the cutting edge in terms of the methods being used. I think the first thing you learn is what is expected of you right now as a social science researcher, what kinds of methods one should be aware of, even if you’re not using them,” said Amit Anshumali, a student in developmental sociology at Cornell University.

In the short, substantive workshop, “Immigration, Immigrants and Health Conditions, Health Status, and Policies: Examining Multilevel and Multidimensional Models and Approaches” — sponsored by the Resource Center for Minority Data (RCMD), the Health and Medical Care Archive (HMCA), and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation — a participant noted that the instructors did a good job of identifying areas for future research. “[John Garcia] set the tone for a positive, collaborative dynamic among participants and provided many insights and referrals to resources. Dr. Alcantara provided a very useful summary of the latest developments, controversies, and open questions in the field,” she said.

The courses have ended, and all the participants have gone back home. Even so, there’s a good reason to believe that the effects of the 2015 Summer Program — friendships, professional connections, and a deep and intuitive understanding of statistical methods — will endure far into the future.

Registration begins February 2016.
www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog

“Getting to network and find things that I have in common, intellectually, with fields that I never would have considered in the past, has been really rewarding.”

Caitlin Andrews, Summer Program participant

“We apply it to a real-world situation, or we have real data, maybe it’s from political science, or sociology, or anything, and so that sort of gives them a chance to practice what we just talked about.”

Shane Singh, Summer Program Instructor



43 short workshops

58 workshops and lectures
in 4-week sessions

22 new instructors

including **6 new statistical courses** on topics including text analysis, regression discontinuity designs, qualitative research methods, and survival analysis, plus **4 new short workshops** on substantive topics.

MILLER SCHOLARS REFLECT ON SUMMER PROGRAM'S IMPACT



Miriam Sorace is a third year PhD candidate in Political Science at Trinity University in Dublin, Ireland.

I attended Dean Lacy’s course on Maximum Likelihood Estimation and Robert Henson’s course on Advanced Multivariate Statistical Methods. Participation in the world-renowned ICPSR Summer Program at the University of Michigan was a fundamental step for the success of my current and future research projects. The quantitative text analysis required in my current thesis heavily relies on multivariate techniques of data reduction. The course led by Prof. Henson was very important in ensuring that my text analysis follows the standards of sound scientific methods. The course led by Professor Lacy has perfected my knowledge of non-linear models, fundamental in the study of social and political phenomena. I also attended Mathematics for Social Scientists II, to strengthen my understanding of the mathematical bases of maximum likelihood and multivariate analysis. These courses will guarantee the success of my immediate research and all my future scientific contributions as they have perfected my skills in quantitative analysis. I am immensely grateful to the donors for giving me this massive opportunity for professional growth.



Bradley Dickerson is a PhD student in Political Science at the University of Mississippi.

The Multilevel Models course provided me with a strong foundation for testing theories that are inherently hierarchical in nature. During the second session, I took Applied Multilevel Models, Regression II, and Scaling/Dimensional Analysis. Regression II served as a great refresher and strengthened my knowledge of important foundational methods. Scaling/Dimensional Analysis was also helpful as some of my research examines the role of latent characteristics that individual surveys capture by themselves, such as political knowledge. I’m very grateful for having received the Miller Award, as I otherwise would not have had this amazing opportunity. Aside from all I have learned during these four weeks, I have met some great people that I hope to keep in touch with throughout my professional career, and the Miller Scholars Award made it possible. Thanks tremendously to the donors that made this possible.

I came primarily to take Measurement, Scaling and Dimensional Analysis, but also took the Introduction to R course and then sat in on Shauna Smith’s Categorical Data Analysis course the last two weeks (after the R course finished). The measurement class will help me immensely in my research and teaching! Public opinion often uses multiple questions to measure attitudes (crime being no exception), and so I encounter the kinds of problems this class was designed to tackle all the time. Not to mention I learned about techniques I didn’t even know about. It’s long been argued that attitudes toward crime have become conflated with attitudes about race, and I am excited to use some of my new-found skills to re-examine this issue. The ICPSR experience also gave me new quantitative skills that I can pass on to my students in my position as co-director of the Statistical Consulting Office. I was ecstatic to have been chosen to be a Miller Scholar. Thank you, thank you, thank you!

These reflections are excerpts of longer versions that were sent to donors. Special thanks to Patrick E. Shields, Director of External Relations, Institute for Social Research.



Kathleen Donovan is an assistant professor in Political Science at St. John Fisher College in Rochester, New York.



The Warren E. Miller Scholarship

The [Miller Scholarship](#) provides a waiver of Program Scholar fees to attend one or both of the four-week sessions in the ICPSR Summer Program. Recipients also receive a stipend. Up to two will be awarded to outstanding pre-tenure scholars (graduate students, instructors, or assistant professors).



DOCUMENTING

THE ORIGINS OF DDI

SHAPING THE DATA DOCUMENTATION INITIATIVE



Mary Vardigan

Mary Vardigan recently retired from ICPSR, but the data community will feel her impact for years to come. One effort in particular highlights her commitment to data stewardship: her work helping to create and shape the Data Documentation Initiative, otherwise known as DDI. Vardigan, our newest inductee into the ICPSR Hall of Innovation Heroes, recently reflected on the evolution of DDI and the growing DDI Alliance. Here is a recap of that conversation.

DDI is an international effort to create a standard to describe social science data. Good documentation is essential to interpreting and using data effectively now and into the future. DDI provides structure and makes documentation “machine-understandable and machine-actionable” so that you can program against the structure.

When conversations began that would lead to the [DDI Alliance](#), it was a natural move for me to get involved. When I first started working here, I worked on the documentation for the American



Among DDI’s successes is the fact that it is being used in over 60 countries of the world as a result of efforts of the World Bank, which distributes a microdata management toolkit based on DDI to developing countries.



I remember the sense of excitement when the very first specification, which was created at the University of Michigan Library, came into being. It felt like we were breaking new ground and I knew this was really going to help the archival community.

DDI | Continued from page 11

National Election Study. As time went on, I produced our Guide to Resources and Services, which was basically a paper version of our catalog. I have always been interested in how information is presented and how it can be reused.

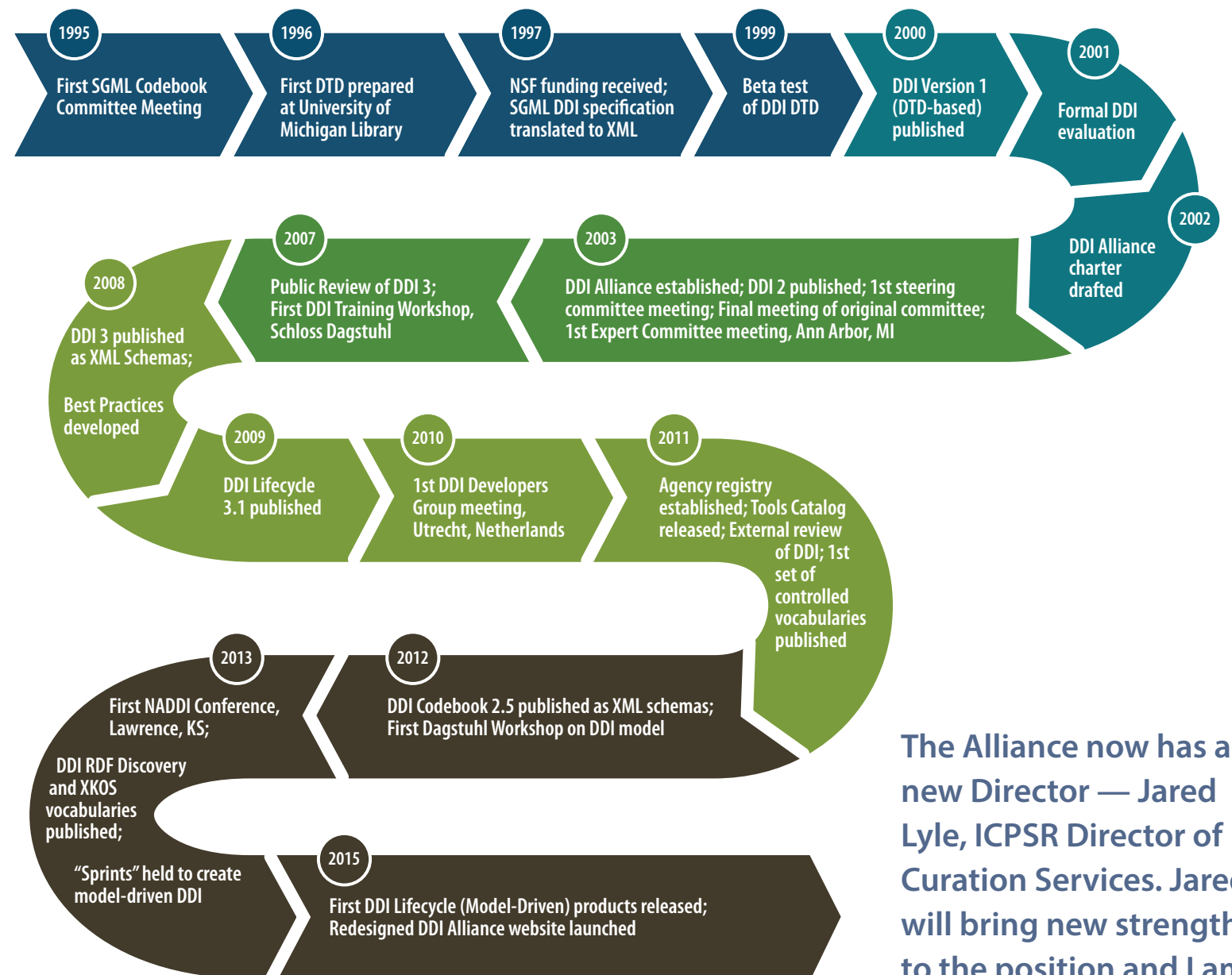
The DDI project began in 1995, and the idea came from then-director Richard Rockwell. His intention was to build on an earlier data analysis package called OSIRIS, developed at the University of Michigan, which used tagged documentation, with tags to indicate “question,” “answer,” “variable,” etc. Richard realized that tagging for content in this way was a really powerful model for metadata so he pulled together an international committee to work on a standard. I became part of this committee, and we met for the first time in Quebec City at the IASSIST meeting in 1995.

For this early effort, we had a core of people who had an enduring interest in documentation, many of whom we had met through Biennial Meetings of ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs). Peter Joftis, Director of Computing and Network Services at the time, and Peter Granda (Associate ICPSR Director) were also very supportive of the effort.

To financially support our work in the beginning, we had an NSF grant to get us going. The grant provided funding for testing the new standard. We also had a grant from Health Canada. It was really hard to keep the external support going, though, so in 2003, we reorganized ourselves as a self-sustaining membership Alliance. Institutions joined the DDI Alliance to have a seat at the table to shape the standard. This is the model the World Wide Web Consortium uses, and we patterned our organization after theirs.

The Alliance has grown to about 40 members. A lot of our members now have DDI-driven catalogues and systems. But to be a DDI Alliance member, you don’t have to use DDI in any way — just support it.

Among DDI’s successes is the fact that DDI is being used in over 60 countries of the world as a result of efforts of the World Bank, which distributes a microdata management toolkit based on DDI to developing countries. Our colleagues at the Norwegian Social Science Data Service (NSD) created software called Nesstar that helps you publish DDI to the Web and analyze data. Nesstar is part of the World Bank’s toolkit.



The Alliance now has a new Director — Jared Lyle, ICPSR Director of Curation Services. Jared will bring new strengths to the position and I am confident that he will ably guide the Alliance into a bright new future.

There have been obstacles, too, like convincing researchers that they can create documentation in another way. Another obstacle is that the DDI Lifecycle specification is complex and is designed to be used by developers and machines; this can be a high barrier for adoption.

Today, DDI is expanding beyond social science because social science itself is expanding. That’s one of the notions behind the new specification — DDI Version 4 — that we are working on now. We’re trying to think more abstractly about data in order to document different types of data.

We are looking forward to DDI Version 4 being published as it has the potential to integrate all previous DDI versions. A user will be able to request a “view” on the DDI library of elements and will receive a profile of DDI that makes sense for his or her use case.

NEWS AND NOTES

Resource Center for Minority Data welcomes interim director

[Harold W. Neighbors](#) is the Interim Director of the [Resource Center for Minority Data \(RCMD\)](#). Neighbors is Professor of Health Behavior and Health Education and former Director of the Center for Research on Ethnicity, Culture, and Health at the University of Michigan, where he is the Principal Investigator of a 15-year research education program, "Promoting Ethnic Diversity in Public Health Doctoral Research." Dr. Neighbors is also former Director of the Program for Research on Black Americans at U-M's Institute for Social Research. He has over 30 years of experience investigating the health of Black Americans with an emphasis on racial disparities in depression and the use of professional services. Dr. Neighbors specializes in the recruitment of difficult-to-reach population groups. He has been PI on a multi-site study of racial differences in the diagnosis of depression and recently completed a four-city investigation of help-seeking for depression among Black men. He has a long-standing interest in ethno-cultural differences in chronic disease management with an emphasis on depression, diabetes, and periodontal disease. His research addresses the challenges associated with taking a personal perspective on health that emphasizes the ability of Black Americans, regardless of SES and social context, to overcome the individual and structural determinants that degrade health. Dr. Neighbors is committed to developing behavioral interventions that build upon personal resilience to manage stress and chronic disease.



National Archive of Criminal Justice Data welcomes new director

[Jukka Savolainen](#) recently joined ICPSR as Director of the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data \(NACJD\)](#). He was previously a professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska Omaha. He has a doctorate in sociology and extensive experience with criminal justice research agencies. His research uses a life course approach to study the development of delinquency and criminal behavior, and he is particularly interested in cross-national comparisons. In addition to his academic career, he has held senior-level positions at criminal justice policy institutes in New York and his native Finland. Dr. Savolainen has authored more than 50 peer-reviewed publications, most of which examine causes of crime, violence, or delinquency. Examples of this work include studies of the effects of alcohol on violent offending and the role of employment in desistance from crime. His research has been funded by grants from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and the Norwegian Research Council, among other sources. Savolainen is an active member of the American Society of Criminology, and he serves on the editorial boards of multiple international journals, including Homicide Studies and the International Criminal Justice Review.



ICPSR announces winner of 2015 Research Paper Competition for Undergraduates

Tiffany Foster (BA, Psychology) of Hiram College earned first-place in the ICPSR Undergraduate Competition with her paper "[Social Information Processing Mediates the Relationship between Effortful Control and Peer Success in First Graders](#)." The paper, which has been published in a [special edition](#) of the *ICPSR Bulletin*, used the study, NICHD Study of Child Care and Youth Development, to test the way in which children process social information and how that relates to their success with peers. Foster recently graduated Summa Cum Laude and received the Psi Chi Award, the Jay Michael Schechter Scholarship, and the Thomas Wayne Grant Prize. She served an internship with the Head Start Program in Willowick, Ohio. At Hiram College's Celebration of Research and the Ohio Undergraduate Psychology Research Conference, Foster presented her research. Her future plans include pursuing an advanced degree in clinical child psychology and continued teaching and researching.



We are also pleased to announce the [2016 ICPSR Research Paper Competitions](#) for Undergraduates and Graduate Students and invite submissions from students and recent graduates at member institutions. See the competitions Web site for details. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 2016.

ICPSR websites become more mobile-friendly

A growing list of ICPSR websites are now more mobile-friendly. Updated sites include Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR), the National Addiction & HIV Data Archive Program (NAHDAP), the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), the AHRQ MCC Research Network, the Health and Medical Care Archive (HMCA), the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Teaching & Learning with ICPSR, and the Resource Center for Minority Data (RCMD).

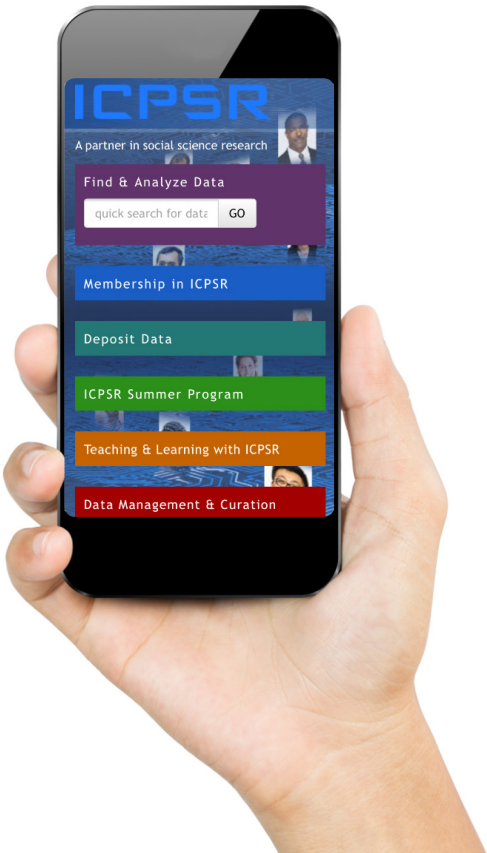


Photo: Dory Knight-Ingram
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The Competition

ICPSR invites submissions for the 2016 Research Paper Competitions from graduate and undergraduate students, and recent graduates. The competition highlights exemplary research utilizing quantitative analysis. Entrants may be from the US or outside the US. The ICPSR Research Paper Competition is for analysis on any topic using data from the ICPSR Archive or Thematic Collections. *There are separate undergraduate and master's prizes for this competition. Entrants must be from ICPSR member institutions.*

Requirements

- **Originality.** Each paper must be an original analysis and must be the author's own work. Papers previously published are not eligible.
- **Data.** Papers must analyze data held in the ICPSR Archive or one of the Thematic Collections. Students may access data from another source as long as ICPSR also holds a copy of the same dataset.
- **Authors.** Undergraduate and graduate students, and graduates whose degrees were awarded on or after April 1, 2015, are eligible.
- **Work Product.** Papers submitted shall be the product of work towards completion of an undergraduate or graduate degree.
- **Coauthors.** Papers written by more than one student are permitted. Papers coauthored with faculty are *not* eligible.
- **One Submission.** Students may submit only one paper, whether as sole author or coauthor.

Awards

- First-place winner receives \$1,000; second place, \$750.
- Each winner receives a framed certificate of accomplishment.
- On request, ICPSR provides letters of achievement for use in a student portfolio.
- First-place papers will be published in the *ICPSR Bulletin*. All winning papers will be published on our website.

Submission Deadline:
January 31, 2016

Rank	Study
1	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2001–2002
2	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2003–2004
3	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), 1994–2008 [Public Use]
4	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2005–2006
5	American Community Survey (ACS): Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2005
6	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2007–2008
7	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: 1975–1997
8	India Human Development Survey (IHDS), 2005
9	The Family Life Project, Phase I, September 2003 – September 2007
10	National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013



A SUCCESS ALL AROUND

“For three days, ICPSR and the data community shared ideas and expertise on data curation, data sharing, and data management at the [2015 Biennial ICPSR Meeting](#). ICPSR staff were left as invigorated as the attendees who have gone back to their home campuses ready to carry on as data stewards within their institutions.”

Linda Detterman, Director of Marketing and Membership



From September 30–October 2, 2015, over 156 attendees from 81 institutions joined us for 17+ workshops and sessions to “Deliver Effective Data Stewardship.” The biennial meeting highlighted ICPSR’s core functions including current data collections and data-related tools and exciting new data projects. The meeting also imparted practical approaches and strategies to work with

data producers to share data, write data management plans, steward discipline-focused repositories, and locate tools and resources to assist in curating and managing research data. Did you miss it? Recordings and presentation slides can be found on [ICPSR’s YouTube Channel](#) as well as on the [ICPSR Meeting website](#).

invigorating

6,388

Most miles traveled to attend the meeting (from Japan). Others came from Switzerland, the UK, Russia, France, and Germany.

12

BYOData

46%

Percent ordered chicken for the Banquet, compared to 17% beef and 36% vegetable

This was a good meeting. Feeling energized.

Elisa Addiesperger via Facebook

45

1st Time Guests

success

108

Number of Box Lunches eaten

40%

Percent of attendees who took the “OR Boot Camp” session

Thanks for a really interesting and informative meeting!

Elaine Lasada Bergman via Facebook

The 2015 meeting was the best ever!

Libbie Stephenson via Facebook

ICPSR

Summer Undergraduate Internship Program 2016

M INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



ICPSR

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the world's largest archive of digital behavioral and social science data, is accepting applications for its annual summer internship program.

The Internship

Four major components: data processing, secondary research, graduate level courses, and professional development. Interns spend 10 weeks from June to August in Ann Arbor where they will:

1. Prepare study documentation and apply data management techniques to recode, label, transform, and manipulate data for ICPSR studies to be disseminated for secondary research and analysis
2. Use data management skills to work in small groups and with research mentor Dr. Lynette Hoelter (Director of Instructional Resources at ICPSR and a research affiliate of the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan) to complete a quantitative research project
3. Participate in graduate-level courses in the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research
4. Participate in weekly workshops that cover topics related to social science research, graduate school, and professional development

Compensation

Stipend and scholarship for coursework in the ICPSR Summer Program.

Qualifications

- Undergraduate standing with an expected graduation of December 2016 or later, and interests related to one of ICPSR's Thematic Collections
- Strong academic credentials
- Major in mathematics or social science—especially but not limited to the following majors: anthropology, criminology, cultural/ethnic studies, demography, economics, education, international relations, pre-law, political science, psychology, public health, public policy, or sociology
- Knowledge of a statistical package such as SPSS, SAS, Stata, and/or R
- Experience with social science research via work or class project
- Demonstrated leadership, problem solving, and strong verbal and written communication skills
- Ability to work both independently and as part of a team

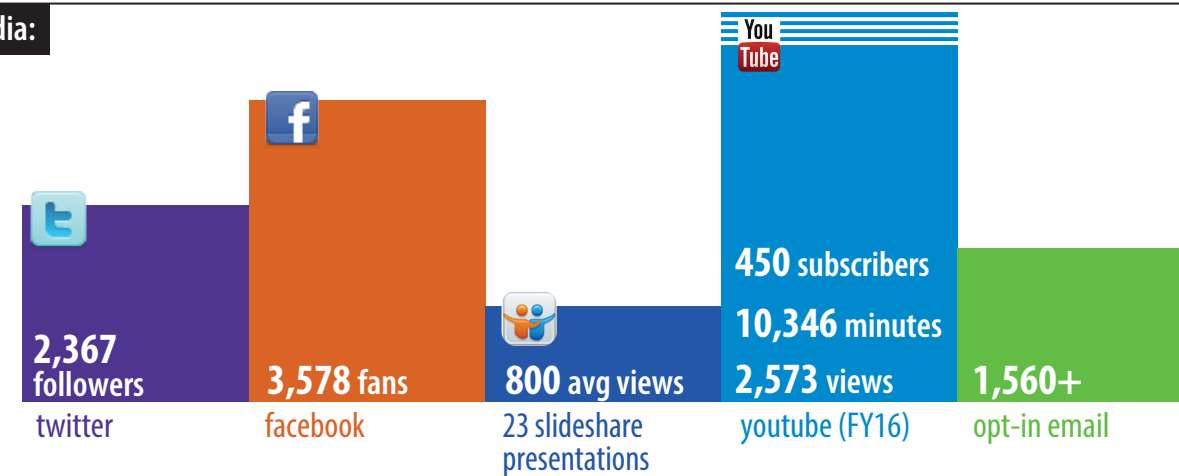
Apply Today!

Applications due January 31, 2016

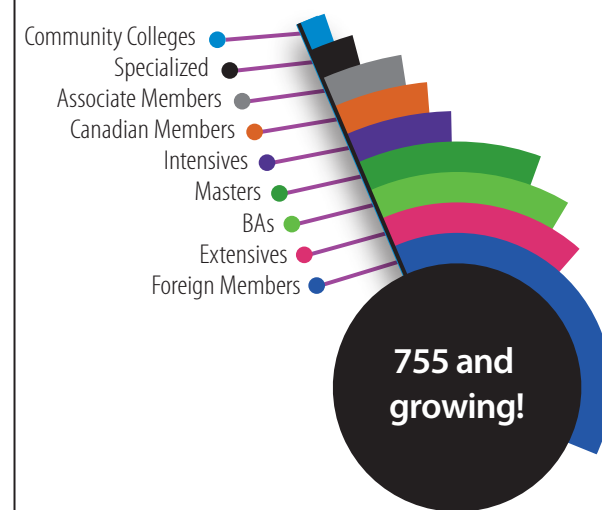
www.icpsr.umich.edu/internship

Data Points.

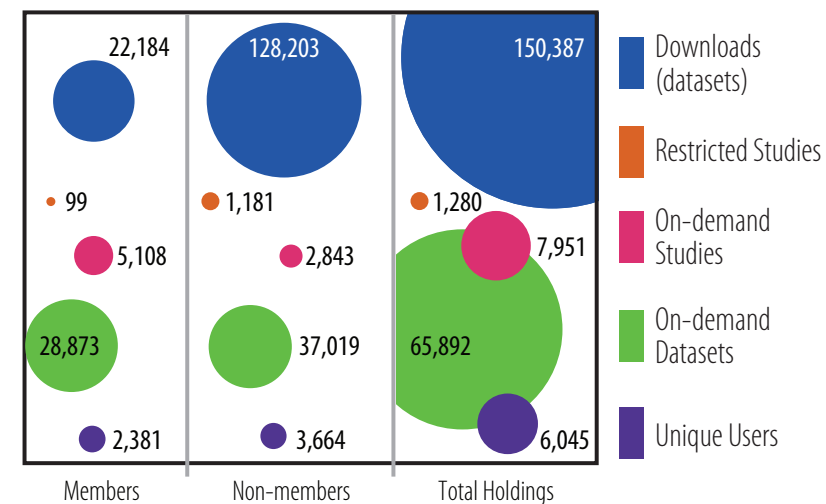
Social media:



Membership activity:



Data activity:



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ICPSR is a center within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.