

## ISBER Self-Assessment

### I. Introduction

UCSB has been served by Organized Research Units (ORUs) in the social sciences since around 1970. ORUs are established in the UC system under Regents Policy 2307 with the purpose defined as follows:

Organized research units may be established within the University to contribute to the general goals of the University, and in particular to strengthen inter-disciplinary programs of research and teaching conducted by the faculty, as well as to provide graduate and post-doctoral students with added research opportunities, facilities, and assistance. Facilitation of public services related to the University's research programs may be an associated objective of some organized research units, particularly those whose activities include the pursuit of applied or problem-oriented research directed toward the solution of complex contemporary problems.<sup>1</sup>

In the early 1970s, the Community and Organization Research Institute (CORI) and the Social Process Research Institute (SPRI) were both founded as ORUs within the social sciences with the former primarily focused on economics and the latter focused on sociology and anthropology. Both ORUs had missions emphasizing the facilitation of research but also outreach to California communities. SPRI was absorbed into CORI in 1990, and in 1997 the name of the ORU was changed to the Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER).

ISBER provides the intellectual and administrative home for research in the social sciences as well as a broad range of outreach activities. Unlike the other large ORUs at UCSB that have well-defined research foci (NRI for neuroscience, ERI for earth science, and MSI for marine science), ISBER has historically served as the ORU for a wide array of domains well beyond the social science division. Indeed, while roughly 55% of the 213 PIs and co-PIs were regular faculty from departments in the Social Science Division, if we instead look at the full set of researchers and participants that are served by ISBER or its centers, our constituency then includes members of 45 different departments from all three divisions of the College of Letters and Science as well as Engineering and the School of Education (see **People-Participants** section of this notebook).

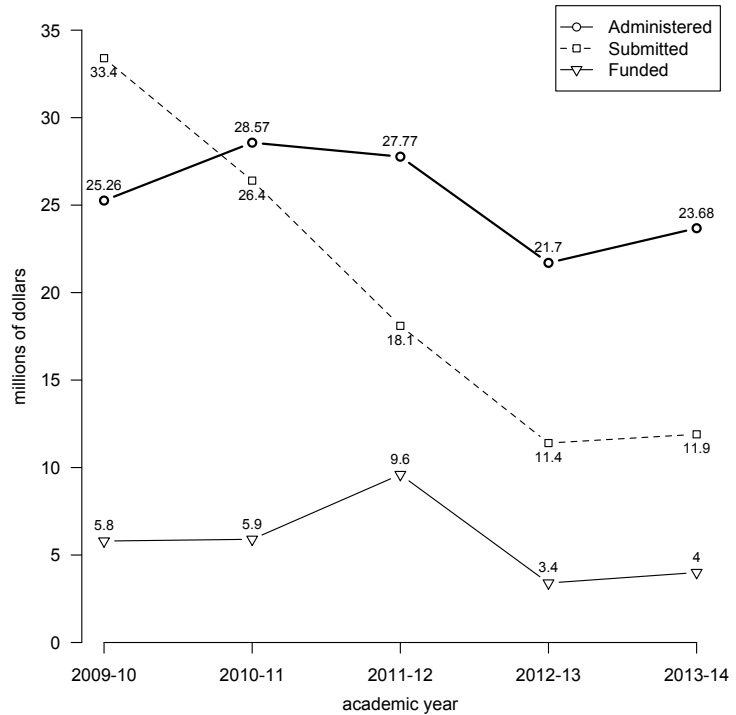
On an average annual basis over the five years of the review period, ISBER supported approximately 130 PIs and co-PIs, administering approximately 315 projects per year (145 extramurally funded), with new awards of \$5.7 million per year, and the value of funds administered being \$26.1 million per year. This activity is administratively covered by ISBER's core of 10.25 staff FTE. The review period covers a period of recession related retrenchment in federal funding and cuts in state funding. This is reflected in declines in both the number and value of proposals submitted, proposals funded, and the value of the

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<sup>1</sup> <http://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/governance/policies/2307.html>

projects administered reaching a low point in 2012-13. These trends appear to have stabilized and are perhaps reversing in 2013-14 (see Figure 1). Additional figures and tables related to ISBER finances can be found in the **Financial Data** section of this notebook.

In terms of organizational context, ISBER's budget control point is the Office of Research, and the Director reports to the Vice Chancellor of Research. The Director also confers with the Dean of Social Sciences on major decisions and the Dean has an advisory role as an ex officio member of the ISBER advisory committee. Over the five-year review period, the Dean contributed funding to the Social Science Research Grants Program, the Social Science Survey Center, the Center for Information Technology in Society, and maintains budgetary authority over gift funds that support the Broom Center for Demography. The Dean also supports half of salary for Barbara Walker, the Director of Research Development in the Social Sciences, Humanities, and Fine Arts.



**Figure 1: Value of projected administered, proposals submitted, and proposals funded**

## II. Mission

ISBER's mission statement was rewritten and endorsed by the advisory board in 2014. It now reads:

ISBER's primary mission is to facilitate and enable social science research. This is accomplished by providing: 1) efficient pre-award through post-award grants administration, 2) research development assistance and stimulation through consultations and a small grants program, and 3) high level research services that are most efficiently delivered through an ORU to a broad audience of faculty, researchers, and graduate students. ISBER also fosters and supports topical research communities in the form of several research centers, programs, and outreach activities housed within the unit.

The revision focused primarily on two elements. First, while it is true that ISBER has historically served a broad community at UCSB and will continue to do so, it is also the case that it is the **primary** home for social science research. This implies that while managing a broad and diverse set of administrative activities related to grants and programs, ISBER

also needs to provide core research services to the social sciences. Two of these services were deployed during the last two years: 1) ISBER now manages a campus license for Qualtrics and other services related to fielding social science surveys, and 2) ISBER provides access to a secure computing infrastructure to facilitate access to, and analysis of, social science data that requires single user restricted access. A third planned service is to develop a social science methods unit that would offer consultations, short courses, and symposia on the full range of methods used in the social sciences. Responses to our survey indicate that there is strong demand among faculty for developing these types of services.

### III. Faculty

Faculty members interact with ISBER through grants and awards submission, post-award administration, and through participation in our research centers and various outreach programs. If we count only regular ladder rank faculty who have submitted grant proposals as either PI or co-PI or are listed as participants in ISBER centers or programs, the total number over the five year review period is 325 faculty from 41 different departments. This excludes 9 professional researchers with primary appointments in ISBER and 9 individuals with administrative appointments that submitted grants through ISBER. The distribution of ISBER faculty by current rank and home department, division, or college is provided in Table 1.

Roughly 43% of the faculty that use ISBER are from the social science division although if the focus is restricted to faculty serving as PIs/co-PIs on grants submitted through ISBER then roughly 61% are from the social science division. The diversity of faculty research topics and interests are apparent from the 41 departments represented and suggest that ISBER is fulfilling its mission to provide institutional support for interdisciplinary research within and beyond the social sciences. To some degree the divisional split reflects the presence of social science trained faculty who happen to have their primary appointments outside of the social science divisions. This is the case, for example, for faculty in Geography (MLPS), Environmental Studies (MLPS), and the Bren School. It also reflects real interdisciplinary mixing with faculty from the humanities and engineering engaged in projects with social scientists. Further details on ISBER faculty and researchers can be found in the **People** section of this notebook.

The accounting by current title in Table 1 is done to highlight the relative seniority of ISBER faculty. Of the 118 social science division faculty submitting grants as PI or co-PI over the review period, 10 (8%) are already emeritus and only 14 (12%) are pre-tenure. Also, 13 of those 118 faculty subsequently separated from the university (3 assistant, 5 associates, and 5 full professors). The seniority of the social science faculty reflects several years of below replacement level hiring in the division. While the absolute number of junior social science faculty may seem low, it is actually a large share of the available junior faculty in the division. Based on our survey results it appears that it is the Assistant and Associate Professors who are the most actively engaged researchers and they are the most likely to use and benefit from the expanded set of research services that ISBER plans to deliver.

Several of the junior and senior hires during the review period either have established, or are poised to establish, strong extramurally funded social science research programs. This includes Alagona (joint History/Env. Studies -- NSF CAREER awardee), Blackwell (Anthropology -- co-PI on a NIH R01), Royer and Rossin-Slater (part of the health economics cluster with funding from NIH and NSF), Thébaud (Sociology -- actively pursuing funding), and Cassells (Geography -- actively pursuing funding). Two senior hires in demography -- Charles (Sociology) and Lundberg (Economics) -- are actively building broad research programs in the interdisciplinary context of the Broom Center for Demography.

	PI / co-PIs				Participants			
	Asst.	Assoc.	Full.	Emer.	Asst.	Assoc.	Full.	Emer.
<b>Social Sciences (10 depts.)</b>								
Anthropology	2	4	8	5	0	0	0	0
Asian American Studies	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Black Studies	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Chicano Studies	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Communication	0	2	11	0	0	0	3	0
Economics	5	4	15	3	0	0	0	0
Feminist Studies	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Global and International Studies	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0
Political Science	2	4	7	0	0	0	2	1
Sociology	1	3	14	1	1	1	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Humanities and Fine Arts (14 depts.)	3	9	23	2	3	18	24	8
Math, Life, and Phys. Sciences (9 depts.)	1	0	16	2	2	4	18	4
Bren School of Env. Sci. & Mgt	1	3	6	0	0	1	1	0
Gevirtz Graduate School of Educ.	1	1	5	0	0	3	7	0
College of Engineering (5 depts.)	0	0	3	1	0	0	12	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 1: Faculty PIs, co-PIs, and participants<sup>2</sup>

#### IV. Research Centers and Special Programs

ISBER was home to 15 Centers and 4 Special Programs during the 5-year review period. Detailed information including the center/program name, years of operation, mission

<sup>2</sup> Note. Faculty are only counted once in the table as either PI/co-PI or a participant. The participant count only includes faculty who have not been listed as a PI or co-PI on a grant submission but have participated in ISBER centers or programs.

statement, and current (or last) director are provided in the **Centers & Descriptions** section of this notebook.

UCSB ORU-based Centers are established after an assessment of the general value and capabilities of the unit, benefits to academic programs and graduate training, and the resources required for operation. Center proposals to ISBER are reviewed by the director, and if endorsed, then reviewed by the relevant Dean(s), the Vice Chancellor for Research, and then by the Academic Senate. Center proposals also include benchmarks and review criteria that will be used in center reviews. The reviews should occur every 5 years or as stipulated in the center proposal.

The current Director defined a set of principles to assess the performance and contribution of existing ISBER Centers and proposals for new ISBER Centers. A well functioning Center should have, or have a plan to approach, the following ideals:

- An academic focus that is defined broadly enough to attract a critical mass of faculty and students, ideally from multiple disciplines, who engage in center activities in a meaningful way;
- A core of several faculty, ideally from multiple disciplines, who are dedicated to being seriously involved in the work of the center;
- Contributions to the intellectual capital of the social sciences in measurable ways including -- hosting visiting researchers; offering seminars, workshops, or conferences; enriching the training opportunities for undergraduate or graduate students; and/or fostering research funding and academic publications.

This self-study prompted us to make an assessment of the establishment documents for all of our centers. ISBER has not historically conducted reviews of Centers beyond requiring them to submit an annual report. In fact, all of the currently existing Centers except for the Broom Center for Demography and Center for Digital Games Research are overdue for review, several are overdue by more than a decade. Starting under Director Sweeney, the intention has been to use the fall advisory committee meeting of each academic year for the review of centers.

Center reviews resulted in the disestablishment of the Center for the Advanced Study of Individual Differences (CASID) and the Social Science Survey Center (SSSC). Also, the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Sciences (CSISS) was transferred from ISBER to the Department of Geography. In each of these cases, the Centers fell short of the ideals stipulated above. CASID was the research domain for a single faculty member. CSISS had been a robust center during its years of active NSF and NIH funding but had devolved to a website archive being hosted on a Geography server.

Disestablishment of the Social Science Survey Center (SSSC) was a more difficult decision. It was established in 2000 and did contribute to the intellectual capital of the campus and attracted a core of faculty who contributed to its mission. However, as with most university-based survey centers throughout the US, the justification for existence and its business model, were steadily eroded as the ability to field surveys using web-enabled systems captured an increasing share of the same market. Also, UCSB lacked some of the

critical elements -- such as a long running political or opinion poll or a graduate program in statistics focused on survey methodology -- that would align with a survey center. As it was, the pool of faculty and graduate students using survey techniques was too small to support SSSC and even with it increasingly shifting to contract work outside the university it ran a large deficit that had to be covered by the Dean of Social Sciences. The SSSC was disestablished in 2014 and at the same time ISBER entered a contract with the online survey company Qualtrics to facilitate the implementation of surveys for members -- students, faculty, or staff -- in the College of Letters and Science. While the availability of Qualtrics provides an efficient and complete replacement for the technical ability to implement surveys at UCSB, the ability for faculty to consult on survey design was lost with the closing of the SSSC. We hope to be able to offer consulting on survey design as one dimension of a planned social science research methods unit.

Two other centers, the Palm Center and the Center on Police Practices and Community, were closed under the prior ISBER director (Fenstermaker). The Palm Center moved to UCLA in 2011 because the faculty member, Aaron Belkin, who established the center left the university. The Center on Police Practices and Community was closed in 2012 at the request of the founding faculty member because of his own health issues. In both cases, the Centers were largely the domain of a single faculty's research focus and their closure highlights why the center mechanism is only really appropriate for broadly defined domains with multiple faculty engaged in its activities and management.

The goal of the present director and advisory board is to retain, or approve, only those centers that conform to the ideals listed above. Most of the 10 remaining centers do conform, but further review is necessary and may result in additional disestablishments.

ISBER is also home to four special programs -- UC Educational Evaluation Center, McNair Scholars Program, Health Data Research Facility, and Office of Education Partnerships. Special programs are defined research or outreach projects, typically with secure external funding lines, which have not pursued formal center establishment because they do not align with the center mechanism.

## V. Space, Facilities, and Services

Over the five-year period the total space allocated either directly to ISBER or loaned to ISBER centers from other units was 15,088 sq. ft. After closing the Social Science Survey Center, 1,603 sq. ft. of space was returned to the College of Letters and Science bringing the current total allocation to 13,485 sq.ft. ISBER directly controls 8,165 sq. ft. of space with 5,179 devoted to research offices, 1,612 devoted to administrative offices, 660 to storage and mailrooms, and 714 to conference rooms. The College of L&S provides space for the Center for Information Technology in Society (1,352 sq.ft.), the Broom Center for Demography (918 sq. ft.), and the Center for Nanotechnology in Society (3,050 sq. ft). Complete details on the allocation of space can be found in the **Physical Facilities and Space** section of this notebook.

ISBER technical staff maintained 103 desktop computers as well as a large bank of servers and network switches over the five-year period. Most of those computers were desktop units used by individual administrative staff or researchers. The Social Science Survey Center did house a computer lab that was maintained by ISBER technical staff and the Broom Center for Demography currently has a small computer lab that is managed by technical staff in the Department of Economics. Further details about ISBER's research computing and technical support can be found in the **Physical Facilities and Space** section of this notebook.

## VI. Grants and Contracts Administration

ISBER administers a diverse portfolio of grants and contracts from 231 different funding agencies requiring interactions with several hundred different PIs and co-PIs over the 5-year review period. ISBER's administrative capabilities have always been highly regarded by its research clients and other units on campus. Indeed, the professionalism and efficiency of the unit prompted the decision to transfer several different outreach programs that had been distributed across the campus -- the Division of Student Affairs, College of Engineering, Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor, and College of Letters and Science -- to ISBER during the review period<sup>3</sup>.

In preparation for the external review we conducted a survey of ISBER researchers and one question focused on the quality of administrative service: "In thinking about your recent experiences with ISBER, what was the quality of the administrative service you received?" Eighty-five percent of the 54 respondents rated the service either Very Good or Excellent. In the open-ended follow-up to the question, the responses were overwhelmingly positive with one person commenting that the staff are: "...prompt, thorough, polite and great to work with. Truly a model on our campus." That 10% (5 of 54 respondents) rate the administrative service as Fair to Poor suggests that there is room for improvement. Given the large number of clients, diverse personalities, and that most interact with the unit from a distance, the responses still amount to a strong endorsement of the administrative services offered through ISBER.

The administration of contracts and grants is carried out by ISBER's core staff of 10.25 FTE which includes: the Business Officer, the Personnel Manager, 3 Contract and Grant Administrators, 1 Proposal Coordinator, 2.75 Administrative Assistants, and 1.5 Computer Network Technicians. ISBER's current permanent budget funds 6.22 FTE. The remaining

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<sup>3</sup> In an effort to centralize the administration of outreach contracts and grants, the Office of Research requested that ISBER manage a broader portfolio to include those types of awards. These were initially moved to ISBER, starting in 2007 with The McNair Scholars Program Award. In 2007 the Office of Research asked ISBER to also absorb the Administration of awards for the Office for Academic Prep (now known as the Office for Education Partnership). In 2009, we were asked to absorb the UCOP awards for MESA from the Engineering Department, where it had been housed for nearly 40 years. Several other outreach type campus award programs for Student Affairs then followed (Preventing Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence – funded by the US Dept. of Justice; and another from UCOP Statewide Student Mental Health Services). At one point the Upward Bound award was also transferred over to ISBER, however it proved to be untenable for ISBER to manage.

4.03 FTE (total salary costs \$199,781 + total benefits cost \$106,190 = \$305,973/per year) is funded from temporary funding as follows:

- 2.25 FTE (salary totals \$98,983 + benefits \$52,739 = \$151,722/yr) from ISBER Indirect Cost Recovery AND \$40,000/yr in temporary funding from OR/EVC;
- 1.78 FTE (salary totals \$100,798 + benefits \$53,451 = \$154,249/yr) from temporary PI projects.

The outreach activities are largely responsible for ISBER's structural budget deficit. One full staff position, occupied by Claudia Diaz, was created to administer these programs. They also heavily impact the Personnel Manager and account for about 50% of the workload on one of the Administrative Assistants. The funding for those positions has never been regularized and ISBER currently only receives temporary annual support of \$40,000; our costs, including benefits, currently amount to \$125,000 per year.

The current funding model for the core staff is not sustainable and given the quality and reputation of the administrative services provided, the permanent budget should be augmented to cover the full FTE of the core staff. Further details about ISBER's grants and contracts administration can be found in the **Financial** section of this notebook.

## VII. Survey Results

Two surveys were fielded in December 2014 in preparation for this external review. The first was distributed to 142 ISBER researchers defined as faculty, researchers, or staff who had run grants or contracts through ISBER in the past five years. The second went to 91 social science faculty who had not had any relationship with ISBER over the past five years. The survey instrument for ISBER researchers was composed of 23 questions focusing on the mission, services offered and perception of the quality of services, research development, cross-disciplinary activity, and use/demand for research methods training. The survey instrument for social science faculty not currently using ISBER was also composed of 23 questions, with several overlapping but instead of focusing on ISBER services instead asked about the role and importance of funding in their own research. The response rate for the first survey (ISBER researchers) was 38% (54 complete responses) and was 22% for the second survey. The full set of survey results can be found in the appendix of this document.

Responses related to the quality of administrative service were already noted in the previous section. A brief synthesis of the remaining survey results is provided below.

### Mission

There is strong support for the new mission statement. Around 94% of respondents in both surveys agreed that the statement accurately conveys the role of ISBER at the university. One respondent who disagreed suggested that the mission should be expanded to include help with methods and data sharing mandates.

The recent efforts over the past two years to expand the mission through the types of research services offered by ISBER are reflected in the survey. Question 2 asks about



awareness of ISBER services. ISBER researchers were generally more aware of the current services offered relative to the non-ISBER using faculty. Among ISBER researchers 98% were aware of grants administration services, 91% were aware that they could come to ISBER for research funding consultations, and 85% were aware of the Social Science Research grants program. There was far less awareness of new services that have been created in the last two years including the availability of Qualtrics online survey software, a social research participants pool, and a secure computing environment. In fact, the secure computing environment was not even available at the time of the survey thus any affirmative responses there were in anticipation of its availability. These services are all visible from the menus on the ISBER website but clearly there is a need for more outreach and education about the services currently offered.

Several of the open-ended responses to question 6 ("Please share suggestions for new research services or programs ISBER could provide.") also point towards a desire to see an expanded mission and associated services offered by ISBER: "maybe some kind of listing of ongoing UCSB research projects with titles, abstracts, and faculty involved...to see whether there's someone we might contact for collaboration."; "Statistical consulting; data analysis consulting; a database or list of validated measures and related research articles..."; "...we would like assistance from ISBER in the evaluation of the results and in preparation of a larger survey beyond the pilot stage..."; "It would be good to foster more interaction across UC campuses and among different university social sciences centers in general."; "...more grant guidance for graduate students..."; "advanced expertise supporting qualitative-quantitative research..." Some of the other requests, such as web design are already available elsewhere on campus. But there is certainly support for expanding the mission of ISBER beyond its traditionally narrow focus on grants administration and to additionally become a central hub for social science research services and as an information clearinghouse that is not currently satisfied elsewhere on campus.

One of the ongoing services associated with ISBER is assistance in proposal development and identification of possible funding sources. Barbara Walker, an employee of the Office of Research's Research Development department, is charged with providing these services. She is seen as a member of the ISBER staff by most social science faculty. 68% of ISBER researchers had used her services and only 40% of social science faculty disconnected from ISBER had used her services (see Question 7<sup>4</sup>). Incentives perhaps could be created to encourage new junior faculty take advantage of these important services.

### Cross-Disciplinarity

Questions 8-10 inquire about cross-disciplinary activities in the social sciences. This includes affiliation with research groups or centers, routine attendance at seminars sponsored by ISBER centers, and research groups they would like to see created. The answers for both sub-populations indicate that faculty at UCSB embrace and routinely engage in cross-disciplinary activities. 68% of ISBER researchers and 50% of non-ISBER

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<sup>4</sup> Question 7. Have you met with Research Development (Barbara Walker) for a consultation on possible funding sources?

social science faculty are affiliated with ISBER Centers and/or routinely attend their seminars.

Unlike the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center or some of the other ORUs on campus that have tightly focused research domains, ISBER has not historically served as an instigator of conferences or seminars. Instead, these activities coalesce at the level of ISBER Centers where the domain focus is specific enough to provide coherent seminar series. The breadth of the 470 seminars, workshops, and conferences hosted by ISBER Centers over the 5-year review period is evident in the listing provided in the **Programs** section of this notebook.

There are several open-ended responses providing suggestions of other cross-disciplinary groups that faculty would like to see created (see Question 10). This perhaps points to the need for ISBER to provide some mechanism and support for cross-disciplinary working groups that would not require the overhead or entail the rigidities and reporting requirements of Research Centers.

#### Social Science Research Methods

Questions 11 through 18 focus on the current research methods orientation of faculty and the quality and level of demand for various types of research methods services. The faculty is distributed fairly equally over quantitative, qualitative, or mixed (see responses to Question 11) methods approaches to their research. Responses to Question 12 indicates that there is a broad range of methods expertise that faculty would feel comfortable sharing with others in a consultancy setting. When faced with the need for assistance on a methods question, faculty largely depend on proximate expertise through their own personal networks including department colleagues, UCSB faculty outside of their own department, or colleagues on another campus. Another common approach is to work on their own to find the answer using online material or books. While the UCSB Department of Statistics and Applied Probability currently operates a consultancy lab (STATLAB), only 1 faculty of the 74 respondents on both surveys had used it. A slightly larger share, about 12%, had consulted on GIS or spatial data at UCSB's Spatial Center.

Roughly 50% of the respondents indicated that they had felt limited by inadequate access to research methods advice (Question 14). In questions asking about the types of services they would use if offered, there was moderate to strong interest in each of the services described with the strongest interest in individual consultations with a research methods expert (see Question 16). There is even stronger demand for all proposed services when the question instead asks if they would send their graduate students to the services (see Question 17). In discussing these results with the ISBER advisory board, we interpreted this as suggestive of faculty feeling overcommitted in terms of taking time to engage in improving their own methods training and that it would be more efficient to simply enlist their graduate students.

The sophistication and breadth of social science research methods has increased rapidly over the last several decades. It is therefore not surprising that faculty admit that they are sometimes limited by their own training and would either use directly, or via graduate

student proxies, research methods services if they were offered. Most major research universities have such methods units available for the social sciences. As summarized by one of the ISBER researchers in their open ended response: "Such new services would be extremely useful for researchers in the social science on campus; to be effective, ISBER will need an adequate resource base; this is a reasonable investment for the campus, given declining rates of successful grants seeking am[ong] social sci[ence] faculty on campus."

Establishing a research methods unit would also be an excellent way for ISBER to engage directly with graduate students and support their research and education. Based on the survey responses, graduate students would likely compose the majority of attendees in short courses. To confirm this we will need to survey social science graduate students directly. The draft plans we have for the methods unit also would have advanced graduate students as the first point of contact for the consulting service, and then referring cases to faculty in cases where they do not have the capacity to answer the questions. This would provide a new opportunity for advanced graduate students with methods expertise to further develop their skills in a consulting relationship with faculty and other graduate students. We also envision the methods unit serving to work in collaboration with existing help centers -- STATLAB and the Spatial Help Desk -- to increase the share of social science faculty and graduate students using those services.

#### VIII. Selected Highlights from the Past 5 Years

##### Administration / Leadership

- Instituted quarterly meetings of the ISBER Advisory Committee
- Developed and delivered new social science research services
- Altered Social Science Research Grants program to focus on seed funding
- Initiated a plan for regular ISBER center reviews
- Navigated several challenges to retain a professional and highly competent core administrative staff.

##### Major Research Awards and Activity

- Two faculty were awarded NSF CAREER grants: Jennifer Earl (Sociology) and Pete Alagona (joint appointments in History and Environmental Studies).
- Junior faculty members Aaron Blackwell (Anthropology) and Heather Royer (Economics) have been PI and/or co-PI on major research awards from NIH and NSF.
- Michael Gurven (Anthropology) secured funding primarily from NIH and NSF of approximately \$8.3 million over the review period to support his ongoing research centered on the Tsimane Health and Life History project and various basic research questions grounded in biodemography.
- Debra Lieberman (ISBER Researcher) secured funding primarily from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of approximately \$3.2 million to support her research and leadership on the use of games, particularly digital games, to promote health. The funding is also being used to support the new Center for Digital Games Research.

- Several other faculty including Bergstrom (Economics), Bedard (Economics) Bucholtz (Linguistics), Charles (Sociology), Geyer (Bren School), Kuczenski (ISBER), Kuhn (Economics), Mithun (Linguistics) Raymond (Sociology), Roberts (History), Startz (Economics), Vanderwarker (Anthropology), Weinberger (ISBER), and Wilson (Anthropology) have been active in securing extramural funding from federal or private sources over the review period.

#### Major Outreach, Service, and Training Awards

- Grants and contracts of approximately \$2.3 million supporting the MESA outreach program.
- ISBER's Health Data Research Facility directed by Ron Williams secured \$2.85 million in contracts to support technical assistance in support of automated the vital statistics collection in California hospitals.
- Other major training and outreach grants/contracts were secured by faculty and/or administrators in economics (Kolstad, Plantinga, and Steigerwald), sociology (Schneider), the Social Science Division (Oliver), and the Office of Student Life (Young).

#### Centers

- Two new centers were established.
  - The Broom Center for Demography is currently funded by gift from Leonard and Gretchen Broom. The center has strong leadership with an advisory panel composed of faculty from Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, and Geography. It has hosted several conferences and holds bi-weekly seminars that have excellent attendance among faculty and graduate students from multiple disciplines. Graduate affiliates of the center have access to a computer lab and are eligible to apply for training and travel grants. The core faculty have been active in securing, or trying to secure, extramural funding through NIH and NSF.
  - The Center for Digital Games Research is currently funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the center director, Lieberman, has been actively working to create fee-based corporate memberships with leading technology, health, and media companies. Affiliated faculty are from the Social Science and Math, Life, and Physical Science divisions as well as the College of Engineering and the Education school.
- The Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS) continued its pioneering research on the societal implications and risks associated with nanotechnology and other emergent technologies. The center has an international reputation and has core faculty from Anthropology, Sociology, Global & International Studies, Political Science, History, Bren School of Environmental Science, Materials Research Lab, Communication, and Film and Media Studies. These efforts are lead by PI Barbara Hawthorne (Anthropology) who secured funding in excess of \$13 million to support CNS activities during the review period.
- The Center for New Racial Studies (CNRS) secured major funding from the UC Office of the President to establish a Multi-Campus Research Program. CNRS has been

active funding faculty and graduate students at several different UC campuses, hosts an annual conference, and has stimulated important policy-relevant research.

## X. Future Directions

ISBER capably serves as a central hub for interdisciplinary research within the social sciences, and maintains strong connections and collaborations throughout UCSB. The administrative core continues to provide superb service to support research and the many activities initiated by ISBER centers and special programs.

While we are fortunate to have a core of social science faculty and researchers who maintain active extramurally funded research programs, the bulk of contracts and grants managed by ISBER are small awards and fully 46% are intramurally funded. We are unsure whether this is simply characteristics of current social science research funding, especially during the recession, or whether UCSB social science faculty are actually underperforming their peers at comparable institutions. The relatively small share of extramural funding has direct impacts on ISBER's operating budget. One result of the recession in the UC system was that operating budgets were reduced and the deficit was filled by indirect costs and other soft funding sources (as noted in section VI). But that approach is problematic in ISBER since only 11% of projects receive full indirect costs and 75% of all projects have no indirect costs (see figures in the **Relationships** section of this notebook). This means that any move to increase the scope of ISBER's mission will rely heavily on arguing for a larger budget allocation from our administrative control point. The other alternative is to increase the share of our total portfolio towards extramural grants with full indirect costs.

Expanding the number and dollar value of extramurally funded awards in the social sciences is the central focus of research development activities coordinated by Barbara Walker. Her services are critically important to the social sciences and the scope and effectiveness of her activities will continue to be monitored. There is room perhaps to increase the coordination between her activities and ISBER. Under the current arrangement her activities are dictated by research development in the Office of Research and are only informally coordinated with the ISBER director. Research development efforts should also attempt to alter the culture of research at the department level. New junior faculty are currently mentored at the department level in terms of what is valued in the department and which elements are most important in tenure decisions. We suspect that it may be the case that in some social science departments obtaining extramural funding is not given much if any weight.

The other mechanism used to stimulate new research that is controlled directly by ISBER is the Social Science Research Grants program (SSRGP). The SSRGP now includes review protocols and language that it is a seed-funding program and is not expected to be a terminal and routine mechanism for research funding. We need to continue to monitor and review the SSRGP to evaluate whether the grants are generating quality publications and stimulating new extramural funding. If ISBER is to serve the needs of the broad group of

faculty engaged in social science research, then the program should not be restricted to faculty in the social sciences division.

As noted under in section VI, ISBER currently receives only partial, temporary funding to support the administration of outreach grants, contracts, and activities. Those activities initially started to move to ISBER in 2007 and have grown to require services beyond a single full time staff person. The funding for the outreach activities needs to be regularized to fully cover the administrative work that now appears to be permanently part of ISBER.

There are several dimensions along which the scope of ISBER's mission could be expanded. These include the following:

1. ISBER could do more to serve as an information clearinghouse for the social sciences. Some of this function is already present in Barbara Walker's ability to offer interested faculty help in finding appropriate funders for a particular research idea. Information about grant opportunities is also passively distributed through emails. Other information that appears to be relevant from the survey includes access to information that would allow social science faculty to find potential collaborators on campus. Other mechanisms, such as an ISBER blog, should be explored for sharing information and as a means to build teams that could compete for major interdisciplinary grants.
2. ISBER Centers currently facilitate cross-disciplinary interaction within the domains that they serve. It may be beneficial for ISBER to create venues for cross-disciplinary social science interaction that are not domain specific. The Earth Science Institute has been hosting "rooftop" social gathering for their constituents. ISBER could develop a regular program of activities -- an open house in the fall quarter, at least once per quarter informal gathering of social science researchers, and an end of year event -- that would promote informal mixing and interaction among social scientists at UCSB. Such events can also be used to increase awareness of the services offered by ISBER.
3. Several of the questions in the surveys focused on research methods in the social sciences. As noted already above, most major research universities have some form of centralized provision of research methods training and assistance for the social sciences. We would be eager to develop these kinds of services at ISBER but that will require a commitment of our control point to provide ongoing budgetary support. Our draft plans for the methods unit considers partial funding for an academic coordinator and funding for three graduate students to serve as consultants.

As ISBER evolves and expands its mission from administrative services to a broad set of research services, it may be timely to rebrand the institute. The director and advisory board have discussed this and agree that the name Social Science Research Institute is more descriptive of the full domain of social sciences and would also conform to naming conventions on campus for other major ORUs (Marine Science Institute, Earth Research Institute, and Neuroscience Research Institute).

**Appendix:  
ISBER Survey Results**

**Question 1**

ISBER's primary mission is to facilitate and enable social science research. This is accomplished by providing: 1) efficient pre-award through post-award grants administration, 2) research development assistance and stimulation through consultations and a small grants program, and 3) high level research services that are most efficiently delivered through an ORU to a broad audience faculty, researchers, and graduate students. ISBER also fosters and supports topical research communities in the form of several research centers, programs, and outreach activities housed within the unit.

Does this accurately convey what ISBER's role at the university should be?

**Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers**

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Yes	50	93%
2	No. If not, please tell us why not?	4	7%
Total		54	100%

**No. If not, please tell us why not?**

Isn't part of the external review to question and assess what it's role should be  
 1-3 add up to being a nearly-invisible layer in the research bureaucracy  
 More building of social science community and potential for interdisciplinary collaboration; talks, events, social opportunities  
 Ideally, with adequate resources, ISBER should provide methodological resources for innovative, cutting edge research, and should provide professional help with increasingly challenging data sharing mandates from federal funders. However, resource level currently available does not make this possible, and eclectic nature of community(ies) served make the potential scope of such services large.

**Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty**

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Yes	21	95%
2	No. If not, please tell us why not?	1	5%
Total		22	100%

**No. If not, please tell us why not?**

i am not sure what the "grant bootcamp" falls under

## Question 2

Are you aware of the following services provided by ISBER?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Question	Yes	No	Total Responses
1	Secure Server	64.8%	35.2%	54
2	Research funding consultations	90.6%	9.4%	53
3	Social Science Research Grant Program	85.2%	14.8%	54
4	Grants administration	98.1%	1.9%	54
5	Qualtrics Online Survey Software	48.1%	51.9%	54
6	Social Research Participants Pool	27.8%	72.2%	54

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Question	Yes	No	Total Responses
1	Secure Server	10.0%	90.0%	20
2	Research funding consultations	70.0%	30.0%	20
3	Social Science Research Grant Program	75.0%	25.0%	20
4	Grants administration	90.0%	10.0%	20
5	Qualtrics Online Survey Software	20.0%	80.0%	20
6	Social Research Participants Pool	20.0%	80.0%	20



### Question 3

One of the goals of all Organized Research Units like ISBER is to foster interdepartmental research collaborations. Have you experienced new interdepartmental collaborations through ISBER?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Yes	21	38%
2	No	34	62%
	Total	55	100%


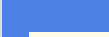



Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

**N.A.**

### Question 4

In thinking about your recent experiences with ISBER, what was the quality of the administrative service you received?

#### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Excellent		34	63%
2	Very Good		12	22%
3	Good		3	6%
4	Fair		3	6%
5	Poor		2	4%
	Total		54	100%

#### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

**N.A.**

## Question 5

Please share any comments you have about ISBER services.

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

Very helpful.

You have asked a question about a secure server that does not exist.

ISBER services are excellent. The staff is competent and highly responsive.

The staff seem overworked. When new grants come in, they have to service those grants in addition to their current workload.

Excellent pre-award administration.

Very good support on technical and administrative matters

I've always been happy with the services provided by friendly ISBER staff.

Paula Ryan - excellent grant administration; Barbara Walker - not very helpful at supporting and improving grants; grant administration - knowledge gaps in dealing with granting agencies, much slower response than other grant support on campus

Staff are very helpful and effective

It's the most helpful and best organized unit on campus with which I've interacted in my 12 years here.

Very supportive and easy-to-work-with administrative staff. Excellent infrastructure support.

Thank you!!!!

I work closely with Claudia Diaz and Paula Ryan. Both provide high quality support and service.

Professionalism and efficiency characterize my interactions with ISBER. The funding opportunities are outstanding in these restricted times.

Great staff support for grant processing and submission

Staff are really prompt, thorough, polite and great to work with. Truly a model on our campus.

Grant administration is a real strength. Every member of the staff is committed, quick to respond, and knowledgeable -- and my recent grant tested them on a range of problems!

mostly background compliance management in my experience, nothing intellectually or technically useful

I appreciate and enjoy the wonderful services provided by the excellent team of staff.

People in the office are very professional and responsive to needs...there may not have been a lot of contract work done...don't know if this is a goal of ISBER but how to streamline processes there might be helpful. The Ed school and UCEC made arrangements with contracts office ahead of time to streamline

ISBER provides excellent pre-award consultation and service; post-award service has varied a bit more over time and by personnel. ISBER has been fortunate to have strong IT service leadership. Current unit leadership is highly capable.

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

**N.A.**

## Question 6

Please share suggestions for new research services or programs ISBER could provide.

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

I don't know about the research participant pool. Please provide info.

maybe some kind of listing of ongoing UCSB research projects with titles, abstracts, and faculty involved, so we can search or browse to see whether there's someone we might contact for collaboration

improve quality of interactions between staff and grant applicants. conduct better outreach to faculty about ISBERS services. appears very insulated--an exclusive service for whoever is friends with the director

I direct the Center for the Study of Work, Labor and Democracy. Although I am a professor of History, my Center is disciplinary and tilts toward social science approaches toward contemporary, comparative, and historical topics. If we were at UCLA and several other universities we would be in a Social Science Division. The Center is now conducting a survey of low wage work in the Santa Barbara region and we would like assistance from ISBER in the evaluation of the results and in preparation of a larger survey beyond the pilot stage. Can you help? Nelson Lichtenstein

Statistical consulting; data analysis consulting; a database or list of validated measures and related research articles; web hosting and technical support for web sites; graphics and art services for web site and web page design

It would be good to foster more interaction across UC campuses and among different university social sciences centers in general.

faq webpage about grants

The more grant guidance for grad students that can be provided, the better. This has been very helpful.

website management services; flier design and distribution

advanced expertise supporting qualitative-quantitative research where the staff can perform technical research activities

maybe just better publicity for your current services

Design consultation

See above



### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

**N.A.**

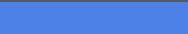

## Question 7

Have you met with Research Development (Barbara Walker) for a consultation on possible funding sources?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		36	68%
2	No		17	32%
	Total		53	100%

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		8	40%
2	No		12	60%
	Total		20	100%

## Question 8

Please list any cross-disciplinary research groups, such as the Environmental Politics Working Group, the Quantitative Methods in Social Science seminars, or the Cognitive Science Program, in which you are a regular participant.

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

CITS

Carsey-Wolf Center Environmental Media Initiative

NSF IGERT on Networks-- engineers and social sciences-- not part of ISBER, CITS

The Center for the Study of Work, Labor and Democracy works closely with faculty in sociology and political science and feminist studies. And I have a close working relationship with Global Studies

I am not aware of the groups listed above. Where can I find out about them and about other groups?

Center for New Racial Studies

UCCNRS

Formerly with Cognitive Science, not at present

Cognitive Science Program, Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences

broom center

LISO

none (But to clarify the yes above--it was before barbara walker was in the position)

QMSS

QMSS

Ancient Mediterranean Studies PhD Emphasis, Middle East Studies Major, Various IHC RFG Groups (Archaeology, Identity, Ancient Borderlands, African Studies).

CNS

CITS, CNS

none

Recently left.

QMSS

Broom Center

Peripheral participation in Env Politics group

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#### Text Response

Neuroscience Research Institute, Broom Demography Center, Center for Evolutionary Psychology

Environmental Politics Working Group

Environmental Politics Working Group

Performance and Politics Research Group

Environmental Politics Working Group; Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies

## Question 9

Do you regularly attend seminars or consider yourself affiliated with any of the following ISBER Research Centers?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Broom Center for Demography		12	35%
2	Center for California Languages and Cultures		1	3%
3	Center for Evolutionary Psychology		3	9%
4	Center for Information Technology & Society		10	29%
5	Center for Middle East Studies		6	18%
6	Center for Nanotechnology and Society		7	21%
7	Center for New Racial Studies		9	26%
8	Center for Spatially Integrated Social Sciences		1	3%
9	East Asian Center		2	6%
10	Mesoamerican Research Center		5	15%

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Broom Center for Demography		1	13%
2	Center for California Languages and Cultures		0	0%
3	Center for Evolutionary Psychology		1	13%
4	Center for Information Technology & Society		0	0%
5	Center for Middle East Studies		1	13%
6	Center for Nanotechnology and Society		2	25%
7	Center for New Racial Studies		4	50%
8	Center for Spatially Integrated Social Sciences		0	0%
9	East Asian Center		1	13%
10	Mesoamerican Research Center		2	25%

## Question 10

Please list other possible cross-disciplinary research groups that would be of interest to you.

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

Text Response

Gender and Sexuality, Work and Labor

environmental communication

African Studies, Radio Studies

Center for Digital Game Research; SAGE Center for the Study of the Mind

STKO (Janowicz in Geog); perhaps a tie-in with Bren

Geography, Visualization, and Analytics

Culture & Economics

A center for public participation/deliberation in science and science policy

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

Text Response

SAGE Center for the Study of the Mind; Interdisciplinary Humanities Center

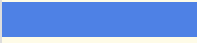



Gender Relations (social science), Global Health







## Question 11

What is your primary methods approach?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Quantitative/Statistical/Mathematical modeling		22	42%
2	Qualitative		15	28%
3	Mixed Methods		15	28%
4	Other		1	2%
	Total		53	100%

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Quantitative/Statistical/Mathematical modeling		8	40%
2	Qualitative		4	20%
3	Mixed Methods		8	40%
4	Other		0	0%
	Total		20	100%

## Question 12

What are your primary areas, if any, of methods expertise (areas in which you would feel comfortable as a consultant to others)?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

focus groups, interviews

archives

experimental design, survey research

Historical research

causal inference with non-experimental data

labor studies and labor history, global supply chains, structure of the corporation

Data collection through elite interviews and field observations

Not comfortable to consult

socio-legal research

Mixed-methods approaches to political economy, stratification, comparative historical studies

qualitative, questionnaire development

archaeology

Experimental Design

environmental life cycle assessment; environmental impact assessment; data design

Ethnography, discourse analysis of all kinds, interviewing, video methods

Interviews, Focus Groups, Community-based Participatory Research

behavioral observation, survey design

Anthropology, Archaeology

Media Theory and History, Cultural Geography, Science and Technology Studies, Fieldwork/ethnography

Experimental research, multivariate statistics

Archaeology and History, Ceramic Analysis, including organic residues and chemical composition.

archival research, oral history methods

survey and experiment design

ethnic studies

econometrics, discrete choice methods

Ethnographic research, qualitative interviews, focus groups, survey research methods

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#### Text Response

interviewing methods

survey research

I teach quantitative methods to archaeology graduate students

content analysis, elite interviews

Human Biology, Data analysis in R

Regression, Survey Design

Statistics

anthnography

human rights, social movements, violence against women

Global environmental politics; economic sociology; organizational theory

human skeletal anatomy, stable isotope analysis

### Question 13

When you need advice on research methods, which of the following have you done?

#### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Consulted with a departmental colleague	42	81%
2	Consulted with a UCSB colleague outside of my department	32	62%
3	Consulted with a colleague not at UCSB	38	73%
4	Used the statistics consulting service at STATLAB through UCSB's Dept. of Probability and Applied Statistics	1	2%
5	Used GIS/spatial data consulting serviced through UCSB's Spatial Center	6	12%
6	Found a solution online	27	52%
7	Bought a book on the topic	27	52%
8	Attended a training either at UCSB or off campus	9	17%
9	Other	6	12%

#### Other

Asked Stuart Sweeney for advice  
 find library resources  
 looked at research articles  
 used the social science survey center at UCSB  
 Used library resources.  
 advanced grad students

#### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Consulted with a departmental colleague	13	72%
2	Consulted with a UCSB colleague outside of my department	6	33%
3	Consulted with a colleague not at UCSB	16	89%
4	Used the statistics consulting service at STATLAB through UCSB's Dept. of Probability and Applied Statistics	0	0%
5	Used GIS/spatial data consulting serviced through UCSB's Spatial Center	2	11%
6	Found a solution online	14	78%
7	Bought a book on the topic	13	72%
8	Attended a training either at UCSB or off campus	2	11%
9	Other	0	0%

### Question 14

In your own research, on academic papers or proposals, have you ever felt limited by inadequate access to research methods advice?

#### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		28	54%
2	No		24	46%
	Total		52	100%

#### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		10	50%
2	No		10	50%
	Total		20	100%

### Question 15

Since arriving at UCSB, have you taken part in any methods training short courses at UCSB or elsewhere (e.g., ICPSR summer courses)?

#### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		10	19%
2	No		42	81%
	Total		52	100%

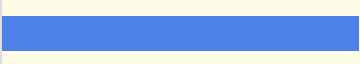

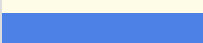



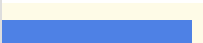

#### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		1	5%
2	No		19	95%
	Total		20	100%

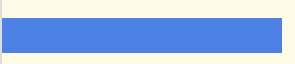


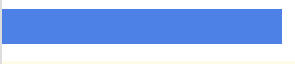


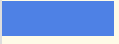

## Question 16

Which of the following services would you use if they were offered by ISBER?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Individual consultations with a research methods expert		30	75%
2	Short courses on qualitative research methods (e.g., focus group or interview techniques, text processing)		14	35%
3	Short courses on survey research methods (e.g., questionnaire design, sampling design, weighting)		17	43%
4	Short courses on statistics (e.g., causal modeling, panel data methods)		19	48%
5	Short courses on statistical programming (e.g., R, SPSS)		13	33%
6	Short courses on packaging research results for policy impact and/or reaching an audience beyond your academic peers		14	35%
7	Short courses on acquisition and processing of data (e.g., Twitter, census)		16	40%
8	Social science research methods seminars that would host speakers and open discussion		17	43%

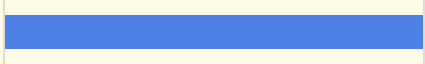

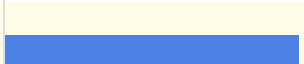

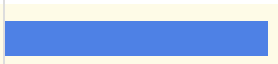

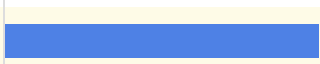

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Individual consultations with a research methods expert		10	59%
2	Short courses on qualitative research methods (e.g., focus group or interview techniques, text processing)		3	18%
3	Short courses on survey research methods (e.g., questionnaire design, sampling design, weighting)		3	18%
4	Short courses on statistics (e.g., causal modeling, panel data methods)		10	59%
5	Short courses on statistical programming (e.g., R, SPSS)		8	47%
6	Short courses on packaging research results for policy impact and/or reaching an audience beyond your academic peers		4	24%
7	Short courses on acquisition and processing of data (e.g., Twitter, census)		4	24%
8	Social science research methods seminars that would host speakers and open discussion		5	29%

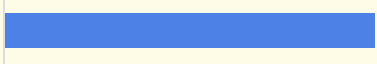



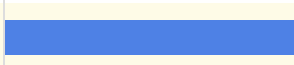

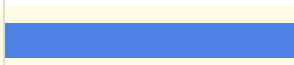

## Question 17

Which of the following services would you encourage your PhD students to use if they were offered by ISBER?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Resp.	%
1	Individual consultations with a research methods		42	89%
2	Short courses on qualitative research methods (e.g., focus group or interview techniques, text processing)		27	57%
3	Short courses on survey research methods (e.g., questionnaire design, sampling design, weighting)		29	62%
4	Short courses on statistics (e.g., causal modeling, panel data methods)		27	57%
5	Short courses on statistical programming (e.g., R, SPSS)		26	55%
6	Short courses on packaging research results for policy impact and/or reaching an audience beyond your academic peers		27	57%
7	Short courses on acquisition and processing of data (e.g., Twitter, census)		31	66%
8	Social science research methods seminars that would host speakers and open discussion		31	66%

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Resp.	%
1	Individual consultations with a research methods		14	78%
2	Short courses on qualitative research methods (e.g., focus group or interview techniques, text processing)		14	78%
3	Short courses on survey research methods (e.g., questionnaire design, sampling design, weighting)		15	83%
4	Short courses on statistics (e.g., causal modeling, panel data methods)		16	89%
5	Short courses on statistical programming (e.g., R, SPSS)		11	61%
6	Short courses on packaging research results for policy impact and/or reaching an audience beyond your academic peers		9	50%
7	Short courses on acquisition and processing of data (e.g., Twitter, census)		11	61%
8	Social science research methods seminars that would host speakers and open discussion		13	72%

## Question 18

What other kinds of methods services would you like to see offered by ISBER?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

using qualitative data analysis software

network analysis

I need to hire a graduate student knowledgeable in analysis of survey research results this Winter quarter.

Hands-on training focused on my current research

Interdisciplinary GIS training

Consultation/workshops/short courses on GIS software and approaches.

providing of any or all of the above services, rather than teaching them to people who already don't have time to deploy fully the methods they already know

big data analytics?

Behavioral/observational research methods, qualitative data analysis via mixed methods, NVivo tool use, data sharing and archiving, data management for collaborative interdisciplinary projects/units

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#### Text Response

campus license for Atlasti or some type of qualitative software program to teach students



## Question 19

What year was your Ph.D. granted?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

Year	Response	%
1969	1	2%
1970	0	0%
1971	0	0%
1972	1	2%
1973	0	0%
1974	2	4%
1975	1	2%
1976	1	2%
1977	1	2%
1978	1	2%
1979	0	0%
1980	2	4%
1981	4	9%
1982	2	4%
1983	1	2%
1984	0	0%
1985	0	0%
1986	1	2%
1987	0	0%
1988	1	2%
1989	0	0%
1990	1	2%
1991	1	2%
1992	2	4%
1993	2	4%
1994	0	0%
1995	2	4%
1996	0	0%
1997	3	7%
1998	4	9%
1999	2	4%
2000	1	2%
2001	1	2%
2002	1	2%
2003	1	2%
2004	1	2%
2005	1	2%
2006	0	0%
2007	0	0%
2008	3	7%
2009	0	0%
2010	0	0%
2011	0	0%
2012	1	2%
2013	0	0%
2014	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>

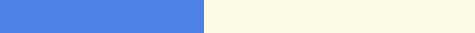

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER SS faculty

Year	Response	%
1969	0	0%
1970	0	0%
1971	0	0%
1972	0	0%
1973	0	0%
1974	0	0%
1975	1	5%
1976	0	0%
1977	0	0%
1978	0	0%
1979	0	0%
1980	0	0%
1981	0	0%
1982	0	0%
1983	0	0%
1984	0	0%
1985	1	5%
1986	0	0%
1987	0	0%
1988	0	0%
1989	0	0%
1990	1	5%
1991	0	0%
1992	1	5%
1993	1	5%
1994	1	5%
1995	0	0%
1996	0	0%
1997	0	0%
1998	2	10%
1999	0	0%
2000	0	0%
2001	1	5%
2002	0	0%
2003	3	15%
2004	0	0%
2005	1	5%
2006	2	10%
2007	0	0%
2008	0	0%
2009	1	5%
2010	0	0%
2011	1	5%
2012	2	10%
2013	0	0%
2014	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>


## Question 20

What is your sex?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Male		21	43%
2	Female		28	57%
	Total		49	100%











### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Male		6	30%
2	Female		14	70%
	Total		20	100%










## Question 21

What is your home department? (If you are jointly appointed, please choose the one you consider primary.)

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Anthropology		5	15%
2	Asian American Studies		2	6%
3	Black Studies		0	0%
4	Chicana & Chicano Studies		0	0%
5	Communication		5	15%
6	Economics		7	21%
7	Exercise & Sport Studies		0	0%
8	Feminist Studies		2	6%
9	Global & International Studies		1	3%
10	Military Science		0	0%
11	Political Science		4	12%
12	Sociology		5	15%
13	Psychological & Brain Sciences		1	3%
14	Bren School		1	3%
	Total		33	100%






### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Anthropology		4	24%
2	Asian American Studies		1	6%
3	Black Studies		1	6%
4	Chicana & Chicano Studies		1	6%
5	Communication		1	6%
6	Economics		0	0%
7	Exercise & Sport Studies		0	0%
8	Feminist Studies		0	0%
9	Global & International Studies		1	6%
10	Military Science		0	0%
11	Political Science		3	18%
12	Sociology		3	18%
13	Psychological & Brain Sciences		0	0%
14	Bren School		2	12%
	Total		17	100%




## Question 22

What is your current title?

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Professor		29	58%
2	Associate Professor		7	14%
3	Assistant Professor		4	8%
4	Researcher		8	16%
5	Lecturer		0	0%
6	Other		2	4%
	Total		50	100%

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Professor		9	45%
2	Associate Professor		6	30%
3	Assistant Professor		5	25%
4	Researcher		0	0%
5	Lecturer		0	0%
6	Other		0	0%
	Total		20	100%

## Question 23

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions.

Please share any additional thoughts about ISBER that might be useful in our review and going forward.

### Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

#### Text Response

Great resource!

History is my home department

Kudos to the ISBER leadership!

My department Geography is bot listed in the drop down list

I wish ISBER could host research events as the IHC does. I'd like to connect more to social science on campus (I'm in the humanities).

Keep up the good work!

Thank you for ISBER's outstanding services, which have assisted me during the entire time I have worked at UCSB.

my home affiliation is ISBER and you do not have that as a selection

Babara Walker is wonderful! I did her summer grant workshop and it was invaluable. Huge thanks

ISBER's staff has evolved over the years; the current staff is first-rate, a credit to recruitment and management.

Assistance with grant applications and management is excellent and a real strength, as well as incredibly useful.

ISBER is a shell, and UCSB should either get rid of it or make it provide meaningful support services for ongoing research that truly overworked people desperately need, especially those in more than one field.

Such new services would be extremely useful for researchers in the social sciences on campus; to be effective, ISBER will need an adequate resource base; this is a reasonable investment for the campus, given declining rates of successful grants seeking am social sci faculty on campus

### Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#### Text Response

i assumed this was anonymous but I guess not (year PhD/department). having some from some other institutions that had site-licenses I was suprised faculty don't have access to qualitative software that could be useful in teaching and make stuent research go faster too.

I'm a big fan of ISBER. I'm at a stage of my career where I don't much need any services it might provide.

Sarah Anderson response.

Please consider the different needs of initial training vs. mid-career evolution in methods and research design as you move into new fields and projects. (my current state)

I am a social scientist, but my home department is Environmental Studies (in the MLPS division), and I am also affiliated with the Sociology Department. I've run my grants through ERI, because of the lack of a clear relationship between ISBER and Environmental Studies.

The following questions were only asked for the social science faculty who have not been active as ISBER researchers.

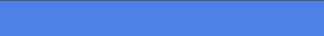

**Question A**

Do you actively seek extramural funding for your research agenda?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

**N.A.**

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		15	68%
2	No		7	32%
	Total		22	100%

## Question B

If you don't seek extramural funding, why not?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

**N.A.**

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer	Response	%
1	My department doesn't reward external awards in the promotion process.	0	0%
2	I am discouraged by the low probability of success.	4	67%
3	My research would not be helped by extramural funding.	1	17%
4	I don't know which funding agencies might be interested in my research.	1	17%
5	Other	2	33%

### Other

Too difficult as an individual rather than a member of a team

Past the age of fund raising


### Question C

Do you actively seek intramural (internal university) funding for your research agenda?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

**N.A.**

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes		17	81%
2	No		4	19%
	Total		21	100%



## Question D

If you don't seek intramural funding, why not?

Sub-population 1: ISBER Researchers

**N.A.**

Sub-population 2: non-ISBER social science faculty

#	Answer	Response	%
1	My department doesn't reward internal awards in the promotion process.	0	0%
2	I am discouraged by the low probability of success.	2	50%
3	My research would not be helped by intramural funding	0	0%
4	I am not aware of intramural funding sources.	0	0%
5	Other	2	50%

**Other**

it seems geared toward those who plan to seek extramural funding

Don't need to because I have my own data sets.