

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1998-1999

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

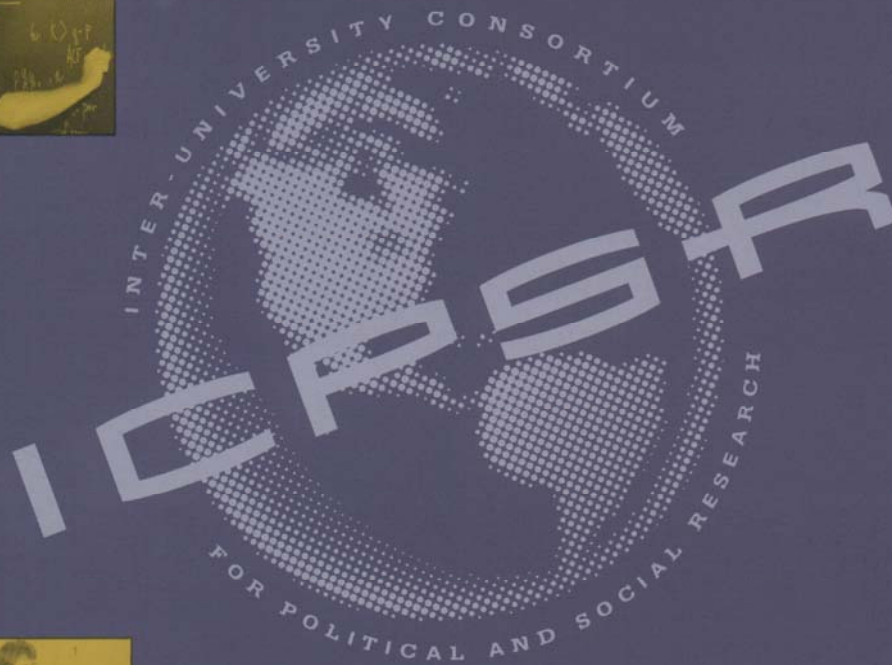
ICPSR 4006

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March 2004



SERVING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SINCE 1962

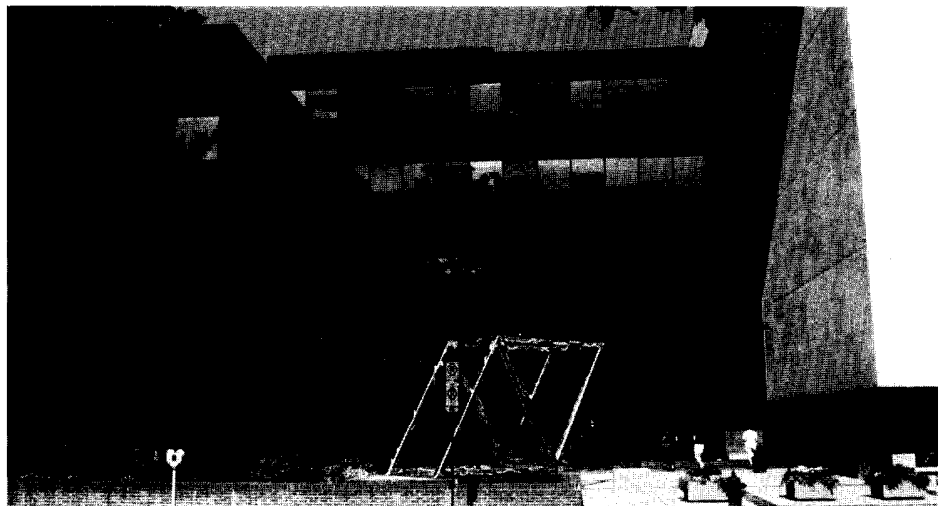


Overview of ICPSR

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 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, ICPSR seeks to provide access to the data it archives that is as open as possible. ICPSR supports the goal of equitable access to data for research and teaching activities.

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

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It has been a privilege and a pleasure to lead ICPSR since September 1991. This, my final report to the membership as Executive Director, will briefly reflect on how ICPSR has achieved what it did achieve in recent years. I will also speculate about the challenges and opportunities that the organization may face in the next decade.

First, the "how" of the many achievements of ICPSR in the past decade: the ICPSR staff has been key to all that ICPSR has done. The staff whom the membership knows best, the senior managers, have been essential to our successes, but so have been the other professional, administrative, secretarial, and technical staff. The membership should know that it has an excellent staff. Many staff members are devoted to the organization in ways that I have seldom seen in other organizations, and most of them go far out of their way to maintain ICPSR's high standards for archiving, user support, and education. Continued professional development through training is a part of the life of many staff members, as it must be in an environment that is changing so rapidly. Your staff is only getting better.

The staff has been through much in the past year, beginning with a move from the main buildings of the Institute for Social Research to new quarters nearer the center of Ann Arbor. This move was forced by both ICPSR's growth and growth elsewhere in ISR. Staff members accepted the necessity to move with good grace, not knowing that we were about to enter a period in which many of us came to regret the move. Those regrets arose from a variety of problems that we have encountered in our physical environment. Little did we know how noisy and dusty would be the reconstruction of the parking ramp across the street from us and above us. The ICPSR staff has borne up well during this season of stress. I would like to express to all of them my appreciation for their patience and understanding. Hopefully, by the time the membership sees this report, our environment will again be tolerable, if not even better than tolerable.

Another key aspect of what ICPSR has achieved is the willing cooperation of many Official Representatives, data librarians and archivists, data producers, and researchers, who have contributed to the various projects that we have taken on. The amount of time that has been devoted to ICPSR by persons not employed by ICPSR is large and very welcome. Today's most prominent example of that kind of contribution is the work of the Data Documentation Initiative, but there were also contributions from the membership as we made our successful transition from magnetic tape to Web distribution of data and as we learned how to use the Web effectively. As ICPSR is a membership organization, it is to be expected that the membership would pitch in to help, but in fact I suspect that most membership organizations do not really operate in that fashion. ICPSR has and should continue to do so.



Richard C. Rockwell
Executive Director

Now for speculation about the challenges and opportunities that ICPSR will face over the next decade. This is the point at which portentous warnings are traditionally rolled out for display, along with saccharine slogans. I shall try to avoid both.

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The challenges before ICPSR in 1991 were primarily technological, as I saw them. The world of computing and communications had changed more rapidly than ICPSR had changed, and we had some catching up to do. That has largely been done. To be sure, technology will continue to change, both incrementally and in unexpected ways. ICPSR's future is inextricably bound up in technological change. If the organization remains nimble, it can ride those changes to further successes. In the 1990s, ICPSR migrated from magnetic tape to disk storage for its archive, adopted the World Wide Web as a means of distribution of data, provided an expanding range of online analytical services, improved the capacity of users to search its holdings, implemented the Adobe Acrobat PDF format for producing electronic documentation in large quantities (including some retrofitting of existing paper documentation), and added new topical archives in education and in substance abuse and mental health. Each of these had a significant technological component; so too, probably, will the coming innovations to be made by ICPSR.

In the next decade, the greatest challenge before ICPSR may well arise from the adoption of a new model of data, the object-oriented approach to defining data. For almost 40 years, the dataset has been the prime organizing concept for data at ICPSR. Datasets consist of one or more files, each containing multiple variables. It was datasets that ICPSR distributed. When we started offering online analytical services, we focused them around specific datasets, not around variables.

The European NESSTAR project and Harvard University's Virtual Data Center are beginning to shift the approach to the individual variable, away from the dataset: users can retrieve data at the variable level, conduct online analyses, and produce subsets of files containing selected variables. As this concept is still not widely understood, an example might be useful. Imagine a researcher in search of information about who has health insurance and who does not have it. In a dataset-oriented search process, the researcher would search study descriptions (abstracts), which might or might not include the information that questions about health insurance are to be found in the survey. In an object-oriented search process, the researcher would search at the variable level. The search might yield a selection of hits, sorted by year and other salient characteristics of the data. Each of these variables could be directly accessed and displayed, and they could also be cross-tabulated against other variables in the datasets in which they appear. Data objects drawn from different datasets could be combined in certain instances. For example, the health insurance researcher could combine state-level economic data with health insurance participation rates, classified by race of participant.

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This is made possible by the preparation of variable-level documentation in electronically retrievable form. The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) is designed to provide that capability. It is not entirely new to ICPSR, because a "Variables" database had long existed. The DDI is in many ways a realization of the goals toward which the designers of the Variables database and the OSIRIS Codebook/Dictionary were working.

The challenge to ICPSR will arise from quite practical concerns: it will prove labor-intensive to produce variable-level electronic documentation for even a large minority of the datasets in its archive. There will be other challenges as well, including finding ways to persuade data producers to adopt the DDI standard, aiding the research community to understand the capabilities of the DDI, and keeping the DDI standard current.

Documentation has been the focus of ICPSR since its inception and where the bulk of our data processing resources has typically been allocated. It was never hard to get the numbers to the users, whether by cards, tape, disks, or the Web. However, the numbers alone are useless; without good documentation, one might even confuse the English system of measurement with the metric system. What ICPSR did to make the data more easily and accurately usable was to produce documentation of a high standard of quality and comprehensiveness. The DDI is just the next step along the road to improved documentation upon which ICPSR started almost 40 years ago. □



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*Halliman Winsborough
ICPSR Council Chair*

With the signing of the new Memorandum of Agreement between the Consortium and the University of Michigan, the Council's past year has been a mixture of "running in" the provisions of the new agreement and a return of attention to the mainline activities of ICPSR.

By and large, the new Memorandum has worked well. The first undertaking under new provisions was the very serious one of conducting an end-of-term performance review for the current ICPSR Director and making a recommendation about continuance. A Performance Review Committee was formed under the new provisions. After considerable deliberation and consultation, the Committee and the current Director, Richard Rockwell, came to the conclusion that two terms should probably be a limit for an ICPSR Director's tenure. This recommendation was made to the ISR Director, David Featherman, who transmitted his concurrence to the Council. The Council then voted to initiate a search for a new Director. The search for a new ICPSR Director is currently under way. Council will keep you informed of the progress as rapidly as is legal and practical.

A second important trial of the new provisions came with the approval of the proposed budget for this fiscal year. After a great deal of effort and an excellent spirit of cooperation, Council received and approved the most lucid and helpful budget for ICPSR that any of us can remember. Not only are we doing well financially, we also know how much money we are spending on each of the Consortium's many activities with greater precision than ever before. We know how much comes from member dues and how much comes from grants and contracts for each of these activities. Not only can Council exercise its fiduciary responsibility with great security, but it can also use the budget as a useful planning tool for the formulation of policy.

One of the most important activities of Council in the past years has been its work on an archival development policy. The most recent effort is the difficult one of defining a selection policy. Work on this policy is proceeding in a most promising way. A fairly detailed draft was discussed at the Official Representatives (OR) Meeting in October 1999, and that document appears to be the basis for a final draft in the near future.

The Summer Program in Quantitative Methods continues to thrive. In 1999, the traditional space occupied by the program was undergoing remodeling, and so it was necessary to "make do" with less cozy quarters. A fine computer room was installed in the first floor of the current ICPSR building, but faculty offices and meeting space were less attractive than previously. An important innovation this past summer (1998) was the initiation of a Summer Program course in a location other than Ann Arbor. Through a collaborative activity with the Carolina Population

Center, courses were offered on the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, campus. Courses offered at UNC were well-attended.

A fine slate of new Council members was nominated and presented at the OR Meeting, and voting is currently under way. The nominees for Council are distinguished scholars, teachers, and archivists. The nominee to replace me as Chair of the Council is Margo Anderson, perhaps the country's leading historian of the Census and the federal data system.

In my last report I mentioned that Richard Rockwell and the staff were preparing a submission to the National Science Foundation for their Social Sciences Infrastructure Grants competition. You will be pleased to learn that the submission was successful and that ICPSR's proposal was one of the very few selected from a large pool of applicants for these awards. Richard and the staff have done a superb job.

It seems appropriate to end this year's Report From the Council Chair with a tribute to Richard Rockwell, who is stepping down as Director. During Richard's two terms in office, ICPSR moved confidently into the modern era of data dissemination. He initiated the transfer of our archive from tape to on-line disk and oversaw the brilliant efforts of staff to achieve the transfer with skill and accuracy. He has used his extraordinary skills as a grant writer to fund a series of topical archives that add great strength and breadth to our holdings and services. He has shepherded us through a major organizational transition. At the beginning of his term, relations between ICPSR and the University of Michigan could be described as tense. They are now smooth and cooperative. Council meetings used to be ulcer-makers. They are now about as pleasant as such events can be. The next Director has large shoes to fill! □

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Richard Rockwell accepted an award at the October 1999 OR Meeting for his contributions to ICPSR.

The ICPSR Data Archive preserves computerized social science data and prepares the data and documentation for release to ICPSR member institutions and other users. A wide range of disciplines or areas of study are represented in the ICPSR Data Archive, including political science, sociology, economics, population studies, criminal justice, public health, aging, education, psychology, history, and substance abuse. Some of the datasets that ICPSR acquires are updates to ICPSR's longstanding serial data collections; many others are new collections that broaden the comprehensiveness of the holdings in the various disciplines. Some collections are acquired as the result of advice and recommendations of the ICPSR Council, Official Representatives, and interested scholars.

All data collections acquired by the ICPSR Data Archive undergo basic checks to ensure that researchers can use the data to perform secondary analyses and that confidentiality of the data is adequately protected. Staff also add descriptive information and bibliographic material about the collection to the documentation. Some collections receive intensive processing as the result of contractual agreements or widespread interest in the data. Selected collections are also prepared for use with an online data analysis system.

Not all collections are completed and released in the same year that they are acquired. Acquisition and release are two different activities that may overlap to some extent, but not completely. Thus, the number of released collections will almost always differ from the number of acquired collections.

In 1998–1999, ICPSR released 385 data collections comprised of 1,733 separate data files. Many of these collections were enhanced with SAS and SPSS data definition statements. As in past years, paper documentation was converted to Portable Document Format (PDF) files. More than 125,000 pages of paper documentation were transformed during the year.

Of the 385 new collections released, 123 were public opinion polls; 84 were collections about education or schools; 55 were collections about crime or criminal justice; 39 were collections about health care or aging; 16 were collections about elections or politics; 16 were collections about population or general social conditions; 12 were collections about economics or business; 9 were collections about substance abuse or treatment programs; and 5 were collections about marriage or family life. Of the 385 new releases, 42 focused on countries other than the United States.



Erik W. Austin
Director, Archival Development

New Developments

During 1998–1999, ICPSR and the National Elections Studies (NES) program jointly released the **American National Election Studies 1948–1997 CD-ROM**. The CD contains 45 data collections covering 50 years of American politics and public opinion. It includes all NES time-series studies, all NES pilot studies, and all NES panel studies, as well as the 1948–1996 cumulative data file, merging over 600 variables and 41,627 respondents. An additional component of the CD is the *NES Guide to Public Opinion and Electoral Behavior*, providing immediate access to over 120 pre-run tables and graphs, displaying the ebb and flow of public opinion and electoral behavior and choice since 1952.

Also during 1998–1999, the 1998 wave of the **General Social Surveys** was acquired. This latest survey was added to the cumulative file, which now offers GSS data spanning over 25 years. The cumulative file contains data from 38,116 respondents on more than 3,500 variables.

The implementation of the New Acquisitions Preservation Archive (NAPA) processing policy continued. During the year, 156 data collections were released using NAPA processing procedures. An additional component of NAPA was also implemented — virtual archiving. This service links users to 15 World Wide Web sites with available archived data that ICPSR may not currently have in its holdings. To assist ICPSR users in locating these sites, an ICPSR study number was assigned and an abstract was written for each site. Through a traditional ICPSR query, a user may be provided with a list of internal holdings as well as suggested external resources. An ICPSR staff member serves as a resource contact for each site.

Topical Archives

Health and Medical Care Archive

The Health and Medical Care (HMCA) website was established during the year, and new collections were acquired. Offering extensive search capabilities and links to related sites, the website integrates HMCA's holdings. Collections acquired under HMCA's auspices include **Pathways to Adulthood: A Three-Generation Urban Study, 1960–1994**, the **Community Tracking Study Household Survey, 1996–1997**, and the **Community Tracking Study Physician Survey, 1996–1997**. HMCA is sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

International Archive of Education Data

The International Archive of Education Data (IAED) functions as the principal repository for the public-use data collections produced by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). During the fiscal year, IAED implemented a fully functional website that now contains more



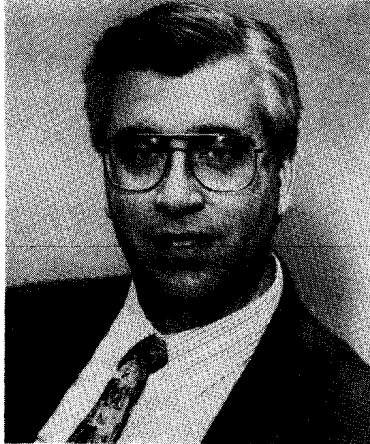
Peter Granda
Assistant Archival Director



Christopher S. Dunn
Assistant Archival Director

than 150 data collections and 1,700 individual data and documentation files. All are readily accessible to the research community. Archive staff provides technical assistance for IAED datasets and offers advice to researchers about educational resources.

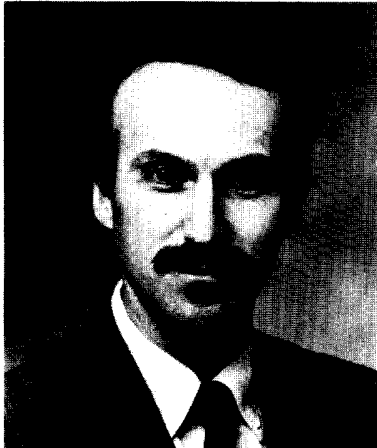
Data collections in the archive focus on the education enterprise at all levels, covering elementary to postsecondary institutions, the study of student achievement, and the status of the teaching community in general. During 1998–1999, IAED released a considerable number of data collections from three NCES data series: the **Common Core of Data (CCD)**, the **Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS)**, and the **Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)**. Staff is also working to restore older data files, which were created in obsolete formats, for inclusion in the Archive.



James McNally
Director, Program on Aging

National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is funded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and represents one of ICPSR's longest-running topical archives. NACDA's mission is to advance research on aging by helping researchers to profit from the under-exploited potential of a broad range of datasets. NACDA acquires and preserves data relevant to gerontological research, processing as needed to promote effective research use. NACDA also disseminates the data to researchers and facilitates their use. By preserving and making available the United States' largest library of electronic data on aging, NACDA offers opportunities for secondary analysis on major issues of scientific and policy relevance.



Kenneth F. Ferraro
NACDA Resident Scientist

Some of the more notable data releases by NACDA during the year included the baseline data for the **Second Survey on Aging (SOA II)** by the National Center for Health Statistics. This survey will form the core of the Second Longitudinal Survey of Aging (LSOA2), and the second wave of this study is expected to be added to the collection early in the year 2000. This year NACDA also began distributing data from Robert Fogel's study of the **Aging of Union Army Veterans** and continued to support the study on the **Dynamics of Population Aging in Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Countries**, adding data for the country of Latvia to the collection, which already includes data on Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, and Romania.

During the 1998–1999 year NACDA's core funding was renewed for an additional three years by the NIA, and NACDA was given a mandate to expand its services in response to a growing need for data on aging among minorities and the developing world. NACDA has also updated its website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACDA>) and has greatly increased the number of datasets with both electronic codebooks and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) continued its 21st year of activities during 1998–1999. NACJD has been continuously sponsored by the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and more recently by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as well. 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.



*JoAnne McFarland O'Rourke
Manager, Substance Abuse and
Mental Health Archive*

During the fiscal year, NACJD released some important time-series data collections that provided new research opportunities in the fields of criminology and criminal justice. NACJD released **Arrests by Age, Sex, and Race for Police Agencies in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1960–1995**. These data provide the first demographically disaggregated arrest data at the city level available for the general research community. These data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program were prepared for release by NACJD in a collaborative project with Dr. Roland Chilton at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The NACJD also released the **United Nations World Surveys on Crime Trends and Criminal Justice Systems, 1970–1994**. These data were restructured by NACJD into a 25-year time series of crime and criminal justice data from more than 150 countries. They also appear on one of the two new CD-ROMs released by the NACJD: **Longitudinal Data on Crime**. The other new CD-ROM was titled **Data on Crime and Community**. This CD contains a number of studies that allow researchers to analyze crime patterns both between cities and within city neighborhoods.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive

A recent addition to ICPSR's topical archives is the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA). The Office of Applied Studies (OAS) at the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides funding for the archive.



*Zack Allen
Manager, Electronic Document
Conversion Unit*

The goal of SAMHDA is to provide access to and promote the sharing of substance abuse and mental health research data among researchers, academics, policymakers, service providers and others. The overarching goal in making these data available is to increase their use and to aid in understanding and assessing substance abuse and mental health problems and the impact of related treatment systems.

A key feature of the archive is its online data analysis system (DAS), which allows users to run frequencies, cross-tabulations, comparisons of means, and comparisons of correlations. The DAS also allows users to subset data files for downloading. The system was developed by the

Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program (CSM) at the University of California at Berkeley. The project also provides a toll-free helpline, user support via email, and a "listerv" function for project updates.

Some of the holdings in the archive that were acquired or updated during the year include the **National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse**, the **1996–1997 Monitoring the Future Study**, the **1992–1996 Treatment Episode Data Sets (TEDS)**, and the **Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Studies (DC*MADS)**. Some of the data acquired and archived under SAMHDA have never before been publicly distributed.

The homepage address for SAMHDA is <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA>; alternatively, the website may be accessed through the "Topical Archives" link on the ICPSR web pages. The SAMHDA web pages, including its "What's New" page, are updated regularly. □



Tom Zelenock, Research Associate, staff member of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

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rchival Operations and User Support together make up the Technical Services division of ICPSR. Both units play critical roles in the preparation, storage, usage, and management of current and archival copies of all holdings in the archive.

By the end of June 1999, ICPSR had nearly 4,300 titles and over 45,000 unique files available to the user community. Over a third of these titles were collections found in one or more of the five topical archives at ICPSR: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging, Health and Medical Care Archive, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, and International Archive of Education Data. Data from approximately one-fourth of all titles could be freely downloaded from the website by any user, per contractual agreements with the funding agencies supporting the topical archives. The remaining titles were routinely available to all users at ICPSR member institutions through their Official Representatives and to users at nonmember institutions under nonmember policies. Additionally, ICPSR makes publicly available all machine-readable documentation for any data collection in the holdings.

Archival Operations

Archival Operations (sometimes referred to as the Data Library) is responsible for the maintenance and preservation of all machine-readable holdings and their support materials. It is the responsibility of this unit to assure that files and documentation for all collections ever archived and/or released during the existence of the organization remain accessible as needed. The unit is charged with making backup and security copies of new collections as they are acquired and of any updates or changes made to released holdings. Additionally, the Archival Operations unit provides assistance and support to the Archival Development and User Support groups, and to the topical archives within ICPSR.

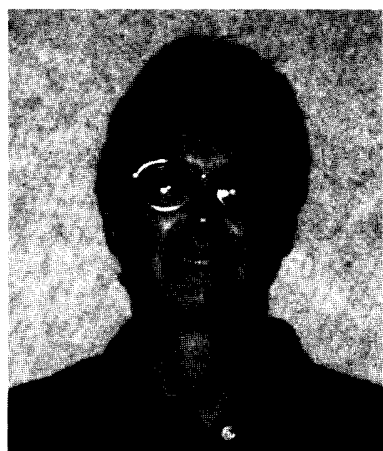
During the 1998–1999 fiscal year, the Archival Operations unit archived 15,203 unique electronic files. These files included all acquisitions, new releases, updates, and format conversions performed during the fiscal year. Archival tasks involved creating archival and backup copies of each file; documenting the contents of each file into a database; placing all support materials for each acquisition, release, and update into storage; and subsequently maintaining these materials.

User Support

User Support responds to requests for services and assistance from both members and nonmembers and coordinates with other ICPSR staff to provide full support to users. The user community comes from a variety of disciplines and is found around the globe. User Support also shares responsibility for converting legacy data formats into those more compatible with current technical environments. The conversion process has been targeting collections considered at risk



Janet K. Vavra
Technical Director



Mary Morris
Research Associate, User Support

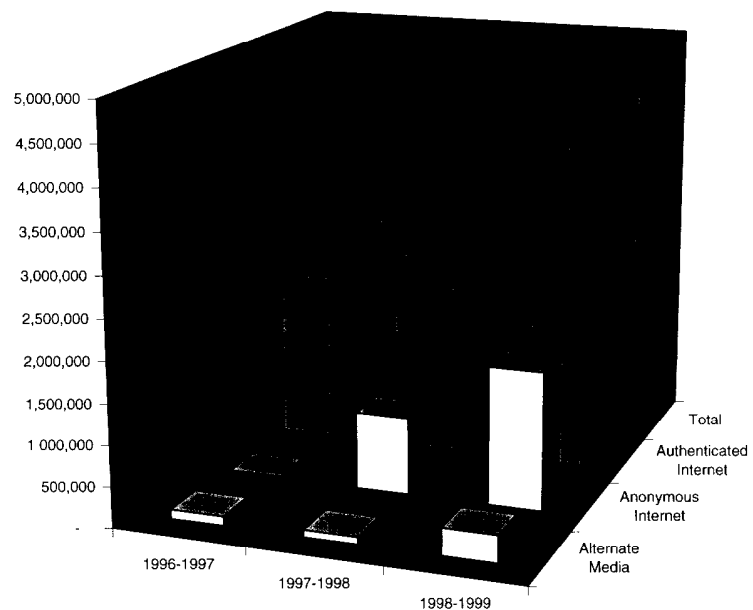
because of proprietary technical formats that either are no longer supported or will cease to exist. Additionally, the collections selected are those not scheduled for future updates. The conversion activities are an ongoing effort as technical formats emerge, evolve, and disappear over time. This process is not proceeding on a set timeline, but is continuing as time and resources permit.

Data Services Statistics

ICPSR collects ordering statistics for both publicly available data and for those collections available under member policies. Orders submitted by Official Representatives through their CDNet/WWW accounts or by nonmembers requesting access to data not publicly available on the ICPSR Website are referred to as "Authenticated." All remaining downloading of publicly available data or electronic documentation by any user falls under the "Anonymous" category.

We have summarized ordering information for the past three years in the chart below. While the authenticated users have grown steadily over the years, the anonymous users are making an impressive showing. This is to be expected as more users turn to the Web for sources of data and as more data are publicly available. But despite the large growth in anonymous usage, the largest number of data collections remain in the general archive. The percentage of study titles publicly available has stayed at between 23–26 percent for the three years that data collections have been publicly available from ICPSR. Therefore, we anticipate that authenticated user activity will hold its own, but that anonymous user growth will continue as more users turn to the Internet for information. □

Three-Year Data Ordering Summary – Megabytes



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ducation and training continue to be integral components of the Consortium's mission. The 36th annual ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research was held in Ann Arbor from June 22 through August 14, 1998.

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.

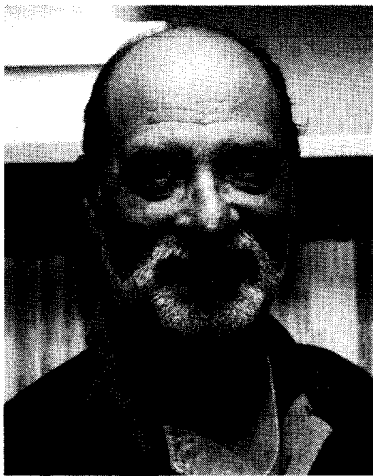
Program Attendance, Staff, and Funding

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 1998 Program had a total of 554 individuals in attendance for the 46 courses (lecture series and workshops) offered. This is an increase over the previous all-time high enrollment of 545 recorded in 1994. Average enrollment in the Program for the five-year period 1993 to 1997 was 530.

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 191 colleges, universities, and organizations in the United States, Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While political science (22 percent), sociology (20 percent), and psychology (11 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences illustrates the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

The Program instructional staff numbered 38 individuals; of these, 34 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1998 staff represented nine disciplines from 32 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 to support specialized courses were also received from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National



Henry Heitowit
Director, Educational Resources

Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Justice, the Ford Foundation, and the National Institute for Mental Health.

Program Curriculum

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.

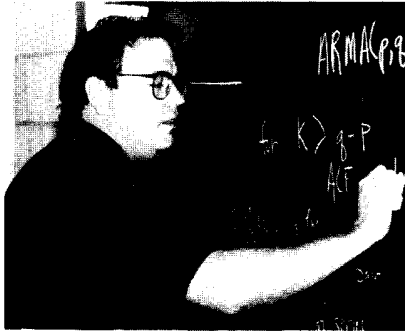
ICPSR maintains a continuing focus on an evolutionary approach to curriculum change. Each year new courses and topics are suggested from many sources, including the national advisory committee, the instructional staff, Official Representatives, and member institution faculty and students, as well as 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

An addition to the curriculum in 1997 and repeated in 1998 was “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 offered 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 association 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, which 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.



Summer Program instructor John Williams, Political Science Department, Indiana University

A new advanced four-week workshop (first offered in 1997) was “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 new addition to the curriculum in 1998 was the one-week workshop on the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI). This dataset consists of household and employer surveys conducted between 1992–1994 in four cities: Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles. Randomly-selected adults from each household were interviewed about their labor market experiences, residential preferences, and perceptions of their own and other racial groups. Respondents also provided information about their employers and work locations. These employers were contacted and interviewed by telephone. The course provides a comprehensive introduction to the MCSUI dataset. The MCSUI investigators presented examples based upon their findings from the data, highlighting topics such as labor market opportunities; self-perceptions of African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and whites; residential segregation; and family responsibilities.

The one-week workshop “Meta Analysis,” added to the curriculum in 1996, was repeated in 1998. The course explored issues in and methodologies for the syntheses or integration of empirical research. Fixed- and random-effects methods of analyzing standardized means differences, proportions, and correlations were discussed in detail. Other methods (e.g., probability-value summaries, and “fail-safe” numbers) were introduced. Ways of handling more complex issues such as multivariate outcomes, publication bias, and missing data were also covered briefly.

A one-week workshop offered in the 1998 Program (originally a four-week workshop first presented in 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

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 191 colleges, universities, and organizations in the United States, Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While political science (22 percent), sociology (20 percent), and psychology (11 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences illustrates the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

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.

Finally, the course “The Study of Aging: Using Multiple Datasets” was offered for the third straight year. 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 these 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; multimethod multitrait 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.

Intensive “Short” Statistics Workshops

For a number of years the Consortium has included in the schedule short, intensive workshops on selected topics aimed at those who cannot attend the Program for four or eight weeks. In 1998, several such courses were presented. There were three one-week (five-day) workshops on

“General Structural Equation (‘LISREL’) Models”; one held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and two on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor. Also presented were workshops on “Network Analysis,” “Hierarchical Linear Models,” “Categorical Data Analysis” (two courses), “Meta Analysis,” and the new offerings “Spatial Data Analysis with Geographic Information Systems” and “Providing Social Science Data Services: Strategies for Design and Operation.”

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.

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”; “The Study of Aging: Using Multiple Datasets”; “Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis: Evaluating the Effects of Sanctions”; “Poverty, Risk, and Mental Health”; and “Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.”

Applied Statistics and Mathematics

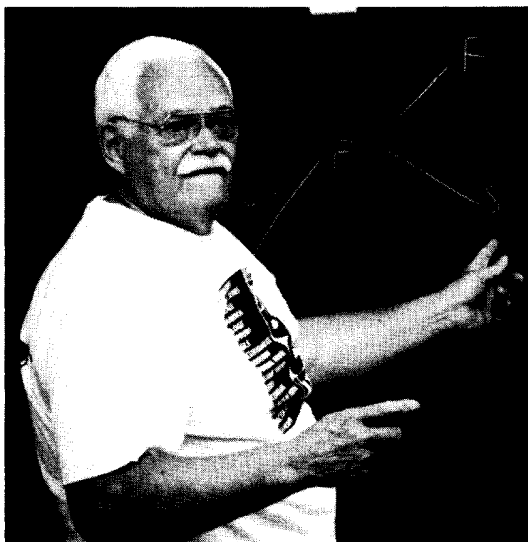
The Program curriculum includes a wide variety of courses in the core areas of statistics and mathematics as applied to the social and behavioral sciences. The eight-week “Introduction to Statistics” sequence remains a popular component. Enrollment is composed of individuals beginning their methodological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

The several linear models courses continue to be the single most heavily-enrolled set of workshops. It is evident that the previous training of most participants has prepared them to best take advantage of material focusing upon least squares, regression, and structural equation models. Hence, the emphasis in the Program as well is upon courses in simultaneous equation modeling, time series, and “LISREL”-type modeling, in addition to a workshop on advanced analysis of variance designs and model estimation.

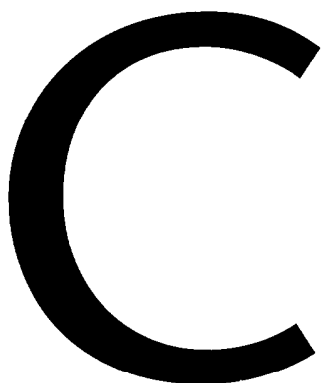
The Program over the years has added a set of workshops geared to areas other than standard linear models. These include “Categorical Analysis,” “Multivariate Statistical Analysis” (covering topics such as principal component, discriminant, and factor analysis, and canonical correlation), and “Scaling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

Advanced Topics in Social Research Lecture Series

The 1998 Program marked the 12th 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, data visualization and interactive cluster analysis, resampling/bootstrap techniques, regression diagnostics, nonparametric regression, statistical graphics for univariate and bivariate data, data analysis in the undergraduate classroom, and the use of supercomputers in social science data analysis. □



Summer Program instructor Jack Wilson, Mathematics Department, University of North Carolina, Asheville



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 and 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 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, 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, the acquisition of which was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, will soon be upgraded, as there are indications that usage sometimes nears capacity.

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.

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. CNS continues to maintain and upgrade ICPSR's core order inventory and record-keeping systems.

In the past year, CNS has added another 100 gigabytes of high-speed RAID disk storage arrays to accommodate the needs of the expanding archive. We have also continued an aggressive program of upgrading staff workstations. CNS has cooperated this year with the Central Services department at the Institute for Social Research in developing and implementing a system for "just-in-time" printing of documentation. This system captures images of documents for future printing and eventual conversion to PDF.

CDNet

The Consortium Data Network (CDNet), which went into production use in the spring of 1986, has accounted for almost all of the authenticated ICPSR data orders over the past decade. CDNet has allowed 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. During the past year, all the functions of CDNet have become available on the World Wide Web, and the Web-based system replaced CDNet in fall 1999. In addition to the ability to search the holdings and to order datasets and computer-readable codebooks via FTP, we have added the ability to order hardcopy codebooks, and "off-the-shelf" diskette and CD-ROM products.

Internet Access

Web technology continues to develop 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 moved in the past year toward standardizing on the data analysis system software developed at the Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program, University of California, for online subsetting and limited analysis of a small but significant number of studies. A major redesign of ICPSR's website is under way, and scheduled for implementation in the next year.

Over the past two years, 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 addition, CNS staff have participated in the development of an XML implementation of a social science codebook standard in conjunction with the international Data Documentation Initiative.

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.

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 ICPSR's strategic plan, CNS will continue to work toward the development and articulation of that vision.

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

ICPSR Council Members, 1962-1999

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. Schrodtt, 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. Schrodtt, 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 Legee, 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 Legee, 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 Legee, 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, 1998–1999

Category A Affiliates	101
Category B Affiliates	85
Category C Affiliates	19
Category S Affiliates	45
 Total Institutional Affiliates	 250
Total Federated Institutions	103
Associate Members	2
Total National Members	18



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, 1998–1999

Academia Sinica	Wabash College	University of Queensland
ACCOLEDS Federation—A COPPUL	College of Wooster	Queensland Institute of Technology
Consortium of Library Electronic	Associated Colleges of the South	University of South Australia
Data Services Federation:	Federation:	Southern Cross University
*University of Alberta	*Rollins College	Swinburne University of
University of British Columbia	Birmingham-Southern College	Technology
University of Calgary	Furman University	University of Sydney
Dalhousie University	Hendrix College	University of Tasmania
University of Lethbridge	Morehouse College	University of Technology, Sydney
University of Manitoba	University of Richmond	University of Western Australia
University of New Brunswick	University of the South	University of Western Sydney
University of Northern British	Southwestern University	University of Wollongong
Columbia	Trinity University	Victoria University of Technology
University of Regina	Australian Consortium for Social and	Ball State University
University of Saskatchewan	Political Research Inc.:	Bard College
Simon Fraser University	*Australian National University	Bates College
University of Victoria	University of Adelaide	Baylor University
University of Akron	Australian Catholic University	Bilkent University
University of Alabama, Birmingham	University of Canberra	Bogazici University
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	University of Central Queensland	Boise State University
American University	Charles Sturt University	Boston College
Aoyama Gakuin University	Curtin University of Technology	Boston University
Appalachian State University	Deakin University	Bowdoin College
University of Arizona	Edith Cowan University	Bowling Green State University
Arizona State University	Flinders University of South	Brandeis University
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Australia	Brigham Young University
Associated Colleges of the Midwest/	Griffith University	Brookings Institution
Great Lakes Colleges Federation:	James Cook University of Northern	Brown University
*Lawrence University	Queensland	Bucknell University
Albion College	La Trobe University	University of California, Berkeley
Carleton College	Macquarie University	University of California, Davis
Colorado College	University of Melbourne	University of California, Irvine
Denison University	Melbourne Royal Institute of	University of California, Los Angeles
DePauw University	Technology	University of California, Riverside
Grinnell College	Monash University	University of California, San Diego
Hope College	Murdoch University	University of California, Santa Barbara
Kalamazoo College	University of New England	University of California, Santa Cruz
Knox College	University of New South Wales	University of Southern California
Macalester College	University of Newcastle	
Ohio Wesleyan University	Northern Territory University	

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
 Cheyney University of Pennsylvania
 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, Colorado Springs
 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
 Duke University
 Duquesne University
 Dutch National Membership:
 *Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services (NIWI)
 University of Amsterdam
 University of Brabant
 Erasmus University
 University of Groningen
 University of Leiden
 Nederlandse Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving
 Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk
 University of Nijmegen
 Onderzoek Wetenschappelijk Statistisch Agentschap
 University of Twente
 University of Utrecht
 East Carolina University
 Eastern Michigan University
 Emory University
 European University Institute
 Federal University of Minas Gerais
 Finnish National Membership:
 *University of Tampere
 Abo Akademi University
 University of Helsinki
 Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration
 University of Joensuu
 University of Jyväskylä
 University of Kuopio
 University of Lapland
 University of Oulu
 Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration
 University of Turku
 Turku School of Economics and Business Administration
 University of Vaasa
 Florida Consortium for Political Research:
 *University of Florida
 University of Central Florida
 Florida A&M University
 Florida Atlantic University
 Florida International University
 Florida State University
 University of Miami
 University of North Florida
 University of South Florida
 University of West 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 Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln
 Institut für politische Wissenschaft der Christian-Albrechts Universität
 Institut für Sozialwissenschaften an der Universität Mannheim
 Sozialwissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
 Gettysburg College
 Hartwick College
 Harvard University
 University of Hong Kong
 Hong Kong Baptist University
 Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
 University of Houston
 Howard University
 Hungarian National Membership:
 *Társadalomkutatási Informatikai Egyesületek, 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



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

- 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
Medical University of South Carolina
Merrimack College
Miami University
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
Middlebury College
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, Las Vegas
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
OCUL/CREQUQ Federation:
*University of Toronto
Carleton University
University of Guelph
Université Laval
McGill University
- McMaster University
Université de Moncton
Université de Montréal
University of Ottawa
Queen's University
Ryerson Polytechnic
University of Waterloo
University of Western Ontario
Wilfrid Laurier University
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
West Chester University
University of Pittsburgh
Polish National Membership:
*University of Warsaw
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru
Portland State University
Princeton University
University of Puget Sound
Purdue University
RAND Corporation
Reed College
University of Rhode Island
Rice University
Ritsumeikan University
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
University of Rochester
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Saint Anselm College
Saint Lawrence University
Saint Louis University
Saint Mary's College of Maryland
Santa Clara University
Sejong Institute
Siena College
Social Weather Stations, Inc.
Soochow University
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
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
Umeå 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, Arlington
University of Texas, Austin
University of Texas, Dallas
University of North Texas
Texas A&M University
Texas Tech University
University of Tokyo
University of Toledo
Universidad de Tres de Febrero
Towson University
Trinity College
Tufts University
Tulane University
United Kingdom National Membership:
*The Data Archive, Essex
United States Naval Academy
Union College
Ursinus College
University of Utah
Utah State University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
University of Vermont
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Federation:
*University of Virginia
College of William and Mary
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 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
Wittenberg University
Wright State University
University of Wyoming
Yale University
- *Contact Institution

ICPSR Staff, 1998-1999**Administration**

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
 Kathleen Thomson, Administrative Manager
 Kathleen Hanks, Administrative Assistant
 Michelle Humphres, Administrative Secretary
 Cindy Folsom, Membership Coordinator
 Gail Chapman, Office Assistant

Archive

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
 Janet K. Vavra, Technical Director
 Chris Dunn, Archival Assistant Director
 Peter Granda, Archival Assistant Director
 Nike Adebiyi, Data Archive Specialist
 Zack Allen, Senior Research Associate
 Nora Arato, Research Associate
 Alon Axelrod, Research Associate
 Shelly Bitner, Data Archive Specialist
 Pamela Blevins-Behjatnia, Research Assistant
 Sidney Bolkosky, Faculty Associate
 Bridget Bordelon, Research Assistant
 Sarita Brown, Scanner Operator
 Dieter Burrell, Research Associate
 Patricia Compton, Research Assistant
 Darrell Donakowski, Research Associate
 Richard Erickson, Research Assistant
 Gary Farber, Research Assistant
 Ray Farha, Data Archive Specialist
 Kenneth Ferraro, NACDA Resident Scientist
 Joyce French, Data Archive Specialist
 Leslie Fron, Research Assistant
 Amy Garber, Associate Editor
 Sheila Grindatti, Systems Analyst
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 Nikola King, Research Assistant
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 Jodi Kleinman, Research Assistant
 David Kushner, Data Archive Specialist
 Kaye Marz, Research Associate
 Arun Mather, Data Archive Specialist
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 Natalie McFarlin, Research Assistant
 James McNally, Senior Research Associate
 Mark Morgan, Research Associate
 Mary Morris, Research Associate

Bonnie Murray, Research Secretary
 Kent Nassen, Data Archive Specialist
 Donna Nelson, Data Archive Specialist
 Margaret Overcashier, Research Associate
 David Padot, Data Archive Specialist
 Shawn Marie Pelak, Research Assistant
 Patricia Randle, Research Assistant
 Norma Rogers, Research Assistant
 Martha Sayre, Data Archive Specialist
 Anne Sears, Research Associate
 Ruth Shamraj, Assistant Editor
 Rebecca Shepard, Data Archive Specialist
 Piper Simmons, Systems Analyst
 Janet Stamatel, Data Archive Specialist
 Joseph Szakas, Programmer Analyst
 Michelle Urquhart, Research Assistant
 Carmela Valente-Amirfazli, Research Assistant
 Mary Vardigan, Editor
 Charles Vesei, Data Archive Specialist
 Jacqueline Voigt, Data Archive Specialist
 Camille Ward, Research Assistant
 Julie Ward, Research Secretary
 Vicki Wellman, Research Secretary
 Brady West, Research Assistant
 Wendell Willacy, Data Archive Specialist
 Adam Williams, Office Assistant
 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
 Dieter Burrell, Program Coordinator
 David Merchant, Administrative Assistant
 Edward Czilli, Co-Head, Computer Counselors
 Kevin Clarke, Co-Head, Computer Counselors

Computing and Network Services

John Gray, Director
 Peter Jofitis, 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
 Melinda Stuber, Computer Systems Specialist
 Tom Valerio, Senior Technologist



Data Archive Specialist Nike Adebiyi



*Carmela Valente-Amirfazli,
 Research Assistant*

D

uring fiscal year 1999, the Consortium's actual financial performance exceeded budget expectations. This resulted overall in an additional \$315,365 contribution to the organization's fund balance, for a total contribution of \$661,613. Although 1999 actual revenue (\$5,849,304) was slightly less than budgeted (\$5,955,702), differing by about 2 percent, this was more than offset by the overall reduction in actual expenses of approximately \$400,266 (7.2 percent).

These results are evidence of stability in the Consortium's finances. ICPSR is expected to continue to strengthen its financial position given the fiscal year 2000 budget, which outlines operating objectives.

The major reason for the reduction in expenses was reduced staffing costs experienced in 1999. This temporary reduction in staffing costs is attributable to vacant positions and to staff on leaves of absence being funded during the year by other sources. Although ICPSR was under budget for expenses in fiscal year 1999, many of these expenses were in reality deferred until fiscal year 2000. Vacant positions will be filled and staff will return from these extraordinary leaves of absence.

ICPSR continues to look for additional resources to diversify its revenue stream for fiscal year 2000 and beyond. For example, a sizeable new three-year grant was recently awarded from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Funding from this award began on October 1, 1999, with \$473,095 available for the first project year. ICPSR expects to realize \$353,849 of the \$473,095 as revenue in fiscal year 2000. Over the life of this award, funding is expected to total \$1,474,233.

The 1999 investment earnings were \$119,435 (or 1.9 percent). These earnings are approximately three-and-a-half times higher than prior years due to ICPSR participation in the University of Michigan Investment Pool. This sum does not include capital appreciation; it is only cash income.

At the Council's request, this year's financial reports are presented in a different format. The emphasis is on grouping both revenue and expenses by "functional area" within ICPSR to better demonstrate the source and use of revenues by activity. This approach, in fact, highlights these relationships and provides more meaningful information to assess the effective use of these specific revenues. However, by changing the format, the comparability between prior year's reporting and budgeted information for fiscal year 1999 is somewhat compromised.

Looking ahead to fiscal year 2000, ICPSR is expected to experience a surplus from operations of about \$186,500. This is less than the surplus for 1999, due to increased labor costs from an



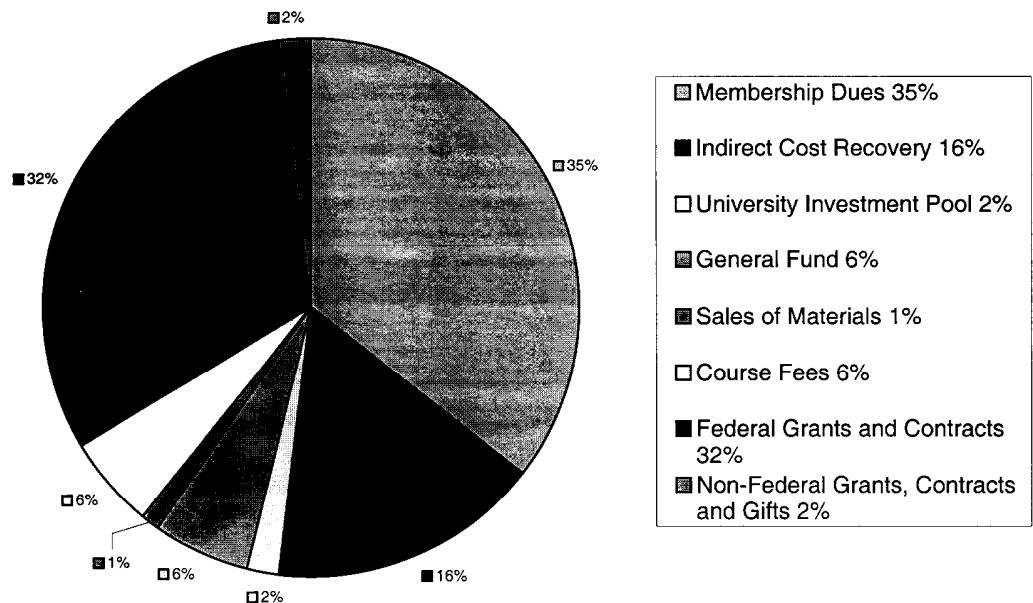
Kathleen Thomson
Administrative Manager

expanding staff, the creation of an "Incentive Retention" program, and increased investment in upgrading the organization's computing/technical infrastructure.

Overall revenue is forecast to increase by 13.4 percent, for an additional \$785,868. Of this amount, Grants and Contracts from external agencies are expected to generate \$657,403.

Income from membership fees and the total number of member institutions have basically remained unchanged, resulting in a relatively stable overall fiscal and budgetary base for the organization. □

**Sources of Revenue
Fiscal Year 2000 (Budget)**



Statement of Revenues and Expenses Summary (000's)
for Fiscal Years 1999 (Actual), 2000 (Budget), and 2001 (Projected)
(Expenses Distributed by Functional Area Within Categories)

Schedule A		Actual	Budget	Change		Projected	Change
		Fiscal Year 1999	Fiscal Year 2000	1999 versus 2000		Fiscal Year 2001	2000 versus 2001
				Inc/<Dec>			Inc/<Dec>
Revenues (Consolidated)							
Administration	\$	1,130.9	\$	1,166.9	\$	1,088.2	\$ (78.7)
Archival Development		2,676.2		3,223.6		3,346.2	
Archival Operations		147.8		244.2		251.6	
Computing		542.4		563.9		606.7	
Education		792.4		922.2		949.8	
User Support		559.7		514.4		529.8	
Total Revenues (Consolidated)	\$	5,849.3	\$	6,635.2	\$	6,772.4	\$ 137.3
Expenses (Consolidated)							
Labor Expenses							
Administration	\$	387.8	\$	530.9	\$	545.8	\$ 14.9
Archival Development		1,957.2		2,443.4		2,542.6	
Archival Operations		109.9		218.5		225.0	
Computing		457.4		529.2		571.1	
Education		524.5		589.4		607.1	
User Support		295.1		367.0		378.0	
Subtotal Labor Expenses	\$	3,731.9	\$	4,678.5	\$	4,869.7	\$ 191.2
Operating Expenses							
Administration	\$	215.8	\$	396.9	\$	224.6	\$ (172.3)
Archival Development		448.3		532.1		548.0	
Archival Operations		2.7		3.7		3.8	
Computing (Excess Recharge Over Rate)		(72.4)		(11.8)		(12.2)	
Education		308.5		278.7		287.1	
User Support		105.4		109.6		112.9	
Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$	1,008.2	\$	1,309.2	\$	1,164.3	\$ (144.9)
ISR Allocated Expenses							
Administration	\$	51.0	\$	52.5	\$	54.1	\$ 1.6
Archival Development		240.9		248.1		255.6	
Archival Operations		21.4		22.0		22.7	
Computing		45.1		46.5		47.9	
Education		52.4		54.0		55.6	
User Support		36.7		37.8		38.9	
Subtotal ISR Allocated Expenses	\$	447.6	\$	461.0	\$	474.8	\$ 13.8
Total Expenses (Consolidated)	\$	5,187.7	\$	6,448.6	\$	6,508.8	\$ 60.1
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenses	\$	661.6	\$	186.6	\$	263.7	\$ 77.1
							41.3%

Restatement of Revenues and Expenses Not Grouped by Functional Area
Years 1999 (Actual), 2000 (Budget), and 2001 (Projected)
(Consolidated)

Schedule A —
Restated

	Actual Fiscal Year 1999		Budget Fiscal Year 2000		Change 1999 versus 2000		Projected Fiscal Year 2001		Change 2000 versus 2001	
	Combined		Membership & Subsidy	Grants, Contracts & IDCR	Combined	Inc<Dec>	Membership & Subsidy	Grants, Contracts & IDCR	Combined	Inc<Dec>
Revenues										
(1) Membership Dues	\$ 2,322,856		\$ 2,385,321	\$ -	\$ 2,385,321	\$ 42,465	\$ 2,436,281	\$ -	\$ 2,436,281	\$ 70,960
(2) Funding Reallocated to Functional Areas										
(3) Indirect Cost Recovery	888,519		-	1,083,224	1,083,224	194,705	-	1,115,721	1,115,721	32,497
University Investment Pool	119,435		73,981	49,037	123,018	3,583	76,200	50,508	126,708	3,691
Interest from Endowment	820		844	-	844	25	870	-	370	25
(4) General Fund	369,048		388,837	-	388,837	19,789	400,502	-	400,502	11,665
Sales of Materials	83,012		76,402	-	76,402	(6,611)	78,694	-	78,694	2,292
Course Fees	302,843		372,057	-	372,057	69,214	321,418	-	321,418	(50,638)
Federal Grants and Contracts	1,665,900		2,091,073	-	2,091,073	405,173	2,153,806	-	2,153,806	62,732
Non-Federal Grants, Contracts and Gifts	76,872		134,387	-	134,387	57,525	138,428	-	138,428	4,032
Total Revenues	\$ 5,849,304		\$ 3,277,441	\$ 3,357,731	\$ 6,635,172	\$ 785,869	\$ 3,313,964	\$ 3,658,463	\$ 6,772,428	\$ 137,255
Expenses										
Labor Expenses										
(5) Salaries, Wages, Benefits	\$ 3,094,484		\$ 2,022,689	\$ 1,841,155	\$ 3,863,823	\$ 769,339	\$ 2,132,789	\$ 1,896,389	\$ 4,029,178	\$ 165,355
(6) Other Employees	192,471		138,281	48,584	187,875	11,800	142,429	51,082	193,511	5,036
(7) Services of Others	444,951		33,969	88,685	433,568	(11,363)	354,231	91,314	445,545	11,977
(8) Incentive Retention	-		101,133	92,088	193,191	193,191	105,639	94,819	201,459	3,268
Subtotal Labor Expenses	\$ 3,731,907		\$ 2,606,996	\$ 2,071,461	\$ 4,678,458	\$ 946,551	\$ 2,736,088	\$ 2,133,605	\$ 4,869,994	\$ 191,236
Operating Expenses										
Advertising	5,169		21,804	3,500	25,304	20,135	829	3,605	4,434	(20,871)
Communications	72,551		63,085	21,266	84,351	11,800	64,978	21,904	86,961	2,300
Conference Room Rental	58,513		33,369	38,378	72,747	14,234	28,190	40,560	68,749	(3,998)
(9) Data Processing (Recharge Costs<Excess>)	(683)		(208,559)	209,670	112	795	(215,846)	215,960	115	3
Furniture & Capital Equipment	200,618		183,900	102,669	286,568	85,950	137,917	95,982	233,344	(52,724)
Hosting	26,792		63,278	3,307	67,015	40,223	34,277	3,849	38,126	(28,890)
Maintenance	23,772		26,420	4,066	24,486	714	21,032	4,188	25,221	735
New Staff Relocation Expense	6,108		927	5,364	6,291	183	12,955	5,525	18,480	12,189
Printing/Duplicating	67,447		48,978	22,241	72,219	4,772	51,477	22,908	74,331	2,112
Staff Development & Training	4,557		273	16,419	16,692	12,135	281	16,911	16,162	(529)
Supplies	264,465		113,011	97,984	210,995	(53,470)	116,401	100,924	217,325	6,390
Supplies & Non-Capital Equipment	132,434		127,631	20,783	148,413	15,979	127,340	21,406	146,240	(2,173)
Travel	143,498		153,747	137,176	290,923	147,426	86,260	141,291	227,551	(63,372)
Miscellaneous	2,985		3,064	-	3,064	78	3,155	-	3,155	92
Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$ 1,008,226		\$ 624,927	\$ 684,253	\$ 1,308,180	\$ 300,953	\$ 469,245	\$ 695,013	\$ 1,160,414	\$ (148,766)
ISR Allocated Expenses										
(10) Institutional Overhead (I/O) Split	\$ 324,763		\$ 334,506	\$ -	\$ 334,506	\$ 9,743	\$ 344,541	\$ -	\$ 344,541	\$ 10,035
ISR Space Rental	122,793		126,477	-	126,477	3,684	130,271	-	130,271	3,794
Subtotal Allocated Expenses	\$ 447,557		\$ 460,983	\$ -	\$ 460,983	\$ 13,427	\$ 474,813	\$ -	\$ 474,813	\$ 13,829
Total Expenses	\$ 5,187,690		\$ 3,692,907	\$ 2,755,714	\$ 6,448,621	\$ 1,260,931	\$ 3,680,146	\$ 2,828,619	\$ 6,504,320	\$ 59,299
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenses	\$ 661,613		\$ (415,466)	\$ 602,017	\$ 186,551	\$ (475,062)	\$ (366,182)	\$ 629,845	\$ 267,507	\$ 80,966
										43.4%

Schedule A — Supplemental Notes

Budget Fiscal Year 2000 and Projected Fiscal Year 2001: Data are based on expected expenses or on a 3-percent increase when other indicators were not available.

- (1) Membership Dues are based on actual invoices to members for fiscal year 2000 as of October 1, 1999.
- (2) Reallocated Funds consists of funds distributed from membership dues to cover the budgeted expenses for each functional area.
- (3) All Indirect Cost Recovery (IDCR) is earned from Archival Development grants; however, for purposes of financial reporting, IDCR is pooled and included in Administration. The favorable increase in IDCR is budgeted based on 100 percent awarded and 95 percent provisional awards.
- (4) General Fund covers a portion (30 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent) of the Executive Director's salary (for 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively). Summer Program tuition and salary funds for teaching staff of the Summer Program are also included.
- (5) Salaries, Wages, and Benefits is budgeted to increase by 24.9 percent due to annual increases for existing staff (4.5 percent), increased salary bases for replacement positions, and new appointments from staff returning from sick leave. These extraordinary absences are covered by other funds. (Fringe benefits for budget 2000 are calculated at a rate of 28 percent of salaries.)
- (6) Other Employees includes temporaries and Graduate Student Research Assistants (GSRAs).
- (7) Services of Others is for consulting services where specialized expertise is required on an as-needed basis, primarily by Archival Development and Education.
- (8) Incentive Retention of \$193,191 recognizes that today's competitive market may require ICPSR to offer, at its discretion, special pay as a counter-offer to retain experienced staff.
- (9) Data Processing captures recharge amounts by seat at a rate of \$7,680. Approximately \$192,848 (73 percent) of the \$264,640 of recharges for Computing and Network Services is funded by grants and contracts.
- (10) Institutional Overhead (I/O) Split is the method for spreading shared costs across the Centers in ISR based on each Center's proportional share of total modified expenses incurred.

Grants and Contracts

Title:	Acquire, Archive, Document, and Disseminate NCES Public-Use Research Data— Supplement
Source:	Prime: National Center for Education Statistics (Direct: Educational Statistics Services Institute)
Duration:	12/01/96–3/31/00
Amount:	\$692,320
Title:	Electronic Data Documentation
Source:	National Science Foundation
Duration:	08/15/97–07/31/00
Amount:	\$450,000
Title:	National Archive and Analytical Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Data
Source:	Prime: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration/OAS (Direct: National Opinion Research Center)
Duration:	09/24/97–04/30/00
Amount:	\$1,168,170
Title:	Supplement to the National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program
Source:	U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
Duration:	12/31/98–08/31/99
Amount:	\$171,194
Title:	National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
Source:	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Duration:	03/01/99–12/31/99
Amount:	\$852,567
Title:	Factors in Aging
Source:	National Institute on Aging
Duration:	06/05/99–08/31/02
Amount:	\$1,848,586
Title:	Supplement to the National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program
Source:	U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
Duration:	07/01/99–11/30/99
Amount:	\$250,000
Title:	Data Preparation and Archiving Services for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Source:	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Duration:	08/01/99–07/31/01
Amount:	\$249,200

Provisional Grant Proposals

Title: Archiving of Data Files from the National Survey of Midlife Development, 1995–1996
 Source: Prime: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (Direct: Lifetrends, Inc.)
 Duration: 07/30/99–12/31/01
 Amount: \$50,000

Title: Finding Aids, Bibliographic References, Expert Training, & Hyperlinks—Web-Based Archiving
 Source: National Science Foundation
 Duration: 10/01/99–09/30/02
 Amount: \$1,474,233

Title: National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
 Duration: 12/01/99–11/30/00
 Amount: \$558,019

Title: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
 Duration: 01/01/00–12/31/00
 Amount: \$938,016

Title: I2T: An Information Integration Testbed for Digital Government
 Source: University of California-San Diego Super Computer Center
 Duration: 01/01/00–12/31/02
 Amount: \$153,132

Revenue for Membership and Grants & Contracts, Fiscal Years 1989–1999

