

**ICPSR**  
**Inter-university Consortium for**  
**Political and Social Research**

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**Annual Report,**  
**1997-1998**

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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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March 2004





SERVING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES  
SINCE 1962



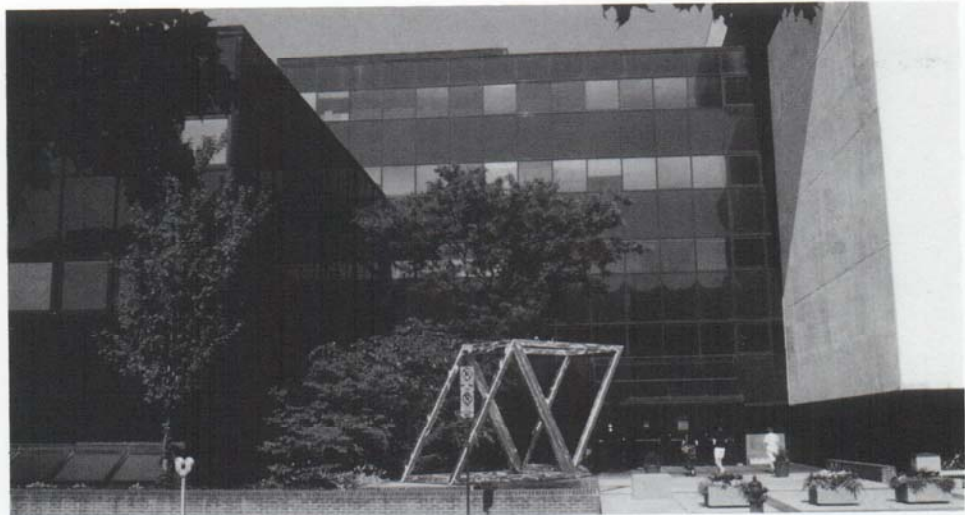


## Overview of ICPSR

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, researchers, and data professionals 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 analytical techniques and methodologies.

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he Fall 1998 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin* carried an article by Christopher S. Dunn and Erik W. Austin, "Protecting Confidentiality in Archival Data Resources." It provides an excellent overview of the many techniques that ICPSR employs to protect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals and organizations in the data that we archive and distribute. The article can serve as background reading for this brief statement about why ICPSR views its obligation to prevent disclosure of individual identities as an imperative of fundamental importance for the future of our communal enterprise.<sup>1</sup>

The ICPSR Bylaws speak clearly to this issue:

2.C: Member institutions agree that data and other materials provided by ICPSR are to be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations, except when identification is authorized in writing by ICPSR. Each member institution gives assurance that such uses of statistical data will conform to widely-accepted standards of practice and legal restrictions that are intended to protect the confidentiality of research subjects.

By signing the agreement with which an institution affiliates with ICPSR, the responsible official at the new member institution gives assurances to all other members of ICPSR, and to the ICPSR staff, that the institution understands that it has an obligation to ensure that ICPSR data are used "solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information." This is the only explicit obligation that an institution assumes when it joins ICPSR, apart from paying annual dues. The Bylaws also offer encouragement to share data with others through ICPSR, make a request to follow good bibliographic practice, and prohibit redistributing data obtained from ICPSR, but the provision regarding confidentiality is unique in specifically placing responsibility for proper use of data upon the member institution.<sup>2</sup>

Why is the protection of privacy and confidentiality accorded such salience in this governing document? The question is of particular interest if one knows that there is not a single documented case of a researcher having infringed on the privacy of an individual through the use of

1. There are datasets in the ICPSR archive about which this concern does not exist. Congressional Roll Call datasets, taken from public records, identify individual members of Congress, for example. No promise of confidentiality has been made, explicitly or implicitly, that a member's vote will be kept confidential. Similarly, nation-states are explicitly identified in a number of datasets. Neither the Congressional data nor the international data raise concerns about confidentiality.

2. Some datasets in the ICPSR archive have a further level of protection of confidentiality, through federal laws that create a civil or criminal penalty for breaching confidentiality.



Richard C. Rockwell  
Executive Director

*I suspect that the framers [of the ICPSR Bylaws] were fully aware that the ability of the social sciences to continue to have access to readily available empirical microdata depended upon maintaining the confidence of data producers that individual identities would not and could not be disclosed. Thus ICPSR's concern with non-disclosure relates to another imperative that drives use: make as much useful data available to as many people as is possible.*

a dataset. While I was not present when these governing documents were drafted, I suspect that the framers were fully aware that the ability of the social sciences to continue to have access to readily available empirical microdata depended upon maintaining the confidence of data producers that individual identities would not and could not be disclosed. Thus ICPSR's concern with non-disclosure relates to another imperative that drives use: make as much useful data available to as many people as is possible.

There is a chain of responsibilities from data collector to data user that achieves this high level of protection. At the beginning of the chain is the data collector, who directly made the promise of confidentiality to the respondent (which may be an individual person or an organization). The agency that processes the raw data — the data producer — is next in line of responsibility, and as the Dunn and Austin article shows, there are many steps that data producers can take to prevent either direct identification of respondents or statistical inferences as to the identity of a respondent. Data distributing and archiving organizations, including ICPSR, next take up the task; what they provide is a highly-experienced understanding of risks to privacy and confidentiality that even sophisticated data collectors and data producers may not possess.

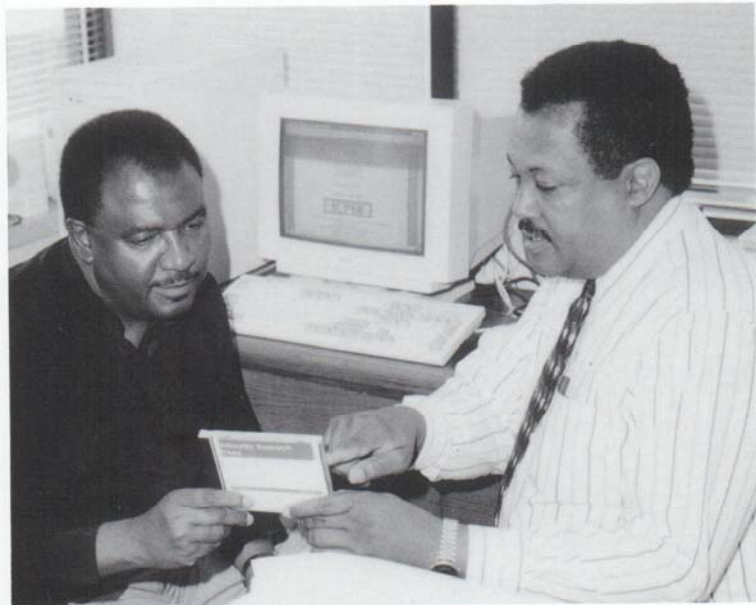
In the ICPSR data distribution system, Official Representatives are next in the chain of responsibility. The institution that they represent has made a pledge to ensure that the data are not used for the purposes of identifying respondents. Official Representatives are charged to follow through on this pledge.

How can an OR work to ensure that only the appropriate analyses and reporting are undertaken on the member campus? It would, clearly, be both impossible and undesirable for an OR to review all analyses and reporting done on the campus. There is no real way for an OR to monitor the uses of data this closely. Does this mean that the OR has no real responsibility in this regard?

I submit that there is a significant responsibility placed upon the OR: users of data from ICPSR must be made aware by the OR of the requirement that the data will be used solely for statistical analysis and the reporting of aggregated information. It is not sufficient to assume that every user of these data understands that expectation, particularly today when usage has expanded on many campuses beyond the traditional social science departments and when a user need never even see an OR, with all transactions being conducted on the network. However, it is certainly not necessary to notify every user of this responsibility upon every transaction, because the Bylaws pertain to all ICPSR data, not to just a specific dataset.

There is another task that an OR can perform that could benefit the entire membership: privately bring concerns about risks to confidentiality in a specific dataset to the attention of ICPSR staff. For obvious reasons, such concerns should not be made public — if the OR is right to be concerned, the risk of a breach of confidentiality would grow, the wider the knowledge of the perceived risk. ICPSR staff will take any and all expressions of such concerns very seriously and will act if we share the concern.

To repeat an earlier point: I am not aware of a single instance in which anyone has used an ICPSR dataset to infringe upon the privacy and confidentiality of a respondent. I hope never to become aware of such an instance, and I ask your help in ensuring that a spotless record remains spotless. □



*Zack Allen, Manager of ICPSR's Electronic Document Conversion unit, and Professor Huey Perry, Southern University, Baton Rouge, discuss the Minority Research CD-ROM. ICPSR produced several CD-ROMs over the course of the fiscal year.*



council has had an eventful year. A number of long-standing issues have been resolved, and we have begun to move on to deal with newer ones.

During the past calendar year, the Inter-university Consortium and the University of Michigan signed a new Memorandum of Agreement governing the relationship between ICPSR and the Institute for Social Research. This new arrangement has several important features. First, the location of ICPSR in the ISR organizational chart has changed. Our Executive Director now reports directly to the Director of ISR rather than to the Director of the Center for Political Studies. Second, our financial arrangements are markedly clarified. We are treated fiscally as though we were a research center within ISR. Finally, our rights and responsibilities in ISR are similar to those of a center. We have a similar access to resources and a similar responsibility for the welfare of the whole of ISR. However, ICPSR is not a center within ISR, for it is a creature of the Inter-university Consortium and has a governance structure that is unique within ISR. The Memorandum also clarifies a number of minor issues about intellectual property, liability, and so on.

Our negotiations with ISR proceeded smoothly and amicably, an experience that foretold the ease and comfort with which the staff has accommodated to the new arrangements.

ICPSR has moved from the ISR Building to fine new quarters in the Borders Building (the move took place in November of 1998). Space was/is tight in the ISR building and ICPSR is going to need more of it. The long-independent U-M Population Studies Center is joining ISR as a research center and will share the Borders space with us. It should be a good match.

Colette said that two moves are worse than a fire. Due to careful planning and forethought, ICPSR's move to the Borders Building wasn't like that at all. ORs were out of touch only briefly. If you have ever transferred a logical network from one physical instantiation to another, you will have a sense of the technical accomplishment the brief Internet outage represents. As one who has moved his office too many times, I stand in awe of staff's capacity to find paper files and answer detailed questions within 24 hours on both sides of the move.

After spending down our reserves over the last several years in order to make the change from tapes to Internet distribution of data, our bank balance has recovered nicely. There is some elbow room to undertake new activities.

The Archival Committee is diligently at work on an acquisitions policy. Such a policy involves some of the hardest and most important decisions we face collectively. We must make them, though, for we cannot archive everything. You will hear much more about this in the coming year and have an opportunity for input.



*Halliman Winsborough  
ICPSR Council Chair*

Finally, we have begun two initiatives that we hope will help ICPSR define and limit its role for the future. First, Richard Rockwell and his staff are preparing a submission for the NSF social science infrastructure program. That preparation, in its own right, will help staff and Council understand more clearly what it is that we think is possible and desirable for ICPSR to undertake.

Secondly, we have asked the Russell Sage Foundation and the Social Science Research Council to assemble a small conference of people representing organizations that do data collecting, data providing, data archiving, and those that pay for these activities. The provision of data over the Internet has obviated the old understandings and divisions of labor among these groups in the social science community. The aim of the conference would be to figure out who is supposed to do what, for whom, and with resources from where in order to reduce the confusion and uncertainty generated by the new data technologies.

Of course, Council could unilaterally choose ICPSR's course in the waters of this new data world. We think, however, that the larger community would be better served if we all were able to make our choices in the context of a larger social science understanding. With such a collective understanding, we would hope to better meet our responsibilities to the colleges and universities that constitute the Consortium, to the several social science disciplines, and to the future.

If you have ideas and opinions on these matters that you would like to share, please drop me a note at [winsboro@ssc.wisc.edu](mailto:winsboro@ssc.wisc.edu). □



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he ICPSR Data Archive functions as a central repository and dissemination service for computer readable social science data. Its purpose is to serve members of the research community by providing 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, anthropology, and political science. The Archive continually updates its holdings of serial data collections but also seeks to broaden its offerings by soliciting the 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 their 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.

As in past years, data of interest to researchers in diverse areas of study were placed in the holdings, and this report features only a sampling of those data and of the activities of the archival development group. In all, 296 collections, including 1,430 separate data files, were released by ICPSR during the fiscal year. Most collections were enhanced with SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and hardcopy technical documentation was converted to Portable Document Format (PDF). Over 122,000 pages of paper documentation were transformed during the year. For more detailed information about ICPSR data collections, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

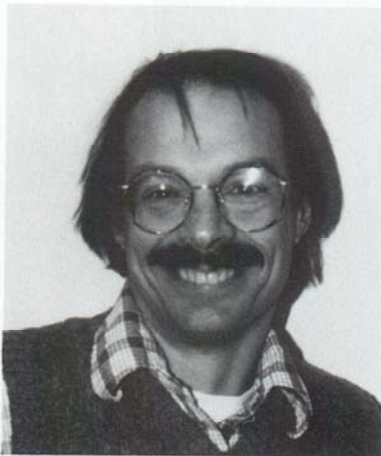


Erik W. Austin  
Director, Archival Development

### New Developments

To allocate resources more efficiently, the Data Archive implemented the New Acquisitions Preservation Archive (NAPA) processing strategy based on the recommendations of the Archival Development Committee of the ICPSR Council. Under this scheme, data collections that conform to certain guidelines are released soon after arrival in their original formats. The Archival Development Committee periodically reviews these collections and selects those that will undergo more intensive processing. During the year, 71 collections were released under this strategy.

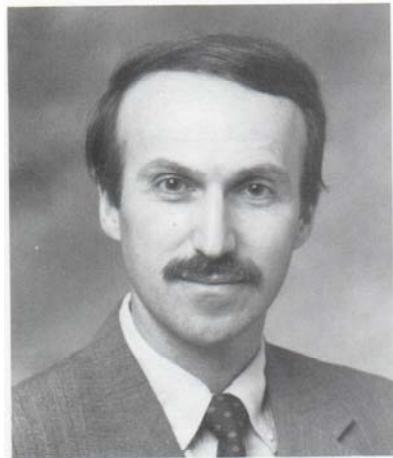
Two noteworthy new CD-ROMs appeared during the year. The first, *Minority Research Data*, incorporates a selection of 20 data collections relevant to the study of minority populations; it was produced with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The second, *Record of American Democracy, 1984–1990*, contains hundreds of data and documentation files and permits users to investigate electoral behavior at the local level. This CD includes electoral data at the precinct level, socioeconomic and demographic measures from Census data, and geographic boundary files for mapping analyses.



Peter Granda  
Assistant Archival Director



Nancy H. Fultz  
Assistant Archival Director



Kenneth F. Ferraro  
NACDA Resident Scientist



Christopher S. Dunn  
Assistant Archival Director

### International Archive of Education Data

With funding from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), ICPSR has established an International Archive of Education Data (IAED) that will initially focus on the acquisition, archiving, and dissemination of all NCES public-use datasets to the research community. Data collections pertaining to elementary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions are being added to this archive along with others that focus on educational assessment and libraries. Development of a new Education Archive website was begun during the year; when complete, this site will offer extensive information as well as access to data and documentation relevant to the study of issues such as funding, personnel, teaching resources, facilities, teacher and student preparation, graduation and drop-out rates, test scores, job placements, and life histories.

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA) website was fully implemented during the past year. This work included activities related to data processing and dissemination, and website design and development. The website structure, which includes an online Data Analysis System (DAS) developed by the Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program (CSM) at the University of California at Berkeley, was finalized, and additional pages were added throughout the year, including a matrix of studies and key variables and user interfaces for data on FastTrack. Substantial work was also completed by CSM to add a standard errors function to the DAS. In addition, SAMHDA staff attended and held exhibits at several conferences and established a toll-free user helpline.

Datasets processed during the last year include the 1979, 1994, 1995, and 1996 **National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)**; the 1995–1997 **Monitoring the Future (MTF) (12th Grade)**; the **Drug Abuse Treatment Outcomes Study (DATOS)**; the **Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC\*MADS)**; and the **Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)**, 1992–1995. Several studies were also prepared for release on FastTrack; these include **MTF (8th and 10th Grades) 1991–1997** and the **National Co-morbidity Survey (NCS)**. Documentation for processed studies was converted to PDF; documentation for some older substance abuse studies previously held by ICPSR was also converted to PDF.

### 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 dataset relevant to studies of aging, human development, and adult health.

Notable collections released by NACDA during the year include **Dynamics of Population Aging in Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Countries**, **Census Microdata Samples** for the Czech Republic (1991), Romania (1991), and Finland (1990). In addition, many serial data collections from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) were updated with new wave or years of data, including **National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle V, 1995**; **Multiple Causes of Death, 1994 and 1995**; **National Nursing Home Survey, 1995**; and **National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, 1988–1994**.

During the year, NACDA also continued work on its website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACDA>) and converted hardcopy documentation received from NCHS to machine-readable Portable Document Format (PDF).



*JoAnne McFarland  
Manager, Substance Abuse and  
Mental Health Archive*



*Zack Allen  
Manager, Electronic Document  
Conversion Unit*

### **National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD)**

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data entered its 20th year of operation in July 1997. During that time, NACJD has been continuously sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and more recently by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. NACJD provides archival preservation and dissemination services for important criminal justice data collections, offers technical assistance in obtaining and using criminal justice data collections, and trains users about quantitative analysis of crime and justice data using major BJS and NIJ data collections.

During 1997–1998, NACJD released a seven-disk CD-ROM collection of data from the **National Corrections Reporting Program**, which tracks admissions and releases of prisoners from state prisons, and releases of ex-prisoners from parole supervision. This collection covers 12 years of NCRP data, from 1983 through 1994. More volumes will be added annually. Other notable collections archived during 1997–1998 were the **World Crime Survey Fourth Survey, 1986–1990**, from the United Nations; the **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1994**, from BJS; 11 years of **State Court Statistics** from the National Center for State Courts, 1985–1995; the **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)** data from BJS for 1995; the **School Crime** data from the NCVS for 1995; the **Police Use of Force** data from the NCVS for 1996; the **Evaluation of the Weed and Seed Initiative in the United States, 1994**; and the **Impact of Rape Reform Legislation in Six Major Urban Jurisdictions, 1970–1985** from NIJ. □

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uring the 1997–1998 fiscal year, the total data ordered from ICPSR exceeded 3,547,947 megabytes (over 3.5 terabytes). This total covers order activity from the ICPSR holdings, including freely available downloads from the Publications Related Archive (PRA), FastTrack, and the topical archives. All authenticated (or registered) orders from members and non-members account for 2,591,379 megabytes (over 2.5 terabytes) or more than 73 percent of the total activity for the year. Four thematic CD-ROMs containing over 3,563 megabytes of information and five periodic release CD-ROMs containing over 9,500 megabytes of information were developed and distributed during the 1997–1998 fiscal year. The thematic CD-ROMs were routinely sent to all individual Official Representatives and Federation Hub Coordinators, and the periodic release CD-ROMs were supplied to those members electing the service. Currently over 87 percent of the eligible membership is participating in the periodic release CD-ROM service. The totals from these products are *not* part of the five-year table below nor are they included in the aforementioned 3,547,947 megabyte total of data ordered during the fiscal year.

ICPSR's presence on the Web generates a significant amount of interest from a diverse set of users throughout the world. The User Support staff responds to inquiries about and requests for data from individuals at a variety of institutions ranging from governmental and non-profit to private and corporate sectors. Many of these contacts end with a data and/or documentation sale; some have resulted in memberships. □

#### Volume of Data Ordered by Authenticated Users, 1993–1994 to 1997–1998

Fiscal Year	Institutions	Datasets	Megabytes	
1997–1998		78,742	2,591,379	(Total)
	298	1,725	85,364	(RM)
	280	77,015	2,506,015	(FTP)
1996–1997		74,093	2,220,329	(Total)
	228	778	111,917	(RM)
	254	73,315	2,108,412	(FTP)
1995–1996		63,765	1,466,625	(Total)
	488	20,990	611,300	(RM)
	221	42,775	855,325	(FTP)
1994–1995		52,054	1,245,070	(Total)
	518	45,001	1,187,895	(RM)
	152	7,053	57,175	(FTP)
1993–1994	354	55,729	1,256,789	
% Change 1996–1997 to 1997–1998:		6.2	16.7	
% Change 1993–1994 to 1997–1998:		41.3	106.2	

RM = Removable Media, FTP = File Transfer Protocol



Janet K. Vavra  
Technical Director



Mary Morris  
Research Associate, User Support

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he ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research continues to be an integral component of the group of services offered by the Consortium. The 35th annual ICPSR Summer Training Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 23 until August 15, 1997.

### **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 seem to be 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.



*Henry Heitowit  
Director, Educational Resources*

### **Program Attendance, Staff, and Funding**

As in the past, the eight-week Program was divided into two four-week sessions. In addition, a number of short, one-week intensive seminars, which supplemented the traditional eight-week Program, were offered. The 1997 Program had a total of 508 individuals in attendance for the 47 courses (lecture series and workshops) offered. Enrollment was slightly down this year in comparison to the years 1993 to 1996. However, average enrollment in the Program for the five-year period 1992 to 1996 was 528.

Participants represented 24 different departments and/or disciplines from 183 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 21 other nations. While sociology (17 percent), psychology (17 percent), and political science (28 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 39 individuals; of these, 34 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1997 staff represented 9 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 specialized 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 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. Great care is taken to implement these changes without sacrificing attention to the core statistical methods traditionally covered in the Program.

### Methodological Topics and Content of Special Note

A new addition to the curriculum in 1997 is *Categorical Data Analysis: Introduction to Regression Models for Discrete Outcomes*. Models for categorical dependent variables are increasingly common in the social sciences. While advances in software have made it simple to estimate these models, interpreting the results of these models remains difficult due to the nonlinearities of the model. The workshop begins by considering the general objectives involved in interpreting the results of any regression type model and then considers why achieving these objectives is more difficult when models are nonlinear. Within this context, the methods of maximum likelihood estimation are presented. These ideas are used to develop the logit and probit models of binary outcomes. A variety of practical methods of interpreting the nonlinear models are presented, and the models and methods of binary outcomes are extended to ordinal outcomes using the ordinal logit and probit models. The multinomial logit model for nominal outcomes is briefly discussed. Finally, a series of models for count data, including Poisson regression, negative binomial regression, and zero modified models, are presented.

A new companion course was *Advanced Categorical Data Analysis: Models for Longitudinal, Multi-Strata, and Multi-Level Designs*. This advanced workshop selectively covered newer models for discrete data that are now entering regular use. These models provide analyses of discrete outcomes (e.g. dichotomies, counts, orderings) in studies that collect longitudinal data from individuals, or draw observations from individuals in different sampling strata (e.g., clusters, sites), or make use of measures from different levels of social organization (e.g., individuals, schools). The course began by reviewing how these designs are analyzed when data follow normal distribution assumptions. Attention was given to the use of design matrices, the role of random effects in modeling associa-

Participants represented 24 different departments and/or disciplines from 183 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 21 other nations. While sociology (17 percent), psychology (17 percent), and political science (28 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.

tion over time or within cluster, and the patterns of covariances that arise. The next topic was the development of the generalized linear model, which accommodates discrete data within the linear model framework. Also considered are methods appropriate for 0, 1-outcomes such as logit and probit regression and Poisson regression for count outcomes. The capabilities of the models were then combined in the generalized linear mixed model that offers a comprehensive solution to the analysis of discrete data from complex designs. The concluding topic was an extension of such models to ordinal outcomes by means of a latent variable approach.

A third new course, *Modeling Response Data: Surveys, Attitudes, and Testing*, studied different mathematical models for understanding item-level responses for a variety of measurement procedures. The course provided a survey of different modeling techniques that could be applied to a variety of assessment scenarios, including surveys, attitude scales, and cognitive achievement tests. Topics included: (a) item response models for dichotomous, ordered, and underordered categorical data; (b) models for timed responses, and multiple attempts on a single item; (c) multidimensional dichotomous and polygamous models (linear logistic, multicomponent, and log-linear multidimensional models); (d) nonparametric models; and (e) modeling, multi-group response data, and mixture models.

A new advanced four-week workshop was added on *Advanced Topics in Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Generalized Linear Models*. This is a second course in sophisticated models that rely on maximum likelihood as their methods of estimation. The workshop focuses on models for sample censoring and truncation; duration models and time series-cross section issues; discrete choice, especially logit models; and concludes with probit models.

A four-week workshop added to the Program recently (1996) is an example of a course that would not normally be included in most standard social science methodology curricula at a typical university. *Spatial Data Analysis with Geographic Information Systems* deals 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, outliers, and hot spots. Several measures of spatial autocorrelation are 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 models. A second aspect is the way in which spatial dependence can be included in a regression specification and how such models can be estimated. Different types of spatial regression models are 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 new addition to the curriculum in 1996 and repeated in 1997 is the course *The Study of Aging: Using Multiple Datasets*. The workshop is 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-generational change. The second is the methodological conundrum of exploring and extracting information from a variety of survey data sources. In recent years the amount of data that can be brought to bear on issues of human aging, and which is readily available for secondary analysis, has grown considerably. To capitalize on the availability of these multiple datasets, however, rather sophisticated methodological and statistical techniques have been needed to address a number of conceptual and technical problems. Among the most notable of those issues are the lack of exact comparability across waves within surveys as well as across surveys themselves, relating macro-level variables that change over time to relationships at the micro level, and the comparison of differently incomplete estimates of complex models obtained from a variety of datasets. Topics covered in the one-week workshop include: an overview of the available multiple datasets and a conceptual framework for investigating them; the period-cohort problem and newer cohort replacement techniques; multilevel models and the relationships between macro- and micro-level variables; multi-method multi-trait analysis and composite approaches to measurement 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.



emer Program instructor John Williams,  
ical Science Department, Indiana  
iversity

### 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 1997, there were one-week (five-day) workshops on *General Structural Equation ("LISREL") Models* (two courses), *Network Analysis*, *Hierarchical Linear Models*, *Categorical Data Analysis* (two courses), and a new offering on *Modeling Response Data: Surveys, Attitudes, and Testing*.

### 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 on Latin America*; *The Study of Aging: Using Multiple Datasets*;

*Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis: Longitudinal Data Analysis; and Research on Mental Health Services for Youth and Their Families.*

### **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 take best 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 topics such 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 1997 Program marked the 11th 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.

A series of lectures on *Resampling Techniques* was also offered covering jackknife, cross-validation, and especially bootstrap approaches. This was followed by presentations on *Statistical Graphics*, *Regression Diagnostics*, and *Nonparametric Regression*. □

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 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.



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 Pentium, Pentium II, 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 publication 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, 1/4-inch cartridge, and digital linear tape), 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, and are provided by a set of five SPARCstations.



John Gray  
Director, Computing & Network Services

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.

*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.*

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.

### 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 the 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 hardcopy codebooks, "off-the-shelf" diskette and CD-ROM products, and custom, user-specified CD-ROMs.

### Internet Access

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. 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.

In the past year, CNS has added nearly 100 gigabytes of high-speed RAID disk storage arrays to accommodate the needs of the expanding archive. A new high-capacity digital linear tape (DLT) autoloader was acquired for use as a backup device for the Consortium's disk files and for use as an archival storage medium for files ill-suited to the more standard 3480 cartridge format.

### 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 coming 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. □



Research Associate Darrell Donakowski and Research Assistant Patti Compton

## ICPSR Council Members, 1962-1999

### 1997-1999

Halliman A. Winsborough, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Chair  
Margo Anderson, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
Charles Betsey, Howard University  
Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
Stephen Fienberg, Carnegie Mellon University  
Diane Geraci, State University of New York, Binghamton  
Gary King, Harvard University (completing the term of Margaret Levi)  
Paula McClain, University of Virginia  
Edward Nelson, California State University, Fresno  
Huey L. Perry, Southern University, Baton Rouge  
Elizabeth Stephenson, University of California, Los Angeles  
Wendy Watkins, Carleton University  
Carole Shammass, University of Southern California, Past Chair

### 1995-1997

Carole Shammass, 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. Schrod, University of Kansas  
Carole Shammass, 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. Schrod, 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



Over 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.

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

### Summary of Institutional and Group Affiliations, 1997-1998

Category A Affiliates	102
Category B Affiliates	90
Category C Affiliates	14
Category S Affiliates	48
 Total Institutional Affiliates	 254
Total Federated Institutions	96
Associate Members	2
Total National Members	17



*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, 1997-1998

Academia Sinica	Ohio Wesleyan University	Northern Territory University
ACCOLEDS Federation—A COPPUL	Wabash College	University of Queensland
Consortium of Library Electronic	College of Wooster	Queensland Institute of Technology
Data Services Federation:	Associated Colleges of the South	University of South Australia
*University of Alberta	Federation:	Southern Cross University
University of British Columbia	*Rollins College	Swinburne University of
University of Calgary	Birmingham-Southern College	Technology
Dalhousie University	Furman University	University of Sydney
University of Lethbridge	Hendrix College	University of Tasmania
University of Manitoba	Morehouse College	University of Technology, Sydney
University of New Brunswick	University of Richmond	Victoria University of Technology
University of Northern British	University of the South	University of Western Australia
Columbia	Southwestern University	University of Western Sydney
University of Regina	Trinity University	University of Wollongong
University of Saskatchewan	Australian Consortium for Social and	Ball State University
Simon Fraser University	Political Research Inc.:	Bard College
University of Victoria	*Australian National University	Bates College
University of Akron	University of Adelaide	Baylor University
University of Alabama, Birmingham	Australian Catholic University	Boise State University
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	University of Canberra	Boston College
Alfred University	University of Central Queensland	Boston University
American University	Charles Sturt University	Bowdoin College
Aoyama Gakuin University	Curtin University of Technology	Bowling Green State University
Appalachian State University	Deakin University	Brandeis University
University of Arizona	Edith Cowan University	Brazilian National Membership:
Arizona State University	Flinders University of South	*State University of Campinas
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Australia	Brigham Young University
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Griffith University	Brookings Institution
Associated Colleges of the Midwest/	James Cook University of Northern	Brown University
Great Lakes Colleges Federation:	Queensland	Bucknell University
*Lawrence University	La Trobe University	Buffalo State College
Carleton College	Macquarie University	University of California, Berkeley
Colorado College	University of Melbourne	University of California, Davis
Denison University	Melbourne Royal Institute of	University of California, Irvine
DePauw University	Technology	University of California, Los Angeles
Grinnell College	Monash University	University of California, Riverside
Hope College	Murdoch University	University of California, San Diego
Kalamazoo College	University of New England	University of California, Santa Barbara
Knox College	University of New South Wales	University of California, Santa Cruz
Macalester College	University of Newcastle	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  
San Francisco State University  
San Jose State University  
California Polytechnic State  
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  
Catholic University of Uruguay  
Central Michigan University  
Centro de Investigaciones  
Sociologicas  
University of Chicago  
Chicago Academy of Sciences  
Chinese University of Hong Kong  
University of Cincinnati  
City University of New York  
Federation:  
\*Graduate School and University  
Center  
Baruch College  
Brooklyn College  
City College  
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, Denver  
Columbia University  
University of Connecticut  
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  
Technical University of Denmark  
Dartmouth College

Davidson College  
University of Delaware  
DePaul University  
Doshisha University  
Drake University  
Drew University  
Duke University  
Duchesne University

Dutch National Membership:

\*Steinmetz Archives, SWIDOC  
University of Amsterdam  
University of Brabant  
Erasmus University  
University of Groningen  
University of Leiden  
Nederlandse Studiecentrum  
Criminaliteit en  
Rechtshandhaving  
Nederlandse Organisatie voor  
Wetenschappelijk  
Onderzoek Wetenschappelijk  
Statistisch Agentschap  
University of Nijmegen  
University of Twente  
University of Utrecht

East Carolina University  
Eastern Michigan University  
Emory University  
European University Institute  
Federal University of Minas Gerais  
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  
Franklin and Marshall College

French National Membership:

\*Banque de Données Socio-Politiques  
(CIDSP/BDSP, CNRS)  
University of Grenoble  
George Mason University  
George Washington University  
Georgetown University  
University of Georgia  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
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  
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 State University

Illinois Wesleyan University

Indiana Federation:

\*Indiana University  
Indiana University-Purdue  
University, Indianapolis

Instituto Juan March

University of Iowa

Iowa State University

Israeli National Membership:

\*Hebrew University  
Bar-Ilan University  
Ben-Gurion University  
Haifa University  
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

Korean National Membership:

\*Korean Social Science Data Center

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 General Hospital

Institute of Health Professions

Massachusetts Institute of

Technology



Colleagues from around the world have opportunities at the Biennial Meetings to share experiences and views.

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  
Minnesota State University Federation:  
\*Mankato State University  
University of Minnesota at Morris  
Moorhead State University  
St. Cloud State University  
Southwest State University  
Winona State University  
University of Mississippi  
Mississippi State University  
University of Missouri, Columbia  
University of Missouri, Kansas City  
University of Missouri, St. Louis  
Nassau Community College  
National Chengchi 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 State University  
Northeastern University  
Northern Arizona University  
Northern Illinois University  
Northwestern University  
Norwegian National Membership:  
\*Norwegian Social Science Data Services  
Bergen University  
University of Oslo  
University of Tromsø  
University of Trondheim  
University of Notre Dame  
Oberlin College  
Occidental 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 Montréal  
University of Ottawa  
Queen's University  
Ryerson Polytechnic  
University of Waterloo  
University of Western Ontario  
Ohio University  
Ohio State University

University of Oklahoma  
University of Oregon  
Oregon State University  
Pace University  
University of the Pacific  
Université de Paris I  
Pennsylvania State University  
Philadelphia Federation:  
\*University of Pennsylvania  
Bryn Mawr College  
Villanova University  
West Chester University  
University of Pittsburgh  
Polish National Membership:  
\*University of Warsaw  
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru  
Portland State University  
Princeton University  
Public Policy Institute of California  
University of Puget Sound  
Purdue University  
RAND Corporation  
Reed College  
University of Rhode Island  
Rice University  
Ritsumeikan University  
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
University of Rochester  
Rochester Institute of Technology  
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 Methodist University  
Southern University, Baton Rouge  
Southwest Missouri State University  
Spanish National Membership:  
\*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas  
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  
Linköping University  
Lund University  
Stockholm University  
Umea University

Uppsala University  
Swiss National Membership:  
Graduate Institute for International Studies  
University of Geneva  
University of Zurich  
Syracuse University  
Taylor University  
Temple University  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
University of Texas, Austin  
University of Texas, Arlington  
University of Texas, Dallas  
University of Texas, San Antonio  
University of North Texas  
Texas A&M University  
Texas Tech University  
University of Tokyo  
University of Toledo  
Trinity College  
Tufts University  
Tulane University  
Union College  
United Kingdom National Membership:  
\*E.S.R.C. Archives, Essex  
United States Naval Academy  
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  
Mary Washington College  
Old Dominion University  
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 University

\*Contact Institution

## ICPSR Staff, 1997-1998

### Administration

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

### 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 Adebisi, Data Archive Specialist  
 Zack Allen, Research Associate  
 Nora Arato, Research Associate  
 Alon Axelrod, Research Associate  
 Richard Bacolor, Data Archive Specialist  
 Scott Begley, Research Assistant  
 Shelly Bitner, Data Archive Specialist  
 Sidney Bolkosky, Faculty Associate  
 Bridget Bordelon, Research Assistant  
 Dieter Burrell, Research Associate  
 Marc Cockerill, Data Archive Specialist  
 Patricia Compton, Research Assistant  
 Carmencita Cui Princen, Research Assistant  
 Katherine Degelau, Research Associate  
 Darrell Donakowski, Research Associate  
 Richard Erickson, Research Assistant  
 Ray Farha, Data Archive Specialist  
 Joyce French, Data Archive Specialist  
 Amy Garber, Associate Editor  
 Mary Grady, Data Archive Specialist  
 Sheila Grindatti, Systems Analyst  
 Larnetta Gully-Abza, Research Assistant  
 William Hanselman, Data Archive Specialist  
 Fred Harig, Research Assistant  
 Michelle Harper, Office 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  
 Kaye Marz, Research Associate  
 Patricia Maurer, Data Archive Specialist  
 Jessica McDuff, Research Assistant  
 JoAnne McFarland, Senior Research Associate  
 Mark Morgan, Research Associate  
 Mary Morris, Research Associate  
 Kent Nassen, Data Archive Specialist

Donna Nelson, Data Archive Specialist  
 Margaret Overcashier, Research Associate  
 David Padot, Research Associate  
 Shawn Marie Pelak, Research Assistant  
 Khanh Pham, Assistant in Research  
 Patricia Randle, Research Assistant  
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 Piper Simmons, Systems Analyst  
 Janet Stamatel, Data Archive Specialist  
 Joseph Szakas, Programmer Analyst  
 James Taylor, Research Secretary  
 Lauren Teras, Research Assistant  
 Michelle Urquhart, Research Assistant  
 Carmela Valente-Amirfazli, Research Assistant  
 Mary Vardigan, Editor  
 Charles Vesei, Data Archive Specialist  
 Jacqueline Voigt, Data Archive Specialist  
 Julie Ward, Research Secretary  
 Vicki Wellman, Research Assistant  
 Wendell Willacy, Data Archive Specialist  
 Adam Williams, Scanner Operator  
 Fredric Wolinsky, NACDA Research Scientist  
 Philip Wright, Systems Analyst  
 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  
 Ed 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 Jofis, 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  
 Tom Valerio, Senior Technologist



Research Associate Kaye Marz



Shawn Marie Pelak, Research Assistant

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uring fiscal year 1998, ICPSR continued to strengthen its financial position. Total revenue from all sources for FY98 was \$5,758,027, up 11 percent from one year ago; total expenses increased almost 7 percent from last year. Net income for FY98 was \$594,877, an increase of 72 percent from last year. Over the five-year period 1994–1998, ICPSR's revenue has increased 26 percent, while expenses have increased 12 percent.

Contributing to ICPSR's continued strong financial position was the restructuring of ICPSR's relationship with the Center for Political Studies and the Institute for Social Research. In FY98, ICPSR and CPS agreed to change the way ICPSR paid for CPS services. Previously, ICPSR paid for a distinct set of services and was billed directly by CPS. In FY98, ICPSR directly paid for the services it received from ISR, rather than as a part of CPS. In FY98, the new arrangement contributed close to 20 percent of ICPSR's net income for the year.



*Pamela Schwarzmenn  
Senior Financial Analyst*

Membership has remained stable. ICPSR received 40 percent of its total funding from membership dues and miscellaneous service fees. Income from these sources for FY98 increased 19 percent from FY97 and contributed over 73 percent to ICPSR's consolidated net income in FY98. Member dues alone accounted for 39 percent of total ICPSR funding and increased over 3 percent from last year and 22 percent over the five-year period 1994–1998. However, during this same five-year time period, funding from dues and miscellaneous service fees increased only 8 percent. Much of the difference in activity between membership dues and miscellaneous service fees is due to the sharp decline in the sales of codebooks and tapes that has resulted from the electronic delivery of data and the increase in electronic documentation available from ICPSR.

Sponsored research funding for the Consortium's activities increased almost 19 percent over last year and has increased over 30 percent during the past five years. The increase can be traced to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) data archiving projects, which continued and grew during FY98.

Funding from the University of Michigan declined in FY98 due to a smaller return of tuition from UM students. However, this funding source has remained relatively stable over the past five years. Funding from the University comes primarily in the form of general funds to cover the salary of the ICPSR Executive Director, tuition rebates for the ICPSR Summer Program, and a fund for teaching by the ICPSR Executive Director. ICPSR's contribution to ISR expenses changed in FY98 as part of the change in the ICPSR/CPS relationship. In FY98, other ISR programs' expenses increased (increasing their share of ISR expenses), and the overall cost of ISR expenses decreased. □

**EXHIBIT 1**  
**Statement of Revenue and Expenses — Consolidated**

	<u>FY99 Budget</u>	<u>FY98 Actual</u>	<u>FY97 Actual</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Operating/Membership [Exhibit 2]	\$2,286,743	\$2,330,009	\$2,254,668
Educational Programs [Exhibit 3]	\$466,500	\$599,657	\$544,674
Sponsored Research [Exhibit 4]			
Direct Costs	\$2,024,689	\$1,864,515	\$1,623,682
Indirect Costs	\$1,028,711	\$880,507	\$687,286
U of M Funds Other Than Summer Program			
Teaching/Dean's Fund	\$0	\$21,671	\$15,127
Special Duty Assignment [Rockwell]	\$78,415	n/a	n/a
General Fund	\$69,644	\$59,843	\$57,836
Subtotal — U of M Funds	\$148,059	\$81,513	\$72,963
Subsidy from CPS Equity	\$0		
Other Income			
Expendable and Expendable Interest	\$600	\$767	\$777
Non-expendable Interest	\$400	\$1,060	\$3,574
Subtotal — Other Income	\$1,000	\$1,826	\$4,351
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$5,955,702</b>	<b>\$5,758,027</b>	<b>\$5,187,624</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Operating/Membership [Exhibit 2]	\$1,900,785	\$1,514,973	\$1,448,642
Contingency	0	\$0	\$4,449
Educational Programs [Exhibit 3]	\$661,500	\$777,713	\$862,102
Sponsored Research [Exhibit 4]	\$2,009,689	\$1,850,266	\$1,469,949
Expenses Paid from Indirect Cost Recovery			
ISR Administrative Expenses	\$515,023	\$415,146	\$398,590
ICPSR IDCR Equity Retained by CPS	n/a	\$0	\$71,672
ICPSR Infrastructure	\$122,550	\$84,742	\$74,013
ICPSR Program Expenses paid by ICPSR	\$230,350	\$272,450	n/a
ICPSR Program Expenses paid by CPS	n/a	n/a	\$239,268
CPS Administrative Expenses	n/a	n/a	\$118,823
CPS Investments	n/a	\$0	\$34,460
CPS Administrative/General	n/a	\$224,759	n/a
Subtotal — Expenses Paid by IDCR	\$867,923	\$997,098	\$936,826
U of M Expenses			
Teaching — Dean's Fund	\$0	\$21,671	\$15,127
Special Duty Assignment [Rockwell]	\$78,415	n/a	n/a
Executive Director's Salary	\$69,644	\$59,843	\$57,836
Subtotal — U of M Expenses	\$148,059	\$81,513	\$72,963
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$5,587,956</b>	<b>\$5,221,563</b>	<b>\$4,794,930</b>
<b>Net Income Before Adjustments</b>	<b>\$367,746</b>	<b>\$536,464</b>	<b>\$392,694</b>
Adjustments to Net Income			
Operating/Membership [Exhibit 2]	(\$21,499)	\$58,413	(\$59,981)
Educational Programs	\$0	\$13,077	
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(\$21,499)</b>	<b>\$58,413</b>	<b>(\$46,904)</b>
<b>NET INCOME AFTER ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>\$346,248</b>	<b>\$594,877</b>	<b>\$345,789</b>

## EXHIBIT 2

## Statement of Revenue and Expenses — Membership/Operating

	FY99 Budget	FY98 Actual	FY97 Actual
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Membership [Note 1]	\$2,225,663	\$2,258,676	\$2,181,661
Codebooks, Tapes [Note 1]	\$25,000	\$34,012	\$38,188
ANES CD-ROM	\$4,000	\$2,680	\$3,710
Interest	\$28,080	\$27,740	\$25,504
Mellon Foundation	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Individual Accounts	\$4,000	\$6,901	\$3,106
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$2,286,743</b>	<b>\$2,330,009</b>	<b>\$2,254,669</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Administration	\$180,831	\$239,235	\$161,550
Archival Development			
Data Development	\$552,947	\$464,111	\$421,670
Publications	\$94,160	\$63,481	\$101,513
Subtotal — Archival Development	\$647,107	\$527,592	\$523,183
Computing and Network Services	\$487,883	\$264,211	\$298,197
Technical Services			
Data Archive	\$126,420	\$94,764	\$94,728
User Support	\$457,044	\$344,188	\$374,553
Subtotal — Technical Services	\$583,464	\$438,952	\$469,281
ANES CD-ROM	\$1,000	\$450	(\$1)
Individual Accounts	\$500	\$164	\$433
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,900,785</b>	<b>\$1,470,604</b>	<b>\$1,452,643</b>
Erroneous Charges [Note 3]		\$44,369	
Membership Expenses			(\$4,000)
<b>Total Operating/Membership Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,900,785</b>	<b>\$1,514,973</b>	<b>\$1,448,643</b>
CPS Overhead	n/a	n/a	\$235,795
Transfer for Summer Program [Note 4]	\$145,000	\$210,389	\$145,702
Tuition [Note 4]	n/a	\$0	n/a
<b>Total Expenses and Transfers paid by end of year</b>	<b>\$2,045,785</b>	<b>\$1,725,362</b>	<b>\$1,830,140</b>
<b>Net Income Before Adjustments</b>	<b>\$240,958</b>	<b>\$604,647</b>	<b>\$424,529</b>
<b>Adjustments to Net Income</b>			
Cancelled Invoices — Reduction in Revenue		(\$30,775)	(\$43,686)
Erroneous Charges [Note 3]		\$44,369	
Encumbered Expenses [Note 5]	(\$21,499)	\$23,320	\$7,025
Encumbered Expenses [Note 6]		\$21,499	(\$23,320)
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(\$21,499)</b>	<b>\$58,413</b>	<b>(\$59,981)</b>
<b>Net Income After Adjustments</b>	<b>\$219,459</b>	<b>\$663,060</b>	<b>\$364,548</b>
Programmatic Expenses	\$208,345	\$227,859	n/a
<b>NET INCOME AFTER ADJUSTMENTS &amp; PROGRAM EXP.</b>	<b>\$11,115</b>	<b>\$435,201</b>	<b>\$364,548</b>

## Notes:

[1] For FY98: All FY97 invoices paid and those unpaid yet considered collectible.

[2] For FY98: Includes expenses paid for and those invoiced but not yet paid by 6/30/98.

[3] Tuition charged erroneously to Summer Program; corrected 8/98.

[4] Balance of Summer Program expenses not funded by other sources.

[5] Invoices dated during prior year but paid during current year.

[6] Invoices dated during current year but paid during following year.

**EXHIBIT 3**

**Statement of Revenue and Expenses — Educational Programs**

	<u>FY99 Budget</u>	<u>FY98 Actual</u>	<u>FY97 Actual</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Tuition — UM Students	\$220,000	\$248,462	\$292,047
Teaching/Dean's Fund [Note 1]	\$6,500	\$7,736	\$7,536
Fees from Member Schools	\$240,000	\$334,228	\$244,591
Educational Activities	\$0	\$9,231	\$500
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$466,500</b>	<b>\$599,657</b>	<b>\$544,674</b>
Sponsored Research	\$15,000	\$14,249	\$153,733
Transfer from IDCR	\$35,000	\$0	\$0
Transfer from Operating/Membership [Note 2]	\$145,000	\$210,389	\$145,702
<b>Total Revenue and Transfers</b>	<b>\$661,500</b>	<b>\$824,295</b>	<b>\$844,109</b>
<b>EXPENSES [Note 2]</b>			
Salaries and Fringes	\$304,004	\$300,943	\$310,963
Consultants	\$231,700	\$243,397	\$197,122
Printing/Duplicating	\$16,699	\$25,443	\$29,018
Books/Periodicals	\$1,378	\$4,520	\$1,796
Postage/Shipping	\$12,052	\$12,809	\$24,829
Supplies	\$27,758	\$39,215	\$48,235
Equipment (includes machine rental)	\$33,180	\$25,531	\$43,242
Maintenance/Repair	\$4,035	\$7,953	\$5,259
Travel/Hosting	\$19,000	\$32,057	\$38,769
Stipends/Tuition	\$0	\$63,753	\$131,831
Miscellaneous (includes space rental)	\$11,693	\$22,091	\$31,038
<b>Total Expenses Paid by End of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>\$661,500</b>	<b>\$777,713</b>	<b>\$862,102</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$46,583</b>	<b>(\$17,993)</b>
Adjustments to Income			
Erroneous Charges	n/a	\$0	n/a
<b>NET INCOME AFTER ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>\$661,500</b>	<b>\$46,583</b>	<b>(\$17,993)</b>

Notes:

[1] For FY99: Amount included in UM Revenue; amount yet to be formally requested.

[2] These are direct costs only.

## EXHIBIT 4

## Statement of Revenue and Expenses — Sponsored Research

	FY99 Budget			FY98 Actual			FY97 Actual		
	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	Total
Proposal [Note 1]									
<b>FEDERAL</b>									
DOJ/OJP — BJS Computer Support				(\$2)	(\$1)	(\$3)	\$3,563	\$1,853	\$5,416
DOJ/Juvenile Justice/Delinq. Prev.				\$8,305	\$4,360	\$12,665	\$8,500	\$4,461	\$12,961
DOJ/Missing Children				\$1,090	\$572	\$1,663	\$19,880	\$10,414	\$30,294
DOJ/NCJ Data Archive	\$551,542	\$289,559	\$841,101	\$551,212	\$267,776	\$818,988	\$526,618	\$267,978	\$794,596
DOJ/NIJ Data Resource Program	\$259,044	\$135,998	\$395,042	\$315,177	\$146,562	\$461,739	\$212,651	\$101,134	\$313,785
DOJ/Race and Overconfinement	\$15,608	\$8,194	\$23,802	\$33,786	\$17,738	\$51,524	\$2,018	\$1,060	\$3,078
ESSI/Data Archiving for NCES	\$104,865	\$55,422	\$160,287	\$151,190	\$79,375	\$230,564	\$56,409	\$29,615	\$86,024
Library of Congress [Note 2]	\$13,043	\$1,957	\$15,000	\$12,407	\$1,861	\$14,268	\$13,365	\$2,005	\$15,370
NIA/Factors in Aging	\$444,938	\$233,592	\$678,530	\$411,633	\$201,169	\$612,802	\$423,981	\$215,465	\$639,446
NSF/Internet Social Survey	\$10,000	\$5,250	\$15,250	\$5,520	\$2,898	\$8,418	\$12,116	\$6,300	\$18,416
NSF/Data Document/Scanning	\$108,980	\$57,170	\$166,150	\$29,277	\$15,370	\$44,647			
NSF/UCSD: SuperComputing	\$65,574	\$34,426	\$100,000						
NSF Instrumentation for ICPSR		(\$2,030)	\$0	(\$2,030)					
NSF 1990 Census Data		(\$81)	(\$42)	(\$123)					
SAMHSA/National Archive	\$386,378	\$202,849	\$589,227	\$253,354	\$133,970	\$387,324	\$98,211	\$40,278	\$138,489
Subtotal — Federal	\$1,959,972	\$1,024,417	\$2,984,389	\$1,772,949	\$871,651	\$2,644,600	\$1,375,202	\$680,520	\$2,055,722
<b>NONFEDERAL</b>									
Mellon Fdn/ICPSR Research							\$28,341	\$0	\$28,341
Mellon Fdn/HBCU Training	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000				\$599	\$0	\$599
Mellon Fdn/Research and Teaching				\$14,249	\$0	\$14,249	\$120,031	\$0	\$120,031
Misc.: Holocaust Panel @ SSHA				\$2,219	\$0	\$2,219	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
Homicide Res. Working Conf. 1998							\$4,861	\$0	\$4,861
PT David Fund — Spendable	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,615	\$0	\$2,615	\$4,328	\$0	\$4,328
RW Johnson — Archive [Note 2]	\$47,717	\$4,294	\$52,011	\$67,622	\$6,086	\$73,708	\$75,181	\$6,766	\$81,947
Subtotal — Non-Federal [Note 3]	\$64,717	\$4,294	\$69,011	\$91,566	\$6,086	\$97,652	\$248,480	\$6,766	\$255,246
<b>TOTAL — SPONSORED RESEARCH</b>	<b>\$2,024,689</b>	<b>\$1,028,711</b>	<b>\$3,053,400</b>	<b>\$1,864,515</b>	<b>\$877,737</b>	<b>\$2,742,252</b>	<b>\$1,623,682</b>	<b>\$687,286</b>	<b>\$2,310,968</b>

## Notes:

[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:

Workshop — Mental Health — Youth, Family \$9,230.76 \$2,769.24 \$12,000.00

**EXHIBIT 5**  
**Statement of Financial Position — Balance at June 30**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash Reserves		
Membership [Note 1]	\$1,193,480	\$683,217
Summer Program	\$142,077	\$104,544
Advanced Payments	(\$78,117)	(\$107,898)
Subtotal — Cash Reserves	\$1,257,440	\$679,863
Accounts Receivable		
Membership	\$38,094	\$154,851
Summer Program	\$10,875	\$1,825
Sponsored Research	\$70,602	\$219,853
Subtotal — Accounts Receivable	\$119,571	\$376,529
Paul T. David Endowment	\$21,000	\$18,000
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$1,398,011</b>	<b>\$1,074,392</b>
<b>LIABILITIES and EQUITY</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable [Note 2]	\$25,641	\$51,600
Prepayments		
Membership	\$87,003	\$202,172
Sponsored Projects	(\$78,117)	(\$118,898)
Subtotal — Prepayments	\$8,885	\$83,274
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$34,526</b>	<b>\$134,874</b>
Equity		
Paul T. David Endowment	\$21,000	\$18,000
Programs		
Equity from Prior Years [Note 3]	\$1,166,070	\$619,602
Summer Program	\$152,952	\$106,369
UM Undistributed Payroll	(\$47,139)	(\$24,306)
Sponsored Research, Direct Costs	\$70,602	\$219,853
Subtotal — Programs	\$1,342,485	\$921,518
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>\$1,363,485</b>	<b>\$939,518</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES and EQUITY</b>	<b>\$1,398,011</b>	<b>\$1,074,392</b>

Notes:

[1] Includes membership/operating activities and IDCR [FY98].

[2] Includes membership dues invoiced for future years and UM Undistributed Payroll.

[3] Includes current and prior fiscal years from membership/operating and IDCR [FY98].

**Grants and Contracts**

Title:	Factors in Aging: Continuing Development of Research Resources
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	May 15, 1994–April 30, 1999
Amount:	\$3,165,813
Title:	Data Preparation and Archiving Services for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Source:	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration:	July 1, 1995–November 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, 1998
Amount:	\$267,085
Title:	Paul T. David Fund
Source:	Paul T. David
Duration:	August 1, 1994–June 30, 1997
Amount:	\$31,000
Title:	Prototype Internet Services for the General Social Survey
Source:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	June 15, 1995–May 31, 1999
Amount:	\$101,920
Title:	Instrumentation for ICPSR
Source:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	August 1, 1995–July 31, 1997
Amount:	\$60,000

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Title: Electronic Data Documentation/SGML Project  
 Source: National Science Foundation  
 Duration: August 15, 1997–July 31, 1999  
 Amount: \$450,000

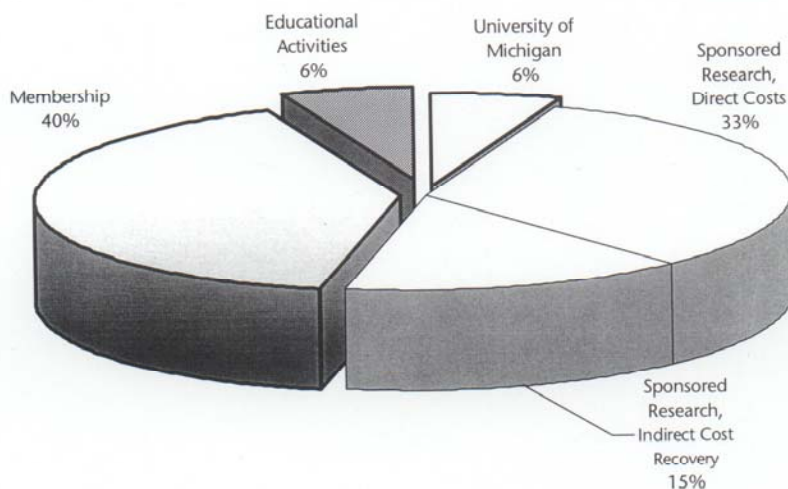
Title: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data  
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics  
 Duration: January 1, 1996–December 31, 1998  
 Amount: \$2,428,664

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: \$1,375,305

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

ICPSR FY1998 Actual

Revenue From All Funding Sources



Total Revenue: \$5,758,027