

9796); Medical Care (ICPSR 9797); 1973: Prescribed Medicine (ICPSR 9799)

National Youth Gang Intervention and Suppression Survey, 1980-1987 (ICPSR 9792)

Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9816)

Repeat Complaint Address Policing: Two Field Experiments in Minneapolis, 1985-1987 (ICPSR 9788)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987-1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9846)

Soviet Military-Civilian Interview Project (ICPSR 9584)

Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs), 1987-1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9485)

Study of Tribal and Alaska Native Juvenile Justice Systems in the United States, 1990 (ICPSR 9772)

Survey of Consumer Finances: 1983 (ICPSR 9751); 1977 (ICPSR 9752)

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1987: Reformatted Data (ICPSR 9822)

Voter Research and Surveys Presidential Primary Exit Polls, 1992 (ICPSR 9852)

ABC News Polls: Clinton Poll #1, January 1992 (ICPSR 9885); Politics Poll #1, March 1992 (ICPSR 9883); Politics Poll #2, March 1992 (ICPSR 9882)

ABC News/NHK Japan Poll, November 1991 (ICPSR 9889)

ABC News/Washington Post Polls: State of the Union Poll, January 1992 (ICPSR 9884); Super Bowl Poll, January 1992 (ICPSR 9888)

Adaptation Process of Cuban (Mariel) and Haitian Refugees in South Florida, 1983-1987 (ICPSR 9750)

American Housing Survey, 1989: National File (ICPSR 9857)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1990: Finance Statistics (ICPSR 9856)

CBS News/New York Times Polls: Health Care, August 18-22, 1991 (ICPSR 9862); National Survey, May 7-8, 1991 (ICPSR 9864); National Survey, June 3-6, 1991 (ICPSR 9863)

CBS News/New York Times/Turner Broadcasting System Japan Poll, November 18-21, 1991 (ICPSR 9860)

CBS News Polling America, March 17-19, 1991 (ICPSR 9865)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1989-1990: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data (ICPSR 9775)

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1990 (ICPSR 9819)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File (ICPSR 9878); Summary Tape File 2B (ICPSR 9848)

Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] Surveys: February 1991: The Use of Time (ICPSR 9891); March 1991: Attitudes Toward Immigrants (ICPSR 9892); April 1991: Social Inequalities Based on Sex and Age (ICPSR 9893); May 1991: Education and Social Mobility (ICPSR 9894); June 1991: Political Culture (ICPSR 9895); July 1991: Economic Attitudes and Behavior (ICPSR 9896); October 1991: Life Styles (ICPSR 9897); November 1991: Religiosity and Social Ethics (ICPSR 9898); December 1991: Drugs As a Social Problem (ICPSR 9899)

Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1991 (ICPSR 9872)

Consumer Expenditure Surveys: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files: 1988 (ICPSR 9842); 1989 (ICPSR 9841)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Earned Degrees, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9858)

National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys: 1989 (ICPSR 9830); 1990 (ICPSR 9831)

National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988: First Follow-Up (1990) (ICPSR 9859)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I: Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study, 1987 (ICPSR 9854)

National Health Interview Survey, 1989: Mental Health Supplement (ICPSR 9403)

National Health Interview Survey, 1990 (ICPSR 9839)

National Hospital Discharge Surveys: 1973 (ICPSR 9827); 1975 (ICPSR 9826); 1976 (ICPSR 9825)

National Household Education Survey, 1991 (ICPSR 9877)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1990 (ICPSR 9833)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Surveys: Dental Visit Data [Public Use Tape 14.3] (ICPSR 9814); Hospital Stays Data [Public Use Tape 14.4] (ICPSR 9840)

National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up: Wave I, 1987 (ICPSR 9813); Wave II, 1988 (ICPSR 9838)

Second Malaysian Family Life Survey: 1988 Interviews (ICPSR 9805)

Social Organization of the United States National Labor Policy Domain, 1981-1987 (ICPSR 9802)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Panel (ICPSR 9855)

Survey of Lawyers in the Metropolitan New York Media Market, 1989 (ICPSR 9823)

WCBS-TV News/New York Times New York City and Suburban Poll, November 1991 (ICPSR 9861)

Washington Post District of Columbia Politics Poll, February 1992 (ICPSR 9886)

Wheat Trade and Wheat Prices in France, 1486-1913 (9777)

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

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incorporating

SSDA news

Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

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This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200. (Phone (06) 249 4400: Fax (06) 257 1893) Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send using e-mail to ssda@coombs.anu.edu.au

This issue of newsletter was edited by Stephanie Legg England.

ACSPRI Activities

ACSPRI Membership News

New Members

The University of Melbourne has rejoined ACSPRI after a brief hiatus. Dr Bruce Headey, Dept. of Political Science (tel: 03 344 7906), will resume his role as that University's Representative. The University of Adelaide has joined ACSPRI for the first time, with a Representative yet to be named. Contact Dr Robert Sellick, Dean of the Faculty of Arts (tel: 08 228 5186) or Prof Ian Davey, Dean of Research & Graduate Studies (tel: 08 228 5137). Prof Lois Bryson, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, writes that the University of Newcastle is 'in the process of applying for membership of ACSPRI' but needs 'to sort out some of the procedures for getting a joint venture together across departments and faculties'. For further details, contact Prof Bryson (tel: 049 215 921).

New Representatives

ACSPRI also welcomes new Representatives from the following member institutions: Ms Susan Linacre, Australian Bureau of Statistics (tel: 06 252 7163); Ms Jane Mugford, Australian Institute of Criminology (tel: 06 274 0250); Prof Gisela Kaplan, Queensland University of Technology (tel: 07 864 2111); Assoc. Prof Rodney Tiffen, University of Sydney (tel: 02 692 3794); Dr John Crawford, University of Technology, Sydney (tel: 02 330 3621); and Dr Wally Karnilowicz, Victoria University of Technology (tel: 03 365 2326). A complete list of ACSPRI's 34 member institutions, with the addresses, telephone and fax numbers of their Representatives, is

available from ACSPRI (tel: 06 249 4400 or fax: 06 257 1893).

On Maintaining Institutional Membership

Recently, after arranging the University's 1992/93 subscription to ACSPRI, a University's Representative wrote us:

I now face a difficulty which you may be able to advise me on. Some of the people/departments on your mailing list belong to Faculties that have refused to contribute to the ACSPRI subscription. Only the Faculty of X is contributing. What would you advise in such a situation? Should the Faculty of X advise these individuals/departments that they are no longer entitled to the benefits of ACSPRI membership? I assume that, as individuals or departments they can contribute to the subscription. Do we try and ensure that those who are neither contributing individually nor through their department to ACSPRI are also not eligible for the benefits?

As the national member of the ICPSR, ACSPRI is constituted by a membership of institutions, and cannot itself selectively deny the benefits of membership to any staff or students of those institutions, even when the costs of membership, i.e. the joining fee (\$150) and annual subscription (\$970), are disproportionately borne by sections of the institution. Those familiar with Mancur Olson's *The Logic of Collective Action* will recognise the 'classic' dilemma this poses (as well as possible solutions to it) for ACSPRI member institutions when annual subscriptions become due (in July).

On Maintaining the Institution

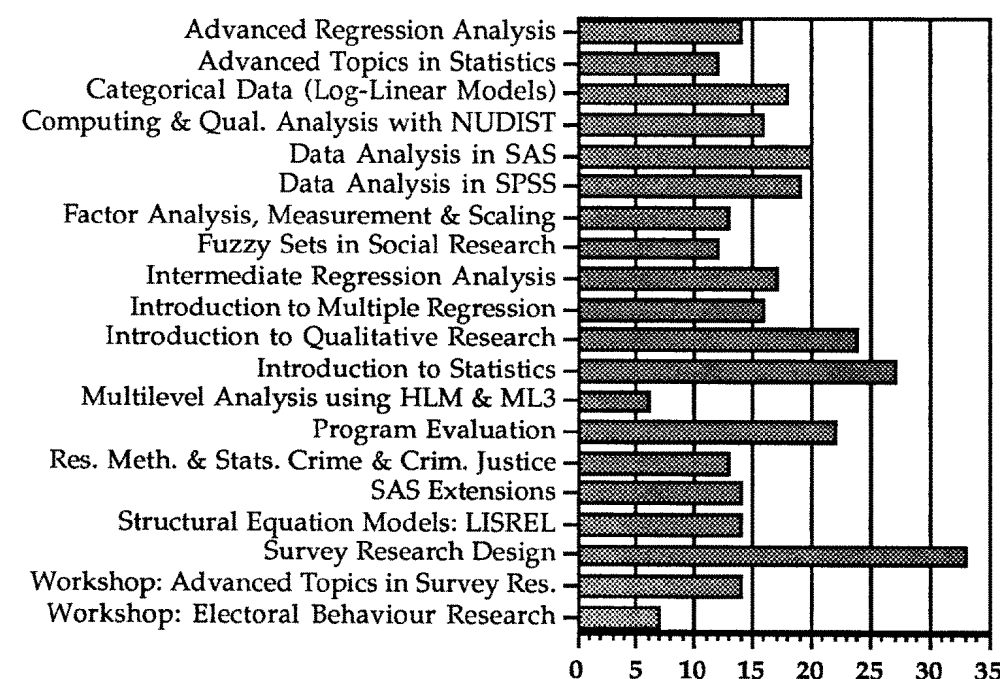
For the first time, ACSPRI has the opportunity, within the space of twelve months, not only to welcome the

subscription and maintenance of an institution's membership of the Consortium but to welcome the maintenance of the subscribing institution. In the March '92 issue of this Newsletter, ACSPRI announced the membership (as of 1 July) of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Then, in late February, a

press release from the Shadow Attorney General announced that a Coalition Government would 'maintain the Australian Institute of Criminology'. It should go without saying that, regardless of election outcomes, the Consortium unreservedly welcomes the institutional maintenance of all members of ACSPRI.

1993 ACSPRI Summer Program

Number of Participants by Course



The ninth annual ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology, co-hosted by the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Commerce and Economics and the Research School of Social Sciences, was held at the Australian National University from 1-12 February 1993.

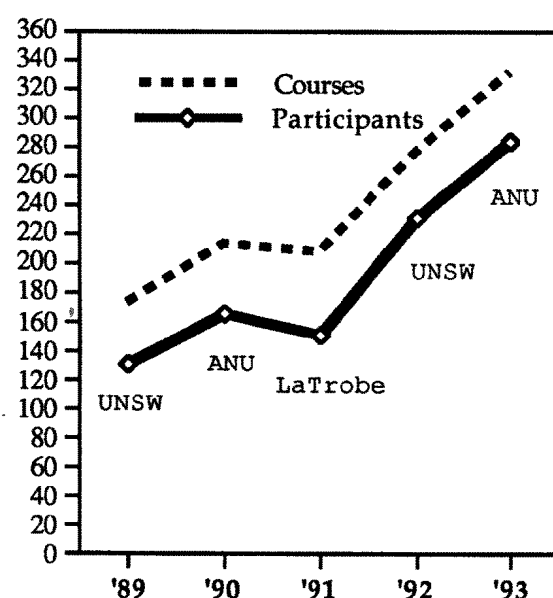
Of the Program's twenty week-long courses, six (Research Methods and Statistics for Crime and Criminal Justice, Fuzzy Sets in Social Research, SAS Extensions, and Workshops in Advanced Topics in Survey Research and Electoral Behaviour

Research) were entirely new to the Program, one (Survey Research Design) was offered for the first time since 1990, and two (Introduction to Qualitative Research and Computing and Qualitative Analysis with Nudist) were substantially revised after the 1992 Program at the University of New South Wales.

Overall Program participation has more than doubled since the 1989 Summer Program. This year, 283 participants took a total of 331 courses, increases in participation of 23% and 20% respectively on the 1992 Program at UNSW, and of 87%

and 60% on the 1991 Program at La Trobe. As in previous Summer Programs, over 80% of participants came from ACSPRI member institutions, and 16% of participants had attended one or more previous Programs.

Number of Participants and Courses Taken at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1989-93



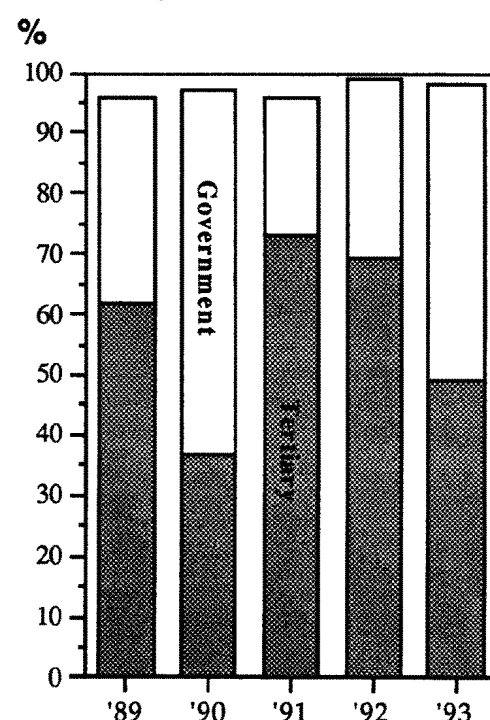
As has been the pattern with previous Summer Programs held at the ANU, roughly two-thirds of the 283 participants came from the ACT (151) or New South Wales (44), with the majority of other participants coming from Queensland (32), Victoria (24) and, in a substantial increase from last year, Tasmania (19 – up from 3).

Exactly half of all Program participants came from the government sector. Of these, 65% were from ACSPRI member institutions: the Department of Employment, Education and Training (34), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (25), the Australian Institute of Criminology (12), the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (12) and the Bureau of Immigration Research (8); while an additional 21% were from non-members: the Australian Taxation Office (11), the Department of Social Security (10) and the Department of Industrial Relations (9). As

a proportion of all participants, however, the government sector contributed fewer Program participants than in 1990, the last time the Program was held in Canberra.

Of tertiary sector participants, over half came from the University of Tasmania (18), the University of Western Sydney (16), the Australian National University (16), the University of Queensland (14) and Queensland University of Technology (11). No other University had more than six participants.

Participation by Sector at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1989-93



Once again, ACSPRI is grateful not only to all Program participants, but especially to its outstanding instructors who - amid the unseasonal Canberra heat with occasional, and attendant, air conditioner failure, the dislocation, dust and noise of construction in the Haydon-Allen, Copland and Crisp quadrangle, and the Faculty Computer Unit's flexible program of computer lab renovation - maintained (if not improved) their high standards of teaching - as well as their good humour.

Australian Election Study, 1993

The third of the Australian Election Study series, the 1993 AES, is now 'in the field', with the distribution by mail of a self-completion questionnaire to a national probability sample of over 5000 registered voters during the week of the March 13 Federal election.

Designed to provide continuity with the federal election studies of 1987 and 1990, the AES series has four aims:

- to provide a long-term perspective on stability and change in the political attitudes and behaviour of the Australian electorate;
- to analyse the changing social bases of Australian politics as the economy and society modernise and change character;
- to examine the political issues prevalent in the election and assess their importance for the election result; and
- to make readily available to other scholars and interested persons the comprehensive AES data sets.

Like its 1987 and 1990 predecessors, the 1993 AES will explore the short-term factors that determine the Federal election outcome, i.e. respondents' party preferences and vote, their perceptions of and attitudes to the candidates, the election campaign and its issues, and the mass media, as well as explore views on a range of social, economic and foreign policy issues.

In addition, and new to the AES series, the 1993 Study will investigate federal versus state variations in the popular components of Australian 'political culture' - as

operationalised by measures of political 'tolerance' (towards deviant individuals and groups within society), political 'efficacy' (towards the political system, i.e. how responsive to individual demands the system is perceived to be), and political 'trust' (the degree to which political decision makers act in the interests of all voters).

The systematic sample of 5000 was drawn from the Australian Electoral Commission's Electoral Rolls, and includes supplementary samples for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The principal investigators of the 1993 AES (Ian McAllister, University of New South Wales; David Gow, University of Queensland; David Denmark, University of Western Australia; and Roger Jones, the Australian National University) are determined that data collection, checking and coding of responses, data entry and cleaning, and codebook preparation for the 1993 AES data file will be completed by mid-July, and made available through the Social Science Data Archives shortly thereafter.

Copies of the 1993 AES mail questionnaire are available on request from the SSDA.

Getting Elites on the Phone: The Australian Rights Project's Decision Makers Survey

The Australian Rights Project, which is jointly funded by the ANU's Research School of Social Sciences (RSSS) and the NSW Law Foundation, has as its objectives the determination of levels and sources of support for civil liberties among citizens and 'elites' in Australia, whether significant differences in support exist between these two groups, and the comparison of citizen

and elite attitudes to rights in Australia with those in Canada, Britain and the U.S.

The last issue of the Newsletter included a brief description (cf. 'Remember ACCESS?', September 1992, p. 8) of the ARP and discussed the response rates and non-response conversion efforts for the national Population Survey, the first of two ARP surveys conducted through the RSSS's computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) facility between late 1991 and September 1992. Data collection had not been completed, however, for the 'elite' or Decision Makers Survey, the second ARP survey, and no details of its operation were provided.

This follow-on discussion of response rates for the ARP's Decision Makers Survey draws from the *Population Survey and Decision Makers Survey 1991-1992: Technical Report* by Suzanne Dee and Roger Jones (available from the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, the Australian National University).

The Decision Makers Survey consists of two components: (a) a complete enumeration of 740 elected Commonwealth and state ALP, Liberal and National Party parliamentarians; and (b) two systematic samples of practising barristers and solicitors (293) and appointed stipendiary magistrates (143), and an enumeration of 141 appointed public prosecutors. The barristers and solicitors sample was taken from the Australian Legal Directory, the magistrates sample was drawn from lists provided by the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate's Office of each state, and the prosecutors were selected from lists provided by state and Commonwealth Directors of Public Prosecutions.

The half hour, telephone interview questionnaire for this 'elite' sample duplicated the Population Survey

instrument, apart from questions on political involvement and party affiliation that, for obvious reasons, were not asked of the parliamentarians.

Procedures for securing respondent cooperation with the Decision Maker Survey were necessarily more elaborate than those for the Population Survey. Contact with elite respondents could be made only during office hours and through their secretaries or other 'gatekeepers', and concerns about the survey's 'credentials' and its confidentiality provisions needed to be allayed in ways not required for 'citizen' respondents.

Thus, in addition to the background information and letter of introduction from the principal investigators that had been sent to citizen respondents, all elite respondents were also sent a letter endorsing the survey from the former Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, as well as any supplemental official endorsement that could be obtained. Victorian magistrates and prosecutors, for example, received a letter from the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria, who had agreed to include the letter when distributing the introductory survey material to them. Finally, interviewers were required to sign a 'document of confidentiality' that would be supplied to respondents (or their staff) who requested additional assurance of the survey's bona fides.

Apart from the standard request for participation in the survey, an outline of the aims and objectives of the ARP and assurances of confidentiality, the introductory letter requested respondents to contact the Survey Administrator at the address or on the telephone (or fax) number(s) provided in order to arrange a mutually convenient time of interview.

Because the Survey's interview scheduling necessarily mirrored respondents' complex work schedules, many of the respondents, especially senior parliamentarians, required faxed receipt of more than one introductory letter with supporting materials before an interview could be arranged and conducted. Although no new explanatory material was supplied to respondents in any subsequent transmission of material, the 'step-wise' process involved in gaining their cooperation seems to have served to validate the survey for them and secured their participation in it.

Evidence for this may be seen in the following tables, which provide response rates for the parliamentary and legal segments of the Decision Makers Survey. The overall elite response rate of 78% is predictably higher than the citizen rate of 67% achieved in the Population Survey.

It is noteworthy that the upper houses of all parliaments yielded higher rates of response than did lower houses; upper house members were more easily contacted and more willing to grant interviews, and interview appointments seemed to be less constrained by legislative proceedings.

Parliament	Eligible		Response Rate
	Respondents	Response	
House of Reps	146	102	70%
Senate	64	49	76%
NSW Assembly	94	62	66%
NSW Council	38	35	92%
VIC Assembly	88	64	73%
VIC Council	43	33	77%
QLD Assembly	89	66	74%
SA Assembly	42	36	86%
SA Council	20	18	90%
WA Assembly	52	38	73%
WA Council	32	24	75%
TAS Assembly	30	23	77%
TAS Council	2	1	
TOTAL	740	551	74%

The lower response rate for NSW Assembly members is, perhaps, partially attributable

to the timing of the survey: the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) inquiry and subsequent resignation of the Premier were events receiving widespread media coverage during the period of the survey, and Assembly members' propensity to participate may have been relatively more inhibited as a result.

Legal	Eligible		Response Rate
	Sample	Respondents	
Solicitors	149	145	107 74%
Barristers	151	148	127 86%
Magistrates	150	143	116 81%
Pub. Prosec.	152	141	127 90%
TOTAL	602	577	477 83%

The discrepancy between sample elements and eligible respondents in the legal segment of the survey results from the 'ineligibility' for interview of lawyers who were no longer practising, and magistrates and public prosecutors who no longer held office.

Because of the elaborate procedures employed to gain elites' cooperation with the survey, less extensive non-response conversion attempts were needed than those for the Population Survey. If the initial introductory letter had failed to elicit an agreement to be interviewed, the initial phone contact might succeed in doing so, especially when the interviewer was able to elaborate the purpose and scope of the survey. In general, where an interviewer was able to establish **personal** contact with the elite respondent, a completed interview was given.

Moreover, it was established from preliminary conversion attempts on the parliamentarian sample that initial telephone refusals made on behalf of respondents, by one or more of their staff, were rarely converted, and that additional efforts to contact and gain an interview with the respondent were not cost-effective. Exceptions to this decision-rule were made,

however, when the refusal appeared to have been made on the basis of a respondent's current 'time constraint'.

For those interested in an introduction to the ARP, an overview of the survey methods employed for both the Population and Decision Makers Surveys, including descriptions and discussions of questionnaires; sample design; staff recruitment and training; survey operations (i.e. sample management, case management, supervisory review and intervention, and non-response conversion); the mail survey follow-up to Population and Decision Maker samples; response analysis; and quality control, the *Technical Report* should be consulted.

NSSS and SSDA Review Now Completed

The Review of the National Social Science Survey (NSSS) and the SSDA conducted by the ANU's Research School of Social Science has now been completed, and its findings will be presented to the Faculty of RSSS at its next regularly scheduled meeting on 7 April.

Members of the Committee, chaired by Prof Geoffrey Brennan, Director of the RSSS, included: Mr Ian Castles, Australian Statistician; Prof Robert Gregory, Convenor, Division of Politics and Economics, RSSS; A/Prof Bruce Heady, Dept of Political Science, University of Melbourne; A/Prof Ann Daniel, Dept of Sociology, University of New South Wales; Dr Larry Saha, Dept of Sociology, The Faculties, ANU; and Prof John Western, Dept of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Queensland.

The Committee's terms of reference allowed it to comment on any matter 'it felt was relevant to the purpose of the Review',

and with regard to the NSSS asked for comment on *the quality of NSSS data, including both core data and special NSSS projects; the quality and significance of the research conducted in association with the NSSS; the use of NSSS data by researchers outside the School; and whether the RSSS should continue to fund and house the NSSS, and if so, at what level and under what administrative arrangements.*

For the SSDA review, the Committee was asked to comment on *the current role and performance of the SSDA as a data library both within the School and within the Australian system; current administrative arrangements in the SSDA; and possible future activities for the SSDA, including whether the CATI facility should be maintained.*

The Committee was also requested to give particular attention to the *possible centralisation of survey activities in the School, incorporating the NSSS and the SSDA, within an enlarged Social Science Data Centre; appropriate management structures for the survey facilities, including the management of external funds; and procedures for the release of data collected by the survey facilities.*

In addition to those from the NSSS and SSDA, the Review Committee received over 50 written submissions from Australia and overseas, and conducted 9 interviews on-site between the 3rd and the 5th of February. The written submissions included one made on behalf of ACSPRI by Don DeBats of Flinders University, which had been circulated to ACSPRI Council members for comment prior to its submission.

The ACSPRI submission, as well as the recommendations of the Review Committee and the SSDA's response, will be made available by the SSDA after the Faculty (RSSS) meeting of 7 April.

Historical Analysis

Computing & Historical Analysis and 'The History Machine'

The March '92 issue of the Newsletter announced the (then) forthcoming Seventh International Congress of the Association for History and Computing, held in Bologna, 29 August - 2 September 1992. The aim of the Congress was to 'present a large spectrum of information technology applications to historical and humanities research, and to discuss the historiographical perspectives opened up by new technologies'.

Historian Robin McLachlan of Charles Sturt University, Bathurst, attended the Congress and returned with an array of materials describing recent international developments to promote computer-assisted teaching and research in history and the humanities. In order to disseminate information on these developments more widely among Australian social scientists and historians, he has passed on a selection of these materials to ACSPRI for distillation and distribution to Newsletter readers:

Associations

The Association for History and Computing (AHC) is an international organisation dedicated to the promotion and development of interest in the use of computers in historical study of all types, at all levels, in research and teaching. Founded in 1986, the AHC issues a free magazine, *History and Computing*, published by Oxford University Press, and participates in the journal *Historical Social Research/ Historische Sozialforschung* which AHC members may subscribe to at a reduced price. The AHC has 'a particular

commitment to the dissemination of computing techniques among history teachers'. Annual membership of the Association (subscription is £12; £9 for students and the 'unwaged') may be obtained by writing to the Membership Secretary, Association for History and Computing, PO Box 299, CHELTENHAM, Glos GL52 6XS, United Kingdom.

A companion international organisation, the Association for Computers and the Humanities (ACH), aims to encourage the development and use of computing techniques in humanities research and education, and in recent years has expanded its scope to include areas from word processing to computer-assisted instruction in composition, language, history, philosophy, and anthropology, as well as computational linguistics and cognitive science, which overlap increasingly with work in the area of humanities computing. The ACH quarterly produces a newsletter and a journal, *Computers and the Humanities*. Membership (US\$45) may be obtained by writing to Joe Rudman, Treasurer, Association for Computers and the Humanities, Department of English, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

The Computers in Teaching Initiative, Centre for History (CTICH) at the University of Glasgow was established in 1989 to promote computer use in the teaching of history, economic and social history, archaeology, art history, ancient history and church history throughout UK higher education. CTICH supports this aim by 'assisting the exchange of appropriate software, teaching materials, datasets and pedagogical methods, and encourages connections between computer-based teaching and research'.

One of CTICH's publications, *A Guide to Software for Historians*, provides a comprehensive list of software ('for

historians with little computing experience'), and gives details on over 300 programs for teaching and research. Included are chapters on computer based learning packages, databases, numerical analysis, text handling and data. *Each chapter begins with an introduction which explains how the software might be used and what features should be considered when choosing a product. There is a select bibliography suggesting other sources of information on computer-based history teaching. The software listings provide brief descriptions of package features, as well as technical requirements, contact addresses and prices.* Information about associate membership of CTICH and the *Guide* may be obtained from Donald Spaeth, CTICH, University of Glasgow, 1 University Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ (email: CTICH@Glasgow.vme.ac.uk).

Teaching and Research Programs

The Department of Computers & Humanities at Utrecht University, the Netherlands, has introduced an 18-month, 15-course *Methods and Techniques of Humanities Computing* teaching program to supplement full-degree programs in history, languages, literature, art history and musicology. After an obligatory, 'Introduction to Humanities Computing' course, students can elect to take all or a subset of courses taught by the department, including introductory and advanced level: 'Computer Science'; 'Database Technology'; 'Techniques for Computer-Assisted Text Analysis'; and 'Quantitative Techniques'. The Department, which wrote all its own textbooks, readers, syllabi and laboratory manuals, also has an active research program, *Complex Information Systems in the Humanities*, whose objective is to create 'design and implementation' methods and techniques for 'information systems that can handle the questions and the specific source material of the historical, cultural and literary disciplines'. Further

information about the research and teaching programs of the Department may be obtained from: Dept. of Computers & Humanities, University of Utrecht (Humanities Faculty), Achter de Dom 22-24, 3512 JP Utrecht Netherlands (email: BERG@Let.Ruu.nl).

The University of London's Institute of Historical Research has introduced a one year (full-time) Master of Arts course entitled **Computer Applications for History**. The course consists of three teaching modules and a thesis. The compulsory core module, *Issues in Historical Computing*, introduces students 'to the range of ways in which historians can use computers, and to the techniques and issues that have predominated'. *Computing for Historians* (also compulsory) gives students 'both a practical and a conceptual understanding of modern computer systems' and is organised in six sections: computer systems, statistical methods, database concepts and methods, text management and analysis, graphs and maps, and advanced topics (e.g. project management techniques, intelligent knowledge based systems and multi-media technology). The *Computing Techniques* module allows students the choice of one of four options: introduction to programming; quantitative methods; visual computing; image storage and analysis; or database systems for historical research. Enquiries about the course, which the Economic and Social Research Council rates of 'high academic quality and particular strategic importance', should be addressed to: The Secretary & Librarian, (M.A. courses), Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU.

The History Machine

An 'interactive, multi-media, electronic atlas' developed for historians at Carnegie Mellon University by Stephan Greene and David Miller, the **History Machine** is a program enabling simple construction of

choropleth maps that display geographically-based social science data.

Data exploration is facilitated through a mechanism by which individual variables in the system's database can be combined in arbitrary algebraic expressions and displayed geographically. A histogram of the variable's distribution, along with basic descriptive statistics, are provided for each variable. An object-oriented, vector-based graphics facility encodes political boundary changes over time, permitting the display of a geographic area as it existed at any point in time. In addition, the History Machine displays topographic and other kinds of maps not based on numeric data, again allowing for changes across time. The program is generic in that it can operate on any prepared dataset and its attendant maps, regardless of the geographic location or resolution of the data. Current enhancements to the History Machine browser enable the hypertext-like exploration of a dataset through a rich network of interrelated topics and subtopics, and the ability to display explanatory texts and images linked to the variables and topics. Two current applications of the History Machine are the Great American History Machine (GAHM) from CMU, and the Swedish Political Atlas (SPA) from the University of Gothenburg.

For more information about the 'History Machine', contact: Stephan Greene, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213 USA (email: sg08@andrew.cmu.edu).

Archives, Quantitative Historical and Secondary Analysis

In a recent issue of its *Bulletin* (September 1992, No. 51), the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex announced the formation of an **Historical Data Unit** within the Archive. In addition to acquiring, processing and preserving, documenting and cataloging, and disseminating machine-readable historical data, the Unit sees its most 'vital task' as being the promotion of a 'culture of secondary use'. In words that are (still) as pertinent to the wider social science, as well as historical, community in Australia as they are to historians in the UK, the Unit goes on to emphasise that:

It is evident that growing numbers of the historical community are fully committed to the use of computers for primary research. However, it is far from evident that a culture of secondary use of historical data exists in any significant fashion. If the time and resources employed in the creation of datasets are to be fully utilized it is essential that exploitation of these rich data sources continues beyond the analysis of the original data compiler. It is the function of the History Unit to ensure that this process can successfully be undertaken.

The SSDA also strives to ensure that the social science data acquisition, documentation and distribution process succeeds in delivering high quality pre-collected data to the research community for essential analysis. It too seeks to acquire and make widely available machine readable historical data sets for secondary users in Australia and overseas, and welcomes suggestions for 'enriching' the local 'culture' of secondary social science and historical data use (see *Call for Descriptions of Secondary Analysis*, p. 19).

For strongly related reasons, ACSPRI is exploring the possibility of offering a course, or workshop, on **quantitative historical analysis** at the 1994 ACSPRI Summer Program. The proposed course would be similar in nature to one offered annually at the ICPSR Summer Program, and would help students become familiar with *selected problems in political, economic, and demographic history and the kinds of data, research designs, and quantitative techniques used to analyze them*. As well, students would be encouraged to do some computer analysis of selected data sets provided by, or through, ACSPRI.

Preliminary planning for the proposed course has begun with Professor Paul Bourke of the Research School of Social Science and Associate Professor Don Debats of Flinders University, two of Australia's most eminent quantitatively oriented political historians, whose innovative book on voting behavior in mid-19th century, Washington County, Oregon is to be published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 1994. Expressions of interest in this course should be directed to ACSPRI (tel: 06 249 2200).

More generally, ACSPRI provides both novice and experienced social researchers with experience of direct secondary data use through its Summer Program courses, where in addition to learning basic or advanced, methodological and statistical analysis skills, they acquire 'hands-on' experience in the computer analysis of existing data sets. It has been a number of years, however, since ACSPRI has offered a Summer Program course that focuses on the special methodological issues involved in secondary analysis, such as those relating to research design with multiple data sets, e.g. variable operationalisation, item comparability and tests of significance. No doubt such a course would help strengthen awareness among Australian social

scientists of the benefits of secondary use of existing data (e.g. real cost savings, data collection avoidance and greater ease of reporting). Expressions of interest in such a course are now requested.

On-line Access to Directories of Overseas Data

ICPSR Guide

A catalogue of ICPSR's data holdings is now available on-line with regular updates. To access the catalogue, telnet to COLUMBIANET.COLUMBIA.EDU. When you see the main menu, choose "2: AcIS - Academic Computing". On the next menu choose "6: EDS: Electronic Data Service". Next, select the "ICPSR Research Data Catalog" or "ICPSR Research Data Catalog w/ Updates (experimental)". Procedures for searching through ICPSR's holdings are then self-explanatory.

ESRC Data Archive

BIRON is the on-line catalogue for ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex. The BIRON system allows you to search for data by topic, names of persons or organisations associated with particular datasets, titles or part titles, dates, and/or geographical areas of data collection. To use BIRON, telnet to 155.245.10.123. At the login prompt, type "biron", and for the password type "norib".

Data Archives in Israel

The Social Sciences Data Archive in at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem also has an on-line catalogue. To access this catalogue, telnet to HARI.HUJI.AC.IL. After the logo is displayed, you will be asked to type a username. Enter SSDA. Select terminal no. 2 at the Terminal Selection Menu.

Select function 2 ("Online ALEPH") at the Function Selection Menu. The Catalogue main screen is now displayed. Start your session with one of the search codes or type M1 for help.

IRSS Polls and the General Social Survey

The Institute for Research in Social Science Data Archive and Louis Harris Data Centre (IRSS), located at the University of North Carolina, has established an electronic item index of Public Opinion Polls and the General Social Survey. The Index can be used to search electronically for specific questions by using combinations of words which occur in the questions.

To use the index, telnet to UNCVM1.OIT.UNC.EDU. After connecting you will be asked to log on. At the prompt enter a userid "irss10", "irss11", or "irss12". Press return, then enter the password "IRSS". Press return once. You will then see "VM read" in the lower right-hand corner of the screen. Press return once and the message should change to "running". (If you get a message that the logon is in use, try another one.) Note: If at any point you see "MORE" or "HOLDING" in the lower right-hand corner of the screen, press the clear key ("Esc." for VT100 emulation). Next you will see a screen announcing IRSS's Data Services. From that point on, procedures are self-explanatory.

To obtain a free printed or electronic booklet about the service, send an email message containing your name, address (or email address) and a request for *A Guide to Searching the IRSS Data Archives* to Bonita Samuels at:
BSAMUELS.IRSS@MHS.UNC.EDU.

Summer Schools and Courses

Research Methods Courses at Macquarie in 1993

Macquarie University, through its Numeracy Centre and School of Education, is currently conducting short courses in research methods as part of its 'Research Methods Series 1993'. The two to three day courses, which run from 9:30 am - 4:30 pm daily, are being held principally in September and December, and range in cost from \$195 to \$395 per course (less for students and staff of Macquarie University).

Assessment and Evaluation Techniques for Teachers (taught by Magdalena Mok and Hing Chung Law) and **Bridging Course in Statistical Methods for Research** (Greg Robertson) were held in February and March, and the next two-day course, **Intermediate Statistics for Practitioners** (Greg Robertson), is scheduled for the weekend of 17-18 April, and will cost \$195.

Other scheduled courses are: **Data Analysis in SPSS-PC** (Greg Robertson, 18-19, 25 Sept., \$345); **Applied Item Response Theory** (Tony Lee, 22-24 Sept., \$345); **Longitudinal Research** (George Cooney, 27-29 Sept., \$345); **In-Depth Interviewing and Participant Observation** (Lyn Coulon, 3 days in Dec., \$345); and **Nudist: A Qualitative Analysis Program** (Lyn Richards, 3 days in Dec., \$395).

For descriptions of Series courses and their instructors, and to obtain enrolment application forms, contact: **Continuing Education Program, Macquarie University, NSW 2109, tel. (02) 805 7470, fax. (02) 805 7480.**

ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods

First Session: 28 June - 23 July 1993
Second Session: 26 July - 20 August 1993

In June-August each year, the ICPSR conducts a Summer Program at the University of Michigan in the United States. The Program offers a comprehensive integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis and social methodology. Emphasis is placed on studying methods of quantitative analysis within the broader context of substantive social science research, and virtually all instruction is coordinated with, and reinforced by, hands on data analysis sessions. Further details and application forms are available from ACSPRI, which can provide a limited amount of financial assistance for travel to the Program. Application forms should be submitted in the first instance to ACSPRI by 16 April.

Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis 10 July - 20 August 1993

The twenty-sixth annual Essex Summer School will offer about 25 two-week courses on topics like Statistics with SPSS-PC, Linear Structural Relations using Lisrel and EQS, Time Series Analysis, Exploratory Data Analysis, Log-Linear Analysis, Mathematics for Social Science, Multi-Level Analysis, Dimensional Analysis, Artificial Intelligence, Econometrics, Textual Analysis, Maximum Likelihood Techniques, Sampling, Ethnographic Field Work Techniques, Questionnaire Design, Data Base Management, and Regression. For further details contact ACSPRI.

Conferences

First AASR Conference in Launceston: January 1994 Call for Expressions of Interest

The Executive of the Australian Association for Social Research (AASR) has provided preliminary details of planning for the AASR's first conference, scheduled for the new Sir Raymond Ferrall Centre of the University of Tasmania at Launceston in the last week of January 1994.

The president of the AASR, Wolfgang Grichting (University of Tasmania, Launceston), will 'attend to the overall organisation of the conference as well as to the local matters and contingencies'. Michael Smithson (James Cook University) and Ann Harding (University of Canberra) will serve as Program Coordinators, while Rodney Clarke (University of Wollongong) will 'look after the business and marketing end of the conference'.

According to Professor Grichting:

the Executive was considering the choice of a conference theme. However we decided that the overall theme would best be determined after we have some reasonably detailed information about the interests of the likely participants of the conference. For this reason, we now invite individuals and groups to come forth and propose areas of interest to them....We have no preconceived idea of what types of sessions can be organised: traditional reading of papers, poster presentation, roundtable discussions, open fora, are just a few possible modes of presenting material. As well, teaching and professional workshops could be

quite attractive....Depending on the results of this effort we propose thematic and special sessions which together should permit us to come up with an appropriate overall theme for the conference.

Once the thematic framework has been set we shall call for abstracts in order to determine whether a paper is suitable for conference presentation. We anticipate that the final papers will be to hand in time to consider the publication of conference proceedings. At the very least we wish to have all the abstracts before the Christmas break in order to make them available at the beginning of the conference.

Individuals are invited to propose ideas, areas of interest and/or session leaders to either Ann Harding (tel: 06 247 5798; fax: 06 247 6713) or Michael Smithson (tel: 077 814 1501; fax: 077 795 435) by 31 May 1993.

1993 National Social Policy Conference 14-16 July 1993

The Social Policy Research Centre has issued a call for papers for this conference, to be held at the University of New South Wales.

The theme of the conference is *Theory and Practice in Australian Social Policy / Rethinking the Fundamentals*. There will be five main areas: (1) Social Policy and the Economy; (2) Ideas, Ideology and the Welfare State; (3) Family, Community and the State in Social Care; (4) Inequality; and (5) Work and Welfare.

Those wishing to offer a paper for consideration by the SPRC are invited to send an abstract of 200 words indicating one of the five areas to which the paper is most closely related. There is also an open section for papers covering other social

policy subjects. Papers are also invited on social policies as they affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The closing date for submissions is 31 March 1993. Abstracts should be sent to: 1993 Social Policy Conference Papers, Social Policy Research Centre, Box 1 Kensington, NSW 2033.

Australian Institute of Criminology Conferences

Further information about the following three conferences can be obtained from: **Conference Unit, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra ACT 2601 (tel: 06 274 0223, fax: 06 274 0225).**

Criminal Justice Planning and Coordination, 19-21 April 1993

The Australian Institute of Criminology will be holding a Criminal Justice Planning and Coordination conference in Canberra with the aims of: (1) examining the interactive nature of independent elements of the criminal justice system to determine ways in which these elements can operate effectively, and (2) assessing the effectiveness of current criminal justice policy and practice.

The Criminal Justice System in a Multicultural Society, 4-6 May 1993

The Australian Institute of Criminology will be conducting this conference at The Novotel Melbourne Hotel. The closing date for registration is April 19. The aims are: (1) to examine the incidence of violence in the multicultural home with a view to developing national policies for responding to the needs of the non-English speaking background (NESB) population in their contact with the criminal justice system, and (2) to discuss future approaches to deal with NESB people in the courts and in prison.

Topics may include: the incidence of migrant crime, violence in the NESB home, the police in a multicultural society, the court in a multicultural society, NESB people in prison, illegal migrants and criminal economic exploitation and legal processes involved in deportation and asylum seeking, and issues for the criminal justice system to address in a multicultural society.

**Second National Conference on Violence,
15-18 June 1993**

This conference will take place in Canberra and expand on the issues covered by the First National Conference on Violence which took place in 1989. It will provide an opportunity for participants to assess progress made in the control of violence in Australia and demonstrate strategies for the implementation of realistic policies and changes in legislation.

The following questions will be addressed: What research has there been since 1989 about issues of violence and what further research in this area is necessary? What policy issues in violence need to be addressed? What exemplary programs and other initiatives have been established? Are there new directions in society's perception of violence?

**1993 Conference of Economists
27 September - 1 October 1993**

The 1993 conference of the Economics Society of Australia will be held at Murdoch University, Western Australia. The W.A. Labour Market Research Centre is sponsoring Professor Orley Ashenfelter to be a keynote speaker and a special issue of *Labour Economics and Productivity* is planned to include his paper plus a number of other selected papers from the conference.

Labour economics is a key theme of the conference. Those who would like to submit a paper in the area of labour economics are invited to send an abstract by 1 May 1993 to: **Phil Lewis, Conference Organiser, 1993 Conference of Economists, Department of Economics, Murdoch University, WA 6150.**

**Statistics '93
27 September - 1 October 1993**

The Statistical Society of Australia and The International Association for Statistical Computing will be holding this conference at the University of Wollongong, New South Wales.

The conference has three strands: Statistical Computing, Statistical Education, and Quality. Statistical Computing will deal with topics related to the interrelationship of computing and statistics, while Statistical Education will cover education in the K-12 groups and mainstream and cross-disciplinary teaching at the tertiary level, and the Quality strand will cover the applications of statistics to aspects of quality.

Papers for each strand are sought, with the deadline for the submission of abstracts on 31 May 1993. The contact for the conference is: **Statistics '93 Conference Secretary, Mathematics Department, University of Wollongong, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong NSW 2522 (E-mail: statconf@uow.edu.au, fax: 042 21 4845).**

Change of address?

Don't forget to let us know.

*Drop us a line or
phone Cathy on 06 249 4400.*

**Commonwealth Government's
REGISTER OF CONSULTING SERVICES**

The Office of Government Information and Advertising (OGIA) maintains a Register of Consulting Services which includes the names of social and market researchers and marketing consultants.

OGIA recently advertised in the national press and selected magazines for consultants who are interested in conducting government projects and campaigns to be listed on the Register. Inclusion on the Register does not guarantee government work, but the database does provide the basis for a fair and equitable selection process.

If you have not already received an application form and would like to be included on OGIA's Register, or if you have further enquires, please contact **Mary-Jana Maric on (06) 274 1815.**

SAS Institute Australia Presents...

**Multivariate Statistical Methods:
Practical Applications course
21 - 23 June 1993, SYDNEY**

Audience:

This three day course is designed for new researchers who need to apply multivariate statistical methods to research data in academic, commercial and industrial situations.

Benefits:

- ◆ perform multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), including one-way designs, factorial designs, and blocked designs, with contrasts and post-hoc comparisons
- ◆ analyse repeated measures designs using the traditional univariate split-plot-type approach and a multivariate approach
- ◆ perform multivariate analysis of covariance and fit multivariate general linear models and complex slope structures
- ◆ perform multivariate multiple regression and canonical correlation
- ◆ perform discriminant analysis, including stepwise discriminant analysis and classification methodology
- ◆ perform cluster analysis, including hierarchical and direct methods, with disjoint and overlapping clusters
- ◆ perform and interpret principal components, factor analyses and multidimensional scaling

Overseas Instructor:

The course instructor is **Dr Robert M. Hamer**. Dr Hamer is a freelance statistical consultant and the author of this course, he teaches statistical courses for "SAS Institute Inc." in the US.

For further information or booking details, please contact Christine Price or Handan Tunçdoruk at:

SAS Institute Australia
Telephone: (02)428 0428
Fax: (02)428 4759



SSDA News

The SSDA has experienced a number of staff changes since our last issue. One of our programmers, Chris Patterson, left the SSDA in December while our other two programmers, Karen Ewens and Tim Armstrong, have changed from part-time appointments to full-time appointments. Karen and Tim can provide technical advice for those wishing to deposit data at the SSDA on 06 249 2185. Gina Roach, who has dealt with many readers' inquiries, orders and deposits, will be on maternity leave until October, and Stephanie Legg England will be acting in her position. Stephanie can be contacted on 06 249 3859. The SSDA has appointed Samantha Bricknell for six months to assist with archive procedures during Gina's absence.

This issue of SSDA News begins with an account of revisions to the SSDA's documentation procedures. This account will give prospective depositors and users an indication of what they can expect from future SSDA User's Guides.

This is followed by a call for researchers to send to the SSDA brief accounts of their involvement in secondary analysis. The SSDA would welcome responses from all those who have used data from the SSDA, as well as those who have used data from other secondary sources.

Our data news this time includes news from ABS, details of the latest data to arrive at the SSDA from the International Social Survey Program, and our usual summary of new holdings for the SSDA and ICPSR.

When Less Means More: Revised Documentation Procedures at the SSDA

The SSDA has recently revised its documentation procedures. A review was conducted by SSDA staff in late 1992 because the production of traditional SSDA documentation was creating an inordinate strain on the Archives' resources.

When the SSDA receives a new data set for the archives, it produces a User's Guide. The User's Guide serves two purposes. Firstly, it duplicates any information deposited with the data. Secondly, copies of the User's Guide can be distributed to future users of the data as a more coherent document than the bundle of notes, print-

outs and reports that may be supplied by the depositor as documentation for the data set.

In the past, staff have aspired to produce a comprehensive codebook for each data set deposited in the archives. The model codebook would contain complete details for any one variable in one place in the book, and a table of contents to indicate where to find the information for each variable. The codebook entry for each variable would include the full wording of the questionnaire item from which the variable was created, variable name, variable label, location in the data file, variable format, value labels, raw frequencies and percentage frequencies.

The SSDA endeavoured to create this type of codebook for User's Guides for the majority of its data sets, but suffered from a backlog of data sets for which no User's Guide had been created. We have therefore decided that future User's Guides will contain all the information the secondary user needs, but will rely more heavily on the materials supplied by the depositor. Resources will then be available to ensure that every incoming data set promptly receives an adequate User's Guide, without impinging upon other vital SSDA activities.

Future User's Guides will continue to include the following ingredients: (1) title and citation information (including specific instructions as to how the data set should be referenced), (2) a study description (including an abstract and methodological information), (3) a copy of the questionnaire, (4) details of the format of the data file (or referral to the data list in an SPSS

command file), and (5) any coding information which is not included on the questionnaire (or referral to coding information in an SPSS file). Through these ingredients, users will be provided with as much information as previous User's Guides except that frequency distributions are not included, and the information for any one variable will be more diffuse than if it were presented in a traditional codebook.

While study descriptions will be produced in the standard SSDA format, the presentation of data format information and coding information will depend on the documentation that was deposited with the data file. Where possible, the User's Guide will simply include photocopies of coding information and format information supplied. If the depositor creates and deposits a complete codebook, this can be included in the User's Guide. If the depositor sends just a questionnaire, a partially labelled SPSS command file, and some additional coding notes, they can expect the User's Guide to include, say, the questionnaire with variable names annotated by hand, a note referring the user to the SPSS command file, and a photocopy of the original coding notes (if legible!).

One of the consequences of the new approach to producing User's Guides is that data coding errors or incomplete coding information will not be so apparent to SSDA staff as in the past. Staff will check documentation that has been deposited only to the extent that is necessary to determine whether the coding information and format information appear to cover every variable in the data file. They will not usually view the frequency distributions for each variable, as would have occurred if a codebook was being produced. In the past, if errors were detected during the production of a codebook, efforts would be made to resolve the errors in consultation with the original depositors. Now, errors in the original data or documentation may go unnoticed and therefore be unintentionally preserved by the SSDA.

These changes do not mean the end to value-added SSDA products. In fact, the aim is to free up resources so that special data sets (those of great research significance or under great demand) can be selected for special treatment, and be provided with comprehensive codebooks or some other form of enhanced documentation.

The new archive procedures are currently being put into practice, and processing time has significantly decreased. User's Guides are being

produced at the same rate as new data sets are arriving. Documentation for previous deposits will generally not be affected by the changes in SSDA procedures, but future depositors should be aware that the quality of SSDA User's Guides for their data will depend on the sophistication of the documentation that they deposit.

Call for Descriptions of Secondary Analysis

The SSDA and ACSPRI promote innovative and cost-effective analysis of pre-collected social science machine-readable data files (MRDFs). As part of that continuing effort, the SSDA is now calling for written accounts of research or evaluation studies, based on secondary analysis of data, for publication in future issues of the Newsletter.

The SSDA welcomes contributions from all social scientists in any area of Australian social science research, but is particularly interested in receiving accounts of secondary analysis of MRDFs conducted by honours or post-graduate students of Sociology, Political Science, Geography, Psychology and History. The analysis may have been conducted with existing archival data for reasons of cost, in exploratory research (before fielding a new survey), or for trend, cohort, time-series, and/or comparative studies.

Data files used might, but need not, have been acquired from the SSDA (or its affiliate organisations such as the ICPSR or ESRC), and could include data originally collected by government agencies in Australia or overseas, such as aggregate or unit record data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Contributions can take the form of short summaries (of about two A4 pages), excerpts from theses or books, or off-prints of original articles, but should include the purpose of the secondary analysis, a description of the data and the analysis, and an evaluation of the advantages (and disadvantages, if any) of secondary analysis for the study conducted. **All contributions should be forwarded to the SSDA by 1 July 1993.**

News from the ABS

The SSDA regularly receives a number of newsletters and bulletins from State ABS offices, which provide useful background information and discussion on ABS survey activities, new user services and methodological issues such as variable coding. Snippets from these publications are reproduced in SSDA News for the information of our readers; further information on any of these news items should be obtained directly from ABS offices.

Census 1996. The ABS has released an information paper entitled *1996 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures* (ABS Cat No. 2007.0) and is calling for comments on the views expressed in this publication about the conduct of the next Census. Submissions about topics to be included in the Census or other aspects of the 1996 Census should be made on the *Submission form on content or procedures - 1996 Census of Population and Housing* and forwarded to the ABS by 16 April 1993. After analysing the written submissions the ABS will arrange follow-up discussions with various user groups in May-June 1993. Draft final recommendations on the cost, content and methods of the 1996 Census will then be discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council.

Health Insurance Surveys. Data from the 1992 Health Insurance Survey should be available from the ABS by the end of March. Another Health Insurance Survey had been scheduled for June 1994, but has been removed from the household survey program to free resources for new priority areas of statistics.

1994-95 National Health Survey. This survey will be the fourth major Australian health survey to be conducted by the ABS. Data collection will take place from October 1994 to September 1995. Planning is now underway, and submissions concerning the content of the survey have been invited. The publicised deadline for submissions was March 12, but submissions can be accepted for a limited period after this date.

International Social Survey Programme 1990: Role of Government II

The SSDA has received the latest wave of ISSP

data from Zentralarchiv, Germany (ZA No. 1950). The countries participating in this wave were Australia (part of the National Social Science Survey), Germany, Great Britain (including Northern Ireland), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Norway, and the United States. The 1990 survey covered attitudes to the law, protest action, freedom of speech, racial discrimination, taxes, economic policies, government spending, trade unions, government control of industries, employment policies, and government responsibilities. Respondents were also asked about interest in politics, political party affiliation, and vote in the last election. Background variables covered were sex, age, marital status, employment status, working hours, occupation, status in place of employment, trade union membership, education, religion, subjective social class, type of housing, education and employment of spouse, family income, respondent's earnings, geographical region, size of community, education and occupation of parents, country of family origin, and composition of household.

Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

Additions to SSDA holdings are listed below. Please note that some of these carry an Access Category which should be interpreted as follows:

A: the depositor wishes to be informed (by the Archives) of use being made of the data, in order to comment on that use and make contact with colleagues of similar interests

B: the depositor wishes to be informed of each request to use the data in order to give or withhold permission

E: there is an embargo period: no access is permitted until after the date specified

S: there are special access conditions peculiar to the data set in question

U: as specified in the User Undertaking Form, the user is required to obtain the permission in writing of the original depositor of the data, or an authorised representative, before publishing any interpretation of such materials

t.b.a: to be advised (Access Category not determined)

For datasets listed as having no special Access Category, users must still sign a standard SSDA User Undertaking Form prior to access.

Data can be ordered by phone, fax, electronic mail or letter. Intending users will need to specify their particular magnetic tape or floppy disk requirements, and indicate to whom the invoice

for any charges should be addressed. Information about charges for data can be supplied on request.

Simon Chapman, University of Sydney; Robin Marks, Victorian Anti Cancer Council; Madeleine King, Westmead Hospital. **Tans And Skin Protection in Australian Fashion Magazines, 1982-1991.** (SSDA No. 623)

For some years, public health organisations such as the State Cancer Councils have been attempting to change the fashion for suntans through information campaigns about the risks of UVR exposure and through efforts to promote the desirability of wearing protective yet fashionable clothing and hats. The aim of this study was to examine the extent to which skin types and clothing of models in fashion magazines, and the settings in which they are photographed, are consonant with the skin protection objectives of public health organisations.

The study surveyed skin types, hat-wearing, type of clothing, skin exposure, and photographic setting in pictures of models in six leading Australian fashion magazines from 1982 to 1991. The name of the magazine, type of picture (advertisement, fashion shot etc), year, sex of model, and race of model were also recorded.

Access Category: None

Lyndon Brooks and Stewart Hase. Department of Health, Housing and Community Services. **Tertiary Education For Rural And Remote Area Health Workers.** (SSDA No. 625)

Rural and remote areas of Australia suffer from inadequate rates of recruitment of health workers and low rates of retention. This may partly be attributed to the professional isolation experienced by health workers in these areas, while they require a wide range of professional skills. The aim of this survey was to review current post-secondary education opportunities for rural and remote area health workers. The database would be used to evaluate deficiencies in programs for rural health with particular reference to those involved in areas of alcohol related problems, child abuse, sexual assault and domestic violence.

The data set consists of information about post-secondary courses which are available and relevant to rural and remote area health workers. It was designed to be relevant to all types of health workers including medical practitioners,

registered and enrolled nurses, aboriginal health workers, counsellors, social workers, pharmacists, dentists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, ambulance personnel, community workers, and other allied health and welfare workers. The data include courses/units specifically orientated to the conditions of health service delivery in rural and remote areas, and courses/units which may be recommended for, or interesting to, rural and remote area health workers. One data file lists each such course, giving details of the institution, contact person, subject, award level, prerequisites, requirements for attendance, and possibilities for part-time or external study. The second data file lists each unit with information about the course title, unit title, year, semester, and course credit.

Access Category: None

Janet Powell. Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. **Alcohol And Medication Use Among Older People, 1991.** (SSDA No. 626)

The impetus for this study came from questions about the ways in which drug-related problems among elderly patients were identified and treated. The survey involved an investigation of patterns of use of alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic medication by hospital patients aged over 65, problems related to their substance use and the patterns of recognition and referral for these problems. It was envisaged that this survey would be the first stage of a larger project investigating patterns of non-harmful, hazardous and harmful use of alcohol and other drugs by older community residents with a view to developing appropriate intervention strategies.

Variables covered include reason for admission, history of previous admissions, recent medications, whether the patient lives alone, regularity of meals, tea and coffee consumption, recent accidents, smoking, alcohol consumption, stress, use of drugs to cope, perception of alcohol/drug problem by others or self, and a brief assessment of mental status. For a randomly selected group of 67 patients, questions about the patient's use of medication, cigarettes and alcohol were also answered by a relative or the patient's general practitioner. Background variables include age, sex, ethnicity, and geographical region.

Access Category: B

Jonathan Kelley, Mariah Evans and Clive Bean. Australian National University. **National Social Science Survey 1987-1988: Inequality.** (SSDA No. 627)

This survey is the third wave of the National Social Science Survey (NSSS). The first wave was conducted in 1984 (SSDA No. 423) and the second wave was conducted in 1986-87 (SSDA No. 620). (Variables which are common to all three waves are stored as SSDA No. 594.) The survey includes items which form part of the International Social Survey Programme (a comparative file containing data from all countries in the Programme is also available from the SSDA). There are two files currently lodged with the SSDA - a public release and a file of variables embargoed by the principal investigators.

Variables covered include attitudes to work, values held for children, childhood experiences, social mobility, political participation, feelings towards politicians, political ideology, religious beliefs, life satisfaction, and attitudes to the environment, taxes and benefits, trade unions, migration, several moral issues, and social inequality. Background variables included sex, date of birth, geographical location, ethnicity, level of education, type of school attended, employment status, occupation, personal income, spouse's income, marital status, characteristics of spouse, birthplace of parents, occupation of father, father's level of education, details of siblings, characteristics of grandparents, composition of household, and number, sex and age of children.

Access Category: None for public file

Health Promotion Unit, NSW Department of Health. **Health Promotion In The Workplace, NSW, 1991.** (SSDA No. 628)

The aim of this study was to provide the NSW Health Department with baseline information on the extent to which employers in NSW formally support or organise health-promoting policies or activities for their employees. (Formal policies or activities were defined as those which are supported by management.)

Telephone interviews to NSW organisations were used to determine the presence of an occupational health and safety officer in the organisation, health and safety improvement policies held by the organisation, and health-promoting services provided by the organisation.

The geographical location of the organisation and

proportion of white-collar and blue-collar workers employed by the organisation were also recorded.

Access category: A

Paul Ratcliffe. Department of Urban Services, ACT Government. **Bicycle Riding In The A.C.T., 1991: A Market Survey.** (SSDA No. 629)

This study was designed to quantify the extent and type of bicycle use in the A.C.T. and to provide some insights into the reasons for bicycle use. The study aimed to determine the numbers and characteristics of current riders and non-riders, and to establish various attitudinal scales to assist in better understanding and predicting reasons behind the choice of the bicycle as a transport mode.

The survey covered: number of bicycles owned in the household, frequency of riding a bike, mode of transport to work, travel time to work, distance to work, frequency of riding to work, reasons for not riding to work, factors which may influence the decision to ride to work (such as availability of a change room, bicycle storage facilities), frequency of riding to educational institutions, frequency of using a bicycle for shopping, other bicycle trips, usage of bicycle paths/footpaths/roads, where the rider stores their bike at their destination, whether the rider has lights, carry bag, gears, reflectors and a helmet, who does the bicycle maintenance, bicycle accidents, and attitudes which may influence the decision to ride a bicycle (e.g. fears for safety, embarrassment, physical fitness, concern for the environment, and concerns about time and money). Background variables covered were: age, sex, suburb of residence, and employment status (works vs doesn't work).

Access Category: None

Jonathan Kelley, Mariah Evans and Clive Bean. Australian National University. **National Social Science Survey 1990 Election Panel.** (SSDA No. 630)

This survey is a panel of respondents from the National Social Science Survey 1989 survey. Respondents from that sample were recontacted after the March 1990 federal election and asked for their views on the election and related issues.

Variables include a range of social background measures, asked at the time of the 1989 survey;

the respondent's federal electoral division and postcode; attitudes on a variety of political issues such as government's role in the economy, privatisation, trade unions, the environment, the monarchy; feeling thermometer ratings of Australian politicians, political parties and other groups; ratings of the importance of, and preferred party on a wide range of election issues; party identification and voting behaviour; plus variables from the second international module on the role of government.

Access Category: A

Resource Assessment Commission. **Forests Community Attitudes Survey, Australia, 1990** (SSDA No. 632)

This study was conducted as part of the Resource and Assessment Commission Forest and Timber Inquiry. It was designed to assess public opinion towards the environment, forests, and forest management in Australia.

Variables covered include concern about various social issues, environmental problems in the respondent's locality, concern about national and global environmental problems, preferred goals for Australia, political affiliation, value placed on environmental protection, the respondent's conceptualisation of environmental damage, support for various lobby groups, attitudes to logging and various forestry issues, and whether the respondent has visited a native forest in the preceding twelve months. Background variables covered were sex, year of birth, marital status, age at leaving school, years of tertiary education, highest qualification since leaving school, employment status, occupation, type of employer, and membership of a trade union or staff association.

Access Category: S

Department of Health, Housing and Community Services. **Oral Health Survey, 1986-87** (SSDA No. 633)

This survey was conducted in response to a recommendation from the National Health and Medical Research Council that a national oral health survey be conducted in order to assess needs in Australian dental services and education. It was the first Australia-wide survey concerning dental disease and abnormality of both adults and children. The objectives of the survey were: (1) to determine oral health status and prevalence of oral diseases and abnormalities; (2) to determine dental

treatment needs; (3) to obtain information concerning community behaviour in relation to dental health care. It was intended to provide baseline data to assist in: (1) planning dental services and programs; (2) evaluating current services; (3) assessing dental workforce requirements; (4) determining trends in oral health and community behaviour in relation to dental health care; (5) planning undergraduate and postgraduate education.

The survey covered: time since last dental visit, number of visits in the last twelve months, venue of last visit, treatment received at last visit, private dental insurance status, frequency of brushing teeth, use of fluoride tablets, respondent's perceived need for dental treatment, disorders of oral mucosa, denture status, edentulousness, periodontal status, malocclusion, dentition status and treatment of teeth, and other conditions requiring treatment. Background variables were geographical location, sex, age, and country of birth.

Access Category: A

National Housing Strategy. **Housing And Location Choice Survey, Sydney And Melbourne, 1991** (SSDA No. 634)

The Housing and Location Choice Survey was conducted in response to an invitation from the National Housing Strategy to examine factors related to housing and location access and choice within the Sydney and Melbourne metropolitan areas and to complement a similar study being conducted in Adelaide. Its principal objectives were to: examine the relative importance of factors affecting household decisions about their dwelling including size of house and land, cost, location, and tenure; assess how these factors vary according to various demographic characteristics; explore the trade-offs for options of a range of household types; and identify constraints affecting housing choice.

The questionnaire was made up of three parts: the household form; the household member information; and the main questionnaire. The household form recorded information on the number of persons in the household, their age, sex, marital status, country of birth, relationship to household head and school attendance. The household member information section extended this enquiry to cover information for household members aged 15 years and over on their educational and employment status, and how they

travelled to work if they were in the paid workforce.

The main questionnaire collected housing related information for a number of groups: home owners / buyers; renters; recent movers (within the last 5 years); and intending movers (for the following twelve months). This information encompassed topic areas such as: source of rental accommodation; dwelling type; dwelling sales price and purchase price; reasons for actual housing moves undertaken and intended moves; reasons for choosing the particular area and dwelling; lifestyle changes as a result of any housing moves; compromises made in dwelling choice; importance of home ownership; perceived advantages and disadvantages of home ownership; sources of financial assistance towards house purchase; details on home loans and mortgages; financial assistance to children for home purchase; additions and major repairs to the dwelling; emergency action taken to meet rental or mortgage payments; advantages and disadvantages of public and private rental; and other dwellings owned. A series of questions on the adequacy of the dwelling and its proximity to a range of local services and facilities was also asked. Detailed questions were also asked of all aged 15 or more in the household on annual income levels, and sources of income from a range of government pensions and benefits.

Access Category: A

Alex Blaszczyński and Neil McConaghy. University of New South Wales. **Crime And Pathological Gambling, Sydney, 1987-88.** (SSDA No. 635)

The purpose of this project was to obtain empirical data describing the prevalence, nature and extent of gambling and non-gambling related criminal offences committed by pathological (compulsive) gamblers, and to determine whether a relationship between pathological gambling and crime existed.

A semi-structured interview asked respondents about the age at which they began gambling, first form of gambling used, characteristics of early gambling behaviour, number of years gambling, length of time for which gambling has been a problem, type of gambling which is problematic, other forms of regular gambling, peak frequency of gambling, average and peak expenditure on gambling, average and maximum gambling debt, source of gambling money, effect of gambling on employment, effect of gambling on marital/de

facto relationship, involvement of parents and siblings with gambling, details of illegal acts caused and not caused by gambling (including type of act, frequency, impulsivity, amount of money involved, and whether charged), history of delinquent behaviour, alcohol consumption, use of non-prescribed drugs, and history of psychiatric problems and suicidal behaviour. Respondents were also administered a battery of psychological tests: Beck Depression Inventory, Boredom Proneness, California Personality Inventory, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Symptom Checklist-90, Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking Scale, and Eysenck's Impulsivity Scale. Background variables covered were age, sex, level of education, nationality, religion, employment status, income, employment history, marital status, parents' occupations, number of brothers and sisters, and position in family.

Access Category: A

Australian Bureau of Statistics. **Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, 1988-89** (SSDA No. 636)

The major objectives of this survey were to (1) provide data to update the weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index; (2) provide a basis for analyses of the expenditure pattern of disadvantaged groups (e.g. pensioners, one-parent families, and the unemployed); (3) identify expenditure on specific components of expenditure (e.g. housing, health, transport); and (4) provide data for different geographic regions for State government planning purposes. Household Expenditure Surveys were previously conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1984 (SSDA No. 419).

The survey consisted of three questionnaires for each household, producing three data files which together form a hierarchical record structure. (1) The Household file contains information collected on household composition, mortgages or housing loans for the dwelling, other loans and credit cards held by members of the household, number of vehicles, number of dependents, demographic characteristics of the household reference person and spouse, household income, and overall household expenditure on each of several major expenses. (2) The Person file contains demographic information about each person in the household, their personal income, length of time in the household, and hours worked. (3) The Expenditure file contains details of expenditure for each commodity by each person in the household. The demographic variables in this

data set include age, country of birth, employment status, marital status, occupation, and sex.

Access Category: S

Guthrie, Bruce, University of Sydney. **Employment And Further Study Of Graduates, Sydney, 1990** (SSDA No. 637)

The aim of this study was to examine the activities of graduates from the University of Sydney five years after completion of their degrees. This is the fourth such survey conducted at the University of Sydney since 1969. The studies have been conducted because of their value in providing a better understanding of the career patterns of graduates and to assist the Careers and Appointments Service in its work.

The survey asked for details of tertiary or professional courses undertaken since graduation, reasons for undertaking further study, details of employment since graduating, salary in the last year, difficulties in finding the first job after graduating, the respondent's perceptions of the value of his/her degree, requirements of and opportunities in present job, and whether the respondent is seeking a different position. Background variables include age, sex, non-English speaking background, aboriginal background, marital status, number of children, type of high school attended, type of qualification, and whether the respondent was a full-time or part-time student. Graduates who had enrolled as mature age students were also asked how they had entered their course, why they had undertaken the course, whether they had worked during their degree, whether they had obtained the type of work and salary they had hoped for, how difficult they found the study process, and whether they felt that their age or sex had affected their ability to obtain work or their progression at work.

Access Category: A

Pritchard, Douglas A., University of Western Australia. **Patient Satisfaction And Participation In The Doctor-Patient Relationship** (SSDA No. 640)

This study was designed to examine the ability of patients to estimate how long they need to spend with their doctor, and the effect of a patient making such an estimate on his/her satisfaction with the consultation and on participation in the doctor-patient relationship. It was hoped that the

study would indicate whether time-estimation by patients would encourage patients to be actively involved in the consultation, and whether it would be a useful tool in general practice. The study involved the development of measurement tools for patient satisfaction and participation.

Patients were assigned to three groups: (1) the patient was asked to estimate the time the doctor would need to spend with him/her, and the doctor was informed of the patient's estimate; (2) the patient was asked to estimate the time the doctor would need to spend with him/her, and the doctor was not informed of the patient's estimate; and (3) the patient was not asked for an estimate. The data file indicates to which group the patient was assigned, and gives the patient's responses to 22 questions concerning satisfaction with the consultation, and the doctor's responses to 7 questions about the consultation. The patient questionnaire covered topics such as whether the patient would recommend the doctor to friends, whether the consultation seemed rushed, whether the patient understood the doctor, and whether the patient always sees the same doctor. The doctor questionnaire asked for the doctor's perceptions about whether the doctor and patient had good rapport, and whether the patient seemed motivated about treatment and seemed to understand his/her condition. The patient's age is also recorded in the data file.

Access Category: A

Gabriele Bammer, David Crawford, Phyll Dance and Adele Stevens. Australian National University. **Controlled Availability Of Opioids: A Feasibility Study, 1991.** (SSDA No. 641)

The aim of this study was to explore the issues surrounding a suggested trial of controlled availability of opioids in the ACT. The study involved four different surveys, designed to elicit the views of the general community, police, service providers and drug users/ex-users.

All four questionnaires surveyed perceptions of what constitutes a drug problem, attitudes to taking various drugs, awareness of the proposal for a controlled availability trial, support for the suggested trial, and opinions about how the trial should be conducted. In addition, the community survey asked whether any close person has been an illegal drug user or affected by drug-related crime, and asked about personal experience of drug-related illness or other problems. The police survey covered involvement with drug-related

matters in police work, opinions about drugs in relation to crime (e.g. which drug is most responsible for crime, effectiveness of current police policy, extent of drug-related crime in the ACT, penalties for drug-related crime, drug-related corruption in the police force), beliefs about the effect of the proposed trial on police, and detailed opinions about procedures for the proposed trial and effects of the trial. Community service providers were asked about the main function of their service, proportion of clients under 18 years, treatment philosophy, perceived effectiveness of various treatments, detailed opinions about procedures for the proposed trial and effects of the trial, and personal experience with drugs. Drug users and ex-users were asked about drug usage among friends and co-habitants, current drug use, treatment for heroin/opiate use (intended, current or past treatment), means of raising money for drugs, driving under the influence of drugs, drug-related violence, opinions about the suggested trial, interest in being placed on the trial, and perceived personal effects of the trial.

Background variables covered by all four surveys were sex, year of birth, age at leaving school, level of education, whether the respondent has children under 25 years old, and whether the respondent currently practices a religion. Additional background variables for the police survey were length of time in the police force, current employment status, area of police work, length of time in current section, and current rank. Background variables for the service providers survey included current employment status and occupation. Background variables for the drug users/ex-users survey included employment status, current living situation, and residential mobility.

Access Category: E

National Capital Planning Authority. **Australians' Perceptions Of The National Capital, 1992** (SSDA No. 643)

This survey was undertaken to assess the current level of awareness of, and attitudes to, the national capital among the community outside Canberra.

Survey questions covered: awareness of what can be found in Canberra; the perceived importance of having national monuments or institutions in the capital, and the perceived importance of awareness of the capital, of pride in the capital, of education about the capital, and of development

of the capital; suggestions for increasing awareness about the capital; and frequency and recency of visits to Canberra. Background variables covered were age-group, occupation, level of education, sex, and location.

Access Category: A

Charles Bridges-Webb, University of Sydney. **Morbidity And Treatment In General Practice, Australia, 1990-1991** (SSDA No. 644)

This study fills a long felt need for recent reliable information about what happens in the over 80 million general practice consultations with 82% of the population each year. It provides a baseline of information against which the effect of the many of changes currently occurring in general practice can be assessed.

Two data files are provided. The first file gives data on characteristics of each general practitioner, the second provides data for each consultation. Profiles of general practitioners include age and sex of the practitioner, years in general practice, practice size, language(s) in which consultations are conducted, medical qualifications, and membership of professional associations. Details of consultations conducted either at the GP's surgery or at the home of the patient include: date of consultation; major service item number; patient age, sex and status to the practice; up to 3 patient reasons for encounter; up to 4 problems managed; prescriptions and other treatments provided (up to 4 per problem); tests and investigations ordered (multiple groups); admissions; referrals to specialists or other health professionals (up to 2); and planned follow up within 3 months.

Patient reasons for encounter and problems managed were classified in terms of the International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC), therapeutic treatments and advice in terms of IC-Process-PC, and drugs prescribed and referrals according to classifications developed by the study team.

Access Category: S

Drugs of Dependence Branch, Department of Health, Housing and Community Services. **Attitudes To Alcohol Consumption, Labelling And Advertising, 1990.** (SSDA No. 645)

The aims of this study were: (1) to assess public perceptions of alcohol advertisements in terms of the Advertising Code of Ethics and the Alcoholic Beverages Advertising Code; (2) to assess public perceptions of any association between alcohol advertising and harmful consumption of alcohol; and (3) to examine alternatives for labelling alcoholic beverages with standard drinks content information.

The survey asked for respondents' views about what are the major problems in the community today and problems facing young people, what factors influence under-age and adult drinking, the effect of alcohol advertising, types of alcohol advertising that are problematic, what health problems and other problems can be caused by alcohol, and beliefs about the quantity of alcohol that can be consumed without putting health at risk. The survey also covered approval for advertising alcohol, knowledge of the Alcoholic Beverages Advertising Code, ways of dealing with past or future complaints about alcohol advertising, and details of the respondent's own alcohol consumption. Background variables were age, sex, country of birth, ethnicity, whether the respondent has children, ages of children, employment status, level of education, marital status, household income, stage of life, whether living with parents, and geographical location.

Access Category: None

ICPSR Additions to Holdings

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated September and December 1992. Datasets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

American Housing Survey, 1989: MSA Core File (ICPSR 9815)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1990: Employment Statistics (ICPSR 9794)

CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Polls: October Foreign Policy/Congressional Scandal Poll, October 5-7, 1991 (ICPSR 9803); October Politics Survey, October 15-17, 1991 (ICPSR 9801); Overnight Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Survey, August 20, 1991 (ICPSR 9804)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1989-1990: Reports on Financial Activity (RFA) Data (ICPSR 9828)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: STF 1C (ICPSR 9834); TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File (ICPSR 9810); TIGER/Census Tract Street Index File (Version 1) (ICPSR 9787)

Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City: Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice System Processing, 1983-1984, 1986 (ICPSR 9790)

Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1990: Diary Survey (ICPSR 9821); Interview Survey (ICPSR 9820); Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files (ICPSR 9817)

Contiguous County File, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 9835)

County Statistics File 4 (CO-STAT 4): [United States] (ICPSR 9806)

Current Population Surveys: May 1991: Multiple Job Holding and Work Schedules (ICPSR 9809); October 1990: School Enrollment (ICPSR 9776); October 1977: School Enrollment (ICPSR 9538)

Effects of Cognitive Interviewing, Practice, and Interview Style on Children's Recall Performance in California, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9789)

Effects of Drug Testing on Defendant Risk in Dade County, Florida, 1987 (ICPSR 9791)

Evaluation of Arizona Pretrial Services Drug Testing Programs, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9807)

Evaluation of a Repeat Offender Unit in Phoenix, Arizona, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9793)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1989 (ICPSR 9773)

Faculty Retirement in the Arts and Sciences: Source Data for 33 United States Colleges and Universities, 1985-1990 (ICPSR 9818)

German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1991 (ICPSR 9832)

Infant Health and Development Program (IHDP): Enhancing the Outcomes of Low Birth Weight, Premature Infants in the United States, 1985-1988 (ICPSR 9795)

International Social Science Program: Work Orientations, 1989 (ICPSR 9784)

Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9808)

Multiple Cause of Death: 1986 (ICPSR 9723); 1987 (ICPSR 9724)

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9450)

National Health Interview Survey, 1969 (ICPSR 9800)

National Health Interview Survey Supplements, 1974: Currently Employed (ICPSR 9798); Hypertension (ICPSR