ICPSR IS ADDING NEW SERVICES AND RESOURCES IN A NUMBER OF AREAS.

In this article, new ICPSR Director Myron Gutmann describes developments at ICPSR, including “ICPSR Direct,” a service that permits all individuals on member campuses to download data directly from ICPSR to their desktops.

New Directions for ICPSR

Myron Gutmann
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

These are exciting times at ICPSR. We are expanding our services to members, continually enlarging our archive, engaging in new partnerships with archives and data distributors worldwide, and helping establish vital standards for the preservation and documentation of digital archives. These themes will highlight the 2001 Meeting of Official Representatives (ORs), to take place in Ann Arbor on October 25–28.

The big news for 2001 is ICPSR Direct. Data users at many member institutions can now download data straight from ICPSR to their desktops, without asking their ORs to obtain the data for them. Direct access gives students, faculty, and staff researchers the opportunity to work more efficiently as they locate and download data, and it gives our Official Representatives the freedom and flexibility to provide services that add more value. As I write this article (in late August), nearly 80 members have worked with us to gain access to the ICPSR Direct service. Over the coming months we expect to add more and more member institutions, so that by early 2002 everyone that wants direct access will have it.

Direct access to data is a great benefit, but our members can only make the most of ICPSR Direct if we convert all of our documentation to digital format. At the beginning of 2001, between one-fourth and one-third of ICPSR’s documentation was available only in paper form, which means that after
the data files have been downloaded by an OR or a data user, ICPSR still needs to send those paper codebooks to the member institution. During the summer of 2001 we began an ambitious program to scan and convert the remaining paper codebooks to digital format, accessible with Adobe Acrobat Reader software. We expect to complete this project within one year. Our digital codebooks have always been available online to all researchers interested in our data, whether they are affiliated with a member institution or not. The expansion of the digital codebook library during 2001–2002 will make our data holdings known in detail to an ever wider audience of data users worldwide, enhance the services we offer to members, and help us attract new members and new users of the collection.

Our new redesigned Web site (www.icpsr.umich.edu), released in February 2001, is yet another way that ICPSR is enhancing its services to members. The redesigned Web site gives a modern, productive design to ICPSR’s “front door,” and draws readers more easily to our collections and our training programs. The enhanced search capability allows those who are looking for data to find what they need with greater accuracy and speed. Coupled with ICPSR Direct and the enlarged collection of digital codebooks, the new Web pages make things happen for our members. Like those at every World Wide Web site, we are continually improving and refining our place on the Web. We expect to release a page dedicated to novice users and students later this fall, and we are exploring the possibility of adding enhanced capabilities that may include tools for data extraction, preliminary analysis, and custom documentation. Keep your eyes on www.icpsr.umich.edu for these developments.

ICPSR continues to lead the development of new standards for the documentation and preservation of digital archival materials. The most visible element of our leadership is the creation and expansion of the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), a new set of XML-based documentation standards. These standards serve to define the essential components of technical documentation for social science datasets. Employing the DDI specification enables data producers and archives to “mark up” codebook text for content, from the broadest study-level information down to the individual variable level. Tagging the elements of codebooks in this way permits machine processing of the information, rendering it suitable for a variety of applications, including data extraction and analysis tools.

The DDI began its life as an ICPSR project, but it has become a set of standards that are controlled by an international committee chaired by Professor Merrill Shanks of the University of California, Berkeley. The DDI has begun to be widely recognized as the standard for documenting social scientific data, and it has been adopted by archives and other groups inside and outside the U.S., including the Networked Social Science Tools and Resources (NESSTAR), a collaboration among three European archives (the UK Data Archive, Norwegian Social Science Data Services, and the Danish Data Archive); the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA); Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA), developed by the Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program at the University of California, Berkeley; the Virtual Data Center (VDC), under development at Harvard; the National Historical Geographic Information System project at the University of Minnesota; and Health Canada.

The DDI is a crucial part of a project under way at ICPSR that is funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation’s Social Science Infrastructure program. Our Infrastructure grant allows us to develop a variety of tools for better understanding and communicating our data and their uses, including a bibliography of scholarly publications based on data from the ICPSR collection, and subject-term indexing of the metadata records according to a detailed social science thesaurus. One of the highlights of this project will be the creation of a variable-level database about selected studies in the ICPSR archive, so that users can search our data holdings not only by the title of the dataset or its creator, but by the content of individual variables within data files. This variables database, which will employ DDI markup at its core, will be developed over the next two years.

In a new global system of data collection and distribution, ICPSR now regularly enters into collaborative arrangements. These partnerships allow us to maximize our resources and
build relationships with our peer institutions around the world. DDI is one example of our collaborations. Others include our involvement, together with several other units of the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research, in a project to conduct Wave VI of the National Survey of Family Growth, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. ICPSR will prepare all of the data files for Wave VI, as well as the documentation, in DDI-compliant form.

Among the most promising of such collaborations for the future is a new agreement with the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan and the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota to build a shared archive of digital population data for distribution to a large community of demographic data users. These data include Census data from the U.S. and other countries, as well as vital statistics data and specialized sample data.

All these enhanced uses of our existing data require us to think about how we are going to preserve these digital archives in the face of changing technology. Preservation is nothing new at ICPSR. Over nearly 40 years, we have faced frequent and repeated technological change as we moved from punched cards through a variety of data formats to data held on huge disk drives and distributed via the World Wide Web. Many of the data formats and media on which we received the elements of our collection are now totally obsolete, and others are well past the point at which they can be effectively supported (we still have a punched-card reader, however). ICPSR is leading an initiative to document what we know about preservation, and to develop and disseminate the knowledge that we and others have accumulated with respect to preservation standards and best practice in this area.

Not all of our work involves data that have been in the collection for a long time, however. In 2001 we continue to accumulate new data at an astonishing rate. The most dramatic acquisitions of this year and the next two will be the vast amount of data produced on the basis of the U.S. Census of 2000. As of this writing, ICPSR has archived the P.L. 94-171 redistricting data as well as nearly all of Summary File 1, which contains some 2,000 files. Starting this fall, we will see a huge influx of data associated with Summary File 2: preliminary estimates show that there could be as many as 1,000 files of SF 2 data for each of the larger states. Summary File 3 and 4 data, also very large, will arrive in 2002 and 2003, and the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) data will most likely be acquired toward the end of 2002 and into 2003.

Needless to say, ingesting and archiving data collections of this magnitude will challenge our capacities, but ICPSR is committed to acquiring a complete set of 2000 Census data, which will be central to future research in countless areas. Further, we want to assist the scholarly community in using these large collections effectively and are planning an array of products and services to facilitate and encourage the use of Census data.

At the same time that we are collecting Census 2000 data, our other collections continue to expand. The General Archive, which includes all data acquired and processed with member dues, is receiving around 100 new data files each month, and generally processing them and making them available to users within a month of their arrival. Data on the 2000 election are a major focus of activities in the General Archive this fall.

And the topical archives expand as well. The criminal justice archive has recently archived numerous new datasets on domestic violence and other victimization of women, drug treatment programs and sanctions for drug offenses, citizen contacts with the police, and police use of force—all topics of great interest for researchers in the field. The education archive is engaged in archiving the bulk of the public-use research collections of the National Center for Education Statistics, including the large School District Data Book for 1990. The substance abuse and mental health archive has added to its collection special population studies on substance abuse, such as the National Pregnancy and Health Study and Health and Behavior in School-Aged Children, and is developing a new "quick reports" feature for its online data analysis system. The archive on aging is expanding to acquire more international data, specifically data that investigate aging-related issues in Latin American and Asian countries, and is tracking how data in the archive are used in research. Holdings of the health and medical care archive have recently been augmented by additional data from the Community Tracking Study, an important study that monitors health status, use of health care, and health care expenditures in the U.S., and by new data on alcohol use among undergraduate college students.

As the new ICPSR director, I'm looking forward to being a part of the developments discussed above and many others, and to hearing your reactions to this news and suggestions for ICPSR's future directions. I'm available by phone and email, not to mention all the other forms of written communication open to us. Please stay in touch.
Enrollment in ICPSR Direct Moves Forward

As of August 2001, nearly 80 ICPSR members had enrolled in ICPSR Direct, a new service providing direct access to the ICPSR data holdings for all students, faculty, and staff at ICPSR member institutions. With ICPSR Direct, any user from a member institution with an eligible IP address may download data from ICPSR, without going through their local campus representative.

ICPSR hopes to enroll most of the membership in this service by early 2002. A session focusing on ICPSR Direct will be part of the October Meeting of Official Representatives (ORs).

The role of the OR in providing local consulting and expertise becomes even more important as ICPSR data become accessible to a broader community of users. ICPSR Direct means that ORs will no longer need to be involved in the routine transmission of data but instead will be free to concentrate on assisting their users with substantive and technical issues relating to data use.

To implement direct access on a campus, ICPSR needs several pieces of information from the OR, including:

- The range of IP addresses in use on campus networks, to identify those users with authenticated addresses who are eligible for the service
- The name of a technical contact person at each institution who can help with network problems (keeping the set of IP addresses up-to-date, dealing with other campus authentication systems)
- A local support contact (not necessarily the OR) to whom ICPSR can refer users for technical support and questions about the data
- The e-mail addresses of one or more participants for the “ipbeta” mailing list, where ORs and others will be able to discuss the service
- Text for a Web page to present to local users regarding how ICPSR Direct works on their campus (a template is provided)

If you have questions about ICPSR Direct or need additional information, please send e-mail to ICPSR at: netmail@icpsr.umich.edu.

ICPSR Develops Election 2000 Web Site

ICPSR has established a Web site devoted to the U.S. national election that took place in 2000. Researchers visiting this site will find national and state election data, an extensive set of links to other relevant sites, sample ballots, and much more. Please visit the new site at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ELECTION2000.

ORs to Meet in October

The 25th Biennial Meeting of ICPSR’s Official Representatives will take place October 25–28, 2001, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the University of Michigan campus. The theme for the meeting is “Innovations in Research, Instruction, Documentation, and Data Distribution.”

An online registration form is available at the ICPSR Web site: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu.

Spring Seminar to Take Place at the ZA

The Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (ZA) in Cologne, Germany, will host a training seminar February 18–March 8, 2002, for researchers interested in advanced techniques of data analysis, specifically scaling and cluster analysis. The course includes three modules (with lectures in English) of one week each, which can be taken separately or as a block:

- Multidimensional Scaling
  February 18–22, 2002
  Dr. Patrick J.F. Groenen
  Universität Leiden

- Cluster Analysis
  February 25–March 1, 2002
  Prof. Dr. Johann Bacher
  Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

- Correspondence Analysis
  March 4–8, 2002
  Prof. Michael J. Greenacre
  Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

Participants will be accepted by order of application date, with each course limited to 40 participants. For more information, send e-mail to Maria Rohlinger at maria.rohlinger@za.uni-
koeln.de or consult the Web site: www.gesis.org/en/events.

**New Members Join ICPSR**

Since Fall 2000 ICPSR has welcomed several new institutions into ICPSR membership. All faculty and students on these campuses now have access to ICPSR’s data resources and educational opportunities.

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies
  Rockville, MD
- Susquehanna University
  Selinsgrove, PA
- Centro de Estudios Publicos, Chile
  Providencia Santiago, Chile
- Fundacion Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)
  Madrid, Spain
- Orebro Universitet
  Orebro, Sweden
  Swedish National Membership
- Vaxjo Universitet
  Vaxjo, Sweden
  Swedish National Membership
- The College of Management
  Rishon, Israel
  Israeli National Membership
- Emek Yezreel College
  Emek, Israel
  Israeli National Membership
- Universita Bocconi
  Milano, Italy
  Italian Federation
- University of California at San Francisco (rejoined)
  San Francisco, CA
- Kenyon College (rejoined)
  Gambier, OH
  Associated Colleges of the Midwest
- Bryn Mawr College (withdrew from Philadelphia Federation and joined as an independent member)
  Bryn Mawr, PA
- Howard University (rejoined)
  Washington, DC
- Western Washington University
  Bellingham, WA
- Nanyang Technological University
  Singapore
- Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
  Rostock, Germany
- ICPSR staff, Council, and Consortium members extend a sincere welcome to the new member schools and ORs and look forward to working with them in the future.

**Additions to Holdings**

**ABC News Poll, June 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3057)

**ABC News Poll, July 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3058)

**ABC News Post-Election Poll #1, November 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3116)

**ABC News Post-Election Poll #2, November 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3117)

**ABC News Post-Election Poll #3, November 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3118)

**ABC News Post-Election Poll, December 2000** — ABC News (ICPSR 3119)


**ABC News’ Washington Post President Bush 100 Days Poll, April 2001** — ABC News/The Washington Post (ICPSR 3189)

The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges all data collected as part of the General Social Surveys from 1972 to the present. Among the new items added for the 2000 surveys are topical modules on multi-ethnicity in the United States, the information society, freedom, religion, and health status. Also included are crossnational modules, conducted under the aegis of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), on the role of government, social support and equality, family and gender, national identity, religion, the environment, and work. The General Social Surveys (GSS) have been conducted by the National Opinion Research Center annually since 1972, except for the years 1979, 1981, and 1992 (a supplement was added in 1992), and biennially beginning in 1994. For each round of surveys, the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research prepares a cumulative dataset that merges previous years of the GSS into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. The content of each survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Main areas covered in the GSS include socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, the family, race relations, sex relations, civil liberties, and morality.

Additions to Holdings, continued
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1987 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3091)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1989 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3092)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1990 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3093)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1994 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3097)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1997 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3100)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1998 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3101)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1999 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3098)
British Social Attitudes Survey, 1996 — Social and Community Planning Research (ICPSR 3099)
CBS News Call-Back Poll, July 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3122)
CBS News Call-Back Poll, August 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3110)
CBS News Monthly Poll #1, August 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3109)
CBS News Monthly Poll #2, August 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 3111)
CBS News New Hampshire Primary Poll #1, January 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 2919)


Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1998 — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3149)

Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1999 — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3150)


CrimeMapTutorial Workbooks and Sample Data for ArcView and MapInfo, 2000 — Wilpen L. Gorr (ICPSR 3143)


Detroit Area Study, 1993: Health and Aging — Willard Rodgers (ICPSR 2839)


Eurobarometer 53: Racism, Information Society, General Services, and Food Labeling, April–May 2000 — Harald Hartung (ICPSR 3064)

NEW AT ICPSR


Summary File 1 contains 100-percent United States decennial Census data, which is the information compiled from the questions asked of all people and about every housing unit. Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and group quarters occupancy. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied). There are a total of 171 population tables (“P”) and 56 housing tables (“H”) provided down to the block level, and 59 population tables provided down to the census tract level (“PCT”) for a total of 286 tables. In addition, 14 population tables and 4 housing tables at the block level and 4 population tables at the census tract level are repeated by major race and Hispanic or Latino groups. The data include population and housing characteristics for the total population, population totals for an extensive list of race (American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander) and Hispanic or Latino groups, and population and housing characteristics for a limited list of race and Hispanic or Latino groups. Population and housing items may be cross-tabulated. Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Summary File 1 is released in the form of individual files for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
Additions to Holdings, continued

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

European Survey About Teachers and Cancer Prevention, 1989 — Jacques-René Rablier (ICPSR 9407)


Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: CJEE Extracts File, 1997 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 3229)

Experiment to Enhance the Reporting of Drug Use by Arrestees in Cleveland, Detroit, and Houston, 1997 — Eric D. Wish, Thomas Gray, and Jonathan Sushinsky (ICPSR 2890)

French National Election Study, 1997 — Centre d’Études de la Vie Politique Francaise (CEVPF), Centre d’Informatisation des Données Socio-Politiques (CIDSPE), and Centre de Recherches Administratives, Politiques et Sociales (CRAPS) (ICPSR 3138)


German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1992 — Peter Ph. Mohler, Michael Braun, and Achim Koch (ICPSR 4166)

Gun Density, Gun Type, and the Dallas Homicide Rate, 1980–1992 — Christopher S. Koper (ICPSR 3145)

Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study II [United States]: A Search for Change and Its Correlates, 1997 — Henry Wechsler (ICPSR 3163)


Impact Assessment of Sex Offender Notification on Wisconsin Communities, 1998 — Richard Zevitz and Mary Ann Farkas (ICPSR 3015)


Indianapolis-St. Louis Election Study, 1996–1997 — Robert Hucklefeld and John Sprague (ICPSR 2962)


Israeli Election Study, 1977 — Asher Arian (ICPSR 2989)

Israeli Election Study, 1988 — Asher Arian (ICPSR 2998)

Israeli Election Study, 1999 — Asher Arian and Michal Shamir (ICPSR 2999)

Local Health Department Infrastructure Study, 1999–2000: [United States] — Carol K. Brown and Michael R. Fraser (ICPSR 3185)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Convictions and Sentences: Appeals Data, 1999 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 3105)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1999 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 3106)

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1999 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 3159)


National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1999 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 3156)


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

Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1999 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 3104)


Response to Domestic Violence in the Quincy, Massachusetts, District Court, 1995–1997 — Eve Buzawa, Gerald T. Hotaling, Andrew Klein, and James Byrne (ICPSR 3076)


Survey of Prosecutors’ Views on Children and Domestic Violence in the United States, 1999 — Debra Whitcomb (ICPSR 3103)


Understanding the Use of Force By and Against the Police in Six Jurisdictions in the United States, 1996–1997 — Joel H. Garner and Christopher D. Maxwell (ICPSR 3172)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1999 — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3200)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1999 — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3158)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1999 — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3165)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1999 — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3164)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1999 — United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3162)

Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976–1999 — James Alan Fox (ICPSR 3180)


Aging of Veterans of the Union Army: United States Federal Census Records, 1850, 1860, 1900, 1910 — Robert W. Fogel et al. (ICPSR 6836)


Descriptors and Measurements of the Height of Runaway Slaves and Indentured Servants in the United States, 1700–1850 — John Komlos (ICPSR 9721)
Revisions/Updates, continued

Euro-Barometer 34.0: Perceptions of the European Community, and Employment Patterns and Child Rearing, October–November 1990 — Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich (ICPSR 9576)

Euro-Barometer 34.2: European Youth, Fall 1990 — Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich (ICPSR 9578)

Euro-Barometer 35.A: Working Conditions, March–April, 1991 — Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich (ICPSR 9696)

Eurobarometer 44.1: Education and Training Throughout Life and the Common European Currency, November–December 1995 — Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier (ICPSR 6723)


Eurobarometer 45.1: European Union Rights, Sun Exposure, Work Safety, and Privacy Issues, April–May 1996 — Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier (ICPSR 6749)

Eurobarometer 51.0: The Elderly

Eurobarometer 51.1: Environmental Issues and Consumer Associations, April–May 1999 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 2865)

Eurobarometer 53: Racism, Information Society, General Services, and Food Labeling, April–May 2000 — Harald Hartung (ICPSR 3064)


Images of Aging in America, 1994 — American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) (ICPSR 3094)


Police Services Study, Phase II, 1977: Rochester, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg — Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon Whittaker (ICPSR 8605)


Publication-Related Archive


Dynamics of Economic and Demographic Behavior: “Clean Processes” From the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) — Lee A. Lillard (ICPSR 1239)

Expected Federal Budget Surplus: How Much Confidence Should the Public and Policymakers Place in the Projections? — Kevin L. Kliesen and Daniel L. Thornton (ICPSR 1240)

Forecasting Inflation and Growth: Do Private Forecasts Match Those of Policymakers? — William T. Gavin and Rachel Mandel (ICPSR 1242)

Information Content of Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities — William R. Emmons (ICPSR 1232)

International Bond Markets and the Intro of the Euro — Clemens J.M. Kool (ICPSR 1228)

Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the United States — William D. Berry, Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording, and Russell L. Hanson (ICPSR 1208)

Membership Structure and Occupational Credit Union Deposit Rates — William R. Emmons and Frank Schmid (ICPSR 1237)

Nominal Facts and the October 1979 Policy Change — William T. Gavin and Finn E. Kydland (ICPSR 1233)


Retail Sweep Programs and Bank Reserves — Richard G. Anderson and Robert A. Rasche (ICPSR 1236)


Simple Model of Limited Stock Market Participation — Hui Guo (ICPSR 1241)
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 nearly 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, access the ICPSR Web site at the URL: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu.

ICPSR’s Bulletin is published four times during each academic year to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council members, and other interested scholars of activities occurring at ICPSR and at other member institutions and to list the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

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