ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Annual Report, 1996-1997

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

March 2004

ICPSR

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Overview of ICPSR

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) was established in 1962 to serve social scientists around the world by providing a central repository and dissemination service for computer-readable social science data, training facilities in basic and advanced techniques of quantitative social analysis, and resources that facilitate the use of advanced computer technology by social scientists. Headquarters and central staff are located in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, where ICPSR maintains the world's largest archive of computer-based research and instructional data for the social sciences.

Founded originally as a partnership between the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan and 21 universities in the United States, the Consortium now includes among its members over 325 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada and several hundred additional institutions served by national members in Europe, Oceania, Asia, and Latin America. Scholars are able to share common data resources, to interact and study together in the ICPSR training programs, and to utilize a common set of technical aids.

ICPSR member institutions pay annual dues that entitle faculty, staff, and students to acquire the full range of services provided by ICPSR. A Council, composed of leading scholars from many areas of social inquiry, is elected by the membership to oversee the administration and organizational policies of ICPSR. Through this unique structure of institutional affiliation governed and guided by scholars themselves, ICPSR stands as a proven example of the benefits derived from scientific cooperation and partnership.

Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan

ICPSR Mission Statement

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) is an organization of member institutions working together to acquire and preserve social science data, to provide open and equitable access to these data, and to promote effective data use. ICPSR promotes and facilitates research and instruction in the social sciences and related areas by acquiring, developing, archiving, and disseminating data and documentation for instruction and research and by conducting related instructional programs.

Archiving Social Science Data. A strategic undertaking of the ICPSR is the acquisition and long-term preservation of social science data, recognizing and taking into consideration increases in the volume of data and changes in technology for archiving, processing, documenting, and distributing data.

Open and Equitable Access. By working with its member institutions, producers of data, funding agencies, and the social science research community, the ICPSR seeks to provide access to the data it archives that is as open as possible. ICPSR supports the goal of equitable access to data for research and teaching activities.

Promoting the Effective Use of Data. ICPSR is committed to supporting the effective use of the data resources through acquiring, maintaining, and developing comprehensive documentation and providing consultation and training on the nature of data collections, as well as on analytic techniques and methodologies.

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lthough college and university libraries have managed digital information for a decade or more, the recent surge of interest in the World Wide Web and in digital information more generally is causing many sleepless nights for directors of libraries and their staffs. People are concerned for their jobs, for their clients, for the books and journals in which they have invested their professional lives, for the scholarly enterprise itself, and for the centrality of the library to the campus. At least one major school of library studies has become a new school of information, with far less emphasis on traditional knowledge of how to manage information and provide access to it.

Many of these libraries and librarians have already been managing an information resource of the future and have done so for decades—the institution's membership in ICPSR. The relocation of the ICPSR membership from departments to libraries began not long after the founding of the organization and picked up in the 1980s. There are lessons that ICPSR and its college and university library members have learned that may be more general than we have suspected.

First, the role of the Official Representative on campus has been and will continue to be critical, and this role is worthy of emulation in other aspects of library life. There were always at least two roles, in fact. One aspect is that the OR participates in the governance of ICPSR. The other aspect is service to users or clients. On many campuses the same person has performed both roles. The roster of tasks of the OR has changed over the years; it no longer involves much handling of tapes or tape libraries, and there is good reason to foresee ORs becoming disinclined to archive materials that they have obtained from ICPSR, if those materials are instantly available to them at any future time. Today's ORs are more likely to be guides to the information superhighway, experts in the location and use of data resources. These are skills that ICPSR has had to learn as well, and we learned from each other. One of the advantages of the OR system has been that it created a well-trodden path with traffic in both directions, from headquarters to the field and from the field to headquarters. I know of no exact equivalent in university libraries. Universities and colleges would be well advised to emulate this model among the librarians who handle the full range of a modern university's digital holdings.

The job of the librarian is changing too, for today's watchword in most libraries is access, not possession. "Accessing" resources anywhere in the world can be a daunting task, but it is a sure bet as a lifetime career. Just as with our ORs, these librarians will require constant retraining because skills that were at the leading edge just three years ago are now seriously out of date. ICPSR has always provided several venues for training its ORs (many of them involving ORs as instructors), and it would be wise for libraries to think about such training resources as well.

Richard C. Rockwell
Executive Director

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The lesson from ICPSR is "train, retrain, and then train again." In a rapidly changing technological environment, good people will lose their usefulness (and eventually their morale and then their jobs) if they don't continually take training. An organization does a real disservice to its staff if it fails to provide resources upon which they can draw for training.

Second, the membership structure of ICPSR has proved to be one of its greatest strengths. Members govern the institution; the University of Michigan manages it on behalf of the members, which now number more than 325 institutions in North America. Through this governance structure, members protect themselves against exorbitant fee increases, unacceptable service policies, and capricious policy changes. I wonder whether such a membership structure might someday replace part of today's mixed publishing environment, which is dominated by for-profit commercial firms and professional associations that derive the lion's share of their income from journals.

Third, the archiving task at ICPSR has always been to preserve information, not to conserve some physical object (with the exception of all that blasted paper that overflows our shelves). That is, we do not strive to conserve a reel of tape or a deck of cards; we try to preserve the information that those media contain. We have framed a nine-track tape for memory's sake, and a Hollerith card resides in a place of honor on my desk. In recent years, technological change has been fast enough that we have abandoned the "refresh" procedures that stood us well for a couple of decades; today, instead of refreshing a copy of a dataset, we simply migrate it to a new and reliable medium. Libraries will have to confront the same tasks, particularly those libraries with archival responsibilities.

Fourth, there are no correct technological decisions to be made; there are only decisions that will prove more or less embarrassing in six months. Whatever hardware you buy today will either be cheaper or more powerful in six months, and probably both. None of the hardware that you actually possess is current technology. No software will ever meet your needs and those of your clients; it will only infuriate a smaller or larger number of persons. ICPSR has made a series of mistakes in its technological decisions, and we're proud of them. In the late 1980s we purchased a Sony WORM jukebox, with 50 enormous platters storing over 300 gigabytes of data and two spools on which to mount them. It proved incredibly slow, and today it has a bright future as fish habitat in Lake Erie. It cost about five times more than the magnetic disks that we use today—and those disks have twice the capacity and far greater speed. We set out to revise our database software to run on a new Sun server in 1992; in barely two years, the need for that software had changed drastically, as we no longer needed to write user tapes in volume. Libraries will make the same "mistakes," and they should not be cause for sleepless weeks (maybe nights). If libraries don't make mistakes, that is probably because they are being too timid—and that is a bigger mistake than buying a jukebox that even lake trout will scorn. It is a formula for becoming quickly irrelevant to the community of providers of information on a campus.

Fifth, bibliographic control of the information is critical. As the amount of information available in digital form expands, it is becoming more and more difficult just to find it, to judge its quality, or

Today's ORs are more likely to be guides to the information superhighway, experts in the location and use of data resources. These are skills that ICPSR has had to learn as well, and we learned from each other. One of the advantages of the OR system has been that it created a well-trodden path with traffic in both directions, from headquarters to the field and from the field to headquarters. I know of no exact equivalent in university libraries. Universities and colleges would be well advised to emulate this model among the librarians who handle the full range of a modern university's digital holdings.

even to determine its provenance. This evokes the problem of "metadata," a subject of intense interest now in the computer science community. Looking back at what ICPSR did, I can see just one thing that I really wished somebody had thought of and implemented: a controlled thesaurus. We could have done lots of other useful things, such as indexing the archive, but the use of different words (or even forms of words) to mean essentially the same thing is maddening when one searches the contents of our archive. Librarians, don't be guilty of the same thesaurial sin. And don't forget that indexes need to be constructed by thinking beings, not by pseudo-thinking machines. Or that one of the prime functions of a librarian is to discern quality from trash, a trait not shared by the Web's search engines.

Lastly, I'll return to the topic of training. The lesson from ICPSR is "train, retrain, and then train again." In a rapidly changing technological environment, good people will lose their usefulness (and eventually their morale and then their jobs) if they don't continually take training. An organization does a real disservice to its staff if it fails to provide resources upon which they can draw for training. And *no* organization can provide all the training it needs in-house; you'll have to draw upon community colleges, private firms, colleagues in other institutions, etc. We have aimed for allocating 10 percent of our budget for training but have not achieved that. Instead, for a staff of about 60 FTEs we spend about $30,000 per year on training. Not enough, but enough to make a difference. We also build an expectation of continual training and upgrading of skills into performance evaluations, and people have been asked to leave because they could not or would not accept training. There are probably still people walking the streets of Ann Arbor in search of a job in which they can use OSIRIS.

It has been rewarding working with many of the nation's great libraries over the years. We look forward to a new stage of that relationship and to being helpful, if we can, as the dominance of digital information becomes increasingly clear in our colleges and universities. ❏

This year Council reaped the rewards of all the work begun last year by the standing committees. Last October the Long-Range Planning Committee submitted its report examining how ICPSR could play a more dynamic role in the advancement of empirical social science research and whether that goal could be more easily reached by a continuation of the current relationship with the Center for Political Studies or by a different affiliation. This spring the Archival Development Committee presented its report on archival priorities and policies to preserve and expedite the distribution of data. The Computing and User Services Committee has continued the monitoring of service to member institutions. The Membership Relations Committee has struggled with issues relating to membership categories and entities that do not easily fit into the existing framework and has developed a survey for Official Representatives to assess needs. As a result of all of this committee work and other work by Council, staff, and CPS staff stimulated by these reports and the discussions they generated, the following developments have occurred.

- **Placement of ICPSR within the Institute for Social Research.** David Featherman, Director of ISR, and the ISR Policy Committee are currently considering an alternative administrative placement for ICPSR within ISR for presentation to Council. Council requested this action on the basis of the Long-Range Planning Committee Report and subsequent discussions at two Council meetings. This step also has the consent of the Center for Political Studies staff and the ICPSR staff. Any changes would require the drawing up of a new Memorandum of Agreement.

- **Financial relationship between ICPSR and CPS.** Rather than passing funds through CPS, ICPSR now receives all overhead funds directly and maintains its own overhead balance. This change allows more autonomy in making decisions about the use of overhead.

- **Criteria for data acquisitions and priorities for processing.** ICPSR has taken the first step in the formulation of an archival development policy by establishing priorities for the processing of acquisitions, technical and documentary standards for data to be acquired, and mechanisms for reviewing decisions on acquisitions and processing priorities. The report on NAPA (New Acquisitions Preservation Archive) from the Archival Development Committee is now available to all member institutions.

- **National policy for the archiving of social science data.** The need for better coordination of who collects what, for distribution to whom, and under what conditions has become clear to Council from the reports and discussions of archival development policies over the past two years. ICPSR hopes to further the conversation on this subject in the near future by sponsoring a planning session on the development of a policy on archiving social science data.

Carole Shammas
ICPSR Council Chair

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- **Interdisciplinary methodology conferences.** The Summer Program Committee and the Council have approved the idea of ICPSR's organizing on its own or in conjunction with other groups conferences on social science methodology issues.

I have enjoyed the challenge of chairing the ICPSR Council during this period of change. I learned a great deal. I would like to thank, first of all, my fellow Council members for their hard work and dedication, with a special thanks to the Committee Chairs, John Garcia, Ann Gray, Charles Hirschman, and Margaret Levi. Much of the success of the committee system over the past two years has been due to their efforts and those of the staff associated with the committees. I also appreciated the constructive role played by William Zimmerman, Director of CPS, and David Featherman in our deliberations on organization and finance. ❏

The ICPSR Data Archive functions as a central repository and dissemination service for computer-readable social science data. Its purpose is to provide members of the research community with a rich, diverse body of data in a variety of academic disciplines including economics, sociology, population studies, criminal justice, public health, aging, education, psychology, history, economics, and political science. The Archive continues to update its holdings of serial data collections but also seeks to broaden its offerings through advice and recommendations of the ICPSR Council, Official Representatives, and interested scholars.

All data acquisitions deposited with the ICPSR Data Archive undergo basic checks to ensure that researchers can use the data to perform secondary analyses; staff also add descriptive information and bibliographic material to all documentation. Collections deemed by advisory committees to be of widespread interest may receive more intensive processing.

During fiscal year 1996–1997, ICPSR made strides in standardizing its technical documentation using Portable Document Format (PDF), a file format created by Adobe. PDF files, which may be read with Adobe Acrobat Reader or similar software, are bookmarked and searchable and retain the layout of the original document.

As in past years, data of interest to researchers in diverse areas of study were placed in the holdings. In all, 210 collections including 2,010 separate files were released by ICPSR during the fiscal year. For more detailed information about ICPSR data collections, please consult the Website at the URL: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu.
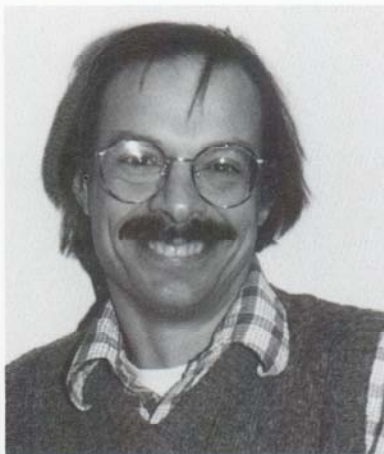
ICPSR's Topical Archives

During the fiscal year, two new topic-centered archives were established under the auspices of ICPSR, each providing for new data resources to be brought into the holdings. The existing topical archives saw considerable activity as well, incorporating additional data, updating their websites, and producing new products. Websites will ultimately be developed for all of the topical archives to facilitate the dissemination of data and other informational resources to interested users.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive

Working in conjunction with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), ICPSR established a new Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), which will initially focus on the acquisition and processing of data series such as the **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.** With financial support from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, this archive seeks to expand data acquisi-

Erik W. Austin
Director, Archival Development

Peter Granda
Assistant Archival Director

tion and processing activities into new areas of social science study and investigation, thereby offering opportunities for new kinds of research. SAMHDA will provide ready access to data resources and promote the sharing of these data among researchers, academics, policymakers, service providers, and others in the field. The goal is to increase the use of the data in understanding and assessing issues such as the magnitude of substance abuse and mental health problems and the impact of related treatment systems on affected populations.

International Archive of Education Data

The new International Archive of Education Data, funded by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), will concentrate on the acquisition, archiving, and dissemination of all NCES public-use datasets to the research community, including data systems such as the **Common Core of Data (CCD)** and the **Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).** As new data collections and other resources are added to this archive, researchers will have greater access to information on issues such as the variety of processes by which teaching and learning occur, and the impact of funding, personnel, and other resources on the educational process.

Health and Medical Care Archive

New studies were added during the year to the Health and Medical Care Archive (HMCA), sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Among the collections processed and distributed under HMCA auspices: **Community Connections in Board and Care Homes Serving Chronically Ill Adults in Ten States, 1993–1994; Memphis New Mothers Study, 1990–1994; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Family Health Insurance Survey, 1993**; and **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Employer Health Insurance Survey, 1993**. In addition, staff produced a thematic CD-ROM entitled "Toward a Healthy America: Selected Research Data Collections From the Health and Medical Care Archive at ICPSR." This CD-ROM contains 21 data collections, collected since 1975 and continuing to the present, including national and local surveys of health care professionals, investigations of access to and financing of medical care, and evaluations of innovative programs for delivery of health care.

National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA)

NACDA, one of ICPSR's first topical archives, is funded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to facilitate secondary data analysis in gerontology. NACDA acquires, preserves, processes, and distributes datasets relevant to studies of aging, human development, and adult health.

Notable collections released during the year include: **Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging, Waves 1–2 [1992–1994]; Alameda County [California] Health and Ways of Living Study,**

Nancy H. Fultz
Assistant Archival Director

Christopher S. Dunn
Manager, Crime and Justice Programs

1974 Panel; **Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families, 1979–1981**; **National Survey of Japanese Elderly, 1987**; and **Dynamics of Population Aging in Economic Com mission for Europe (ECE) Countries, Census Microdata Samples: Estonia, 1989**.

During the year, NACDA announced its website at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACDA. This new service offers a wealth of information to assist the gerontological research community. Users can search and browse through NACDA's holdings, view NACDA publications, and download selected studies. NACDA also began distributing its second CD-ROM. This resource, entitled the "Health and Well-Being of Older Adults," features ten studies sharing a common theme. Data, documentation in Portable Document Format, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements are provided.

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD)

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), NACJD was established to facilitate and encourage research in the field of criminal justice through the sharing of data resources.

During 1996–1997, NIJ's Data Resources Program produced a second edition of its "Violence Research Data" CD-ROM. This product contains 74 NIJ-sponsored studies augmented with SAS and SPSS setup files. A BJS-sponsored CD-ROM was also released: "Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992: [United States]."

Notable collections archived during the year include the newly revised **National Crime Victimiza tion Survey, 1992–1994**, from the Bureau of Justice Statistics; **International Victimization Surveys** from 1988 and 1992; **National Survey of Jails, 1995**; **Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agen- cies, 1995**, with data about campus crime; and data on **Families of Missing Children—Psycholog ical Consequences and Promising Interventions**. ❑

JoAnne McFarland
Manager, Substance Abuse and
Mental Health Archive

During the 1996–1997 fiscal year, the User Support and Archival Operations units continued the momentum of the large data migration completed in August 1996. User Support focused on developing procedures that would enable them to continue to provide additional services and to serve users efficiently and in a timely manner. Archival Operations developed routines and automated procedures that took advantage of the fact that all ICPSR acquisition, processing, distribution, and archiving activities now share a common computing environment.

Data distribution activity during the fiscal year totalled over 2,239,235 megabytes. This total covers all data ordered from the ICPSR holdings, including orders for data from the topical archives that currently are freely available to all users. All orders from members and from nonmembers for data not freely available account for 2,220,329 megabytes of the total.

Four thematic CD-ROMs containing over 1,016 megabytes of information and five Periodic Release CD-ROMs containing over 1,136 megabytes of information were released over the course of the year. The thematic CD-ROMs were routinely sent to all member institutions and the Periodic Release CD-ROMs were supplied to those members electing the service.

In addition to performing its regular tasks, the User Support staff started a project to generate SPSS and SAS statements for the collections that currently have only OSIRIS dictionaries and data files. Many of these are among the first collections archived by ICPSR. The work began with **United States Historical Election Returns, 1824–1968** (ICPSR 0001); SAS and SPSS data definition statements were generated for over 200 datasets in the collection. The staff hopes to continue this work in the next fiscal year, eventually creating SAS and SPSS statements for many of the collections in the holdings that remain in difficult-to-use technical formats, such as OSIRIS and multiply-punched.

After extensive research and testing, ICPSR selected Digital Linear Tape (DLT) as the archival medium for electronic files available only in formats not suitable for storage on 3480 cartridge tapes. ICPSR continues to use 3480 cartridge tapes as the archival medium whenever suitable, but uses DLT tapes for formats such as word processing files, PDF documents, and other formats that cannot be stored without corruption on 3480 cartridges. Staff is mindful of the need to monitor developments and improvements in storage media and to make adjustments and changes as technology warrants and good archival practice dictates. ❏

Janet K. Vavra
Technical Director

Mary Morris
Research Associate, User Support

Five-Year Data Ordering Summary
1992–1993 to 1996–1997

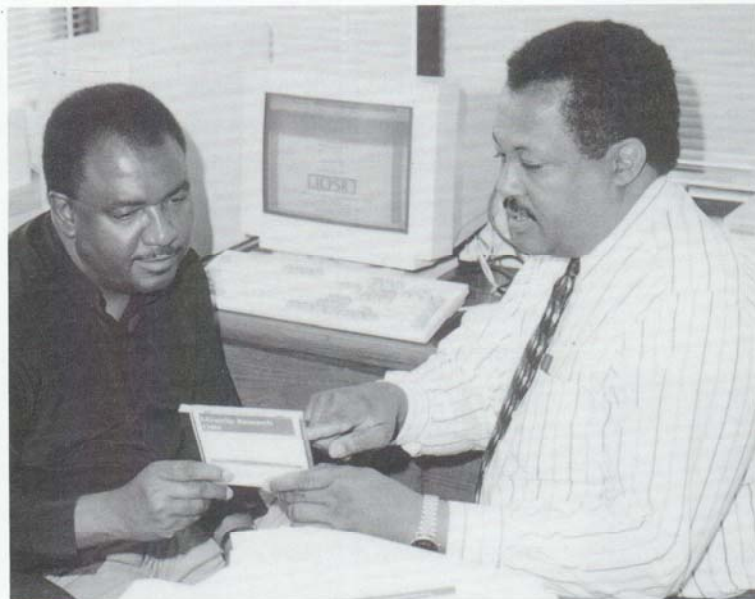| Fiscal Year	Institutions	Datasets	Megabytes	
1996–1997		74,093	2,220,329	
	228	778	111,917	(RM)
	254	73,315	2,108,412	(FTP)
1995–1996		63,765	1,466,625	
	488	20,990	611,300	(RM)
	221	42,775	855,325	(FTP)
1994–1995		52,054	1,245,070	
	518	45,001	1,187,895	(RM)
	152	7,053	57,175	(FTP)
1993–1994	354	55,729	1,256,789	
1992–1993	316	44,868	855,292	
% Change 1995–1996 to 1996–1997:		16.2	51.4	
% Change 1992–1993 to 1996–1997:		65.1	159.6	

RM = Removable Media
FTP = File Transfer Protocol

Zack Allen, Manager of ICPSR's Electronic Document Conversion unit, and Professor Huey Perry, Southern University, Baton Rouge, discuss the new Minority Research CD-ROM produced by ICPSR during the 1996–1997 fiscal year.

A n integral component of the package of services offered by the Consortium is the ICPSR Summer Training Program, which offers a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. The 34th annual Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 24 until August 16, 1996.

Program Organization

The ICPSR Summer Program's instructional environment stresses integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by active participatory data analytic experiences utilizing high-end, networked microcomputers. The Program has become nationally and internationally recognized as a primary mechanism for basic and advanced training in the methodologies and technologies of research and instruction in the social sciences. The attractions of the Program center on the range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of instruction and supporting facilities. The direction and content of the Program is guided by an Advisory Committee, which was chaired by Kenneth Bollen, University of North Carolina.

Program Attendance, Staff, and Funding

Henry Heitowit
Director, Educational Resources

As in the past, the eight-week Program was divided into two four-week sessions. In addition, a number of one-week, intensive seminars, which supplemented the traditional eight-week Program, were offered. The 1996 Program had a total of 539 individuals in attendance for the 47 courses (lecture series and workshops) offered. This is the second highest enrollment in Program history, exceeded only by 545 in 1994. Average enrollment in the Program for the five-year period 1991 to 1995 was 516.

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 205 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 25 other nations. While sociology (16 percent), psychology (15 percent), and political science (30 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences illustrate the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

The Program instructional staff numbered 41 individuals; of these, 33 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1996 staff represented ten disciplines from 33 universities.

The Summer Program is funded from three primary sources: fees paid by the participants, an allocation from the University of Michigan, and the ICPSR operating budget. Modest grants were also received from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute

of Justice, the Mellon Foundation, and the National Institute for Mental Health to support special-ized courses.

Program Curriculum

ICPSR maintains a continuing focus on an evolutionary approach to curriculum change. Each year new courses and topics are suggested from many sources, including the national advisory commit-tee, the instructional staff, Official Representatives, and member institution faculty and students, as well as internally from the ICPSR staff. In some cases the changes are extensions, updates, or add-ons to existing courses; others include totally new topics, approaches, and methodologies. Great care is taken to implement these changes without sacrificing attention to the core statistical meth-ods traditionally covered in the Program.

Methodological Topics and Content of Special Note

A new addition to the curriculum in 1996 was the course *The Study of Aging: Using Multiple Surveys.* The workshop was an innovative response to the intersection of two research streams. The first is the substantive analysis relating to the process of aging, gerontological studies, and inter- and intra-genera-tional change. The second is the methodological conundrum of exploring and extracting information from a variety of survey data sources. Topics covered in the one-week workshop included: an overview of the available multiple datasets and a conceptual framework for investigating them; the period-cohort problem and newer cohort replacement techniques; multi-level models and the relationships between macro- and micro-level variables; multi-method multi-trait analysis and composite approaches to mea-surement comparability; configural and factorial invariance in measurement models; and the analysis of incomplete data within survey waves, across survey waves within datasets, and across multiple datasets.

Two courses were added to the Program a year ago. Both are examples of courses that would not normally be included in most standard social science methodology curricula at a typical univer-sity. *Spatial Data Analysis with Geographic Information Systems* dealt with two broad topic areas: exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA) and spatial regression analysis. ESDA is concerned with the detection, analysis, and interpretation of spatial patterns in data, such as spatial clusters, outli-ers, and hot spots. Several measures of spatial autocorrelation were treated, as well as how they can be implemented and visualized in a GIS environment. Spatial regression analysis deals with the effects of the special nature of geographic data on the properties of regression models. One aspect of this is the detection of spatial autocorrelation as a specification error in regression mod-els; a second aspect is the way in which spatial dependence can be included in a regression spec-

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 205 colleges, universities, and organi-zations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 25 other nations. While sociology (16 percent), psychology (15 percent), and political science (30 per-cent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sci-ences illustrate the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

ification and how such models can be estimated. Different types of spatial regression models were covered, such as trend surface regression, spatial expansion regression, and spatial analysis of variance, as well as diagnostic tests and estimation based on both the maximum likelihood principle and instrumental variables.

A second new course was on *Meta Analysis,* which explored issues in and methodologies for the syntheses or integration of empirical research. Fixed- and random-effects methods of analyzing standardized mean differences, proportions, and correlations were discussed in detail. Other methods (e.g., probability-value summaries, "fail-safe" numbers) were introduced. Ways of handling more complex issues such as multivariate outcomes, publications bias, and missing data were also covered briefly.

Several other new courses have been added to the Program in recent years: A modularized lecture series on *Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis* (topics include event history analysis, adaptive systems, panel analysis, and advanced time series tests); two lecture series on *Nonlinear Systems* (covering model specification, chaos, visualization); an advanced four-week workshop on *Mathematical Statistics: Probability Theory and Statistical Inference*; and a one-week workshop on *Hierarchical Linear Models.*

Intensive "Short" Statistics Workshops

For a number of years the Consortium has added to the schedule short, intensive workshops on selected topics aimed at those who cannot attend the Program for four or eight weeks. In 1996, several such courses were presented. There were one-week (five-day) workshops on *General Structural Equation ("LISREL") Models* (two courses), *Network Analysis, Meta Analysis, Hierarchical Linear Models,* and a new offering on advanced topics in the area of categorical variables, *Analysis of Discrete Data from Complex Designs.*

Substantively Oriented Courses

Complementing the methods curriculum of the Program is a set of courses that are substantively oriented. The instructional focus is on applying quantitative methods of analysis to particular substantive areas rather than on learning new statistical and mathematical techniques. These courses include *Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice; Quantitative Historical Analysis; Quantitative Analysis and the Study of Africa; Quantitative Analysis on Latin America; Research on Comprehensive Interventions for Severe Mental Illness; Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis: Violence Across Settings;* and *Management of Computer-Readable Social Science Information.*

CPSR maintains a continuing focus on an evolutionary approach to curriculum change. Each year new courses and topics are suggested from many sources, including the national advisory committee, the instructional staff, Official Representatives, and member institution faculty and students, as well as internally from the ICPSR staff. In some cases the changes are extensions, updates, or add-ons to existing courses; others include totally new topics, approaches, and methodologies.

Applied Statistics and Mathematics

The Program curriculum includes a wide variety of courses in the core areas of statistics and mathematics as applied to the social and behavioral sciences. The eight-week *Introduction to Statistics* sequence remains a popular component. Enrollment is composed of individuals beginning their methodological training, as well as scholars who are attempting to "retool" their research skills.

The several Linear Models courses continue to be the single most heavily enrolled set of workshops. It is evident that the previous training of most participants has prepared them to best take advantage of material focusing upon least squares, regression, and structural equation models. Hence, the emphasis in the Program as well is upon courses in *Simultaneous Equation Modeling*, *Time Series*, and *"LISREL"* type modeling, in addition to a workshop on *Advanced Analysis of Variance* designs and model estimation.

The Program over the years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than standard linear models. These include *Categorical Analysis, Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (covering such topics as *principal component, discriminant, and factor analysis,* and *canonical correlation*), and *Scaling and Dimensional Analysis*. In addition, a set of courses reviews mathematical topics such as algebra, set theory, matrix algebra, probability, and calculus. Finally, there are also courses in mathematical modeling on *Game Theory*, as well as other *Rational Choice* models.

Advanced Topics in Social Research Lecture Series

The 1996 Program marked the tenth year of a special lecture series on advanced topics on the frontier in quantitative methods of social research. Lectures drew upon recent work in fields such as applied statistics, econometrics, computer science, and mathematical modeling. Some of the presentations were creative and substantive applications of established methodologies, while others presented innovative extensions of research techniques and strategies. This is the kind of material that is often not yet in published form and not widely available to the general social science community. Areas covered included *Missing Data Analysis, Bayesian Modeling, Interactive Cluster Analysis and Data Visualization, Ecological Inference,* and *Measurement Issues in the Social Sciences.*

A series of lectures on *Resampling Techniques* was also offered covering jackknife, cross-validation, and especially bootstrap approaches. This was preceded by presentations on *Statistical Graphics* covering the history of the field; perception and design of displays; univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data displays; diagnostics for regression analysis; and dynamic three-dimensional display of data and fitted regression surfaces. ❑

The Program has become nationally and internationally recognized as a primary mechanism for basic and advanced training in the methodologies and technologies of research and instruction in the social sciences. The attractions of the Program center on the range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of instruction and supporting facilities.

C

omputing and Network Services (CNS) has four major areas of responsibility:

- CNS consults with users at ICPSR member institutions regarding software and hardware selection and works to resolve any technical problems encountered in the data delivery process.

- CNS supports the hardware and software used in the routine operations of ICPSR's member services, archival development, educational, and administrative groups.

- CNS participates in the assessment and evaluation of ICPSR's operations, providing technical input into the ongoing improvement of processes and procedures. CNS also participates in the development or acquisition of innovative systems.

- In the long term, CNS is responsible for developing and promulgating a vision of the technical future, for anticipating the impact of new technologies on services, and for ensuring that ICPSR is well-positioned to take advantage of these new technologies.

Operations Support

ICPSR continues to pursue a strategy of distributed and networked computing systems. ICPSR staff use increasingly powerful individual personal computers and workstations electronically networked to more powerful servers. This hierarchy of computing devices allows ICPSR to take advantage of the good price-performance ratios in desktop computers and still have the higher performance servers to provide the computing power and mass storage needed to handle the large volume of data processed and disseminated each year.

All staff members have cost-effective PC-style 80486, Pentium, or Macintosh desktop workstations with connectivity to powerful, specialized servers. All staff members have access to a standard set of desktop applications (word processing, spreadsheets, local area network services, World Wide Web access, electronic mail) as well as to specialized software necessary to perform particular functions (statistical packages, desktop publishing software, specialized editing packages, access to database management systems, etc.).

ICPSR currently runs servers that provide high-capacity magnetic disk storage, magnetic tape access (1/2-inch reel-to-reel and 3480, 4mm, 8mm, and 1/4-inch cartridge), database management facilities, high-capacity printers, image and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scanning, CD-ROM mastering, and wide area network gateways. All of these services are available on ICPSR's internal local area network. The main servers are two Sun SPARCstations that act as print, OCR, and CD-ROM mastering servers. A third SPARCstation acts as a file server for the archive of

John Gray
Director, Computing & Network Services

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studies that have been made available for distribution via the Internet using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). A fourth serves as a development station and is available for use by the Summer Program, and a fifth was acquired this year for the use of the new Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA) project.

ICPSR's main compute servers are a pair of SPARCserver 1000s running Solaris and connected via a dedicated 100-megabit-per-second subnet. This equipment upgrade, supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, should provide a stable platform for upgrades into the next decade.

Over the more than 30-year history of ICPSR, the Computing and Network Services group has undertaken several major in-house programming projects to provide ICPSR with more effective data processing tools. FAST and CDNet are specialized archival processing and management systems that CNS developed. For the last several years, CNS has been involved in a major rewrite and upgrade of ICPSR's core order-inventory and record-keeping systems. These efforts bore fruit this year with a reimplementation of FAST under Solaris and the porting of much of CDNet's functionality to the World Wide Web.

CDNet

The Consortium Data Network (CDNet), which went into production use in the spring of 1986, now accounts for almost all of the ICPSR data orders. CDNet allows Official Representatives from ICPSR member institutions to access ICPSR data resources via widely-available public dial-up data networks (SprintNet and Autonet) and via the Internet backbone. CDNet ORDER is a computer-aided, menu-driven, interactive data ordering facility that generates the appropriate prompts based on information about both the complexities of the data being ordered and the requirements of the ordering institution. CDNet was originally written to support orders of data on tape but now supports ordering almost exclusively via the FTP protocol over the Internet. ICPSR Official Representatives have all been sent the necessary computer accounts to use CDNet ORDER facility, which they may use without charge. Over the next year, all the functions of CDNet will become available on the World Wide Web. In addition to the ability to search the holdings and to order datasets and computer-readable codebooks via FTP, we plan to add the ability to order hard-copy codebooks, "off-the-shelf" diskette and CD-ROM products, and custom, user-specified CD-ROMs.

Internet Access

ICPSR maintains a World Wide Web (WWW) server that provides electronic versions of many of ICPSR's publications. Web technology is developing extremely rapidly. As new tools and tech-

The pace of technological change in information storage, retrieval, and distribution systems is high and shows no signs of diminishing. ICPSR must focus on the horizon if it is to develop the ability to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves while maintaining a commitment to the preservation of the archives and to the provision of the widest possible access to them.

Web technology is developing extremely rapidly. As new tools and techniques become available, CNS will continue to attempt to utilize them to provide innovative and useful services via the Web. CNS has developed and implemented Web-based subsetting and simple statistical analysis interfaces to a few important datasets, including the American National Election Studies and the General Social Survey.

niques become available, CNS will continue to attempt to utilize them to provide innovative and useful services via the Web. CNS has developed and implemented Web-based subsetting and simple statistical analysis interfaces to a few important datasets, including the American National Election Studies and the General Social Survey. WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) software is used to index the metadata describing the holdings. Over the past year, CNS has cooperated with the Council for European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) to integrate ICPSR's catalog into a truly international index covering the collections of ICPSR and the national archives of Australia, Israel, and most of Europe.

The computing environment at the University of Michigan changed dramatically over the past year, and it will continue to change rapidly in the year to come. In particular, the University's Information Technology Division stopped supporting the Michigan Terminal System (MTS) as of July 1, 1996. ICPSR's current systems were all designed and developed in the MTS environment, and many had to be rethought and reimplemented as services that were relied upon ceased to be available. In particular, ICPSR had relied on the MTS system for maintenance of tape services, both for 9-track and for 3480 cartridges. Over the past year, Computing and Network Services located and implemented systems that will allow ICPSR to continue to maintain and access core archival copies of the ICPSR database stored on 3480 cartridges. A major project over the next year or two will be the evaluation and acquisition of the next generation of archival storage media.

The Long Term

The Computing and Network Services Group came into being in July of 1995, taking over the functions of the existing Computing Support Group, and explicitly taking on the task of providing a long-term technical vision for ICPSR. Over the next year, in conjunction with the ongoing development of the Strategic Plan, CNS will continue to work toward the development and articulation of that vision.

The pace of technological change in information storage, retrieval, and distribution systems is high and shows no signs of diminishing. ICPSR must focus on the horizon if it is to develop the ability to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves while maintaining a commitment to the preservation of the archives and to the provision of the widest possible access to them. ❏

ICPSR Council Members, 1962–1997

*O*ver the course of its history, ICPSR has benefited from the leadership and guidance of outstanding scholars, researchers, and data professionals from all areas of the social sciences. In accordance with Consortium Bylaws, Council now consists of 12 persons elected by the membership; the Past Chair also sits on Council in an ex officio capacity. Six new Council members are elected to Council every two years to serve four-year terms.

1995–1997

Carole Shammas, University of California, Riverside, Chair
Suzanne Bianchi, University of Maryland (completing the term of Michael S. McPherson)
Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
John A. Garcia, University of Arizona
Ann S. Gray, Cornell University
Charles Hirschman, University of Washington
Margaret Levi, University of Washington
Ross L. Matsueda, University of Iowa
Edward Nelson, California State University, Fresno
Elizabeth Stephenson, University of California, Los Angeles
Wendy Watkins, Carleton University
Halliman A. Winsborough, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University, Past Chair

1993–1995

Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University, Chair
Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (completing the term of Clifford C. Clogg)
David E. Card, Princeton University
John A. Garcia, University of Arizona
Ann S. Gray, Cornell University
Charles Hirschman, University of Washington (completing the term of Lawrence D. Bobo)
Charles K. Humphrey, University of Alberta
Margaret Levi (completing the term of Carol Weitzel Kohfeld)
Michael S. McPherson, Williams College
Philip A. Schrodt, University of Kansas
Carole Shammas, University of California, Riverside
Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota, Past Chair

1991–1993

William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota, Chair
Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Cornell University
James Q. Graham, Jr., Bowling Green State University
Charles K. Humphrey, University of Alberta
Carol Weitzel Kohfeld, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Beverly Nagel, Carleton College
Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University
Philip A. Schrodt, University of Kansas
Donald J. Treiman, University of California, Los Angeles
Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Michael A. Baer, Northeastern University, Past Chair

1989–1991

Michael A. Baer, Northeastern University, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
JoAnn Dionne, Yale University
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Cornell University
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Charles F. Hermann, Ohio State University
Beverly Nagel, Carleton College
Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James A. Stimson, University of Iowa
Donald J. Treiman, University of California, Los Angeles
Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Past Chair

1987–1989

Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Chair
Michael A. Baer, University of Kentucky
JoAnn Dionne, Yale University
Charles F. Hermann, Ohio State University
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles
Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

James A. Stimson, University of Iowa
Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1985–1987

Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago, Chair
John deVries, Carleton University
Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles
Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University
Herbert F. Weisberg, Ohio State University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1983–1985

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Arizona State University, Chair
Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University
John deVries, Carleton University
Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego (completing the term of Barbara Hinckley)
Martin L. Levin, Emory University
John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois, Chicago
Charles Lewis Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Herbert Weisberg, Ohio State University

1981–1983

Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University, Chair
Richard W. Boyd, Wesleyan University
Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Texas A & M University
Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
Martin L. Levin, Emory University
John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University
Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University
Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1979–1981

Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University, Chair
Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University
Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
John D. Sprague, Washington University
Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1977–1979

Charles McCall, California State University, Bakersfield, Chair
Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington
Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University
Richard Hamilton, McGill University
Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Patrick J. McGowan, Arizona State University
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University
John D. Sprague, Washington University

1975–1977

W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota, Chair
Hubert M. Blalock, University of Washington

Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Richard Hamilton, McGill University
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut
Charles McCall, California State University, Bakersfield
Patrick J. McGowan, University of Southern California
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania (completing
the term of Sam Bass Warner)
Norman Nie, University of Chicago
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
Roberta S. Sigel, Rutgers University

1974–1975

Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego, Chair
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut
Norman Nie, University of Chicago
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota
Sam Bass Warner, Boston University

1973–1974

Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa, Chair
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Matthew Holden, University of Wisconsin
Hans D. Klingemann, ZUMA, Mannheim, Germany
Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego
Sam Bass Warner, Boston University

1972–1973

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
Betty Nesvold, California State College, San Diego

1971–1972

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
John Grumm, Wesleyan University
Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
James Rosenau, Ohio State University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1970–1971

Donald Matthews, Brookings Institution, Chair
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
John Grumm, Wesleyan University (completing the term of
Fred Greenstein)
Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh
Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia
James Rosenau, Ohio State University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1969–1970

Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chair
Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University

William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Jean A. Laponce, University of British Columbia (completing
the term of Joseph LaPalombara)
David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo
Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James Rosenau, Rutgers University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1968–1969

Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chair
Christian Bay, University of Alberta
Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University
Joseph LaPalombara, Yale University
David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo
Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina
Stephen Whitaker, Temple University

1967–1968

Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chair
Christian Bay, University of Alberta
Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University
John H. Kessel, Allegheny College
David Leege, University of Missouri
John Meisel, Queen's University
Stephen Whitaker, Temple University

1966–1967

Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
John Meisel, Queen's University
Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky

1965–1966

Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chair
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and
Washington and Lee University
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles

1964–1965

John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chair
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee
John H. Kessel, University of Washington (completing the
term of Robert E. Agger)
Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University
Joseph Tanenhaus, New York University

1963–1964

Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin, Chair
Robert E. Agger, University of Oregon
Robert E. Lane, Yale University
Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University
John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo

1962–1963

James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill,
Chair
David Easton, University of Chicago
Robert E. Lane, Yale University
Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin
William H. Riker, University of Rochester

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Summary of Institutional and Group Affiliations, 1996–1997

Category A Affiliates	100
Category B Affiliates	94
Category C Affiliates	11
Category S Affiliates	46
Total Institutional Affiliates	251
Total Federated Institutions	97
Associate Members	2
Total National Members	15

The Biennial Meetings of Official Representatives provide a forum for collegial exchange of ideas and advice. Workshops designed to enhance ORs' technical skills are offered, and ICPSR staff members gain helpful information from the membership about future directions for the organization.

ICPSR Member Institutions, 1996–1997

ACCOLEDS Federation—A COPPUL
    Consortium of Library Electronic
    Data Services Federation:
 *University of Alberta
 University of British Columbia
 University of Calgary
 Dalhousie University
 University of Lethbridge
 University of Manitoba
 University of New Brunswick
 University of Northern British Columbia
 University of Regina
 University of Saskatchewan
 Simon Fraser University
 University of Victoria
Academia Sinica
University of Akron
University of Alabama, Birmingham
Alabama Federation:
 *University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa
 Birmingham-Southern College
Alfred University
American University
Aoyama Gakuin University
Appalachian State University
University of Arizona
Arizona State University
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
University of Arkansas, Little Rock
Associated Colleges of the Midwest/
    Great Lakes Colleges Federation:
 *Lawrence University
  Carleton College

Colorado College
Denison University
DePauw University
Grinnell College
Hope College
Knox College
Macalester College
Ohio Wesleyan University
Wabash College
College of Wooster
Auburn University
Australian Consortium for Social and
    Political Research Inc.:
 *Australian National University
 University of Adelaide
 Australian Catholic University
 University of Canberra
 University of Central Queensland
 Charles Sturt University
 Curtin University
 Deakin University
 Edith Cowan University
 Flinders University
 Griffith University
 James Cook University of Northern
    Queensland
 La Trobe University
 Macquarie University
 University of Melbourne
 Monash University
 Murdoch University
 University of New England

University of New South Wales
University of Newcastle
University of Queensland
Queensland University of Technology
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
University of South Australia
Swinburne Institute of Technology
University of Sydney
University of Tasmania
University of Technology, Sydney
University of Western Australia
University of Western Sydney
University of Wollongong
Victoria University of Technology
Bard College
Bates College
Baylor University
Bloomsburg University
Boise State University
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Brandeis University
Brazilian National Membership:
 *University of Campinas
Brigham Young University
Brookings Institution
Brown University
Bucknell University
Budapest University of Economic Science
Buffalo State College

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...eagues from around the world have oppor-...es at the Biennial Meetings to share experi-...s and views.

University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
University of Southern California
California State Universities Federation:
  *California State University, Los Angeles
  California State University, Bakersfield
  California State University, Chico
  California State University, Dominguez
    Hills
  California State University, Fresno
  California State University, Fullerton
  California State University, Hayward
  Humboldt State University
  California State University, Long Beach
  California State University, Northridge
  California State Polytechnic University,
    Pomona
  California State University, Sacramento
  California State University, San
    Bernardino
  San Diego State University
  California State University, San Francisco
  San Jose State University
  California State Polytechnic University,
    San Luis Obispo
  California State University, San Marcos
  Sonoma State University
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Catholic University of America
Central Michigan University
University of Chicago
Chicago Academy of Sciences
Chinese University of Hong Kong
University of Cincinnati
City University of New York Federation:
  *Baruch College
  Brooklyn College
  City College
  Graduate School and University Center
  Hunter College
  John Jay College of Criminal Justice
  Herbert H. Lehman College
  Queens College
  Staten Island
  York College
Claremont Graduate School
Clemson University
Cleveland State University
Colby College
Colgate University
University of Colorado, Boulder
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
University of Colorado, Denver
Columbia University
University of Connecticut
Consortium for International Earth Science
  Information Network (CIESIN)

Cornell Federation:
  *Cornell University
  Hamilton College
Creighton University
Danish National Membership:
  *Odense University
  Aalborg University Center
  University of Aarhus
  University of Copenhagen
  Roskilde University Center
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
University of Delaware
DePaul University
Doshisha University
Drake University
Drew University
Duke University
Duquesne University
Dutch National Membership:
  *Steinmetz Archives, SWIDOC
  University of Amsterdam
  University of Brabant
  Erasmus University, Rotterdam
  University of Groningen
  University of Leiden
  Netherlands Center for the Study o
    Crime and Justice (NSCR)
  Netherlands Organization for Scientific
    Research (NWO)
  University of Nijmegen
  University of Twente
  University of Utrecht
East Carolina University
Eastern Michigan University
Emory University
European University Institute
Florida Consortium for Political Research:
  *University of Florida
  Barry University
  University of Central Florida
  Florida Atlantic University
  Florida International University
  Florida State University
  University of Miami
  University of South Florida
Fordham University
Francis Marion University
Franklin and Marshall College
French National Membership:
  *Banque de Donées Socio-Politiques
    (CIDSP/BDSP,CNRS)
  University of Grenoble
Furman University
George Mason University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
University of Georgia
Georgia Southern University
Georgia State University
German National Membership:
  *Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozial-
    forschung, Universität zu Köln
  Institut für politische Wissenschaft der
    Christian-Albrechts Universität

  Institut für Sozialwissenschaften an der
    Universität Mannheim
  Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungs-
    institut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
Gettysburg College
University of Hartford
Hartwick College
Harvard University
Haverford College
University of Hawaii
University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong University of Science and
  Technology
University of Houston
Howard University
Hungarian National Membership:
  *Tarsadalomkutatasi Informatikai
    Egyesules, TARKI
University of Illinois, Chicago
University of Illinois, Springfield
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Illinois Benedictine College
Illinois State University
Indiana University
Instituto Juan March
University of Iowa
Iowa State University
Israeli National Membership:
  *Hebrew University
  Bar-Ilan University
  Ben-Gurion University
  Haifa University
  The Technion
  Tel-Aviv University
Jackson State University
James Madison University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kansas
Kansas State University
Keio University
Kent State University
University of Kentucky
Kobe University
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies
Lafayette College
Library of Congress
Louisiana State University
University of Louisville
Loyola College in Maryland
Loyola Marymount University
Loyola University of Chicago
Loyola University of New Orleans
Marquette University
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
University of Maryland, College Park
Massachusetts Federation:
  *University of Massachusetts, Amherst
  University of Massachusetts, Boston
  Smith College
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Memphis
Merrimack College
Miami University
University of Michigan

Michigan State University
Middle Tennessee State University
Middlebury College
Milken Institute for Job and Capital
	Formation
University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota, Morris
Minnesota State University Federation:
 *Mankato State University
	Bemidji State University
	Metropolitan State University
	Moorhead State University
	Southwest State University
	St. Cloud State University
	Winona State University
University of Mississippi
Mississippi State University
University of Missouri, Columbia
University of Missouri, St. Louis
Morehouse College
Nassau Community College
National Chengchi University
National Chung Cheng University
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
University of Nevada, Reno
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
University of New Orleans
New School for Social Research
New York University
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina, Charlotte
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
North Carolina Central University
North Carolina State University
Northeastern University
Northern Arizona University
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Norwegian National Membership:
 *Norwegian Social Science Data Services
	University of Bergen
	University of Oslo
	University of Tromso
	University of Trondheim
University of Notre Dame
Oberlin College
OCUL/CREQUQ Federation—Ontario
	College and University Libraries:
 *University of Toronto
	Carleton University
	University of Guelph
	Université Laval
	McGill University
	McMaster University
	Université de Montreal
	University of Ottawa
	Queen's University
	Ryerson Polytechnic University
	University of Waterloo
	University of Western Ontario
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
University of Oklahoma

Old Dominion University
University of Oregon
Oregon State University
Pace University
University of the Pacific
Université de Paris I
Peking University
Pennsylvania State University
Philadelphia Federation:
 *University of Pennsylvania
	Bryn Mawr College
	LaSalle University
	Villanova University
	West Chester University
University of Pittsburgh
Polish National Membership
 *University of Warsaw
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru
Portland State University
Princeton University
University of Puget Sound
Purdue University
RAND Corporation
Reed College
University of Rhode Island
Rice University
University of Richmond
Ritsumeikan University
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
University of Rochester
Rush University
Rutgers, State University of New Jersey
Saint Anselm College
Saint Louis University
Sam Houston State University
University of San Diego
Santa Clara University
Sejong Institute
Siena College
Social Weather Stations, Inc.
South African National Membership:
 *South African Data Archive
University of South Alabama
University of South Carolina
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Southern University and Agricultural and
	Mechanical College, Baton Rouge
Southwest Missouri State University
Southwestern University
Spelman College
Stanford University
State University of New York, Albany
State University of New York, Binghamton
State University of New York, Buffalo
State University of New York, Stony Brook
Swarthmore College
Swedish National Membership:
 *Swedish Social Science Data Service
	Göteborg University
	Linkoping University
	Lund University
	Stockholm University
	Umea University
	Uppsala University

Swiss National Membership:
	Graduate Institute for International Studies
	University of Basle
	University of Geneva
	University of Zurich
Syracuse University
Taylor University
Temple University
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
University of Texas, Arlington
University of Texas, Austin
University of Texas, Dallas
University of Texas, San Antonio
University of North Texas
Texas A and M University
Texas Tech University
University of Toledo
Tufts University
Tulane University
United Kingdom National Membership:
 *E.S.R.C. Archives, Essex
United States Naval Academy
Union College
Ursinus College
University of Utah
Utah State University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
University of Vermont
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Federation:
 *University of Virginia
	College of William and Mary
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State
	University
Wake Forest University
University of Washington
Washington State University
Washington University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
West Virginia University
Western Illinois University
Western Kentucky University
Western Michigan University
Western Washington University
Wheaton College
Wichita State University
Williams College
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
University of Wisconsin, Madison
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
University of Wisconsin, Parkside
Wittenberg University
Wright State University
University of Wyoming
Yale Federation:
 *Yale University
	Trinity College

*Contact Institution

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ICPSR Staff, 1996–1997

Administration

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
Pamela Schwarzmann, Senior Financial Analyst
Michelle Humphres, Administrative Secretary
Cindy Folsom, Administrative Secretary

Archive

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
Janet K. Vavra, Technical Director
Chris Dunn, Archival Assistant Director
Nancy Fultz, Archival Assistant Director
Peter Granda, Archival Assistant Director
Nike Adebiyi, Data Archive Specialist
Zack Allen, Research Associate
Nora Arato, Research Associate
Alon Axelrod, Research Associate
Richard Bacolor, Data Archive Specialist
Tracey Barnett, Research Assistant
Shelly Bitner, Data Archive Specialist
Sidney Bolkosky, Faculty Associate
Phil Brenner, Data Archive Specialist
Dieter Burrell, Research Associate
Richard Campbell, NACDA Research Scientist
Carol Chin, Data Archive Specialist
Marc Cockerill, Data Archive Specialist
Darrell Donakowski, Research Associate
Ray Farha, Data Archive Specialist
Joyce French, Data Archive Specialist
Amy Garber, Associate Editor
Mary Grady, Data Archive Specialist
Sheila Grindatti, Data Archive Specialist
William Hanselman, Research Assistant
Fred Harig, Research Assistant
Michelle Harper, Office Assistant
Joel Hathaway, Research Assistant
Joy Hester, Research Assistant
Sharif M. Idris, Assistant in Research
Jennifer Jacobs, Research Associate
Sally Kiser, Research Assistant
David Kushner, Data Archive Specialist
Christian Lysholm, Research Associate
John Marquez, Research Associate
Kaye Marz, Research Associate
Patricia Maurer, Data Archive Specialist

JoAnne McFarland, Senior Research Associate
Mark Morgan, Research Associate
Mary Morris, Research Associate
Kent Nassen, Data Archive Specialist
Donna Nelson, Data Archive Specialist
Lucas Ortega, Research Assistant
Margaret Overcashier, Research Associate
David Padot, Data Archive Specialist
Khanh Pham, Assistant in Research
Patricia Randle, Research Assistant
Martha Sayre, Data Archive Specialist
Anne Sears, Research Associate
Rebecca Shepard, Data Archive Specialist
Piper Simmons, Data Archive Specialist
Carmela Valente-Amirfazli, Research Assistant
Mary Vardigan, Editor
Jacqueline Voigt, Data Archive Specialist
Julie Ward, Research Secretary
Wendell Willacy, Data Archive Specialist
Fredric Wolinsky, NACDA Research Scientist
Philip Wright, Data Archive Specialist
Benjamin Wu, Data Archive Specialist
Jianzhen Xie, Research Assistant
Cathy Zahner, Research Secretary
Tom Zelenock, Research Associate

Summer Program

Henry Heitowit, Director, Educational Resources
Gwen Fellenberger, Program Coordinator
Edward Czilli, Co-Head, Computer Counselors
Kevin Clarke, Co-Head, Computer Counselors
Dieter Burrell, Head, Library Staff
David Merchant, Secretary

Computing and Network Services

John Gray, Director
Peter Joftis, Senior Information Specialist
Jon Brode, Systems Research Programmer
Ed Czilli, Research Associate
Laurie Howland, Computer Systems Specialist
Anita McDermott, Administrative Assistant
Victoria Neff, Programmer Analyst
Tamara Sexton, Computer Systems Specialist

Staff members Bridget Bordelon (General Archive), left, and Jacqueline Voigt, Criminal Justice Archive

Dieter Burrell, Head of the Summer Program Support Staff and Research Associate in Technical Services

Financial Report, 1997

In fiscal year 1997, ICPSR's financial position rebounded in a robust fashion. Total revenue from all sources for FY97 was $5,187,625, up 5.5 percent from one year ago; total expenses declined almost 3 percent from last year. Net income for FY97 was $345,790, compared with a net loss in FY96.

The reason for the sharp improvement in financial condition is due to a change in computing facilities and services. First, ICPSR ceased spending on MTS, the University of Michigan mainframe. MTS computing expenses had cost ICPSR upwards of $150,000 per year; employee time spent on MTS and MTS-related activities increased the total expenditures to more than $200,000 per year. When the University of Michigan stopped the MTS service, ICPSR realized an immediate savings. The cost of providing services analogous to the MTS services was a fraction of ICPSR's annual bill from MTS.

The second reason for ICPSR's improved financial picture was the implementation of a realistic recharge rate for ICPSR computing services. ICPSR had a recharge algorithm in place for several years, but that recharge rate did not sufficiently capture the cost of maintaining a sophisticated computing facility. The recharge rate was revised and approved in FY97, and resulted in a more equitable sharing of the cost of the ICPSR computing facility: dues from membership no longer subsidize exclusively the ICPSR computing facility; it is a facility whose costs are borne by the projects that use the computing services. The combined results from the change in computing and the way computing is funded can be seen in the sharp improvement in ICPSR's balance sheet (Exhibit 6).

Membership has remained stable in FY97. ICPSR received 43 percent of its funding from membership dues and miscellaneous service fees, which includes educational activities fees. Member dues alone accounted for 42 percent of total ICPSR funding and increased over 5 percent from last year and 32 percent over the five-year period 1993–1997.

Sponsored Research funding for the Consortium's activities increased almost 8 percent over last year. The increase can be traced to the NCES and SAMSHA data archiving projects which began during FY97, and to increased utilization of Mellon Foundation support.

Funding from the University of Michigan was unchanged from FY96 and has remained a stable source of funding over the past five years. Funding from the University comes primarily in the form of general funds to cover salaries of the ICPSR Executive Director, tuition rebates for the ICPSR Summer Program, and a teaching fund that funds teaching by the ICPSR Executive Director.

Pamela Schwarzmann
Senior Financial Analyst

Funds from the University of Michigan are supplemented by the subsidy from/(recovery by) the Center for Political Studies (CPS), the center in which ICPSR resides. ICPSR's contribution to ISR and CPS expenses is proportional to the level of expenses relative to other CPS and ISR programs' expenses. So as other programs' expenses increase, ICPSR's proportional share decreases. In FY97, other programs' expenses increased, and the cost of ISR and CPS expenses decreased. Thus, in FY97, ICPSR made a contribution to CPS equity. Over the past few years, ICPSR has made both contributions to and draws from CPS equity. Funding of ICPSR activities by the Center for Political studies increased almost 10 percent over FY96. Additional funding was made to support Staff Development, Computing, and ICPSR Administration activities. ❑
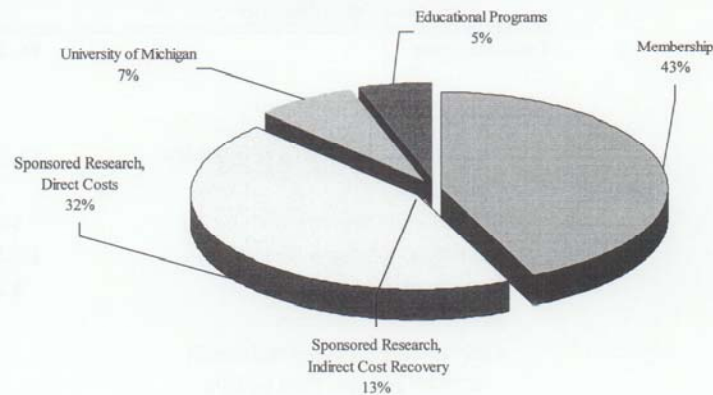
ICPSR Revenue from all Funding Sources, FY97

Educational Programs
5%

University of Michigan
7%

Membership
43%

Sponsored Research,
Direct Costs
32%

Sponsored Research,
Indirect Cost Recovery
13%

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Exhibit 1
Statement of Revenue and Expenses
Consolidated

	FY98 Budget	FY97 Actual	FY96 Actual
REVENUE	Revised (1)		
Operating/Membership (Exhibit 2)	$2,220,265	$2,254,668	$2,180,792
Educational Programs (Exhibit 3, Note 4)	$498,000	$544,674	$517,635
Sponsored Research (Exhibit 4)			
Direct Costs	$2,319,472	$1,623,682	$1,499,077
Indirect Costs	$1,106,707	$687,286	$647,745
U-M Funds Other Than Summer Program			
Teaching/Dean's Fund	$17,564	$15,127	$4,415
General Fund	$60,767	$57,836	$57,947
Subtotal—U-M Funds	$78,331	$72,963	$62,362
Other Income			
Expendable and Expendable Interest	$500	$777	$800
Non-expendable Interest	$1,800	$3,574	$8,497
Subtotal—Other Income	$2,300	$4,351	$9,297
Total Revenue	**$6,225,075**	**$5,187,624**	**$4,916,908**
EXPENSES			
Operating/Membership (Exhibit 2)	$1,743,278	$1,448,642	$1,818,719
Contingency	$0	$4,449	$0
Educational Programs (Exhibit 3)	$694,593	$862,102	$725,680
Sponsored Research (Exhibit 4)	$2,267,879	$1,469,949	$1,415,523
Programmatic Expenses	$354,322	$0	$0
Recovery by CPS Equity	$0	$71,672	$96,006
CPS Funded Expenses (Exhibit 5)			
ICPSR Expenses Paid by CPS	$0	$239,268	$218,096
ISR: Administrative/General	$531,886	$398,590	$414,324
CPS: Administrative/General	$264,524	$227,296	$225,108
Subtotal—CPS Expenses	$796,410	$865,154	$857,528
U-M Expenses			
Teaching—Dean's Fund	$17,564	$15,127	$4,415
Executive Director's Salary	$60,767	$57,836	$57,947
Subtotal—U-M Expenses	$78,331	$72,963	$62,362
Total Expenses	**$5,934,813**	**$4,794,931**	**$4,975,818**
Net Income Before Adjustments	$290,262	$392,693	($58,910)
Adjustments to Net Income			
Operating/Membership (Exhibit 2)	$23,320	($59,981)	($15,125)
Expenses Paid by Educational Programs		$13,077	
Total Adjustments	$23,320	($46,904)	($15,125)
NET INCOME AFTER ADJUSTMENTS	**$313,582**	**$345,789**	**($74,035)**

(1) Revision of budget approved by ICPSR Council, June 1997. Revisions reflect final figures for ICPSR, ISR, and CPS expenses.

Exhibit 2
Statement of Revenue and Expense
Membership/Operating

	FY98 Budget	FY97 Actual	FY96 Actual
REVENUE	Revised (1)		
Membership (Note 1)	$2,151,057	$2,181,661	$2,066,499
Codebooks, Tapes (Note 1)	$32,000	$38,188	$64,204
ANES CD-ROM	$7,000	$3,710	$19,131
Interest	$23,708	$25,504	$24,533
Mellon Foundation	$4,000	$2,500	$3,500
Individual Accounts	$2,500	$3,106	$1,175
Miscellaneous Revenue	$0	$0	$1,750
Total Revenue	$2,220,265	$2,254,669	$2,180,792
EXPENSES (Note 2)			
Administration	$275,417	$161,550	$291,242
Archival Development			
Data Development	$477,852	$421,670	$385,108
Publications	$102,569	$101,513	$153,457
Subtotal—Archival Development	$580,421	$523,183	$538,565
Computing and Network Services	$336,583	$298,197	$356,396
Technical Services			
Data Archive	$105,658	$94,728	$144,580
User Support	$438,699	$374,553	$472,508
Subtotal—Technical Services	$544,357	$469,281	$617,088
ANES CD-ROM	$5,000	($1)	$11,173
Individual Accounts	$1,500	$433	$4,255
Total Operating Expenses	$1,743,278	$1,452,643	$1,818,719
Membership Expenses	$0	($4,000)	$0
Total Operating/Membership Expenses	$1,743,278	$1,448,643	$1,818,719
CPS Overhead	$0	$235,795	$304,666
Transfer for Educational Programs (Note 3)	$145,000	$145,702	$158,326
Total Expenses and Transfers Paid by End of FY	$1,888,278	$1,830,140	$2,281,711
Net Income Before Adjustments/Program Expenses	$331,987	$424,529	($100,919)
Adjustments to Net Income			
Cancelled Invoices—Reduction in Revenue		($43,686)	($8,100)
Other Programmatic Expenses to be Paid by			
Operating Revenue	$0		
Encumbered Expenses (Note 4)	$23,320	$7,025	
Encumbered Expenses (Note 5)	($23,320)	($7,025)	
Total Adjustments	$23,320	($59,981)	($15,125)
NET INCOME AFTER ADJUSTMENTS	**$355,307**	**$364,548**	**($116,044)**

(1) For FY97: All FY96 invoices paid and those unpaid yet considered collectible.

(2) For FY97: Includes expenses paid for all and those invoiced but not yet paid by 6/30/97.

(3) Balance of Summer Program expenses not funded by other sources.

(4) Invoices dated during prior year but paid during current year.

(5) Invoices dated during current year but paid during next year.

Exhibit 3
Statement of Revenue and Expense
Educational Programs

	FY98 Budget	FY97 Actual	FY96 Actual
REVENUE			
Tuition—UM Students	$283,000	$292,047	$289,888
Teaching/Dean's Fund (Note 1)	$0	$7,536	$6,762
Fees from Member Schools	$215,000	$244,591	$216,119
Educational Activities	$0	$500	$3,743
Total Revenue	$498,000	$544,674	$516,512
Sponsored Research (Notes 2 & 3)	$51,593	$153,733	$83,554
Transfer from Operating/Membership	$145,000	$145,702	$158,326
Total Revenue and Transfers	$694,593	$844,109	$758,392
EXPENSES (Note 4)			
Salaries and Fringes	$314,031	$310,963	$286,474
Consultants	$237,114	$197,122	$203,933
Printing/Duplicating	$9,306	$29,018	$20,535
Books/Periodicals	$556	$1,796	$9,314
Postage/Shipping	$7,681	$24,829	$22,174
Supplies	$15,905	$48,235	$23,800
Equipment	$13,376	$43,242	$10,234
Maintenance/Repair	$1,627	$5,259	$3,533
Travel/Hosting	$11,993	$38,769	$30,825
Stipends/Tuition	$69,549	$131,831	$90,158
Miscellaneous (includes space rental)	$13,456	$31,038	$24,700
Total Expenses	$694,593	$862,102	$725,680
NET INCOME	$0	($17,992)	$32,712

(1) For FY98: Amount included in UM Revenue; amount yet to be formally requested.
(2) Mellon Foundation grants to support ICPSR Research and HBCU faculty.
(3) Indirect costs generated by Educational Activities, transferred to CPS: $1,123
(4) These are Direct Costs only; only one account generated indirect costs, FY96; detailed in Note 3.

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Exhibit 4
Statement of Revenue and Expense
Sponsored Research

	FY98 Budget			FY97 Actual			FY96 Actual		
	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total
Proposal (Note 1)									
Federal									
DOJ/OJP—BJS Computer Support	$11,464	$1,100	$12,564	$3,563	$1,853	$5,416	$3,619	$1,545	$5,164
DOJ/Juvenile Justice/Delinq Prev	$16,394	$8,606	$25,000	$8,500	$4,461	$12,961	$7,906	$4,111	$12,017
DOJ/Missing Children	$16,394	$8,606	$25,000	$19,880	$10,414	$30,295	$33,687	$17,517	$51,204
DOJ/NCJ Data Archive	$548,456	$272,715	$821,171	$526,618	$267,978	$794,597	$543,673	$278,273	$821,946
DOJ/NIJ Data Resources Program	$271,926	$155,405	$427,331	$212,651	$101,134	$313,785	$202,928	$105,465	$308,393
DOJ/Race and Overconfinement	$43,684	$22,934	$66,618	$2,018	$1,060	$3,078	$0	$0	$0
ESSI/Data Archiving for NCES	$157,250	$82,556	$239,806	$56,409	$29,615	$86,024	$0	$0	$0
Library of Congress (Note 2)	$15,043	$1,957	$17,000	$13,365	$2,005	$15,370	$14,267	$2,004	$16,271
NIA/Factors in Aging	$436,362	$227,846	$664,208	$423,981	$215,465	$639,445	$413,368	$210,004	$623,372
NSF/Internet Social Survey	$36,037	$18,718	$54,755	$12,116	$6,300	$18,416	$19,437	$10,107	$29,544
NSF/Documentation/Scanning	$194,193	$101,427	$295,620	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
NSF/UCSD: Supercomputing	$65,574	$34,426	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
NSF/Instrumentation for ICPSR	$0	$0	$0	($2,030)	$0	($2,030)	$62,030	$0	$62,030
NSF/1990 Census Data	$0	$0	$0	($81)	($42.16)	($123)	$13,409	$6,972	$20,381
SAMHSA/National Archive	$303,840	$159,516	$463,356	$98,211	$40,278	$138,489	$6,925	$3,601	$10,526
Subtotal—Federal	$2,116,617	$1,095,812	$3,212,429	$1,375,202	$680,520	$2,055,722	$1,321,249	$639,599	$1,960,848
Non-Federal									
Mellon Fdn/ICPSR Research	$13,487	$0	$13,487	$28,341	$0	$28,341	$49,048	$0	$49,048
Mellon Fdn/HBCU Training	$23,952	$0	$23,952	$599	$0	$599	$0	$0	$0
Mellon Fdn/Research and Teaching	$38,107	$0	$38,107	$120,031	$0	$120,031	$34,506	$0	$34,506
Misc: Holocaust Panel at SSHA	$0	$0	$0	$20,000	$0	$20,000	$0	$0	$0
Paul T. David Fund—spendable	$6,261	$0	$6,261	$4,328	$0	$4,328	$3,759	$0	$3,759
RW Johnson Archive (Note 2)	$121,050	$10,895	$131,945	$75,181	$6,766	$81,947	$90,515	$8,146	$98,661
Penn State Census Information	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Princeton 1980 Census	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotal—Non-Federal (3)	$202,857	$10,895	$213,752	$248,480	$6,766	$255,246	$177,828	$8,146	$185,974
Total—Sponsored Research	$2,319,474	$1,106,707	$3,426,181	$1,623,682	$687,286	$2,310,968	$1,499,077	$647,745	$2,146,822

(1) Because of differences in sources and timing of funding, it is assumed that Revenues will equal Expenses for the Fiscal Year. Sponsored Research projects are funded several ways: (a) Letter of Credit, which allows for an immediate draw on the funds as expenses are incurred; (b) Invoice, which requires an invoice to be sent to the funding agency before expenses will be paid; (c) Prepayment of funds; total amount of funding is received upon award of the grant or contract. These funds are used to pay expenses as incurred and can also generate interest through investment in the University of Michigan's University Investment Pool. Interest from projects is included in the Consolidated Income Statement for the Fiscal Year in which the interest is earned. Balances from these Sponsored Research Accounts are carried on the ICPSR Balance Sheet.

(2) Proposals for Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Library of Congress include funding for subscription to ICPSR.

(3) Included in Exhibit 3, Summer Program:

NIMH, Circle Solution $3,744 $1,123 $4,867

Ford Foundation, 1994 Latino Workshop

Exhibit 5
Sources and Uses
ICPSR Through Center for Political Studies

	FY98 Budget	FY97 Actual	FY96 Actual
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
ICPSR Membership Dues	$0	$235,795	$305,789
Sponsored Research	$1,106,707	$687,286	$647,745
Other (Note 2)		$13,745	
Subtotal—Funds Based on Indirect Cost Recovery	$1,106,707	$936,826	$953,534
Subsidy from ICPSR Equity	$44,025	$0	$0
TOTAL—All Funds	$1,150,732	$936,826	$953,534
USES OF FUNDS			
Contribution to CPS Equity	$0	$71,672	$96,006
Contribution to ICPSR Equity	$0	$0	$0
Overhead Accounts Assigned to ICPSR (Note 10)			
ICPSR Computing	$102,000	$101,088	$93,400
ICPSR Staff Development	$15,600	$20,123	$12,810
ICPSR Administration	$115,795	$89,374	$75,928
ICPSR Initiatives	$12,000	$1,524	$0
ICPSR Summer Program Support	$0	$0	$0
Subtotal—Overhead	$245,395	$212,109	$182,138
Overruns and Cost-Sharing (Note 10)			
Cost-sharing: Rockwell Salary	$0	$17,538	$14,403
Proposal Development	$5,000	$9,086	$2,080
Overruns	$16,000	$238	$19,475
Subtotal—Overruns and Cost-Sharing	$21,000	$26,862	$35,958
Inter-Centered Shared Agreement	$0	$297 (3)	$0
Total—ICPSR Expenses Paid by CPS	$266,395	$239,268	$218,096
ICPSR's Share of Institute Overhead			
ISR Administration (Note 4)	$421,229	$300,572	$284,979
ISR Revolving Accounts (Note 6)	$0	($9,795)	$8,079
ISR General Expense Accounts (Note 6)	$54,522	$30,074	$41,567
ISR Building Fund (Note 7)	$56,135	$77,739	$79,699
Subtotal—Institute Overhead	$531,886	$398,590	$414,325
ICPSR's Share of CPS Overhead			
CPS Administration (Note 8)	$264,524	$153,283	$149,243
CPS General Expense Accounts (Note 9)	$87,927	$74,013	$75,865
Subtotal—CPS Overhead	$352,451	$227,296	$225,108
TOTAL—All Expenses	$1,150,732	$936,826	$953,534

(1) Includes $1,123 indirect costs from Educational Activities that generated overhead in FY96.

(2) Includes indirect costs generated by Contingency Account and Educational Programs not covered by Membership.

(3) This expense is to cover the indirect costs of conducting surveys.

(4) Includes ISR administration, purchasing, payroll, personnel, accounting, proposal processing.

(5) ISR duplicating, supply office, coffee shop, FAX services, and Docutech printing services.

(6) ISR workman's compensation, insurance, security guards, furniture, computing, and equipment.

(7) Cost of mortgage for building and major renovations.

(8) CPS administration and senior seminar expenses.

(9) Includes unemployment compensation, telephone equipment rental, furniture, equipment, and escrow funds for specia
    duty assignments.

(10) In FY98, ICPSR will cover these expenses.

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Exhibit 6
Statement of Financial Position
Balance at June 30

	1997	1996
ASSETS		
Cash Reserves		
Membership (1)	**$683,217**	$239,847
Summer Program	**$104,544**	$124,362
Advanced Payments, Sponsored Research, Census, Others	**($107,898)**	$55,097
Subtotal—Cash Reserves	**$679,863**	$419,306
Accounts Receivable		
Membership	**$154,851**	$150,109
Summer Program	**$1,825**	$0
Sponsored Research	**$219,853**	$111,054
Subtotal—Accounts Receivable	**$376,529**	$261,163
Paul T. David Endowment	**$18,000**	$15,000
Total Assets	**$1,074,392**	$695,469
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable (2)	**$51,601**	$32,392
Prepayments		
Membership	**$202,173**	$185,125
Sponsored Projects (1)	**($118,898)**	$44,097
Subtotal—Prepayments	**$83,275**	$229,222
Total Liabilities	**$134,876**	$261,614
Equity		
Paul T. David Endowment	**$18,000**	$15,000
Programs		
Membership	**$619,600**	$197,805
Summer Program	**$106,369**	$124,362
U-M Undistributed Payroll	**($24,306)**	($14,366)
Sponsored Research	**$219,853**	$111,054
Subtotal—Programs	**$921,516**	$418,855
Total Equity	**$939,516**	$433,855
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$1,074,392**	$695,469

Grants and Contracts

Title: Juvenile Justice Data Resources Project
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Duration: September 1, 1992–August 31, 1997
Amount: $185,000

Title: Factors in Aging: Continuing Development of Research Resources
Source: National Institute on Aging
Duration: May 15, 1994–April 30, 1999
Amount: $3,127,368

Title: Data Preparation and Archiving Services for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration: July 1, 1995–June 30, 1998
Amount: $307,151

Title: Improvement of Access to ICPSR Resources by Disadvantaged Institutions
Source: Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration: June 1, 1991–December 31, 1997
Amount: $225,000

Title: Teaching Undergraduates at Historically Black Colleges to Use Quantitative Data
Source: Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration: April 1, 1993–September 30, 1997
Amount: $100,000

Title: Research and Teaching Facilities/Black Colleges
Source: Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Duration: December 1, 1995–November 30, 1997
Amount: $165,000

Title: National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
Duration: September 29, 1995–September 30, 1998
Amount: $1,121,247

Title: Data Archiving of Public Use Data (NCES)
Source: U.S. Department of Education
Duration: July 1, 1996–November 30, 1997
Amount: $267,085

Title: Missing Children Data Archive
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Duration: March 1, 1993–September 30, 1997
Amount: $125,000

Title: Paul T. David Fund
Source: Paul T. David
Duration: August 1, 1994–June 30, 1997
Amount: $28,000

Title: Prototype Internet Services for the General Social Survey
Source: National Science Foundation
Duration: June 15, 1995–May 31, 1998
Amount: $101,920

Title: Instrumentation for ICPSR
Source: National Science Foundation
Duration: August 1, 1995–July 31, 1997
Amount: $60,000

Title: 1990 Census Data
Source: National Science Foundation
Duration: August 15, 1992–July 31, 1996
Amount: $288,826

Title: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Duration: January 1, 1995–December 31, 1997
Amount: $2,111,747

Title: National Archive and Analytical Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
            Mental Health Data
Source: Prime: SAMHSA (Direct: National Opinion Research Center)
Duration: December 4, 1995–August 31, 1999
Amount: $1,376,677

Title: Computer Support
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Duration: June 1, 1994–May 31, 1997
Amount: $24,975

Title: Overconfinement and Crowding in Juvenile Correctional Facilities
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Duration: October 1, 1996–September 30, 1997
Amount: $99,927