SF-83-1 SUPPORTING STATEMENT

for

2010
National Survey of
Recent College Graduates

CONTENTS

2010 NATIONAL SURVEY OF RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATES
SUPPORTING STATEMENT

A. JUSTIFICATION

This request is for a three-year revision of the previously approved OMB clearance for the 2010 National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG). The NSRCG was last conducted in 2008. The OMB clearance for the 2008 NSRCG expires July 11, 2011.

The NSRCG is one of three principal surveys that provide data for the National Science Foundation (NSF)'s Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT). The purpose of the SESTAT database is to provide information on the entire U.S. population of scientists and engineers with at least a bachelor's degree. SESTAT is produced by combining data from the Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR; representing persons in the general U.S. population who have earned a doctorate in science, engineering or health (SEH) from a U.S. institution); the NSRCG (representing persons with a recently earned bachelor's or master's degree in SEH from a U.S. institution); and the National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG; representing all individuals in the U.S. before January 1, 2009 who had a bachelor's degree or higher in a SEH or SEH-related degree, or those who had a bachelor's degree or higher in some other field but had an SEH or SEH-related occupation, including individuals who received degrees only from foreign institutions).

The SESTAT integrated database derived from these surveys represents the demographic, educational, and employment characteristics of college-educated scientists and engineers in the United States. All three of these surveys are usually conducted every two years. The primary purpose of the NSCG is to provide information on the U.S stock of scientists and engineers. The panel portion of the SDR also provides information on the stock, while the new sample in the SDR and the entire NSRCG provide important data on the new graduates with SEH degrees entering the labor force. The NSCG constitutes the bulk of the records in the SESTAT database; accounting for approximately 54% of the records in the SESTAT system and slightly over 88% of the population estimate in 2008.

The SESTAT integrated database is the only available source that provides detailed information to support a wide variety of policy and research analyses on S&E workforce[1]. To provide complete representation of U.S. S&E workforce at all degree levels, SESTAT was designed as a unified database that integrates information from all three component surveys. The system of surveys, created for the 1993 survey cycle and developed throughout the past two decades, is closely based on the recommendations of the National Research Council's (NRC) Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) report to NSF.[2]

---

[1] S&E workforce includes those with a health science degree or occupation.

[2] National Research Council Committee on National Statistics. *Surveying the Nation's Scientists and Engineers: A Data System for the 1990s*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1989.

Below are summary of changes in the survey methodology in 2010 from previous year:

1) First Stage School Sample

   The NSRCG school sampling frame evaluation resulted in keeping the school sample size at 302. However, one of the sample schools from 2008 was found to be ineligible and another school was selected to replace it.

2) Data Collection Methodology to Maximize Web Responses

   Web responses provide significant cost savings because they require minimal staff intervention. Monetary incentives will be offered to both maximize response rates and help minimize costs by encouraging more web responses early in the data collection.

   In 2010, the initial survey mailing will only offer a web response option with a $20 postpaid incentive. The second survey mailing will offer web and mail (paper questionnaire) response options with $20 postpaid incentive for mail questionnaire returns, and $30 for web survey completion. All follow-up survey contacts will use these differential incentives to encourage web responses.

3) Inclusion of the First Stage List Collection Burden Hour Estimates

   The 302 NSRCG sample institutions are contacted by email and mail, followed by telephone calls to collect the list of graduates for the first stage. Based on experience administering the past surveys, the total burden for the sample institutions was estimated to be an average of 3 hours. We will obtain actual burden hours from the institutions during 2010 list collection and revise the burden estimate accordingly.

1. NECESSITY FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended by Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 1862, requires NSF to:

> "Provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on scientific and engineering resources and to provide a source of information for policy formulation by other agencies of the Federal Government…" (See Appendix A)

In meeting its responsibilities under the 1950 act, NSF relied on the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel from 1954 through 1970 to provide names, location, and characteristics of U.S. scientists and engineers. Acting in response to a fiscal year 1970 request of the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics (see U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 91-288), NSF, in cooperation with the OMB and eight other agencies, undertook a study of alternative methods of acquiring personal data on individual scientists and engineers.

The president's budget for fiscal year 1972, as submitted to the Congress, recommended the "discontinuation of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in its present form" and the appropriation of funds "to allow for the development of alternative mechanisms for obtaining required information on scientists and engineers." The House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics, in its report on authorizations for fiscal year 1972, stated that "...it has no objection to this recommendation...." (See U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 92-204.)

Subsequently, NSF established and continues to maintain the SESTAT system of surveys, the successor to the Scientific and Technical Personnel Data System of the 1980s that was the successor to the National Register. The Science and Technology Equal Opportunities Act of 1980 directs NSF to provide to Congress and the Executive Branch an "accounting and comparison by sex, race, and ethnic group and by discipline, of the participation of women and men in scientific and engineering positions." The SESTAT database, of which NSRCG is a component, provides much of the information to meet this mandate.

Data from the NSRCG are combined with data from the NSCG and the SDR to form longitudinal data that provide valuable information on the careers, training, and educational development of the nation's highly educated S&E population. These data enable government agencies to assess the scientific and engineering resources available in the U.S. to business, industry, and academia, and to provide a basis for the formulation of the nation's science and engineering policies. Educational institutions use NSRCG data in establishing and modifying scientific and technical curricula, and various industries use the information to develop recruitment and remuneration policies.

NSF uses the information to prepare congressionally mandated biennial reports, such as *Women, Minorities and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering* and *Science and Engineering Indicators*. These reports enable NSF to fulfill the legislative requirement to act as a clearinghouse for current information on the S&E workforce.

The Committee for Equal Opportunity in Science and Engineering (CEOSE), an advisory committee to NSF and other government agencies, established under 42 U.S.C. §1885c, has been charged by Congress with advising NSF in assuring that all individuals are empowered and enabled to participate fully in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology. Every two years CEOSE prepares a congressionally mandated report that makes extensive use of the SESTAT data to highlight key areas of concern relating to students, educators, and technical professionals.

The importance of information on the S&E workforce to inform public policy can be seen in discussions of the National Science Board's Task Force on National Workforce Policies for Science and Engineering. The task force relied heavily on SESTAT data to inform its deliberations about the S&E workforce, and SESTAT data were an integral part of the task force's final report. (See http://www.nsf.gov/nsb/documents/2003/nsb0369.)

2. USES OF INFORMATION

Researchers, policymakers, and others use information from the SESTAT database to answer questions about the number, employment, education, and characteristics of the S&E workforce. Because it provides up-to-date and nationally representative data, researchers and policymakers use the database to address questions on topics such as the role of foreign-born or foreign-degreed scientists and engineers, the transition from higher education to the workforce, the role and importance of postdoctoral appointments, diversity in both education and employment, the implications of an aging cohort of scientists and engineers as baby boomers reach retirement age, and information on long-term trends in the S&E workforce.

Data from NSF's SESTAT component surveys are used in policy discussions of the executive and legislative branches of government, the National Science Board, NSF management, the National Academy of Sciences, professional associations, and other private and public organizations. Some recent specific examples of the use of the NSRCG data include the following: the American Institutes of Research used the NSRCG data in the evaluation of the NSF's Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate Program; the Assistant Administrator for Technology at the U.S. Small Business Administration used it to prepare expert witness testimony to the House Small Business Committee on workforce issues; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development used NSRCG data at an international workshop on education-to-work transitions; the Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology has used NSRCG data to inform its members of workforce trends for recent science and engineering graduates; and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis used the SESTAT data to examine the pathway from Community College to a Bachelor's Degree and Beyond.

Data Dissemination and Access

The NSF makes the data from the SESTAT system of surveys available through published reports, the SESTAT online data system, public use files, and restricted licenses. The NSRCG data from all cycles in the 1990s, in 2001, 2003, 2006, and in 2008 are incorporated in the SESTAT online data system for each year (1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2008) and are made available as a component of the SESTAT public use data file. The NSRCG data are also made available as a separate public use file. The SESTAT data were used extensively in the latest versions of the congressionally mandated biennial reports, *Science and Engineering Indicators, 2010* and *Women, Minorities and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering, 2009.*

NSF also used the NSRCG data in reports such as the following:

- *Characteristics of Recent Science and Engineering Graduates* report series
- *An Overview of Science, Engineering, and Health Graduates*, 2008
- *Recent Engineering and Computer Science Graduates Continue to Earn the Highest Salaries*, 2006
- *Interstate Migration Patterns of Recent Recipients of Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Science and Engineering*, 2005

- *Employment Outcomes of Recent Science and Engineering Graduates Vary by Field of Degree and Sector of Employment*, 2004
- *The Role of Community Colleges in the Education of Recent Science and Engineering Graduates*, 2004

All NSF Publications can be accessed on the SRS website at http://www.nsf.gov/statistics.

To provide better accessibility to information for policy makers and researchers, NSF provides the SESTAT integrated database and the NSRCG data on the World Wide Web. The SESTAT on-line system allows Internet users to create customized data tabulations with a user-specified subject area. Additionally, the NSRCG and SESTAT public-use files are available for download through the SESTAT web page. The SESTAT Home Page can be accessed at http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/sestat.

Results from the SESTAT integrated data and NSRCG data are routinely presented at conferences and professional meetings, such as the annual meetings of the Association for Institutional Research or the American Educational Research Association.

Since 2005, NSF has distributed over 700 files of the 2001, 2003 and 206 NSRCG public use data sets to researchers in government, academia, and professional societies. Currently, there are eleven licensed users with access to the NSRCG micro data file under a licensing agreement with SRS, and additional licenses have been approved for the SESTAT integrated database.

Some of the research from the NSRCG and SESTAT data licensees resulted in papers such as:

- *Improving Transfer Access to STEM Bachelor's Degrees at Hispanic Serving Institutions through the America COMPETES Act,* University of Southern California, 2010
- *Functional Impairment and the Choice of College Major, University of South Florida, 2010*
- *Increasing Time to Baccalaureate Degree in the United States*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010
- *Higher Education and Disability: Education Needs a Coordinated Approach to Improve Its Assistance to Schools in Supporting Students,* GAO Report, 2009
- *Earnings of a Lifetime: Comparing Women and Men with College and Graduate Degrees,* Indiana University Kelley School of Business, 2009
- *Dynamics of the Gender Gap for Young Professionals in the Financial and Corporate Sectors,* Harvard University, 2009
- *From Community College to a Bachelor's Degree and Beyond: How Smooth Is the Road?* Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2009
- *Women in Information Technology: The Facts,* National Center for Women & Information Technology, October 2009

- *The Future of the Psychology Workforce-Statistics and Trends*, American Psychological Association Center for Workforce Studies, 2009
- *Who goes to graduate/professional school? The importance of economic fluctuations, undergraduate field, and ability*, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2008
- *Double Your Major, Double Your Return?* St. Lawrence University, 2008

3. CONSIDERATION OF USING IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY

The NSRCG data will be collected by Mathematica Policy Research (MPR), under contract from the NSF, using a multimode approach; sample members will be offered three response modes: paper, web, and telephone. Each mode will take advantage of improved technology to reduce respondent burden and/or cost in conducting survey operations.

Paper Questionnaires. Paper questionnaires will be the foundation for the development of instruments for the other modes. Questionnaires will be keyed twice using a computerized program and compared automatically for discrepancies. If a discrepancy is identified, it will be sent to an independent reviewer for reconciliation. This technology reduces the chance of keying errors in the dataset. After data entry, the mail questionnaires will be optically scanned to capture digital images of them and the images will be stored in a database that is accessible to coding staff on their desktops. This will facilitate timely retrieval of the actual responses for use during the data collection, reconciliation, and editing stages.

Web. The web survey instrument will take advantage of the computer-assisted mode by automating skip patterns to facilitate the interview, the data range checks, and the coding, which will reduce respondent burden and coding operations for the survey. The web survey option will be offered to the sample members who have valid email addresses along with the paper questionnaire mailing, and to others who request a web survey option.

Telephone. The telephone interviews will utilize a variety of improved technologies. Interviews will be conducted using the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system to facilitate quick and accurate completion of the survey. Help screens will be displayed with additional instructions or probes at any given point of data collection.

Use of the Blaise system for the survey instrument enhances the ability to reliably link data collection to the computer-assisted management system and the locating module.

4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

The NSRCG is the only survey of recent graduates designed specifically to meet NSF's congressionally mandated reporting requirements. Although the Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B) survey, conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), also collects information concerning the education and employment of recent college graduates, that survey uses a smaller sample size and includes graduating seniors in all majors. As such, the B&B survey fails to provide the detailed information on science and engineering majors needed by policymakers. In addition, the timing of the B&B survey differs from that of the NSRCG.

Because the NSRCG is part of the SESTAT data system, all SESTAT surveys must be fielded at the same time and reference the same week for data comparability.

5. EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESS

Not applicable. The NSRCG collects information from individuals only.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT DATA COLLECTION

Because the NSRCG data are combined with data from other SESTAT surveys to develop national estimates of the S&E workforce, the NSRCG must maintain the data collection schedule established for all SESTAT surveys.

Approximately 5,000 NSRCG cases from each NSRCG survey cycle are combined with NSCG cases in the next NSCG survey cycle (after two years), and the same sampled persons are followed up in every subsequent cycle throughout the decade. Follow-up surveys every two years on the same sampled persons are necessary to track changes in the S&E workforce because there are large movements of individuals into and out of these occupations over both business and life cycles. To ensure the availability of current national data, the NSRCG is conducted and coordinated with the NSCG and the SDR. Less frequent data collection on the NSRCG would jeopardize the integrity and value of the entire SESTAT system.

Less frequent NSRCG data collections would also make it increasingly difficult to locate individuals selected in the sample because of the high mobility rate of the recent college graduate population. The results would be a higher attrition rate and less reliable estimates for the NSRCG and SESTAT.

NSF's biennial reports and government, business, industry, and universities would have less recent data to use as a basis for formulating the nation's science and engineering policies.

7. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Not applicable. This data collection does not require any of the reporting requirements listed.

8. FEDERAL REGISTER ANNOUNCEMENT AND CONSULTATION OUTSIDE THE AGENCY

Federal Register Announcement

The Federal Register announcement for the NSRCG appeared on February 24, 2010 (See Appendix B.) NSF received no public comment in response to the announcement as of the closeout date of April 26, 2010.

Consultations Outside the Agency

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) within the NSF has responsibility for the SESTAT surveys. In the early 1990s, SRS initiated and implemented a major redesign of this system of surveys, and continued to adhere closely to the redesigned approaches in conducting the surveys throughout the past two decades.

As the SESTAT survey system entered the 21st century, SRS set a goal to further improve the efficiency and relevancy of the SESTAT system in meeting the data needs of policymakers, academic and research communities, and industry. To accomplish this goal, SRS carefully planned and engaged in a series of formal and informal evaluations and assessments of each of the three surveys as well as the system as a whole between May 1999 and December 2002. These evaluations covered several areas: sampling frame, population coverage, sample design, survey content, data system design, and data dissemination.

After the redesign efforts, SRS began a more systematic set of activities to encourage greater dissemination of the SESTAT surveys, and to encourage greater use of the data by outside researchers.

Meetings and Workshops

Both internal and external consultation has continued to take place through a series of meetings and workshops on various issues related to the SESTAT redesign and survey methodology since 2008.

For the 2010 survey round:

- SRS commissioned the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Research Council (NRC) to examine proposed sample design options for the SESTAT surveys. The CNSTAT committee held a two-day workshop on this topic and issued a report with recommendations to NSF on the 2010 and beyond sample design. The recommendations formed the basis for the 2010 NSCG design.[3]
- SRS worked with the U.S. Census Bureau, OMB, and other Federal agencies to add a field of degree (FOD) question to the American Community Survey, to enable more precise sampling for future NSCG surveys. As a part of this activity, SRS worked with the Census Bureau on a methods test to test various versions of a FOD question.
- SRS coordinated with OMB on wording for the collection of data on functional disability question items in the SESTAT surveys to increase consistency across the Federal statistical agencies in surveys with such questions. As a result, a new category on cognitive disability, taken from the ACS, was added to all three SESTAT surveys in 2010, and the introductory sentence was revised to refer to difficulties with specific functional limitations.

[3] National Research Council, Committee on National Statistics. 2008. *Using the American Community Survey for the National Science Foundation's Science and Engineering Workforce Statistics Programs*. Washington: The National Academies Press.

Consultations for Outreach and Dissemination

In order to maintain the currency of the SESTAT surveys and to obtain ongoing input from the public and researchers, SRS has engaged in the following activities.

For the 2006, 2008, and 2010 survey rounds:

- SRS has convened a Human Resources Experts Panel (HREP) in order to help improve data collection on the science and engineering (S&E) labor force through review and renewal of the S&E personnel surveys and to promote use of the data for research and policy analysis purposes. HREP accomplished its mission by: 1) Suggesting methods to publicize and promote the data; 2) Providing advice on efforts to improve the timeliness and accuracy of S&E labor force data; 3) Providing a mechanism for obtaining ongoing input from both researchers and policy analysts interested in S&E personnel data; 4) Providing perspectives on the data needs of decision makers; 5) Identifying issues and trends that are important for maintaining the relevance of the data; 6) Identifying ways in which S&E personnel data could be more useful and relevant for analyses; and 7) Proposing ways to enhance the content of the SRS human resources surveys. The panel was made up of 15 members who represented the sciences, academia, business/industry, government, researchers and policy makers. Five meetings have been held since the panel was convened in 2007.
- In addition to researchers and the public who use the public-use SESTAT, SDR, NSRCG or NSCG files, there are also individuals who use the restricted-use files under a license. SRS has funded three workshops where current and potential future licensees met at NSF to present their research findings to NSF as well as to the broader research community.
- The SESTAT surveys contain a wealth of information on highly-trained individuals in the U.S. labor force. Over the past several years, there has been a great deal of interest in leveraging the survey data that are collected with other information on productivity by some of the same individuals (for example, patenting records or publishing records). In order to pursue the feasibility of this approach, SRS funded a workshop at NSF that brought in experts on database matching. SRS is currently engaged in an activity that will enable the matching of some SESTAT data to various patent and publication databases.
- Through a grant to the Association for Institutional Research (AIR), SRS staff recorded two webinars on the SESTAT website and data tool to encourage broader use of the data.
- ASA/AAPOR invited an SRS analyst to present a webinar on science and technology human resources surveys, data and indicators; the SESTAT data are the source for all of the major indicators and trends on this workforce.

9. PAYMENT OR GIFTS TO RESPONDENTS

Monetary incentives will be offered to both maximize response rates and help minimize costs by encouraging more web responses. To maximize response rates, the respondents will be

offered a $20 postpaid incentive in the initial survey mailing for those respondents who complete the survey on the web, and later in the second mailing, the respondents will be offered a $20 postpaid incentive to complete the paper questionnaire, and $30 to complete the survey on the web.

10. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

NSF and MPR are committed to protecting the confidentiality of all survey respondents. The NSRCG data will be collected in conformance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the NSF Act of 1950, as amended and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) of 2002.

The cover letter accompanying the mail questionnaire will explain the purpose of the survey, how the data will be used, and provide assurances of confidentiality (see Appendix D). The web and paper questionnaires will include the notice "Your response is voluntary, and failure to provide some or all of the requested information will not in any way adversely affect you." Telephone interviewers will repeat this statement to respondents prior to beginning an interview.

NSF and MPR will operate within the guidelines established by the Privacy Act to protect respondents' privacy and the confidentiality of the data collected. The Privacy Act states that "microdata files prepared for purposes of research and analysis are purged of personal identifiers and are subject to procedural safeguards to assure anonymity." MPR has vast experience handling sensitive data. Routine procedures will be in place to ensure data confidentiality, including the use of passwords and encrypted identifiers to prevent direct or indirect disclosures of information. MPR will submit for NSF approval a detailed confidentiality and data security plan for the 2010 survey round detailing the procedures it will follow to protect the data and confidentiality of information provided by survey respondents.

11. JUSTIFICATION FOR SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked in this data collection.

12. ESTIMATE OF RESPONDENT BURDEN

NSF estimates that it will contact approximately 302 sample institutions by mail, followed by telephone contacts to collect the list of graduates in the first stage. Based on experience administering the past surveys, the total burden hours for the institutions is estimated to be an average of 3 hours, with the graduate list preparation taking an average of 2 hours and 1 hour for providing personal contact information of a sample of graduates. With growing confidentiality and privacy concerns and significant staffing cuts at academic institutions, the estimated response rate from the institutions is about 90 percent, or 271 participating institutions, for an estimated total burden of 815 hours for the first stage list collection. The total cost to institution respondents for the 815 burden hours is estimated to be $2,445. This is based on an estimated median annual salary of $48,000 per institution staff. Assuming a 40-hour workweek and a 52-week salary, this annual salary translates to an hourly salary of about $23. Salary estimates were

obtained using data from the 2006 SESTAT of the respondents employed in 4-year colleges or universities.

NSF will contact approximately 18,000 sample persons by mail, web, or CATI. Based on experience administering the NSRCG interviews, the questionnaire takes an average of 25 minutes to complete. With three modes of data collection, NSF estimates the expected response rate to be about 80 percent or 14,400 completed cases, for a total burden of 6,000 hours for the second stage main survey data collection. The total cost to respondents for the 6,000 burden hours is estimated to be $118,269. This is based on an estimated median annual salary of $41,000 per NSRCG respondent. Assuming a 40-hour workweek and a 52-week salary, this annual salary translates to an hourly salary of $19.71. Salary estimates were obtained using data from the 2008 NSRCG.

Thus, NSF estimates the total burden of 6,815 hours and cost of $120,714 for the both stages of NSRCG data collection.

13. COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS

Not applicable. This survey does not require respondents to purchase equipment or software or contract out services.

14. COST BURDEN TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated cost to the federal government for this data collection is approximately $7.5 million for survey data collection cost, NSF staff costs to provide oversight and coordination with other two SESTAT surveys, and costs associated with the integration of NSRCG data into the SESTAT data system. The cost estimate for data collection is $7 million, which is based on sample size; length of questionnaire; administration; overhead; sample design; mailing; printing; sample person locating, web survey instrument, telephone interviewing, incentive payments; critical items data retrieval, data keying and editing; data quality control; imputation for missing item responses; weighting and estimating sampling error; file preparation and delivery; preparation of documentation and final reports; and preparation of publications. The NSF staff costs are estimated at $562,500 (based on $150,000 annual salary of 1.5 FTE for 2.5 years of the 2010 NSRCG survey cycle).

15. REASON FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

Increase in burden reflects inclusion of the first stage collection burden in the NSRCG, which was not previously accounted for properly.

16. SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION

The NSF does not plan to use any complex analytical techniques in NSF publications using this data. Normally cross tabulations of the data are presented in NSF reports and other data releases. The first release of the 2010 NSRCG data will be an InfoBrief, followed by a set of

detailed statistical tables as a report titled, *Characteristics of Recent College Graduates* as in the past. These publications are available at http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/recentgrads. The restricted full data set is released to NSF licensees after the contractor-delivered file is converted into the SESTAT format with additional recode variables and metadata. A public use data set is available for download from the web (http://sestat.nsf.gov) once proper collapsing of variable values are applied to a selected set of data items and after approval of the SRS Chief Statistician. The NSRCG data are also disseminated as part of a combined SESTAT restricted and public use files. The time schedule for 2010 data collection and publication is currently estimated as follows:

Data Collection (Mail, CATI, Web)	October 2010–March 2011
Coding and Data Editing	December 2010–August 2011
Final Edited/Weighted/Imputed data file	September 2011
NSRCG Info Brief	Spring 2012
NSRCG Detailed Statistical Tables	Summer 2012
NSRCG Public Use File	Summer/Fall 2012

17. DISPLAY OF OMB EXPIRATION DATE

The OMB expiration date will be displayed on the 2010 NSRCG questionnaire.

18. EXCEPTION TO THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Not Applicable.