ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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Annual Report, 1999-2000

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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 from many areas of social inquiry as well as data professionals, 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.
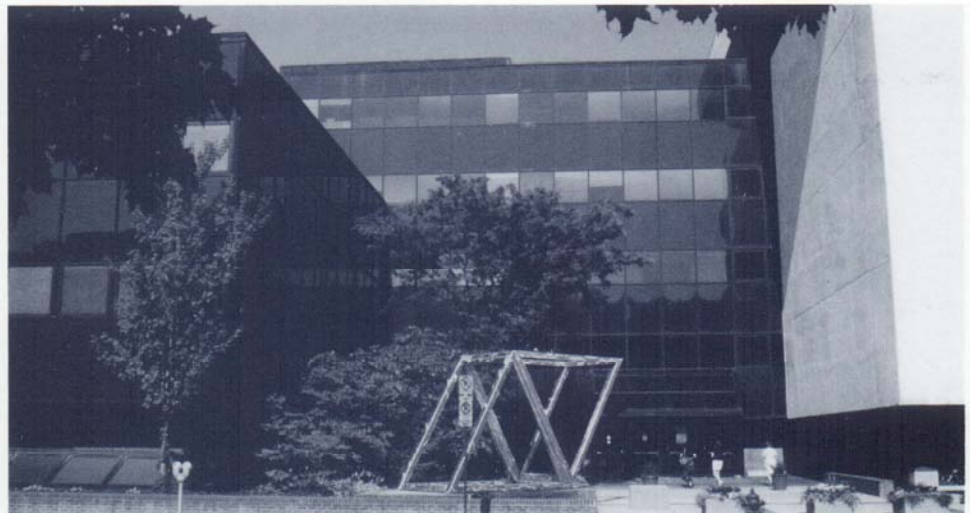
Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan

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 the increasing 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 its 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.

Halliman Winsborough
Interim Director

his has been a busy year for ICPSR, one characterized by changes in both the Director's office and in the Council. Although Richard Rockwell did not take up his new position at the Roper Center until the end of the fiscal year, an unfortunate accident limited his participation in the management of ICPSR for much of the first half of 2000. I was appointed Interim Director for six months to fill in for Richard. Organizing and pursuing the search for a new Director was a major preoccupation over all of the fiscal year. The search continues and we hope to have additional news soon. In addition to these changes in the Director's office, six excellent new Council members were elected in the fall and Margo Anderson began her term as Chair in the early spring.

It was a good year in terms of grants for ICPSR. In the early summer we learned that we had been successful in our application for one of the coveted NSF Infrastructure in the Social Sciences grants. Not long after, the Survey Research Center was chosen to manage the next round of the National Survey of Family Growth. That was good news for ICPSR because we had been included in that application to perform the task of applying the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) specification to the preparation of documentation for this large collection. Indeed, preparation of this marked-up documentation is to be included in the data collection software itself, an important innovation in survey research methodology.

In early June, we learned that in the 2003–2004 fiscal year ICPSR will be able to move to a planned addition to the Perry Building. Perry is a former school that belongs to the University of Michigan. It is about as far to the southwest of the ISR building as the Borders Building is to the northeast. The University will turn the current building over to ISR when remodeling on the old structure is completed later this year. ISR will then construct an addition to the building, the space we will occupy. ICPSR is currently working with the architects to design the space to meet our needs in that addition. Money is in hand for all these changes, they have been approved by the University Regents, and the work has begun.

We are now in the third year since the new Memorandum of Agreement elevated ICPSR's status from that of a branch of the Center for Political Studies to a unit co-equal with the other Centers in ISR. The assistance and cooperation of other Centers as well as excellent help from ISR staff have helped us survive our "newbie" status without too much embarrassment. I think we are rapidly moving to full participation in the life of ISR and doing a pretty good job of defending the intellectual respectability of archivists and archiving in the process.

Several major projects have been ongoing throughout the year. The revision of the ICPSR Web site proceeds apace. The new content is essentially complete and the process of marking it up properly has begun. The application of DDI standards to ICPSR codebooks proceeds. A more or

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less automated processing of OSIRIS codebooks has begun. Arrangements for acquiring the Census 2000 materials are under way. We have just begun an experiment in delivering ICPSR data directly to users in member schools and organizations. The University of Michigan is our first trial site. After a little experience close to the main office, we will proceed to a larger trial group of schools that have volunteered their services.

What is for the future? In February of last year, a conference, supported by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Social Science Research Council and basically initiated by us, on future directions for social science data delivery and preservation was held in New York City. It was one of a number of such "futures" oriented conferences that have occurred recently. Several things struck me particularly from this conference. First is that the digital data that we specialize in at ICPSR now covers a much wider range of methodology than it did at our beginnings. We heard papers about wonderful datasets involving digital audio material, videotapes of international experiments in teaching, MRI scanning of bodies, and the collection of biological material from respondents. Data librarians and data archivists in the future will deal with a lot more material than that collected by the surveys and censuses of the past. Thus, in addition to the outpouring of numeric data on a wide variety of topics important to social science research that are being generated by the availability of the Internet, we will see an increase in the kinds of material available as well.

How will we in the social science data community deal with the outpouring? How will we cope with its volume, its heterogeneous nature, and the multiplicity of specialties necessary for its management? I found the conference a bit discouraging on this front. There appears to be no coordinated plan of attack; no design for an architecture of the future for social science data delivery and preservation. Nor does there appear to be much of a taste for generating one. It looks as though we will depend on an evolutionary approach to this problem. Since I think ICPSR is unlikely to be able to collect and distribute everything without a major infusion of funds, I believe it is incumbent on us to decide what we will not collect and be clear to the social science research community about what those choices are. Decisions probably need to be made with respect to media type as well as geographic areas and substantive arenas. If we are clear about what we will do, then the lacunae in overall coverage will be apparent and others may move to fill them.

Coming to an agreement about what we will not collect will be a very difficult task. But we now have a fine general acquisition policy and are in a position to move on to the harder task of creating a specific policy. This substantive task seems to me to be a much greater challenge to our tempers and abilities than the often cited one of keeping up with technological change. But we have done hard things before and I have every confidence that we will accomplish this one. ❑

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ouncil and ICPSR have had a busy year, with both planned activities and some unanticipated events on our agenda. Our search for a new Director continued and is ongoing. We hope for an appointment to be effective in the 2001 academic year. In early 2000 we learned that the outgoing ICPSR Executive Director, Richard Rockwell, was to join the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research when he stepped down from his position at ICPSR at the turn of the academic year. In February, Richard had an unfortunate accident and took leave for recuperation. Hal Winsborough, past Council Chair, was appointed Interim Director for March to August 2000. As of September 1, Erik Austin has assumed the position of Acting Director.

This past year, ICPSR also began working on planning to move to new quarters in late 2003 or early 2004. Both ICPSR and other units of ISR have grown over the years, and since 1998, the ICPSR offices have been located in rental "surge" space called the Borders Building, since it is part of the same building that houses the main Borders Bookstore in Ann Arbor (also known as Mother Borders). The new space will be in an addition to the Perry Building, a converted school, near the main ISR building. The architects are at work and planning is proceeding on schedule. In 1999 and 2000 the Summer Program was also housed in the Borders Building. In 2001, the Summer Program is scheduled to return to its traditional space in the Helen Newberry building.

Planning for the Future

Work continued this year on a Collection Development Policy for the ICPSR archive. The new policy, to be finalized soon, will be posted on the Web site and will guide collection development for the organization. The Web site itself is undergoing major revision and will take on a completely new look in the upcoming months. An experiment in delivering data directly to users has begun at a number of sites, and will be reviewed for operational success and expansion to further success. All these activities and our success in other projects, such as the recently funded Infrastructure Grant and the DDI, have prompted the Council to think about the long-term changes prompted by the information technology revolution and the recent growth at ICPSR. We've authorized a $7 million budget for 2001, made up of about $2.4 million in revenue from members, and the remainder from grants, contracts, fees, tuition, and sales. We are planning to undertake a review of the membership dues and fee structure in light of future priorities. We anticipate such a review may take some time since there are many constituencies to evaluate and complex issues of understanding and pricing costs and services.

Subcommittee Work

Council has sought out special expertise as needed in particular areas. Council subcommittees are currently working on three areas:

Margo J. Anderson
Council Chair

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- The Census 2000 Advisory Committee will address issues associated with the acquisition and distribution of 2000 Census data, including ICPSR's role in these activities, access to Census data for the academic community, data products, and training in the use of these data. The committee is chaired by Steve Ruggles of the University of Minnesota. Other members are Ilona Einowski (UCData, University of California, Berkeley); W. Reynolds Farle (Population Studies Center, University of Michigan); John Kavaliunas (Marketing Services Office, U.S. Bureau of the Census); Nancy A. Denton (State University of New York-Albany Halliman Winsborough (University of Wisconsin); Erik W. Austin (ICPSR, University of Mic gan); and Peter Granda (ICPSR, University of Michigan). The committee met in May 200 and proposed that ICPSR acquire all data and documentation files associated with the 200 Census, including all of the TIGER files and PDF maps; distribute Census data files and related products in ASCII format via the ICPSR Web site, supplemented by production of 2000 Census CD-ROMS on demand for member institutions that require them; provide a 2000 Census data and documentation files free to members; plan a set of training activitie for the 2000 Census for users from member institutions; and seek outside funding to sup port the cost of 2000 Census processing, preservation, and enhancements.

- The Council reauthorized an Instructional Materials and Information Subcommittee whic is chaired by Council member John Korey. Other members are Nan Chico (California Stat University, Hayward); Ed Nelson (California State University, Fresno); Jim Oberly (Universit of Wisconsin, Eau Claire); and John Pock (Reed College). The Council asked the subcomm tee to review the use of ICPSR data in undergraduate courses in the social sciences; reviev ICPSR's archival holdings of datasets designed for undergraduate instruction; recommend specific initiatives in acquiring and archiving data designed for use in undergraduate soci science courses; and recommend any other activities, including grant development or training activities, needed to support ICPSR contribution to quantitative data analysis in undergraduate social science instruction.

- ICPSR has created a secure data enclave for the data it currently holds with major confide tiality restrictions. Council is in the process of creating a subcommittee to report on polic for expanding and managing such an enclave. A secure data enclave facility is being planned in the new Perry building.

Overall, the Council and the organization have been busy. The detailed reports of ICPSR opera tions that follow provide rich evidence of our success. It looks like the new millennium will brin more exciting growth and development. ❑

T he 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 improve 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 the online data analysis system, Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA).

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 1999–2000, ICPSR released 344 data collections comprised of 1,765 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 195,000 pages of paper documentation were transformed during the year.

New Developments

During 1999–2000, a number of national elections studies were added to the archive, enriching an area of investigation that has traditionally been a major focus of the collection. **Election surveys** from Britain, Canada, Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United States became available to the research community. In addition, an important new collection of topical interest, the **National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS)**, was also released.

With respect to new efforts, work began this past year on an ambitious project supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF). Funding for this project, titled **Finding Aids, Bibliographic References, Expert Training, and Integrated Hyperlinks: Enhanced User Support for Web-**

k W. Austin
rector, Archival Development
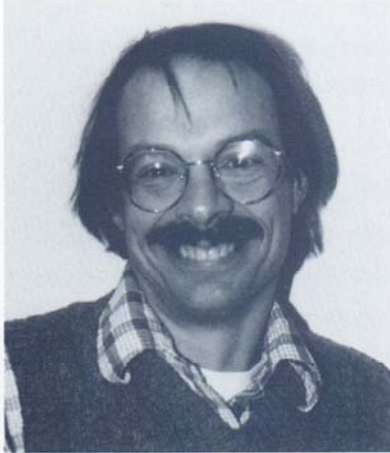
Peter Granda
Assistant Archival Director

Christopher S. Dunn
Assistant Archival Director

Based Archiving, was awarded through NSF's Infrastructure competition. Goals of the project are fourfold: (1) to improve the tools on the ICPSR Web site for the discovery of data, including a fielded search capability, conversion of existing metadata to the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) specification, variable-level DDI markup suitable for searching the metadata of two or more studies simultaneously, and implementation of a keyword index to the holdings; (2) to extend the existing database of bibliographic references to publications based on ICPSR data; (3) to provide training for ORs to assist with hard-to-use datasets; and (4) to integrate descriptions of major data resources outside of ICPSR fully into the searchable ICPSR metadata. The project enables ICPSR to implement Version 1 of the DDI (published in March 2000) internally to capitalize on the investment made over several years in developing this specification.

ICPSR also began a major data collection project in collaboration with other units in the Institute for Social Research. The **National Survey of Family Growth** (NSFG), funded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), is the principal source for national estimates of factors affecting pregnancy and birth rates. Preparation for the Cycle VI collection of data began this fiscal year, and the pre-test will take place early in 2001. ICPSR will be responsible for creating and processing several data files and for preparing corresponding documentation. It is planned that the documentation will be delivered in electronic form in addition to the standard paper form and that the electronic version will be DDI-compliant and Web-based.

Topical Archives

Health and Medical Care Archive

The Health and Medical Care Archive (HMCA) houses data generated by research funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Collections acquired under HMCA's auspices during the fiscal year include the following: **National Survey of Rural Physicians, 1993; Evaluation of the Partnership for Long-Term Care (PLTC) [California, Connecticut, Indiana, and New York]: Surveys of PLTC/Non-PLTC Insurers, Purchasers/Nonpurchasers of PLTC Insurance, and Purchasers of Non-PLTC Insurance, 1995–1996; Springfield [Massachusetts] Study of Populations With Disabilities, 1993–1997;** and **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1997: [75 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States].**

International Archive of Education Data

Working towards its goal of preserving and making available the public-use research holdings of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the International Archive of Education Data (IAED) continued over the past year to provide the research community with new sources of data and assistance in locating and using statistical information on education. Data collections

dating from the 1970s and 1980s were a principal focus of archival processing activities, including such series as the **Common Core of Data (CCD)** and the **Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS)**. In addition, the **Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Compliance Report** from the fall of 1994 was also added to the holdings on the IAED Web site.

IAED also expanded its outreach activities during the year. An article on the archive, "Preserving and Enhancing Data on Education," appeared in the Fall 1999 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin*. In addition, IAED participated with NCES in a workshop on educational resources at the meeting of the American Sociological Association and mounted its first exhibit at the annual conference of the American Educational Research Association in April 2000.

National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is funded by the National Institute on Aging 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, disseminates them to researchers, and facilitates their use. By preserving and making available the largest library of electronic data on aging in the United States, NACDA offers opportunities for secondary analysis on major issues of scientific and policy relevance.

Some of the more notable data releases by NACDA during the year included the **Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1993–1994** (ICPSR 2851) and the expansion of the Robert Fogel data collection of historic economic and pension data from the Civil War era. During this funding year NACDA also expanded its Web site to disseminate health data on the elderly though the ICPSR Data Analysis System (DAS). This system allows users to access selected data files and perform analysis on them using the NACDA Web interface. The DAS program provides a valuable platform for exploratory analysis and the evaluation of data prior to downloading them from the NACDA Web site. DAS also represents a cost-effective alternative to users who lack computer resources or funds to perform statistical research on large datasets. Currently NACDA supports the following datasets as part of its DAS initiative: **Longitudinal Study of Aging, 70 Years and Over, 1984–1990; National Survey of Self–Care and Aging: Follow–Up, 1994; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II: Mortality Study, 1992; National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1994 to 1997; and National Health Interview Survey, 1994, Second Supplement on Aging.** Users are encouraged to visit the NACDA Web site (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACDA) to explore these DAS files.

James McNally
Director, Program on Aging
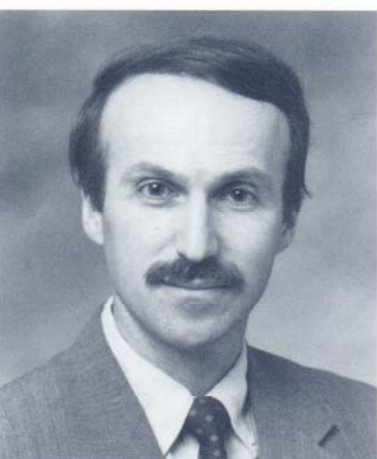
Kenneth F. Ferraro
NACDA Resident Scientist

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice, continued its 22nd year of activities during 1999–2000. NACJD provides archival preservation and dissemination for important criminal justice data collections and trains users about quantitative analysis of crime and justice data.

During the fiscal year, NACJD released data from some nationally important studies. NACJD made available **Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women and Men in the United States, 1994–1996**, a national survey of domestic violence and sexual assault victimization. It also released data from the **Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: Community Survey, 1994–1995**, an initial round of data from a major longitudinal study about the development and persistence or cessation of criminal behavior across the life span. Another important study released was the **National Survey of Weapon-Related Experiences, Behaviors, and Concerns of High School Youth in the United States, 1996**. NACJD also provided a number of support activities for NIJ's Crime Mapping Research Center, including the archiving and release of a downloadable spatial statistics software program called **CrimeStat: A Spatial Statistics Program for the Analysis of Crime Incident Locations**. In addition, NACJD produced a unique and original data collection that helps researchers merge data from different sources like the FBI and the Census Bureau. This data collection, the **Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk, United States, 1996**, provides common geographical place and agency identifiers at the agency/city level. Using this file, researchers can now combine data from different sources that have different agency or geographic place coding schemes.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In June of 2000, SAMHSA requested that SAMHDA write a proposal for a newly funded three-year extension, which was approved with minor modifications for $2.2 million through September 2003. In addition to the ongoing archival and data analysis system (DAS) work, the extension will include conducting formal disclosure analyses and creating public use files, developing an online tutorial for use with the Web site and DAS, and conducting an online user satisfaction survey. The new funding also includes enhancements to the DAS, which will be carried out by the University of California at Berkeley, the developers of the DAS software. ICPSR will partner with the Survey Research Center at ISR to conduct the satisfaction survey and disclosure analyses.

Major additions to the archive in the last year included the **1997** and **1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)**; **1997 Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)**; **1994** and **1997**

*Zack Allen
Manager, Electronic Document
Conversion Unit*

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

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN); Services Research Outcomes Study (SROS); 1998 Monitoring the Future (12th grade); 1991–1998 Monitoring the Future (8th and 10th grade); and the National Pregnancy and Health Survey (NPHS). Substantial processing was completed to add two additional studies to the archive: the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) and the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcomes Study (DATOS). ICPSR also conducted the disclosure analysis for DATOS. Additional years of the NHSDA and TEDS, as well as DAWN and the NPHS, were added to the DAS.

SAMHDA had exhibits at three conferences: the Association for Health Services Research, the American Public Health Association, and the National Center for Health Statistics Data Users Conference. The staff continue to provide support and technical assistance to users via email and the toll-free helpline, and SAMHDA also maintains an electronic mail list through which users are informed of project activities. ❑
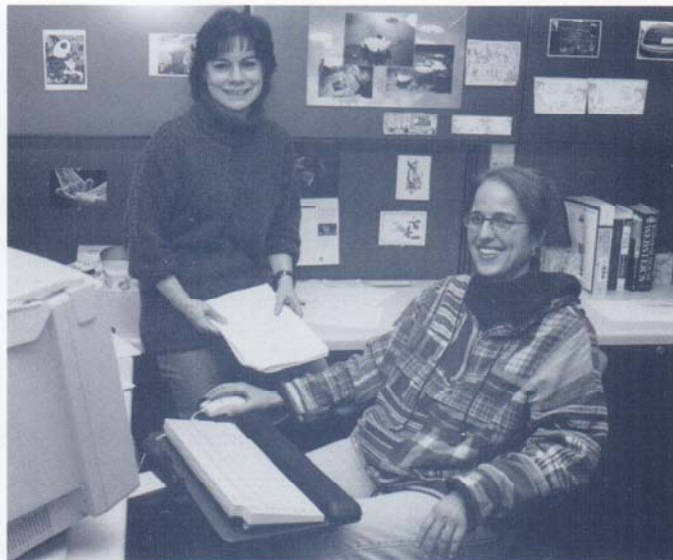
Librarians Karen Sullivan, left, and Jeri Schneider are assisting ICPSR in carrying out tasks related to the Infrastructure in the Social Sciences Project.

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CPSR Technical Services is made up of two complementary units: Archival Operations and User Support. These two units play critical roles in the acquisition, storage, distribution, support, and management of all current and archival copies of holdings in the Archive. By the end of the 2000 fiscal year, there were approximately 4,500 released titles in the holdings. These titles represent nearly 44,800 unique files and over 4,750 volumes of documentation. Two-thirds of the documentation is in machine-readable form. Over 40 percent of the titles in the collections are also listed in one or more of the Special Topic Archives at ICPSR: the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging, the Health and Medical Care Archive, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, and the International Archive of Education Data. Data from a quarter of the released titles can be freely downloaded from the ICPSR Web site (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu). This free distribution is part of contractual agreements with the respective funding agencies that support the Special Topic Archives. All titles are routinely available to all users at ICPSR member institutions through their local Official Representatives. Users at nonmember institutions can make arrangements with the ICPSR User Support group to gain access to data from collections not freely available. All machine-readable documentation for any data collection in the holdings is publicly and freely available from the ICPSR Web site.

Archival Operations

Archival Operations is responsible for the copying, documenting, securing, maintaining, and preserving of all machine-readable holdings and their support materials. It is the responsibility of this group to make certain that the files and documentation of the collections archived and/ or released by ICPSR remain accessible upon demand. The staff generates all backup and security copies of new collections as they are acquired and of any changes or updates made to already released holdings. The unit also provides assistance and support to Archival Development, the Special Topic Archives, and User Support within ICPSR. During the 1999–2000 fiscal year, over 11,000 unique files were added to the archival holdings. These files included acquisitions, new releases, updates, and format conversions handled during the year. The tasks included creating archival and backup copies of each file; recording location, content, and file characteristics information into databases; and placing all hardcopy support materials for each acquisition, release, and update into secure off-site storage locations.

User Support

The User Support staff responds to requests for services and assistance from members and nonmembers and collaborates and coordinates with other ICPSR staff to provide full support to users. The user community is global and comes from a variety of disciplines as evidenced by the utilization reports found in this report. In addition to assisting users with data and documenta-

Janet K. Vavra
Technical Director

Mary Morris
Research Associate, User Support

tion issues, the staff works with users seeking to arrange access to the growing number of restricted-access collections in the holdings. The User Support staff produces the periodic-release CD-ROMs, which are distributed on a quarterly basis to members participating in the service. Upon request, the staff generates utilization reports for Official Representatives, funding agencies, and Principal Investigators. Over the past few years, User Support has had a primary role in converting legacy data formats into those more compatible with current technical formats. This activity has been focusing on collections considered "at risk" because of proprietary technical formats that either are no longer supported or will likely not be supported in the future. Collections selected for this project are those not currently scheduled for future updates. During this past year, SAS and SPSS data definition statements were generated for nearly a thousand files that previously had only OSIRIS dictionary and/or codebook files. Exploratory work also was started to evaluate and deal with multiple-punched formats in the coming year. As technology changes and advances, these activities will take on more significance. Currently these projects are ongoing as time and resources permit.

Data Services Statistics

ICPSR collects ordering activity statistics for both publicly available data and data distributed under member policies. Orders executed by Official Representatives on their ICPSR WWW accounts or by nonmembers needing access to data not publicly available are referred to as "authenticated." All remaining downloading of publicly available data and/or electronic documentation by any user falls into the "anonymous" category, since the identities of these users and their affiliations are not verified prior to their gaining access to the materials. Ordering activity on all levels continued to grow this fiscal year, and over 30 percent of ordering activity was from anonymous users. Although the percentage of the titles publicly available has remained at around 25 percent over the years, the anonymous category grows as more users move to the Web for their research and teaching needs. It is important to note that much of the anonymous downloading activity involves the machine-readable documentation that is freely available to all in addition to data from Special Topic Archive collections that are publicly available.

It should be noted that the anonymous ordering activity statistics are recorded in a voluminous, complex log. Accordingly, as the staff processes and analyzes these records, we will be able to provide more accurate, complete, and updated information. The authenticated ordering activity also continued to grow. The number of datasets ordered rose approximately 24 percent and the number of bytes rose by nearly 4 percent. This is primarily due to a drop in the Removable Media category ordering this year. The Removable Media activity in 1998–1999 was driven by the release of a new American National Election Studies CD-ROM. That product most signifi-

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cantly impacted the number of bytes ordered, since each CD-ROM contains data for 45 separate election studies. A graphic representation of the summary statistics for ordering activity over the past three years is presented below. ❑

Three-Year Data Ordering Summary — Megabytes
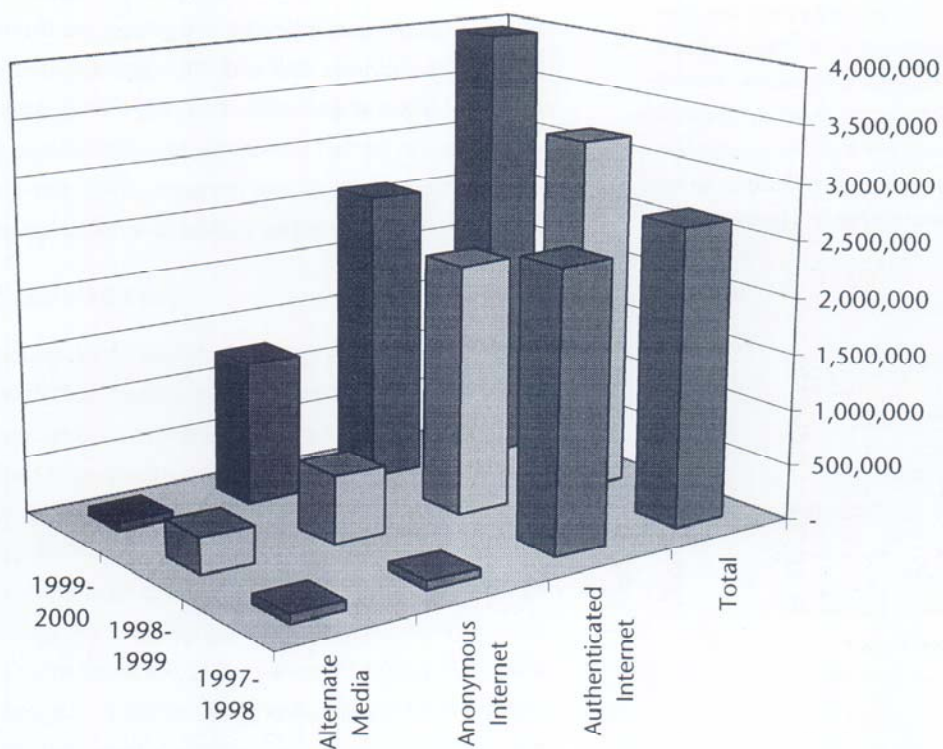
T he ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research continues to be an integral component of the group of services offered by the Consortium. The 37th annual ICPSR Summer Training Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 21 until August 13, 1999.

Program Organization

The ICPSR Summer Program's instructional environment stresses the integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by student participation in data analysis 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 broad range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of the 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, in 1999.

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 1999 Program had a total of 567 individuals in attendance for the 43 courses (lecture series and workshops) offered. This is an increase over the previous all-time high enrollment of 554 recorded in 1998. Average enrollment in the Program for the five-year period 1994 to 1998 was 536.

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 201 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While sociology (16 percent), psychology (12 percent), and political science (27 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences would appear to illustrate the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

The Program instructional staff numbered 40 individuals; of these, 37 held faculty appointments at Consortium member institutions. The 1999 staff represented nine disciplines from 32 universities.

The Summer Program is funded from three primary sources: fees paid by the participants, a tuition rebate 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

Henry Heitowit
Director, Educational Resources

15
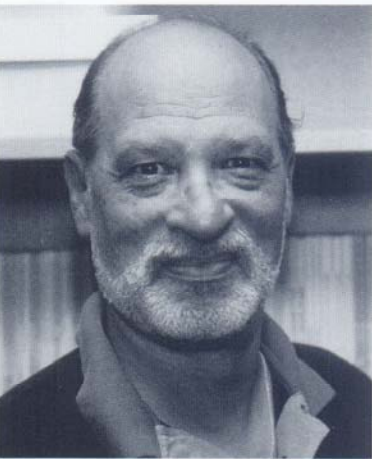
National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Justice, the Ford Foundation, and the National Institute for Mental Health.

Program Curriculum

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

## Methodological Topics and Content of Special Note

A recent addition to the curriculum was *Categorical Data Analysis: Introduction to Regression Models for Discrete Outcomes*. Models for categorical dependent variables are increasingly common in the social sciences. 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 and are extended to ordinal outcomes. The multinominal 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, is presented.

A companion course offered in 1999 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 were 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

The ICPSR Summer Program's instructional environment stresses the integration of methods of quantitative analysis within a broader context of substantive social research, and instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by student participation in data analysis 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 broad range of methodological instruction provided, the opportunity for intensive study, and the quality of the instruction and supporting facilities.

mixed model that offers a comprehensive solution to the analysis of discrete data from complex designs.

Another recent addition to the Program 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.
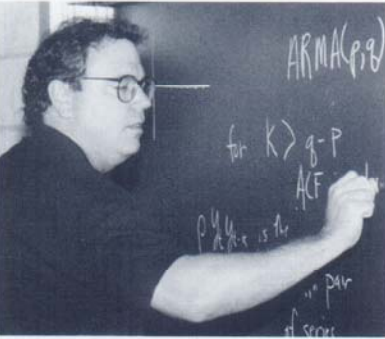
A new course to the curriculum in 1998 and repeated in 1999 was the one-week workshop on the *Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.* The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI) is a dataset consisting of household and employer surveys conducted between 1992–1994 in four cities: Atlanta, Boston, 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 provided 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; African American, Latino, Asian, and White self-perception; residential segregation; and family responsibilities.

A one-week workshop offered in the 1999 Program 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* dealt with two broad topic areas: exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA), and spatial regression analysis. ESDA is concerned with the detection, analysis, and interpretation of spatial patterns in data, such as spatial clusters, outliers, and hot spots. Several measures of spatial autocorrelation were treated, as well as how they can be implemented and visualized in a GIS environment. Spatial regression analysis deals with the effects of the special nature of geographic data on the properties of regression models. One aspect of this is the detection of spatial autocorrelation as a specification error in regression 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. The course covered different types of spatial regression models, 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.

mmer Program instructor John Williams, itical Science Department, Indiana iversity

The 1999 Program saw the initiation of two totally new course offerings, one on nonrandom selection problems and one on latent trajectory models.

Nonrandom Selection in Aging and Retirement Studies is an example of an advanced statistical research problem grafted onto a substantive area. Nonrandom selection issues arise when sample inclusion, panel length, or item nonresponse is not independent of the behavioral processes being studied. They may also arise when the status or state of a behavioral unit (e.g., alive, married, retired, or disabled) is not independent of other related behavioral processes that are part of the model. The course began with relatively simple sample selection issues from the literature, such as the Heckman self-selection model, and built to more complex models that may be encountered in longitudinal studies. More complex models include modeling with unbalanced panel length (unequal numbers of replications), nonrandom panel length due to attrition and/or mortality, accounting for status at initial wave and endogenous status (e.g., survival, working, retired, married, or widowed) in a panel context, wave-specific item nonresponse, conditional question wordings, and conditional question-asking (using screener questions). The modeling strategies included outcomes that are arbitrary mixtures of continuous, qualitative (binary, ordered qualitative, sequential, or unordered-nonsequential), failure-time hazard durations, and count processes (binomial or negative binomial) and multilevel and multiprocess aspects.

Latent Growth Curve Analysis is one of a body of recent developments in the study of over-time data. The analysis of longitudinal data (the repeated measurement of the same cases over time) has become increasingly common in social science research. A powerful method of analyzing longitudinal data is Latent Trajectory Analysis (LTA). LTA allows each case in a sample to have individual trajectories ("latent curves" or "growth curves") representing change over time. In addition to mapping these trajectories, LTA allows researchers to examine the determinants of these trajectories or to relate the trajectories of one variable with those of another. The approach to LTA in this course drew on the strengths of structural equation modeling (SEM). The course began with a conceptual introduction to LTA, a description of research questions well-suited for the technique, and a review of SEMs. The remainder of the course covered the following topics: LTA models for a single variable with and without predictors of differences in trajectories, modeling nonlinear trajectories, the LTA model for multiple variables, the relation between the parameters governing the trajectories in two or more variables, incorporating predictors of multiple trajectories, and extensions to the LTA model.

Intensive "Short" Statistics Workshops

For a number of years the Consortium has added to the schedule short, intensive workshops on selected topics aimed at those who cannot attend the Program for four or eight weeks. In 1999,

Participants represented 25 different departments and/or disciplines from 201 colleges, universities, and organizations in the U.S., Canada, and approximately 20 other nations. While sociology (16 percent), psychology (12 percent), and political science (27 percent) continue to be represented by the largest number of participants, the increasing number of individuals from across the social and behavioral sciences would appear to illustrate the breadth of interest in and impact of the Program.

several such courses were presented. There were one-week (five-day) workshops on *General Structural Equation ("LISREL") Models* (two courses), *Network Analysis, Hierarchical Linear Models, Categorical Data Analysis* (two courses), *Spatial Data Analysis with Geographic Information Systems, Providing Social Science Data Services: Strategies for Design and Operation*, and new courses on *Latent Growth Curve Analysis*, and *Nonrandom Selection in Aging and Retirement Studies*.

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, Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis: Women and Crime, Mental Health Research on Evidence-Based Practice*, 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 other *Rational Choice* models.

The 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.

Advanced Topics in Social Research Lecture Series

The 1999 Program marked the thirteenth 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 Bayesian modeling, data visualization and interactive cluster analysis, resampling/bootstrap techniques, nonparametric regression, graphics for univariate and bivariate data, and data mining. ❏
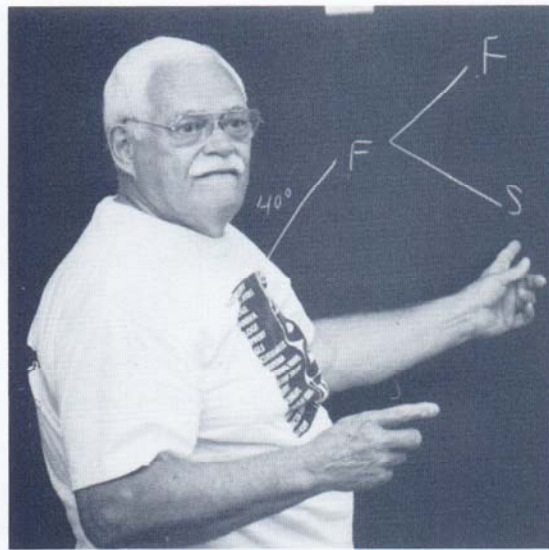
Summer Program instructor Jack Wilson, Mathematics Department, University of North Carolina, Asheville

The mission of the Computing and Network Services Group is to provide the technical resources necessary to support ICPSR's mission: the preservation, acquisition, and distribution of social science data and the education of the social science community in its use.

Computing 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 (l/2-inch reel-to-reel and 3480, 4mm, 8mm, l/4-inch cartridge, and digital linear tape),

John Gray
Director, Computing & Network Services

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.

ICPSR's current main computer servers are a pair of SPARCserver 1000s running Solaris and connected via a dedicated 100 megabit-per-second subnet. CNS plans to upgrade this equipment next year, replacing the SPARCservers with more powerful Sun 4500 Enterprise Servers.

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.

ICPSR came through the Y2K "crisis" relatively unscathed. All of our systems were tested and upgraded where necessary during 1999, and were taken off-line as a precaution over the New Year's holiday. Coincidentally, a non-Y2K-related hardware failure occurred when the system was powered back up on New Year's Day, and the system stayed down until January 3rd.

In the coming year, CNS plans to add another terabyte of high-speed RAID disk storage arrays to accommodate the needs of the expanding archive and to provide space for migration from our library of 3480 tape cartridges. We have also continued an aggressive program of upgrading staff workstations.

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 the Data Analysis System software developed at the University of California for on-line subsetting and limited analysis of a small but significant number of studies. A major redesign of ICPSR's Web site is under way, and is 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.

With the authorization of Council, CNS has begun testing and implementation of an open Web-based ordering system. Under this approach, anyone on a participating member's campus will be able to directly download all ICPSR data and machine-readable documentation without

requiring the intervention of their campus Official Representative. The testing and development of this service is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2001.

This year CNS released the Web-based replacement for CDNet, the Consortium's pioneering Internet-based data order and retrieval system. CNS staff continue to participate in the development of an XML implementation of a social science codebook standard in conjunction with the international Data Documentation Initiative. CNS staff will continue to work on the integration of this and other XML standards into ICPSR's internal metadata catalogues and processing systems.

The Long Term

The Computing and Network Services Group came into being in July of 1991, 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 rapid 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. ❏

The pace of technological change in information storage, retrieval, and distribution systems is rapid 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.

Matthew Richardson is working on the redesign of ICPSR's Web site.

ICPSR Council Members, 1962–2001

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.

1999–2001

Margo Anderson, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Chair
Charles Betsey, Howard University
Stephen Fienberg, Carnegie Mellon University
Diane Geraci, Binghamton University, State University of New York
Ann Green, Yale University
John Korey, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
J. Scott Long, Indiana University
Paula McClain, University of Virginia
Huey L. Perry, Southern University, Baton Rouge
Steven Ruggles, University of Minnesota
James Sweet, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Bo Wandschneider, University of Guelph
Halliman A. Winsborough, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Past Chair

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 Shammas, University of Southern California, Past Chair

1995–1997

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

Wendy Watkins, Carleton University
Halliman A. Winsborough, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University, Past Chair

1993–1995

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

1991–1993

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

1989–1991

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

e Biennial Meetings of Official Representa-
es provide a forum for collegial exchange of
as and advice. Workshops designed to
hance ORs' technical skills are offered, and
PSR staff members gain helpful information
m the membership about future directions
the organization.

1987–1989

Karl E. Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Chair
Michael A. Baer, University of Kentucky
JoAnn Dionne, Yale University
Charles F. Hermann, Ohio State University
Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College
Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles
Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James A. Stimson, University of Iowa
Nancy B. Tuma, Stanford University
Susan Welch, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

1985–1987

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

1983–1985

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

1981–1983

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

1979–1981

Aage R. Clausen, Ohio State University, Chair
Paul Allen Beck, Florida State University
Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin

Robert T. Holt, University of Minnesota
Ruth S. Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Lawrence LeDuc, University of Windsor
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania
Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University
John D. Sprague, Washington University
Dina A. Zinnes, University of Illinois, Urbana

1977–1979

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

1975–1977

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

1974–1975

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

1973–1974

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

1972–1973

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

1971–1972

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

1970–1971

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

1969–1970

Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chair
Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Jean A. Laponce, University of British Columbia (completing the term of Joseph LaPalombara)
David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo
Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
James Rosenau, Rutgers University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1968–1969

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

1967–1968

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

1966–1967

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

1965–1966

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

1964–1965

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

1963–1964

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

1962–1963

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

Summary of Institutional and Group Affiliations, 1999–2000

Category A Affiliates	96
Category B Affiliates	89
Category C Affiliates	16
Category S Affiliates	45
Total Institutional Affiliates	246
Total Federated Institutions	116
Associate Members	2
Total National Members	19

*...gues from around the world have opportu-
...at the Biennial Meetings to share experi-
...and views.*

ICPSR Member Institutions, 1999–2000

ACCOLEDS Federation — A COPPUL
  Consortium of Library Electronic
  Data Services Federation:
 *University of Alberta
  University of British Columbia
  University of Calgary
  Dalhousie University
  University of Lethbridge
  University of Manitoba
  University of New Brunswick
  University of Northern British
   Columbia
  University of Regina
  University of Saskatchewan
  Simon Fraser University
  University of Victoria
Academia Sinica
University of Akron
University of Alabama, Birmingham
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa
Albion College
American University
Appalachian State University
University of Arizona
Arizona State University
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Associated Colleges of the Midwest/
  Great Lakes Colleges Federation:
 *Lawrence University
  Carleton College
  Colorado College
  Denison University
  DePauw University
  Grinnell College
  Hope College
  Kalamazoo College
  Knox College
  Macalester College
  Ohio Wesleyan University
  Wabash College
  College of Wooster
Associated Colleges of the South
  Federation:
 *Rollins College

Birmingham-Southern College
Davidson College
Furman University
Hendrix College
Morehouse College
University of Richmond
University of the South
Southwestern University
Trinity University
Australian Consortium for Social and
  Political Research Inc.:
 *Australian National University
  Australian Catholic University
  Charles Sturt University
  Curtin University of Technology
  Deakin University
  Edith Cowan University
  Flinders University of South Australia
  Griffith University
  James Cook University of Northern
   Queensland
  La Trobe University
  Macquarie University
  Melbourne Royal Institute of
   Technology
  Monash University
  Murdoch University
  Northern Territory University
  Queensland Institute of Technology
  Southern Cross University
  Swinburne University of Technology
  University of Adelaide
  University of Canberra
  University of Central Queensland
  University of Melbourne
  University of New England
  University of New South Wales
  University of Newcastle
  University of Queensland
  University of South Australia
  University of Sydney
  University of Tasmania
  University of Technology Sydney
  University of Western Australia

University of Western Sydney
University of Wollongong
Victoria University of Technology
Ball State University
Bard College
Bates College
Baylor University
Bilkent University
Bogazici University
Boise State University
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
Brookings Institution
Brown University
Bucknell University
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
University of Southern California
California State Universities
  Federation:
 *California State University,
   Los Angeles
  California State University,
   Bakersfield
  California State University, Chico
  California State University,
   Dominguez Hills
  California State University, Fresno
  California State University, Fullerton
  California State University, Hayward
  Humboldt State University
  California State University,
   Long Beach

California State University, Monterey Bay
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 State University, Stanislaus
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Catholic University of America
Central Michigan University
Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania
University of Chicago
Chinese University of Hong Kong
University of Cincinnati
City University of New York Federation:
 *Graduate School & 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 University
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
University of Delaware
DePaul University
Doshisha University
Drake University
Duke University
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Dutch National Membership:
 *Steinmetz Archives, SWIDOC
 University of Amsterdam
 University of Brabant
 Erasmus University
 University of Groningen
 Nederlandse Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving
 Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Wetenschappelijk Statistisch Agentschap
 University of Leiden
 University of Nijmegen
 University of Twente
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 Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration
 University of Joensuu
 University of Jyvaskyla
 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
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 *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
Fort Valley State University
Franklin and Marshall College
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 *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 Southwestern State 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
Grand Valley State University
Harvard University
Haverford College
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
University of Hong Kong
University of Houston
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 *Tarsadalomkutatasi Informatikai Egyesules (TARKI)
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University of Illinois at Springfield
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Illinois State University
Illinois Wesleyan University
Indiana Federation:
 Indiana University
 Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis
Instituto Juan March
Iowa State University
University of Iowa
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 Bar-Ilan University
 Ben-Gurion University
 Haifa University
 Tel-Aviv University
Jackson State University
Italian Federated Membership
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 Universita Degli Studi Di Bologna
 Universita Degli Studi Di Firenze
 Universita Degli Studi Di Milano
 Universita Degli Studi Del Molise
 Universita Degli Studi Di Pavia
 Universita Degli Studi Di Siena
 Universita Degli Studi Del Torino
 Universita Degli Studi Di Trento
 Universita Degli Studi Di Trieste
James Madison University
Japanese National Membership:
 *University of Tokyo
 Aoyama Gakuin University
 Keio University
 Kobe University
 Kyoto University of Foreign Studies
 Ritsumeikan University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kansas
Kansas State University
Kent State University
University of Kentucky
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 *Korean Social Science Data Center
 Changwon University
 Korea Military Academy
 National Election Commission
 Paichai University
 The University of Seoul
 Sookmyung Women's University
Lafayette College
Library of Congress

Louisiana State University
University of Louisville
Loyola College in Maryland
Loyola Marymount University
Loyola University of Chicago
Loyola University of New Orleans
Marquette University
University of Maryland,
  Baltimore County
University of Maryland, College Park
Massachusetts Federation:
 *University of Massachusetts,
  Amherst
 University of Massachusetts, Boston
 Mount Holyoke College
 Smith College
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
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 Tromsoe
 University of Trondheim
University of Notre Dame
Oakland University
Oberlin College
OCUL/CREQUQ Federation:
 *University of Toronto
 Carleton University
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 Université Laval

McGill University
McMaster University
Queen's University
Ryerson Polytechnic
Université de Moncton
Université de Montréal
University of Ottawa
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University of Western Ontario
Wilfrid Laurier University
University of Windsor
York University
Ohio University
Ohio State University
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Oklahoma State University
University of Oregon
Oregon State University
Pace University
University of the Pacific
Université de Paris I
Pennsylvania State University
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Purdue University
Rand Corporation
Reed College
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Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
University of Rochester
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rutgers, The State University of
  New Jersey
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Saint Anselm College
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St. Mary's College of Maryland
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Sejong Institute
Siena College
Skidmore College
Social Weather Stations, Inc.
Soochow University
South African National Membership:
 *South African Data Archive
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,
  Brockport
State University of New York, Buffalo

State University of New York,
  Stony Brook
Swarthmore College
Swedish National Membership:
 *Swedish Social Science Data Service
 Göteborg University
 Linkoping University
 Lund University
 Stockholm University
 Umea University
 Uppsala University
Swiss National Membership:
 Graduate Institute for International
  Studies
 University of 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 Toledo
Towson University
Trinity College
Tufts University
Tulane University
Union College
United Kingdom National
  Membership:
 The Data Archive, Essex
United States Naval Academy
Ursinus College
University of Utah
Utah State University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
University of Vermont
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Federation:
 *University of Virginia
 Mary Washington College
 Old Dominion University
 College of William and Mary
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
  State University
Wake Forest University
University of Washington
Washington State University
Washington University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
West Virginia University
Western Kentucky University
Western Michigan 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

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Stacey Kubitz, Financial Analyst
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Henry Heitowit, Director Membership Development
Michelle Humphres, Membership Coordinator
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Martha Sayre, Research Associate
Angela Scoggins, Intern

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Dieter Burrell, Research Associate
Sheila Grindatti, Systems Analyst
William Hanselman, Senior Data Archive Specialist
David Kushner, Data Archive Specialist
Arun Mather, Data Archive Specialist
Mary Morris, Research Associate
Bonnie Murray, Research Secretary
Piper Simmons, Systems Analyst
Brady West, Research Assistant
Philip Wright, Systems Analyst

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Dieter Burrell, Program Coordinator
Gwen Fellenberger, Program Coordinator
David Merchant, Administrative Assistant
Kevin Clarke, Co-Head, Computer Counselor
Edward Czilli, Co-Head, Computer Counselor

Computing and Network Services

John Gray, Director
Peter Joftis, Senior Information Specialist
Jon Brode, Systems Research Programmer
Stephen Burling, Senior Systems Research Programmer
Ed Czilli, Computer Systems Specialist
Laurie Howland, Computer Systems Specialist
Victoria Neff, Programmer Analyst
Melinda Stuber, Computer Systems Specialist

Michelle Humphres
Membership Coordinator

Robyn Lucas
Administrative Secretary

CPSR's fiscal year 2000 budget received the Council's approval during the November 1999 Council meeting. At that time, ICPSR anticipated closing the year with a $186,551 contribution to fund balance. In actuality, ICPSR ended fiscal year 2000 with expenses exceeding revenue by $11,088. A number of factors contributed to this unexpected year-end position. The most significant of these factors was the Bureau of Justice Statistics delaying the approval of ICPSR's National Archive of Criminal Justice Data contract renewal. The new contract was anticipated to begin on May 1, 2000; however, the contract was not signed until late July, the first month of the new fiscal year. During this three-month period, the sponsor requested that project activities continue, despite the fact that ICPSR had not yet received the funding to cover these costs. Total expenses incurred for these activities accumulated to $111,658 during fiscal year 2000. The funding will be realized in fiscal year 2001, resulting in a more favorable year-end position than was reflected in the approved 2001 budget. The estimated contribution to fund balance is more likely to be $117,910 versus $6,252 as originally forecast.

In addition, there were other sources of sponsored revenue that were not realized during fiscal year 2000. The new National Science Foundation (NSF) Web-based archiving (Infrastructure) project got off to a slower start than anticipated, and the National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, a proposal creating a partnership with the School of Engineering, did not receive funding. As of the close of the fiscal year, ICPSR's I2T: An Information Integration Testbed for Digital Government proposal had not yet been awarded and was still pending approval. Finally, the Data Documentation Initiative Phase II proposal to NSF was not successful.

While all other functional areas maintained overall costs below or near budgeted amounts, Administration exceeded budgeted expenses by $258,444 during fiscal year 2000. Much of this was due to the period of transition in leadership. Fiscal year 2000 marked the end of Richard Rockwell's term as Director of ICPSR. An interim director was appointed, and a search committee was charged with finding a new director. The search effort was budgeted for only one round of candidate interviewing, but a second round was necessary, resulting in higher recruiting costs than originally anticipated. Fiscal year 2000 was also a year in which ICPSR hosted the biennial ICPSR Official Representatives meeting. Costs incurred for this activity were approximately $35,500 more than anticipated.

Please note that the information included in the notes above is an integral part of interpreting the financial reports for the fiscal year 2000. The unexpected delay in funding for ICPSR's National Archive of Criminal Justice Data contract expenses creates the illusion of an unfavorable fiscal year 2000, as described above; however, that unexpected delay will result in a more favorable closing of fiscal year 2001. ❑

Kathleen Thomson
Administrative Manager

Stacey Kubitz
Business Manager II

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

Schedule A	Approved Budget Fiscal Year 2000	Actual Fiscal Year 2000	Change: Actual 2000 versus Approved Budget 2000 ($)	Change: Actual 2000 versus Approved Budget 2000 (%)	Approved Budget Fiscal Year 2001	Change: Actual 2000 versus Approved Budget 2001 ($)	Change: Actual 2000 versus Approved Budget 2001 (%)
Revenues (Consolidated)							
Administration	$ 1,166.9	$ 1,171.4	$ 4.5	0.4%	$ 1,043.9	$ (127.5)	-10.9%
Archival Development	3,223.6	2,640.4	(583.2)	-18.1%	4,001.5	1,361.1	51.5%
Archival Operations	244.2	205.9	(38.3)	-15.7%	255.8	49.9	24.2%
Computing	563.9	188.9	(375.0)	-66.5%	254.0	65.1	34.5%
Education	922.2	947.4	25.2	2.7%	930.7	(16.7)	-1.8%
User Support	514.4	546.6	32.3	6.3%	619.3	72.6	13.3%
Total Revenues (Consolidated)	$ 6,635.2	$ 5,700.6	$ (934.5)	-14.1%	$ 7,105.1	$ 1,404.5	24.6%
Expenses (Consolidated)							
Labor Expenses							
Administration	$ 530.9	$ 588.2	$ 57.2	10.8%	$ 608.4	$ 20.2	3.4%
Archival Development	2,443.4	1,911.7	(531.6)	-21.8%	2,837.0	925.2	48.4%
Archival Operations	218.5	170.1	(48.3)	-22.1%	196.8	26.7	15.7%
Computing	529.2	461.9	(67.4)	-12.7%	639.7	177.8	38.5%
Education	589.4	646.2	56.8	9.6%	582.9	(63.2)	-9.8%
User Support	367.0	334.1	(32.9)	-9.0%	458.3	124.2	37.2%
Subtotal Labor Expenses	$ 4,678.5	$ 4,112.2	$ (566.3)	-12.1%	$ 5,323.1	$ 1,210.9	29.4%
Operating Expenses							
Administration	$ 396.9	$ 558.5	$ 161.5	40.7%	$ 375.2	$ (183.3)	-32.8%
Archival Development	532.1	469.8	(62.2)	-11.7%	908.9	439.1	93.5%
Archival Operations	3.7	14.8	11.0	295.8%	36.3	21.6	145.9%
Computing (Excess Recharge Over Rate)	(11.8)	(371.4)	(359.5)	n/a	(433.6)	(62.2)	n/a
Education	278.7	210.5	(68.2)	-24.5%	292.2	81.7	38.8%
User Support	109.6	169.3	59.7	54.5%	122.0	(47.3)	-27.9%
Subtotal Operating Expenses	$ 1,309.2	$ 1,051.5	$ (257.7)	-19.7%	$ 1,301.0	$ 249.5	23.7%
ISR Allocated Expenses							
Administration	$ 52.5	$ 92.2	$ 39.7	75.6%	$ 54.1	$ (38.1)	-41.3%
Archival Development	248.1	263.8	15.6	6.3%	255.6	(8.2)	-3.1%
Archival Operations	22.0	21.0	(1.0)	-4.6%	22.7	1.7	8.0%
Computing	46.5	61.5	15.0	32.3%	47.9	(13.6)	-22.2%
Education	54.0	66.5	12.5	23.2%	55.6	(10.9)	-16.4%
User Support	37.8	43.0	5.2	13.7%	38.9	(4.0)	-9.4%
Subtotal ISR Allocated Expenses	$ 461.0	$ 548.0	$ 87.0	18.9%	$ 474.8	$ (73.2)	-13.4%
Total Expenses (Consolidated)	$ 6,448.6	$ 5,711.7	$ (736.9)	-11.4%	$ 7,098.9	$ 1,387.2	24.3%
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenses	$ 186.6	$ (11.1)	$ (197.6)	-105.9%	$ 6.3	$ 17.3	-156.4%

Restatement of Revenues and Expenses Not Grouped by Functional Area
For Fiscal Years 2000 (Approved Budget, Projected Actual, and Actual), and 2001 (Approved Budget)(Consolidated)
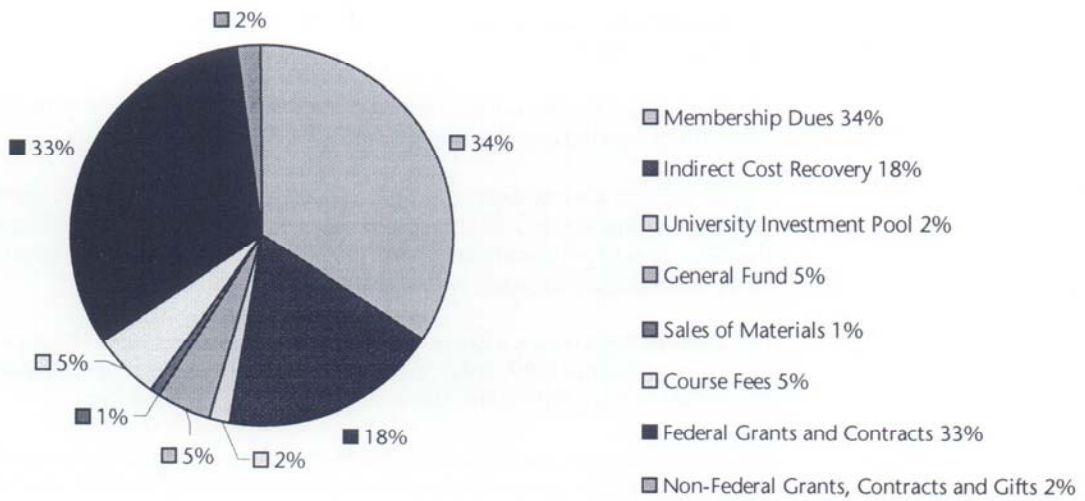
Schedule A — Restated

	Approved Budget FY2000			Actual FY2000			Change Actual 2000 vs Approved Budget 2000		Approved Budget as of 6/30/00 FY2001			Change Actual 2000 vs Approved Budget 2001	
	Membership & Subsidy	Grants, Contracts & IDCR	Combined	Membership & Subsidy	Grants, Contracts & IDCR	Combined	Inc/<Dec>	Inc/<Dec>	Membership & Subsidy	Grants, Contracts & IDCR	Combined	Inc/<Dec>	Inc/<Dec>
Revenues													
(1) Membership Dues	2,365,321	-	2,365,321	2,254,963	-	2,254,963	(110,358)	-4.7%	2,421,006	-	2,421,006	166,043	7.4%
(2) Funding Reallocated to Functional Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a
(3) Indirect Cost Recovery	-	1,083,224	1,083,224	-	759,941	759,941	(323,283)	-29.8%	-	1,303,980	1,303,980	544,039	71.6%
University Investment Pool	73,981	49,037	123,018	129,209	-	129,209	6,192	5.0%	126,708	-	126,708	(2,501)	-1.9%
Interest from Endowment	844	-	844	1,024	-	1,024	179	21.2%	1,000	-	1,000	(24)	-2.3%
(4) General Fund	388,837	-	388,837	352,374	-	352,374	(36,463)	-9.4%	334,113	-	334,113	(18,261)	-5.2%
Sales of Materials	76,402	-	76,402	50,512	-	50,512	(25,889)	-33.9%	59,000	-	59,000	8,488	16.8%
Course Fees	372,057	-	372,057	455,647	-	455,647	83,591	22.5%	384,705	-	384,705	(70,942)	-15.6%
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	2,091,073	2,091,073	-	1,574,223	1,574,223	(516,851)	-24.7%	-	2,342,695	2,342,695	768,473	48.8%
Non-Federal Grants, Contracts and Gifts	-	134,397	134,397	24	122,712	122,736	(11,661)	-8.7%	-	131,935	131,935	9,200	7.5%
Total Revenues	3,277,441	3,357,731	6,635,172	3,243,753	2,456,876	5,700,629	(934,543)	-14.1%	3,326,532	3,778,611	7,105,143	1,404,514	24.6%
Expenses													
Labor Expenses													
(5) Salaries, Wages, Benefits	2,022,669	1,841,155	3,863,823	1,963,638	1,447,369	3,411,007	(452,817)	-11.7%	2,320,718	2,119,436	4,440,154	1,029,147	30.2%
(6) Other Employees	138,281	49,594	187,875	243,240	37,637	280,877	93,002	49.5%	170,361	50,871	221,232	(59,646)	-21.2%
(7) Services of Others	344,914	88,655	433,568	316,923	103,395	420,318	(13,250)	-3.1%	337,165	102,515	439,680	19,362	4.6%
(8) Incentive Retention	101,133	92,058	193,191	-	-	-	(193,191)	n/a	116,036	105,972	222,008	222,008	n/a
Subtotal Labor Expenses	2,606,996	2,071,461	4,678,458	2,523,801	1,588,401	4,112,202	(566,256)	-12.1%	2,944,279	2,378,794	5,323,073	1,210,871	29.4%
Operating Expenses													
(9) Advertising	21,804	3,500	25,304	30,110	5,125	35,235	9,931	39.2%	10,829	3,999	14,828	(20,408)	-57.9%
Communications	63,085	21,266	84,351	57,190	47,038	104,228	19,876	23.6%	71,881	29,690	101,571	(2,656)	-2.5%
(10) Conference Room Rental/Warehouse Storage	33,369	39,378	72,747	74,162	41,702	115,864	43,117	59.3%	28,190	36,502	64,692	(51,173)	-44.2%
(11) Data Processing (Recharge)	(209,559)	209,670	112	33,383	19,181	52,564	52,452	n/a	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	n/a
(12) Director's Research Initiation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a
(13) Furniture & Capital Equipment	183,875	102,669	286,543	64,318	19,665	83,983	(202,561)	-70.7%	86,951	76,861	163,812	79,830	95.1%
(14) Hosting	63,303	3,737	67,040	84,044	418	84,462	17,422	26.0%	35,071	244	35,315	(49,147)	-58.2%
Maintenance	20,420	4,066	24,486	38,087	546	38,633	14,147	57.8%	12,823	12,165	24,988	(13,645)	-35.3%
(15) New Staff Relocation Expense	927	5,364	6,291	-	-	-	(6,291)	-100.0%	12,955	5,525	18,480	18,480	n/a
Printing/Duplicating	49,978	22,241	72,219	89,216	19,171	108,388	36,169	50.1%	63,300	37,618	100,918	(7,469)	-6.9%
(16) Staff Development & Training	273	16,419	16,692	238	19,565	19,803	3,111	18.6%	-	49,030	49,030	29,227	147.6%
Stipends	113,011	97,984	210,995	(20,150)	15,919	(4,231)	(215,226)	-102.0%	116,401	44,963	161,364	155,595	-3913.4%
Supplies & Non-Capital Equipment	127,631	20,783	148,413	203,359	17,585	220,944	72,531	48.9%	153,837	84,804	238,641	17,697	8.0%
Travel	153,747	137,176	290,923	105,800	64,263	170,063	(120,860)	-41.5%	126,644	145,402	272,046	101,983	60.0%
Miscellaneous	3,064	-	3,064	14,598	6,982	21,580	18,516	604.4%	2,748	2,574	5,322	(16,258)	-75.3%
Subtotal Operating Expenses	624,927	684,253	1,309,180	774,355	277,158	1,051,514	(257,666)	-19.7%	746,631	554,375	1,301,006	249,492	23.7%
ISR Allocated Expenses													
(17) Institutional Overhead (I/O) Split	334,506	-	334,506	-	402,361	402,361	67,855	20.3%	191,684	152,858	344,541	(57,819)	-14.4%
ISR Space Rental	126,477	-	126,477	-	145,640	145,640	19,163	15.2%	65,037	65,234	130,271	(15,369)	-10.6%
Subtotal Allocated Expenses	460,983	-	460,983	-	548,001	548,001	87,018	18.9%	256,721	218,092	474,813	(73,188)	-13.4%
Total Expenses	3,692,907	2,755,714	6,448,621	3,298,156	2,413,560	5,711,717	(736,904)	-11.4%	3,947,631	3,151,260	7,098,891	1,387,174	24.3%
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenses	(415,466)	602,017	186,551	(54,403)	43,316	(11,088)	(197,639)	-105.9%	(621,099)	627,351	6,252	17,339	-156.4%

Estimate of Grants and Contract Revenue

Grant Title	Grant Sponsor	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Estimated Direct Costs	Estimated Indirect Costs	Estimated Project Award
					Total Project Period	
Archiving of Data Files from National Survey of Midlife Development	Lifetrends, Inc.	07/30/99	12/31/01	$ 43,478	$ 6,522	$ 50,000
NIJ Data Resource Program	U.S. Department of Justice	12/01/99	11/30/02	1,135,090	584,469	1,719,559
National Survey on Family Growth	National Science Foundation	12/08/99	01/07/02	484,295	125,917	610,212
Factors in Aging	National Institute of Health	06/05/99	08/31/02	1,216,175	632,411	1,848,586
Health and Medical Care Archive	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	08/01/01	07/31/03	228,624	20,576	249,200
Finding Aids, Bibliographical References, Expert Training, and Integrated Hyperlinks	National Science Foundation	10/01/99	09/30/02	991,645	482,588	1,474,233
Acquire, Archive, Document and Disseminate All Public-Use Research Data Sets of the National Center for Education Statistics	American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (U.S. Department of Education)	07/01/00	06/30/03	450,000	229,500	679,500
National Archive Center for the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and Other Data	National Opinion Research Center/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	05/01/00	04/31/05	2,932,499	1,335,494	4,267,993
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	U.S. Department of Justice	04/01/00	03/31/00	625,668	312,348	938,016
Total				**$ 8,107,474**	**$ 3,729,825**	**$ 11,837,299**

Sources of Revenue
Fiscal Year 2001 (Approved Budget)

- ☐ Membership Dues 34%
- ■ Indirect Cost Recovery 18%
- ☐ University Investment Pool 2%
- ☐ General Fund 5%
- ■ Sales of Materials 1%
- ☐ Course Fees 5%
- ■ Federal Grants and Contracts 33%
- ☐ Non-Federal Grants, Contracts and Gifts 2%

Revenue for Membership and Grants & Contracts
Fiscal Year 1989 Through 2000

— Membership   — Grants and Contracts

······· Linear (Membership)   – – – Linear (Grants and Contracts)

Schedule A — Supplemental Notes

Actual Fiscal Year 2000: Data are based on actual revenue and expenses as reflected in The University of Michigan's financial system.

(1) *Membership Dues* are based on fiscal year 2000 invoices to members booked in the university's financial system.

(2) *Reallocated Funds* consist of funds distributed from membership or indirect cost recovery to cover the budgeted membership 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. As requested by the Council Budget Committee, the IDCR are then allocated to the other functional areas to cover indirect costs incurred within each specific area.

(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 less than budgeted due to new projects getting off to a slow start, delays in the awarding of pending grants/contracts, and the rejection of a few proposals. (Fringe benefits 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 provided when specialized expertise is required on an as-needed basis, primarily by Archival Development and Education.

(8) *Incentive Retention* recognizes that today's competitive market may require ICPSR to offer special pay as a counter-offer to retain experienced staff and to offer competitive starting salaries for new positions to attract qualified candidates. Each year this will be displayed as a budgeted line item, but actual expenses will reside within Salaries, Wages, and Benefits.

(9) *Advertising* expenses were more than anticipated in fiscal year 2000 as a result of recruitment costs related to the continuation of the Executive Director search.

(10) *Conference Room Rental* expenses were in excess of the budgeted amount during fiscal year 2000 because ICPSR hosted a biennial Official Representatives meeting.

(11) *Data Processing (Recharge)* captures recharge amounts by seat at a new rate of $9,600. The revised rate allowed CNS to recover more expenses from membership and grants/contracts funded areas in fiscal year 2000 compared to prior years.

(12) *Director's Research Initiation Fund* is available for ICPSR's new Executive Director to initiate new research projects in fiscal year 2001 and beyond.

(13) *Furniture and Capital Equipment* expenses are expected to decline during fiscal year 2001 as ICPSR becomes more settled in the office space.

(14) *Hosting* expenses were higher than expected due to ICPSR hosting an Official Representatives meeting as well as the additional Council meeting in March that was not budgeted for in fiscal year 2000.

(15) *New Staff Relocation Expense* — not applicable in fiscal year 2000.

(16) *Staff Development and Training* expenses were $3,111 above the budgeted amount; however, ICPSR is making a concerted effort to promote this activity and will continue to do so in 2001.

(17) *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. As requested by the Council Budget Committee, the I/O Split is now distributed to Grants, Contracts, & IDCR and Membership & Subsidy.

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