

State Legislative Election Candidate and Constituency Data, 1993-1994 -- Christian Collet (ICPSR 2019)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1992 Panel, Waves 1-10 Longitudinal File -- United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2037)

Treatment Episode Data Sets (TEDS) -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies 1992 (ICPSR 2184); 1993 (ICPSR 2185); 1994 (ICPSR 2186); 1995 (ICPSR 2187)

United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, Phase II: 1953-1993 -- James L. Gibson (ICPSR 6987)

Victims' Ratings of Police Services in New York and Texas, 1994-1995 Survey -- Lisa Newmark, Adele Harrell, and Bill Adams (ICPSR 6787)

Age at Menarche of Poor Viennese Women, 1907 -- John Komlos (ICPSR 6804)

American Housing Survey, 1995: National File -- United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2188)

Bicol Multipurpose Survey (BMS), 1983: [Philippines] -- Bicol River Basin Development Program (ICPSR 6889)

Bicol Multipurpose Survey (BMS), 1994: [Philippines] -- Leonard Lanzona (ICPSR 6890)

Central and Eastern Eurobarometer 7: Status of the European Union, October-November 1996 -- George Cunningham (ICPSR 2296)

Cleveland Study of the Elderly: A Follow-Up, 1984-1988 -- Amasa B. Ford (ICPSR 6985)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993-1994: Addendum Files -- United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2261)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1995: Diary Survey -- United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2263)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1995: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files -- United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2264)

Current Population Survey, October 1994: School Enrollment -- United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6738)

Current Population Survey, October 1995: School Enrollment -- United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6984)

Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992: [United States] -- United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2266)

Dutch Parliamentary Election Panel Study, 1986-1989 -- C. van der Eijk, G.A. Irwin, and B. Niemoeller (ICPSR 6742)

Dynamics of Population Aging in Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Countries, Census Microdata Samples: Bulgaria, 1992 -- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Population Activities Unit (ICPSR 2200)

Height of Students of the Ecole Polytechnique, 1794-1887 -- John Komlos (ICPSR 6800)

Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1993-1995 -- United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service (ICPSR 2267)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Earned Degrees, 1992-1993 -- United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6931)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Earned Degrees, 1994-1995 -- United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2293)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Institutional Characteristics, 1995-1996 -- United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2153)

Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Four-Wave Panel Study, 1980, 1983, 1988, 1992-1994 -- Alan Booth et al. (ICPSR 2163)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, 1988-1994 -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2231)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1994 -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2283)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1995 -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2284)

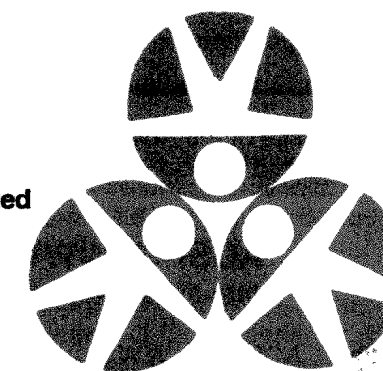
Physical Stature of Georgia Convicts, 1770-1860 -- John Komlos (ICPSR 6803)

Role of Trust in Risk Perception and Risk Management, April 1992 -- Paul Slovic (ICPSR 2181)

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

Number 38, September 1998 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

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

ACSPRI newsletter

ACSPRI Web Pages	2
ACSPRI Membership	2
15th ACSPRI Summer Program (1-12 Feb 1999)	2
ACSPRI's 5th Winter Program	3
The 1996 Household Sample File	3
Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation	4
International Archive of Education Data	5
New Searchable Database of Statistical Software Sites	5
New r-cade Web Site	5
Inventory of National Election Studies in Europe 1945-1995	6
The Impact of CAI on Large and Complex Surveys	6
The Government and Metadata	7
A Note from ACNielsen Research	7
CAUSE '99 Call for Papers	7
Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990	8
Conferences	8

SSDA news

Staff News	11
Farewell Roger Jones	11
SSDA Web Pages	11
Census Data at the SSDA: An Overview	12
A Reminder about Depositing Data at the SSDA	15
The SSDA's Online Opinion Polls	16
Australian Election Study, 1998	16
The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	16
ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files	17
News from the ABS	19
Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings	20
ICPSR Additions	22

This newsletter is available at: <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/newsletter>

This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, 0200. Phone 02 6249 4400; Fax 02 6249 4722. Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send by e-mail to ssda@anu.edu.au

This issue of the ACSPRI Newsletter/SSDA News was edited by Sophie Holloway.

ACSPRI WWW Pages

(<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri>)

The ACSPRI WWW pages provide more accessible, comprehensive, and timely information about ACSPRI services and activities. Web browsers may access the following ACSPRI pages at

(<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri>):

- Introduction
- Services
- Membership
- Members
- ACSPRI Programs in Social Research Methods
- Newsletter
- What's New / Hotline
- Contact Information

The online Newsletter is accessible at least a week before the printed version is posted. An "amendment to address details" form is included with the on-line Newsletter for those readers who wish not to receive the printed Newsletter, preferring instead to receive a reminder when the latest on-line version is available.

ACSPRI Membership News

Since the March issue of the Newsletter, ACSPRI has been pleased to welcome the **University of New England's** return to the Consortium. Dr **Alan Jones** of the Department of Geography & Planning is to be UNE's new Representative to the ACSPRI Council. His telephone number is 02 6773 2430 and his fax number is 02 6773 3030.

The NSW Department of Health has announced that Dr **Tim Churches**, of the Epidemiology & Surveillance Branch, is to be its Representative. Tim may be contacted by telephone on 02 9391 9193, or by fax on 02 9391 9232.

ACSPRI welcomes Dr **David John Gow**, of the Centre for Public Administration, as the University of Queensland's new Representative. David's telephone number is 07 3365 2689 and his fax number is 07 3365 8581.

Mr **Frank Hicks**, of the Faculty of Management, is to be the new Representative of the University of Canberra. Frank's telephone number is 02 6201 2711, and his fax number is 02 6201 5067.

Mr **Philip Hagan** is the new ACSPRI Representative for the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. His telephone number is 02 6289 8050 and his fax number is 02 6289 7177.

Finally, the Australian Institute of Family Studies has announced that Dr **Trevor Batrouney** is to be the new ACSPRI Representative for the AIFS. Trevor may be contacted by telephone on 03 9214 7888 or by fax on 03 9214 7839.

A current, complete list of ACSPRI's academic and government members, with contact details for their Representatives, may be found on the ACSPRI web pages (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/members.html>).

From 1 July 1996, the Joining Fee for new (or rejoining) members of ACSPRI has been \$500. The annual subscription remains \$970.

15th ACSPRI Summer Program

(<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/courses/summer>)

The Australian National University
1 - 12 February 1999

The 1999 ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology (SP99) will be co-hosted with the Research School of Social Sciences and the Faculties at the Australian National University from 1 through 12 February 1999.

ACSPRI's 15th Summer Program will offer standard and new courses/workshops in the areas of: survey research design; sampling; introductory statistics; criminological research; program evaluation; decision making; regression analysis; factor analysis; data analysis in SPSS and SAS; log-linear modelling; structural equation models; multilevel analysis; longitudinal analysis; and qualitative research.

Comprehensive information about the Summer Program, including course descriptions, fees, and application procedures, is provided in the **Summer Program Course Booklet**, available on the SSDA WWW pages (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/courses/summer>), or from:

ACSPRI-SP99
Social Science Data Archives
Research School of Social Sciences
Institute of Advanced Studies
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200

Tel: 02 6249 4400; Fax: 02 6249 4722
email: ssda@anu.edu.au

ACSPRI's 5th Winter Program

The 1998 ACSPRI Winter Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology was held at the University of Queensland during the week of 6 - 10 July. The Faculty of Business, Economics and Law (BEL) served as co-host and, along with the Department of Geographical Sciences and Planning and the Department of Psychology, provided computing facilities and technical support for the Program. BEL's new Centre for Public Administration provided administrative support for the Program, which was last held at the University of Queensland in 1996.

Two new courses, Social Network Analysis and Applied Regression & Factor Analysis, were offered, the first time entirely new courses were run at an ACSPRI Winter Program.

Applied Regression and Factor Analysis	15
Data Analysis in SAS	7
Data Analysis in SPSS	11
Introduction to SEM (LISREL & AMOS)	17
Introduction to Statistics	16
Multilevel SEM with MLwiN & LISwiN	12
Qualitative Research Techniques	19
Social Network Analysis	10

Overall, the 1998 Winter Program attracted three fewer participants to its eight courses than did the 1996 Program of six courses. However, average course enrolment at the 1998 Program was down slightly (from 15.1 to 13.4 participants) from that at the 1997 UWA Program of eight courses.

Fifty-two percent of Program participants came from Queensland, and of these almost two-thirds were from the University of Queensland (19) and Griffith University (16). NSW (14) and South Australia (13) contributed fifty percent of the remaining participants, with the ACT (8), Victoria (7), Tasmania (5) and Western Australia (4) sending the remainder. The South Australian Department of Education Training and Employment was represented by ten participants, reflecting an overall increase in Winter Program attendance from non-ACSPRI member institutions.

On campus accommodation for the Program was provided by Women's College, which because of its location on the St Lucia campus afforded participants ready access to the CityCat, high-speed catamaran, ferry service to central Brisbane. The University Union catered morning and

afternoon tea/coffee, and the Monday evening reception was held at the University Staff and Graduate Club. The unofficial Program dinner was held on Tuesday evening at Level One Restaurant, the Eagle Street Pier, on the Brisbane River.

ACSPRI is again grateful to its instructors for their fine teaching, the University of Queensland for its strong administrative, technical and catering support, and participants for their enthusiastic involvement in the 1998 Winter Program.

The 1996 Household Sample File

On 17 August, the Australian Bureau of Statistics released the Household Sample File from the 1996 Census. This is the fourth Australian census for which a unit record sample file has been released. The 1996 file is the sixth in this series, two separate sample files having been released in both 1981 and 1986 (an outline of Census data releases since 1966 is provided in an article below).

As in 1986 and 1991, the 1996 Sample File is structured hierarchically, with records relating to persons, families and dwellings arranged in a single file so that the necessary links between these three levels can be made easily. The ABS engaged in a consultation process with users about the content of the 1996 file, with a view of achieving, consistent with confidentiality guidelines, the optimal balance between the level of geographic detail to be provided and the corresponding loss of detail in other characteristics.

The 1996 Sample File expands the level of geographic detail quite substantially from the level provided in the 1991 file. In 1991 NSW and Victoria were divided into seven and five areas respectively; these have been expanded in 1996 to thirteen and ten areas respectively. The situation is similar for Queensland (four areas in 1991 and eight areas in 1996). In 1996, South Australia and Western Australia have been allocated four area codes each, whereas in the 1991 file these states were limited to individual codes for capital cities, with the remainder of both of these states grouped in one code with the Northern Territory. Tasmania has a separate code in 1996, whereas in 1991 it was grouped with the ACT; in 1996, the ACT and the Northern Territory have been grouped together.

In addition to this expansion of basic geographic detail of area of enumeration, more detailed variables on usual residence and internal migration have been added to the person record in the 1996 file, and new household internal migration indicator variables have been added to the dwelling record.

This expansion of detail in geographic areas has resulted in some loss of detail in other characteristics in the file. The most significant change is in the birthplace characteristic. The variable for birthplace of individual (BPLP) has been reduced from thirty-eight categories in 1991, to twenty-three categories in 1996. Birthplaces such as Poland, Yugoslavia, the USA and Lebanon are no longer represented as single categories (although Scotland does appear as a separate category in 1996).

As a result, the 1996 birthplace variable does not contain enough detailed information on birthplace to enable individuals to be grouped into English speaking born and Non-English speaking born groups. The birthplace variables for mother and father have also been altered; even though there are two additional categories, the categories themselves are not directly comparable between the two census years, and also do not allow for general grouping as described above.

Examples of other changes in level of detail are: the language spoken at home variable LANP (a reduction from twenty two to sixteen categories); the occupation variable OCCP, where the reduction is from sixty three categories, representing the full range of minor group codes, to forty eight codes; and the income variable INCP which lists grouped income on a weekly basis rather than on a yearly gross basis. Variables excluded from the 1996 file release (that were represented in the 1991 file) are family type of the primary, second and third family on the dwelling record and on the family record, the derived variable for parental income and the married or de-facto couple indicator.

A comparison with the 1986 Household Sample Files, which follow the same hierarchical structure as in 1991 and 1996, would allow a more detailed examination of the implications of variable changes and changes in geographic representation over time. However, the decision to release two Sample Files for 1986 which deal differently with the balance between these two types of variables, means that any detailed analysis is beyond the scope of this overview. Nevertheless, the differences that do occur suggest that researchers need to look carefully at the different file releases when considering analysis across census years.

The cost of the Sample File on CD Rom from the ABS is \$7500. An information pack containing detailed descriptions of variables, an order form and undertaking form is available from the ABS via email on census.software@abs.gov.au quoting "Household Sample File" in the subject line. Further information can be obtained from Shaun Hardy on 02 6252 5079 or Sally Goodspeed on 02 6252 5849 at the ABS in Canberra.

Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation

The ABS will be conducting a nation-wide, household Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation (SEAS) in early 2000, and has produced a paper (Information Paper 1998/2, Labour Statistics Branch, June 1998) that describes the survey in terms of the key questions it will answer and its proposed content. SEAS major objectives are to describe: (1) 'the nature of the population's employment arrangements, in particular the extent of, characteristics of, and reasons for, different types of working arrangements and the degree of "standardness" and "precariousness" associated with the employment'; and (2) 'the population's superannuation arrangements, with particular emphasis on how these vary according to different employment arrangements'.

According to the ABS, the SEAS will address the following questions:

- What are people's current working arrangements?
- To what extent is the notion of a 'standard' job changing? How? What is a 'standard' job?
- How many people are in 'good jobs'? What are their characteristics compared with those in other jobs?
- Are government policies putting people at risk of precarious employment? If so, to what extent?
- To what extent will people be self-supporting in retirement?
- What type of superannuation coverage do people and families have?
- What are the characteristics of people who have good superannuation coverage versus those who don't?
- How affordable is superannuation? Are people making their own contributions or relying solely on those made by their employer?
- To what extent are people drawing on their superannuation and why?
- To what extent do people's working arrangements influence their superannuation?
- To what extent do working and superannuation arrangements of other family members influence individual choice on work and superannuation?

For more information about the SEAS, or to comment on the survey's proposed content, contact Mel Butler, Director of the Education and Training Section, Social and Labour Division, ABS, on 02 6252 5936, or email: mel.butler@abs.gov.au

International Archive of Education Data

The International Archive of Education Data (IAED) is a project sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the United States and other nations.

Over a period of several years, the Archive will acquire, process, document, and disseminate data collected by national, state or provincial, local, and private organizations, pertaining to all levels of education in countries for which data can be made available. Data will encompass the "inputs" to education (funding, personnel, teaching resources, facilities, teacher and student preparation, etc.), the variety of processes by which teaching and learning occur, and the "outputs" of education (graduation and matriculation rates, drop-out rates, test scores, job placements, life histories, life assessments, etc.). The data stored in this new Archive are intended to support a wide variety of comparative and longitudinal research through the preservation and sharing of data resources. The Archive seeks to serve the needs of academics, policymakers, and researchers in the field of education.

Data from NCES will form the initial foundation of the Archive. The Archive, housed in and operated by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan, will preserve all of the NCES public-use research data holdings and make these holdings, as resources permit, suitably available for research throughout the nation and the world.

Data files, documentation, and reports are downloadable from the website in public-use format. The website features an online data analysis system (DAS) that allows users to conduct analyses on selected datasets within the Archive.

Staff are eager to hear from researchers about educational data that they would like to see included in the Archive and would particularly welcome inquiries from project investigators who wish to deposit their data in the International Archive of Education Data.

Inter-University Consortium for Social and Political Research (ICPSR), University of Michigan. "Welcome to the International Archive of Education Data". [<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/IAED/welcome.html>]. September 1998.

New Searchable Database of Statistical Software Sites

<http://www.cmis.csiro.au/quality/qstatsoftware> is a new service provided by CSIRO Mathematical and Information Sciences - a searchable database of statistical software sites, and related sites, available worldwide with links to each site. The website is intended to facilitate identification of a range of software of potential use to organisations implementing statistical/quality work as part of a quality management initiative. We do not make any claims as to the appropriateness or quality of the software. It has been developed as part of a project which is helping Australian small and medium enterprises to improve their organisational performance.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A paper entitled "A New Approach to Performance Measurement for Small and Medium Enterprises" providing background information for the project is available at <http://www.cmis.csiro.au/opm/publications/cambridgev5.htm>.

General information about the CSIRO Project is available at <http://www.cmis.csiro.au/opm/>

Feedback about this site should be emailed to qstatsoftware@cmis.csiro.au

Coulton, Lyn. [Lyn.Coulton@cmis.csiro.au]. "New Searchable Database Of Statistical Software Sites." Private email message to SSSA [ssda@anu.edu.au]. 10 August 1998.

New r-cade Web Site

r-cade is a resource centre providing easy access to key statistical data about Europe. Official statistics are available from the European Union Statistical Office, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Labour Organisation.

Customers from any sector, from anywhere in the world, can use the r-cade services. These include online access to an integrated database via the Internet and World Wide Web, or bespoke ordering of statistics to your requirements.

This web site can be used to preview our data holdings and documentation, which may be relevant to your research, policy and business needs. We also provide a comprehensive guide to other data sources on Europe. Email or fax us with your data needs, or register to our online service.

R-cade [r-cade@dur.ac.uk]. R-cade Home Page. [<http://www-rcade.dur.ac.uk/rchome.html>].

Inventory of National Election Studies in Europe 1945-1995

Inventory of National Election Studies in Europe 1945-1995: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Ekkehard Mochmann, Ingvill C. Oedegaard, Reiner Mauer. In co-operation with the International Committee for Research into Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE) and the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). 1998/422 pages/hardcover/29x21cm/ Price: D.M. 128.00. ISBN 30931219-04-6 / Bergisch Gladbach: Edwin Ferger Verlag

This inventory of National Election Studies in Europe documents election dates and election studies conducted in European countries with well established election research programmes, that co-operate in the International Committee for Research into Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE). The time period covered extends from the Second World War till 1995.

The purpose of this inventory is to inform about electoral data suitable for longitudinal and/or cross-national election research in Europe. Thus for each country a list of election dates, an overview table containing detailed information about the election study, study descriptions and a list of literature is provided.

Address of Publisher:
Edwin Ferger Verlag
Eichenainallee 18
D - 51427 Bergisch Gladbach - Germany
Fax: +47-2204-22203
E-mail 0220465019@t-online.de

[Taken from Steinmetz Archive Newsletter June 1998 Volume 15 no. 2 page 12 Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services, NIWI, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.]

The ACSPRI Newsletter is online!

Send us your email address and we'll notify you when the latest edition is available.

For those of you with access to the internet this is the best way to receive the newsletter - it will offer you more up-to-date information and it's environmentally friendly!

<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/newsletter>

The Impact of CAI on Large and Complex Surveys

A One-Day Conference organised by
The Association for Survey Computing
Imperial College, London, January 8, 1999

Compared to even a few years ago, Computer Aided Interviewing (CAI) is now relatively widespread and mature. A move to CAI can, for example, lead to improvements in data quality and turnaround times; it can even make possible surveys which would not otherwise be contemplated. For these and other reasons, many survey organisations and clients have been persuaded that CAI is where the future of survey research lies.

Not everyone, however, is entirely convinced; paper and pencil interviewing still has its role; the promise of CAI will be realised only under certain conditions.

This conference will explore the impact of CAI on, and its potential for the undertaking, organisation and costs of Large and Complex Surveys (LCS), as well as for the quality and accessibility of the output data. It will also investigate the suitability and robustness of existing CAI software and systems for the conduct of LCS, and consider the ways in which the technology should and, perhaps, must develop.

Software developers, authors and practitioners are invited to submit proposals for presentations which address these and related issues; case studies will be especially welcomed.

Proposals should include a title, an abstract of no more than 250 words as well as the proposer's full name, organisation, address, telephone and fax numbers; please include an e-mail and/or web address if possible. Proposals should be sent, by October 16 at the latest.

Contact: Diana Elder, PO Box 60, Chesham, Bucks, UK HP5 3QH; Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1494 793 033

Bourne, Walter. [walter@watsun.cc.columbia.edu]. "ASC Conference - CAI - London - January 8, 1998 (w)." In *iasst-l*. [iasst-l@columbia.edu]. 15 September 1998.

The Government and Metadata

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) has released a report entitled "Data Management in the APS", which recommends that government agencies adopt the following strategies for best practice in making their data resources available:

1. Increase the visibility of data by creating metadata to promote the existence of resources;
2. Use common methods to access and share the data;
3. Disseminate resources in line with agencies' security, privacy and statistical requirements.

The use of the Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS) metadata standard is recommended to assist in the achievement of these aims. The application of AGLS closely maps to the information listed by the ANAO as necessary for increased data availability.

For further details, visit the ANAO Web site at http://www.anao.gov.au/rptsfull_98/audrpt48/rpt48.pdf

Queries may be directed to the email address on the website [ag1@anao.gov.au] or contact the Reports section on 02 6203 7505

The AGLS User Guide is available at <http://www.naa.gov.au/govserv/agls/>

Little, Susan. [Sue.Little@lib.monash.edu.au]. "The Government and Metadata." In *oz-govpubs-L* [oz-govpubs-L@vaxc.cc.monash.edu.au]. 16 September 1998.

A Note from ACNielsen Research

Readers may be interested to know that the fieldwork and data preparation for AWIRS 95 and the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (In Newsletter No. 36 and 37 respectively) was undertaken by Reark Research. The Government and Social Research team at Reark undertook all the fieldwork for AWIRS95 including the Panel study and the Small Workplace survey.

Reark was also responsible for all data collection for the Australian Youth Survey (AYS) from its inception in 1989 when it began as a face to face survey. The same team continued responsibility for data collection after the change to telephone interviewing in 1995, through to the final wave of interviewing for AYS in 1997. The 1995 cohort of the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth were

interviewed by telephone for the first time in 1997 and the Reark team will again undertake interviews with these young Australians in 1998 and 1999.

In 1995, Reark Research became a part of ACNielsen group and in late 1997 joined with ACNielsen McNair to form ACNielsen Research. The Government and Social Research team within ACNielsen remains largely unchanged since the amalgamation and the same individuals are continuing this important data collection.

Interested readers can obtain more information by e-mail from Pam Millwood at pmillwo@acnielsen.com.au

Millwood, Pam. [pamill@reak.com.au]. "Survey fieldwork" Private e-mail message to The Social Science Data Archives, [ssda@anu.edu.au]. 14 April 1998.

Call For Papers

The organising committee invites everyone involved in the higher education industry to the CAUSE in Australasia '99 Conference in Sydney, Australia on 18 - 21 April 1999. CAUSE is the association for managing and using information resources in higher education. The conference is supported by CAUDIT (Committee of Australian University Directors of Information Technology) and CAUL (Council of Australian University Librarians).

The theme for 1999 is Doing IT Right - "People and Technology".

What are the new relationships between teachers and learners? Are students more effective in the laboratory? Are we more effective with administration? Is the quality of the student experience improving? What do we value in the traditional university and are we preserving it for the future?

With an emphasis on administrative, technical and content issues, CAUSE in Australia 99 will provide the opportunity for academics and administrators, especially IT professionals and librarians, to interact and discuss how information technology has helped meet these challenges and share their solutions. Participants are encouraged to exchange information on how they are applying information technology to enhance the teaching, research and administration of the tertiary education institutions and thereby reshaping them for the future.

Contact: Barbara Olde Telephone: 02 9351 5501; Fax: 02 9351 5001; Email: b.olde@isu.usyd.edu.au

Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990

A massive, new aggregate dataset on American politics is now available. The Record of American Democracy (ROAD) data include election returns, socioeconomic summaries, and demographic measures of the American public at unusually low levels of geographic aggregation.

The NSF-supported ROAD project covers every state in the country from 1984 through 1990 (including some off-year elections). One set of files includes every election at and above state House, along with party registration and other variables, in each state for the roughly 170,000 precincts nationwide (about 60 times the number of counties). Another set of files has added to these roughly 30-40 political variables an additional 3,725 variables merged from the 1990 U.S. Census for 47,327 aggregate units (about 15 times the number of counties) about the size of one or more cities or towns. These units completely tile the U.S. landmass. This collection also includes geographic boundary files so users can easily draw maps with these data.

The ROAD data present opportunities for political scientists, geographers, quantitative historians, sociologists, and others to learn about electoral behavior, the political characteristics of local community context, electoral geography, the role of minority groups in elections and legislative redistricting, split-ticket voting and divided government, elections under federalism, and numerous other topics of central importance to many disciplines.

The ROAD data are available on the Web from the Harvard-MIT Data Center (dynamically subtable by geographic area and variable, and convertible to many formats) at <http://data.fas.harvard.edu/ROAD> and on CD-ROM from ICPSR (ICPSR 2162).

King, Gary, and Palmquist, Bradley, Harvard University "Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990" ICPSR Bulletin, May 1998, Volume XVIII, No. 4.

If you would like to order Record of American Democracy, 1984-1990, ICPSR No. 2162, please contact the SSDA on 02 6249 4400 or email us on ssda@anu.edu.au.

Conferences

5th National Conference on Unemployment, Melbourne, Vic 1-2 October, 1998

The 5th National Conference on Unemployment seeks to situate the analysis of unemployment, and responses to it, within the broader framework of the future of work and employment. It will address a broad range of issues and linkages, with an emphasis on integrating discussion about policy alternatives with broader issues of political feasibility and cultural and social relevance.

Contact: The Conference Convenor, Dr Rob Watts, Department of Social Science and Social Work, RMIT, BPO Box 2476V, Melbourne Vic 3001. Telephone: 03 9925 3684. Fax: 03 9925 1087. Email: watts@rmit.edu.au. URL: <http://www.tce.rmit.edu.au/ss&sw/CASR.html>

Metadata 2 Day Workshop, Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne 9-20 November 1998

AIMA in association with DSTC Pty Ltd, a world leader in research and development of Metadata standards and Metadata application tools will run a series of two day workshops on Metadata, in Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne.

The workshops explain and outline the Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS) Metadata standard, its development under the auspices of the Commonwealth Office of Information Technology and the National Archives of Australia, and its relationship with the Dublin Core.

The workshops will cover issues such as:

- What is Metadata?
- Why use Metadata?
- Role of Metadata?
- Development and use of the Dublin Core.
- Development and use of AGLS.
- Examination of the AGLS Metadata elements.
- Business choices associated with creation and management of Metadata.
- Tools for creation and collection of Metadata.

Contact: AIMA, PO Box 5423, Kingston ACT 2604. Fax: 02 6273 2545.

Developing Health, Canberra, ACT 11-12 November 1998

The theme of this conference from the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health is 'Getting health development into policy'. The conference is for anyone working in the public health field.

Contact: Ms Valda Gallagher, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, the Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200. Telephone: 02 6249 5627. Fax: 02 6249 0740. Email: dev.health@nceph.anu.edu.au

6th Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference, Melbourne, Vic 25-27 November 1998

The Australian Institute of Family Studies invites registrations from people interested in attending their 6th conference, which will provide a valuable forum for those interested or involved in family research and policy to learn of recent research and developments in family studies. The conference will focus on family issues in Australia and feature the presentation and discussion of findings of the Institute's own studies, along with work from a wide range of researchers, government bodies, service providers and community organisations.

Contact: Annette Dowie, Conference Registrations, Australian Institute of Family Studies, 300 Queen St., Melbourne Vic 3000. Telephone: 03 9214 7808. Fax: 03 9214 7839. Email: annette@aifs.org.au.

TASA '98, The Australian Sociological Association Conference, Brisbane, Queensland 1-4 December 1998

This year's conference of the Australian Sociological Association (TASA) will be held at Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane from 1-4 December 1998. The Health and Women's Sections will meet on 1 December; the full conference will take place from 2-4 December. The theme of the conference is 'Refashioning Sociology - Responses to a New World Order'

To date, the following speakers have accepted invitations to attend the conference: Richard Berk, UCLA; Craig Calhoun, New York University; Phil McMichael, Cornell University; Stella Quah, National University of Singapore; Herman Schwartz, University of Virginia; Judy Wacjman, Australian National University.

Contact: Dr Gavin Kendall. Telephone 073864 4613, Fax 07 3864 4995. Email: g.kendall@qut.edu.au.

Analysis of Time Dependent Data, 28th Spring Seminar at the Zentralarchiv, University of Cologne, Germany 22 February – 12 March, 1999

The spring seminar is a training course for social scientists interested in advanced techniques of data analysis and in the application of these techniques to data. Participants must have a sound basic knowledge of statistics as well as experience in the handling of PCs and of working with SPSS. The spring seminar comprises lectures, exercises and practical work using personal computers. While in the lectures the logic of models and the corresponding analysis strategies will be explained, during the exercises and in the practical work the participants are given the opportunity to apply these methods to data. In the course of the spring seminar there is also the possibility to get to know the functions and services of the Zentralarchiv which is the German data archive for survey data. As in the past spring seminars, the focus will be on teaching multivariate analysis techniques, this time it will be the analysis of time dependent data. For the practical work we will use the data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). The GSOEP is available directly from the DIW for 50 DM. You can order the data via email to: soepmail@diw-berlin.de.

The seminar covers three modules of one week each, to some extent based upon one another, which can be booked either separately or as a block: Introduction into the GSOEP, Panel Analysis, Event History Analysis.

Contact: Zentralarchiv fur Empirische Sozialforschung, Universitat zu Koeln, Bachemer Str. 40, D-50931 Koeln. Telephone: +49 221 476 9433 or +49 221 470 3155, Fax: +49 221 476 9444, e-mail: blasius@za.uni-koeln.de. URL: <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/events/>.

Mapping the Boundaries of Australia's Criminal Justice System, The 3rd National Outlook Symposium, The Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra 22-23 March 1999

This is the only national event which explores, describes and explains trends in crime and justice in Australia. The 3rd National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia will examine: Mapping the Boundaries of Australia's Criminal Justice System.

Four sets of boundaries will be explored

- boundaries between the Criminal Justice System and Other Agencies
- The Commonwealth/State Interface
- Boundaries within the Criminal Justice System
- The Public and Private Interface.

Contact: Conference Co-ordinators PO Box 139, CALWELL ACT 2905 Telephone: 02 6292 9000, Fax: 02 6292 9002

International Conference on Large Scale Data Analysis. Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung University of Cologne, Germany May 25-28, 1999

Call for Papers

In May 1999 the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, in collaboration with Michael Greenacre of the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, is organizing an international conference on the analysis of large data sets. The objective of the conference is to bring together social scientists and statisticians who will have worked on the same sets of empirical data using different methodologies and different philosophies of data analysis.

The database on which the conference is centred is from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), a voluntary grouping of study teams in over 20 countries. Each country undertakes to include common questions as a supplement to their regular national surveys. The topics change from year to year by agreement, and are replicated every five years or so. Some examples of topics are: the role of government, social inequality, family and changing sex roles, religion, and environment.

The Zentralarchiv (ZA) is responsible for the storage and distribution of the ISSP database. The ZA has also received support from the Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) program of the European Union to act as a Large Scale Facility in the Social Sciences. This enables the ZA to invite social scientists from the European Union to Cologne to conduct research on the various databases maintained by the ZA and thus stimulate comparative social research (for further information about the Large Scale Facility/Eurolab project see the Web page: <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/eurolab/>).

The ISSP data to be considered in the conference are available in the form of a compact disk (CD-ROM), which contains data sets for each year from 1985 to 1995, for several countries at a time. Data

files are supplied both in ASCII and SPSS format. Codebooks, variable lists, as well as the PDF files of scanned pages of all the original questionnaires are also distributed on the CD-ROM. This database gives a unique opportunity for making comparative social research between different countries on the same topic, as well as investigating trends over time when the study is replicated.

The methodological topics included in the conference will be:

- Data quality
- Measurement
- Sampling and weighting
- Equivalence of indicators
- Treatment of nonresponses and missing data
- Visualization of categorical data
- Models for categorical data
- Structural equation modelling
- Multi-level analysis
- Scaling techniques

Papers presented at the conference should satisfy the following two minimum prerequisites: (1) the analysis should have a clearly stated social science or methodological motivation, including a justification for the particular selection of variables; (2) some cross-national comparison must be included in the analysis and the results.

Prospective participants should contact the Zentralarchiv to request a CD-ROM with the complete database available at present. The cost of this CD-ROM is 50 DM, but this cost will be deducted from the registration fee of those attending the conference. There is a Web page giving details of the ISSP, including codebooks of the surveys, variable lists and crosstabulations of each variable across countries, at the following address: <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/issp>

Abstracts should be submitted to the organizers by 31 January 1999, and should be approximately two pages in length, containing the following information: (1) title, (2) author(s), (3) affiliation(s), (4) keywords and (5) a summary, including the aim of study, the surveys/countries/variables used and the statistical methodology employed.

Contact: Jörg Blasius, Universität zu Köln, Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Bachemer Str. 40, D-50931 Cologne, Germany. E-mail: Jörg Blasius: blasius@za.uni-koeln.de or Michael Greenacre at e-mail: michael@upf.es. Zentralarchiv-Fax: +49 221 4769444. <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/events/lssa99-cfp.htm>

SSDA News

Staff News

Since the last Newsletter, Dr Roger Jones, founding Head of the SSDA has retired from the ANU (more below) and Jenny Asman joined us as an Undergraduate Research Assistant.

Farewell Roger Jones

Roger Jones, the founding Head of the SSDA and long-time Treasurer of ACSPRI, formally retired from the Australian National University in April this year to work full-time in his own consultancy firm.

After completing postgraduate work in the UK, Roger arrived at the ANU in late 1975 to take up a Research Fellowship at the ANU's Survey Research Centre. In 1979, he became Acting Director of the Centre and Secretary-Treasurer of ACSPRI, and in 1982 he was appointed as the first Head of the Social Science Data Archive.

Roger was a force behind the rapid growth of the Archive and the expansion of its holdings of Australian social science data. He established enduring links with the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and was particularly responsible for the SSDA's acquisition of what is now a major collection of Australian Census data from 1966 onwards. The initial contacts Roger established with other government departments resulted in the acquisition and careful maintenance of additional major survey data collections. Similarly, the SSDA's extensive holdings of opinion poll data, for the period 1943 onwards, is testimony both to Roger's promotion of the Archive's value to polling organisations—and to his tenacity in ensuring the translation of early binary coded opinion poll data sets!

On behalf of ACSPRI, Roger has been an energetic and strong proponent of the value of the consortium approach for the university and related research communities. Roger organised the first ACSPRI Summer Program at Monash University in 1985, was ACSPRI Program Director and Secretary-Treasurer until 1992, and Treasurer thereafter.

Roger's efforts in establishing links within the social science data community have not been confined to Australia. He has helped maintain ACSPRI's membership of the ICPSR and fostered the role of

the SSDA in acquiring data from that and other overseas archives on behalf of Australian researchers. He was involved in IASSIST and IFDO, both international organisations interested in data archiving issues, and was an enthusiastic proponent of Internet and Web use as a means of maintaining and enhancing these international contacts.

Roger's energy, commitment to work and sense of humour will be missed at the SSDA. He has been an exceptionally generous colleague, not only to current and former staff at the SSDA, but to his colleagues and friends at the ANU, in other parts of Australia and overseas. We are sure that he will continue to be an active voice in the research community, and we look forward to maintaining the association. We also wish him well in his new career.

SSDA Web Pages

The SSDA Web pages are a main point of user contact with SSDA services and staff. These pages are updated regularly.

- **About the SSDA** - describes our function to preserve machine readable data and facilitate secondary analysis of data.
- **Accessing our Data** - includes online data order form
- **Data Holdings** - complete, searchable catalogue of all SSDA Australian Studies, Polls, and Census holdings.
- **Depositing Data** - provides information for data deposit procedures with the SSDA.
- **Online User's Guides** - a growing library of all SSDA Special User's Guides
- **Downloading Data** - our primary means of data distribution.
- **Online Analysis** - OASSIS allows basic statistical analysis of our most popular data sets.
- **SSDA Staff** - telephone numbers and email addresses for all SSDA/ACSPRI staff members.
- **SSDA/ACSPRI Updates** - provides updates of new releases and other information that may interest our visitors.

General enquiries can be directed to Email: ssda@anu.edu.au or Telephone (02) 6249 4400.

Census Data at the SSDA: An Overview

Regular readers of this newsletter will be aware that the SSDA has entered into an agreement with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to acquire Australian census data, not already in our extensive holdings, and to make these data available for research. This agreement was formally signed by Mr John Struik, Branch Head of the Census, Demography and Geography Branch of the ABS, and Prof. David Green, ANU Deputy Vice-Chancellor, at a ceremony at the ANU on 24 June 1998.

As part of the agreement, the SSDA has been working to enhance census file documentation and to make it readily accessible on our Census Web pages. Work on files for the 1986 Census, the last census covered under this agreement, is currently being completed. The SSDA is investigating the acquisition of additional sources of matrix data for 1986 from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and would be interested to hear from anyone else who has 1986 matrix data we do not already hold. Holdings of 1991 Census data still appear on our Web pages, although, under the agreement with the ABS, access to these files is restricted to ANU researchers.

This article revisits the most commonly asked questions about our Census holdings, beginning with overview of the holdings and then describing in general terms what is contained in each type of Census data file. Most importantly, we offer some strategies to help users determine which types of Census data may suit their research needs.

How much census data does the SSDA hold and what are the time periods covered?

National censuses of the Australian population have been held since Federation. Before 1901, individual colonies held censuses or 'musters' of population. Some original records from these early population counts survive, and in the twentieth century the ABS has published statistics from censuses in printed and, in later years, microfiche form.

The earliest census data in electronic form that has been made available to the public, for research purposes, comes from the 1966 census, although data on 'journey to work' is available for the census held in 1961. The SSDA's holdings of census data

start with 1966, and cover every census since that time (censuses from 1961 were held at five yearly intervals).

As might be expected, the amount of data released, and now available, varies greatly from census to census. For 1966 and 1971, data was limited to summary and master files, and a limited number of detailed tables. In 1976, and again in 1981, a more extensive range of summary files was released, along with a substantial number of cross-classified tables, referred to as matrix files. The first release of the one-percent sample files from the census was made in 1981. File releases for 1986 and 1991 followed the pattern established by 1981, although the SSDA's holdings of matrix tapes for 1986 are not as extensive as for the previous two censuses. In general, the SSDA holds nearly complete collections of electronic data for censuses from 1966 to 1981, and a growing collection from 1986 onwards.

What are the differences in the types of census data files available?

Data releases from the census can be divided into five main types:

- Master Files
- Summary Files
- Descriptor Files
- Matrix files and detailed tables
- Sample files

Master files are core files that can be used to make links between geographic areas used in any specific Census, and for determining differences *between* Censuses. The variables in a master file also allow the aggregation of population counts to higher geographic levels without having to go through an elaborate process of recoding. These files are presented at the Collection District (CD) level, the smallest geographic area used in Census output, and follow a similar format to summary files. However, master files contain only basic counts of population by sex and dwelling type in each CD; the majority of the variables are geographic variables relating each CD to other geographic areas such as LGA, or topographic variables such as latitude and longitude. Master files are available for each Census year in our holdings.

As the title suggests, **summary files** provide summary information in the form of counts of specific characteristics for the population, aggregated on specific geographic bases. These counts are arranged as separate tables within each

summary file. The characteristics represented in each table are often quite detailed, and separate counts are usually provided for males and females. The earliest summary files for the 1966 and 1971 censuses were released on a Collection District (CD) and Local Government Area (LGA) basis. Additional summary files based on other geographic criteria, such as Federal Election Division, Urban Centre, Postcode and Aboriginal Collection District (containing a specific percentage of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander households), were released from 1976 onwards.

Descriptor files contain similar geographic information to CD master files, but they are usually used in conjunction with CD and LGA summary files, because they contain names for each geographic area that can be matched to the geographic variable codes that are found in the summary files.

Matrix files (or in 1966 and 1971, the **detailed tables**) are an extended form of the summary file in which each record can be thought of as the equivalent of a cell in a large cross-tabulation or cross-classification. If, for example, a matrix file contains 10 characteristics or variables, the total number of records in the matrix file will be the number of separate combinations of all the codes for each of these 10 characteristics occurring for the population in question. The numbers of people, families or households that occur in each "cell" is determined by a count or "tally" attached to the end of each record, and is applied as a weighting factor when the data are analysed.

The geographic area covered by individual matrix files varies from the whole of Australia down to more specialised local areas (although never to the small area level covered by summary files). Similarly, the table population may vary from the total population through more specialised groups, such as those aged 15 and over (for labour force analysis) or persons living in non-private dwellings. Matrix files provide large amounts of detailed information in a convenient format, and with greater potential for more detailed analysis than summary file data.

The first **sample file** releases were for the 1981 Census. Sample files are unit record files (URF) created from what is known as the Full Unit Record File, or FURF. Data for each person are entered into the FURF from the information supplied on census schedules, and a *sample* of these persons and their data is extracted to form the sample file. Unlike summary files, in which each record

represents a geographic area, each record in the sample file is a record for an individual (or a household or a family where appropriate). For the 1981 Census, the ABS released separate sample files for persons and households. For the 1986 and subsequent censuses, sample files were structured with separate records for dwelling, family and person variables arranged hierarchically so that individuals could be easily linked to their family and dwelling.

All Census files have been released by the ABS under confidentiality guidelines that aim to ensure that no individual can be identified. The cross-classification of significant variables, such as birthplace and geographical location within Australia, could lead to the identification of an individual were the codes for these variables not aggregated by the ABS before the release of the file.

Sample files in particular are a product of a perceived need to balance the requirement to provide detailed variables for geographic location within Australia with the level of detail in other significant variables. For the 1986 census, the ABS dealt with this issue by releasing two separate sample files, both hierarchically structured, but with different levels of geographic information and other individual characteristics. The first file, called the Section of State release, categorises persons, dwellings and households by major urban / other urban / rural location without identifying state or territory of residence. The second, the State/Territory release, provides state and territory information, but with additional information on major urban / balance of state or territory only. For the 1991 sample file, the level of geographic detail provided was based on aggregations of Statistical Divisions and Sub-divisions for the more populous states, with other parts of states and territories allocated to single aggregated codes.

Which Census files suit particular kinds of research?

The most important considerations that need to be made when selecting Census files are the required level of detail and the types of analysis to be performed. However, research needs obviously differ by research project, and only general guidelines for choosing appropriate Census data can be suggested.

If the primary need is for data for small geographic areas, such as Collection Districts, or for the aggregation of smaller areas into larger units, then

the summary files are the ones most likely required. Summary files provide *counts* of the population, and the level of detail provided is often quite substantial. The 1976 CD Summary File, for example, provides a table of counts, for each CD, of birthplace of father by birthplace of mother (Australia, and four other broad birthplace categories) for both the Australian and overseas born populations. These counts can be aggregated into larger geographic areas (or left at the CD level), and the categories themselves can also be aggregated to form larger groups – in this example, to create English speaking born and Non-English speaking born birthplaces for the respective parents.

Summary files are limited, however, because they contain *summary* data: that is, counts of the population in particular categories. Counts can be manipulated within any given table in a summary file but cannot be used in conjunction with counts from other tables within the same summary file. Thus, if cross-classification analysis is required, then other types of Census data files need to be considered.

Sample files, matrix files and detailed tables allow the analyst to cross classify characteristics and to recode or aggregate data to fit a particular analytical purpose. Matrix files offer more limited scope for analysis than sample files, because they are based on counts of the population, but they offer greater analytical potential than summary files because of the level of detailed, cross-classified data they provide.

Sample files provide the most extensive opportunity for detailed analysis of Census data. Because the unit of analysis is usually the person (or the dwelling, or family or household), complex, multivariate statistical procedures can be performed, and individuals (or dwellings or families) can be grouped according to multiples of criteria, within the limitations imposed by the way in which individual variables are recoded.

The main limitation confronting the analyst of matrix files and sample files is the trade-off between detail of characteristics and geographic detail. Sample files contain geographic identifiers, but, as discussed above, the identification level may limit analysis, as when, for example, smaller Australian states have been grouped into a single, geographical area code. The ABS's sample file recodes of other characteristics, such as birthplace or income, may also affect the focus of analysis. Individual matrix files may contain smaller geographic classifications, such as LGA codes, but analysis cannot be extended to sub-areas.

Preferred variables, or preferred codes within variables, may not exist on any single matrix file, or, if they do exist, they may not be available for the population or the geographic coverage required.

How has access to the Census files at the SSDA been enhanced?

The first point of contact is the census section found at the SSDA's main website (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au>). In this section, Census files are grouped by Census year, and within each Census year, files are organised by file type. The new format documentation for each file is extensive, with information on file structure, and detailed sections on specific codes for characteristics and for geographic variables.

Each documentation file can be downloaded as a Rich Text Format (RTF) document. Where possible, full lists of geographic codes have been provided for LGA, LGA Section, Locality and other area codes. These are available as separate PDF files that can be downloaded using Acrobat Reader, a copy of which is also available on the Web site. Sample files have full codebook sections in which each variable is represented by a fully-labelled frequency distribution. For each census year, a general document is provided that describes the conduct of the Census and provides important definitional information for terms commonly used in the Census process.

The SSDA's new search facility for matrix tapes (currently available for 1976 and 1981 matrix tapes, and soon to be available for those from the 1986 census) allows a precise determination of whether a matrix tape contains the particular combination of geographic coverage, table population, variables, and codes required. The search facility also allows inspection of frequency distributions for each individual variable or characteristic.

This project to enhance our existing Census documentation and to document new files acquired from the ABS and other departments and researchers has been a cooperative effort by the SSDA and the ABS, whose Census area staff have been particularly helpful in making data available and answering queries. We hope that researchers will find the new Census Web site useful, and will not hesitate to contact the SSDA for help in accessing the Census files or for any additional information.

A Reminder about Depositing Data at the SSDA

The SSDA encourages social researchers, as well as research organisations and funding bodies, to arrange for all suitable data collected under their auspices to be deposited at the SSDA. Archiving ensures that data and documentation are useable long after the initial research is concluded. Depositors have a say in how their data is to be used after being lodged (an embargo may be imposed, data usage restricted to particular types of users, or a stipulation made that the data cannot be released to any user without the written permission of the depositor). There is no charge for depositing data, and the SSDA bears the cost of data and documentation distribution to future users (ACSPRI Newsletter, No. 32, Sept. 1995)

How to do it

Researchers who have decided to deposit their data, and have contacted the SSDA, will be sent an information pack that contains the instructions and forms required for them to proceed with the deposit. There are four forms that need to be completed:

- *The Licence Form* sets the conditions upon which data can be accessed after deposit, and gives the SSDA permission to archive and distribute the data. A deposit cannot be accepted without a signed licence form.
- *The Schedule of Materials Deposited* identifies the materials supplied by the depositor, such as the number of data files and available documentation. It serves as a useful guide for the depositor, listing the type of files that would be useful to the deposit, as well as an inventory, allowing the SSDA to ensure all materials have been archived
- *The Study Description Form* provides categories for the study methodology and other information that enable secondary analysts to understand and use the data. From the information provided on this form, the SSDA produces standardised documentation and an online catalogue entry.

- *The Data Deposit Form* lists the types of computer-readable files to be archived and their format. This allows the SSDA staff to check that all the data files have been transferred successfully.

To consider a deposit complete we need the following materials:

1. *A completed set of SSDA deposit forms*
2. *A clean computer-readable data file and a clean SPSS or SAS syntax file.*
The SSDA prefers to store its data as flat ASCII formatted files with accompanying SPSS syntax files. The data files can be easily read by different statistical packages or by different versions of the same software. As researchers are increasingly using Windows based statistical packages it is important to either write the data out to ASCII or to save it as a 'portable' or 'export' file before deposit. SPSS 'system' files are not always compatible between versions of SPSS. Clean files are free of coding or syntax errors.
3. *Documentation for the data*
Materials could include interviewer's instructions, coders' instructions, long coding frames not covered by the questionnaire, information on weighting procedures or any other documents that will facilitate further analysis.
4. *An unmarked questionnaire or other form(s) used to collect the data.*
The questionnaire provides secondary analysts with survey question wording, sequence, and variable codes. An unmarked copy of the questionnaire can easily be scanned to the PDF format and then electronically distributed.
5. *A copy of any papers describing the study and its results.*
Final reports, published articles, or other written materials based on the data supplement the study documentation and may be referenced by secondary users.

If you have a study that you would like to archive, please contact the SSDA on ssda@anu.edu.au or phone 02 6249 4400. We will be pleased to answer any further questions you might have on how to go about archiving your data .

Online Opinion Polls

The SSDA is pleased to announce the completion of the Online Opinion Polls project. All the polls for which the SSDA holds machine-readable data are available to be browsed and searched online. These include, the Age Polls, 1981 - 1972; the Australian Gallup Polls, 1943 - 1987; and the Saulwick Polls, 1987 - 1994.

The SSDA Poll search facility allows users to search by year, month, polling organisation and keywords. The user is provided with polling methodology, listing of available background variables and information on weighting procedures. Frequency distributions and full question wording are displayed for such topics as political preferences, voting intention and a broad range of opinion variables such as attitudes to immigration, taxation, aboriginal land rights and unions.

The Online Poll search facility can be accessed on <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/ssda/polls/>. We would appreciate any feedback. Please contact us on (02) 6249 4400 or email ssda@anu.edu.au.

The 1998 Australian Election Study

The Australian Election Study (AES) surveys constitute a rich source of data for researchers interested in Australian (and comparative) politics, electoral behaviour, and public opinion.

The AES 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.

The 1998 AES, which will be in the field during the week of the 3 October Federal election, focuses on "the nature and causes of shifting perceptions of the Australian constitution and constitutional issues after a century of Australia's existence as a federal nation." It will also include a core set of items relating to the election campaign, party preference and voting, the candidates, and election issues, as well as some new questions on social policy.

Documentation and data from AES 98 will be available for access, and online, very early in 1999. User Guides for the 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996

AES are available at <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/ssda/codebooks/index.html>. For more information on the AES, please contact the SSDA by email on ssda@anu.edu.au or by telephone on 02 6249 3809.

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

In 1994 a stimulus paper 'The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems' was submitted to The International Committee for Research into Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE) Conference, 1994, highlighting the need for multi-national data on electoral systems. From this came the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES). Based at the National Election Studies, University of Michigan, CSES aims to have comparative data from over 50 consolidated and emerging democracies to add to the understanding of electoral behaviour. This study includes consolidated and other democracies from the Americas, Africa, Europe, Asia/Pacific and the Middle East. Micro states with a population of less than 250,000 are not included.

The CSES has three goals:

- "To illuminate how electoral institutions constrain the beliefs and behaviours of citizens to condition the nature and quality of democratic choice as expressed through popular elections";
- "To understand the nature of political and social cleavages and alignments";
- "and to shed light on how citizens, living under diverse political arrangements, evaluate democratic institutions and processes".

The CSES has two levels of data. The macro level covers: political leaders, parties and party platforms; electoral institutions; and type of regime. The micro level includes opinion and demographic data taken from the national election survey. Variables include voting behaviour, attitudes to the economy, democracy and government, plus background variables such as age, sex, educational attainment, union membership, employment, and religious practice.

Recently, the SSDA compiled the Australian component for the CSES using the data from the Australian Election Study 1996 (Jones et al. 1996) for the micro data, and information supplied by the Australian Electoral Commission and the main political parties for the macro data. The data from the different nations are currently being assembled to create the multi-national data set. For more information on the stimulus paper or the study, visit the CSES web site at <http://www.umich.edu/~nes/cses/cses.htm>.

ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files - August 1998

The ABS now provides a comprehensive list of CURFs from the period 1975 to present, including some that have yet to be released. In the table below, each survey, its 'reference period', and

current retail price, along with the medium of ABS distribution and appropriate 'Product Number' (note that 'electronic delivery' refers to any of 'floppy diskette', 'magnetic tape', and/or 'CD-Rom'.)

Title	Reference Period	Price
Alcohol & Tobacco Consumption Patterns (Magnetic Tape- #4360.0)	1977	\$1,000
Aspects of Literacy (CD Rom- #4228.0.30.001)	1996	\$7,500
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns (CD Rom- 6286.0.30.001)	1994-96	\$7,500
Australian Families (Magnetic Tape- #4412.0)	1982	\$1,000
Australian Housing Survey (Floppy Diskette- #4186.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #4186.0.25.001)	1994	\$5,000
Census 81 - Sample Files (Magnetic Tape- #2165.0)	1981	\$1,000
Census 86 - Household Sample Files (Magnetic Tape- #2196.0)	Jun 1986	\$5,000
Census of Population and Housing: Household sample file (Electronic Delivery- #2913.0)	Aug 1991	\$5,000
Census of Population and Housing: Household sample file (CD Rom - #2037.0)	Jun 1996	\$7,500
Child Care Arrangements Survey (Magnetic Tape- #4413.0)	1984	\$1,000
Domiciliary Services, Victoria (Magnetic Tape- # 4403.2)	1986	\$1,000
Disability, Ageing and Carers (Floppy Diskette- #4431.0.15.001)	1993	\$5,000
Education and Training Experience, Australia (formerly How Workers Get Their Training) (Floppy Diskette- #6278.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #6278.0.25.001) (CD Rom- #6278.0.30.001)	1989 1993	\$5,000 \$5,000
Families in Australia (Magnetic Tape- #4417.0)	1992	\$5,000
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (Floppy Diskette- #6544.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #6544.0.25.001)	1975-76 1984 1988-89 1993-94	\$1,000 \$1,000 \$5,000 \$7,500
Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey, Australia (Magnetic Tape- #6541.0) (Floppy Diskette- #6542.0)	1989-90	\$5,000

Title	Reference Period	Price
Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia (Floppy Diskette- #6541.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #6541.0.25.001)	1994-95 1995-96	\$7,500 \$7,500
Income and Housing Survey, Australia (Floppy Diskette- #6542.0)	1981-82	\$5,000
Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Sample File (Magnetic Tape- #6551.0)	1986	\$5,000
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants (Magnetic Tape- #6250.0.25.001)	1986 1993 1994	\$5,000
Labour Mobility (Floppy Diskette- #6209.0.15.001)	1984 1986 1994	\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000
Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, Australia (CD Rom- #4329.0.30.001)	1997	\$7,500
National Health Survey (Formerly Australian Health Survey) (Electronic Delivery- #4324.0.55.001)	1977-78 1983 1989-90 1995	\$1,000 \$1,000 \$5,000 \$7,500
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (Floppy Diskette- #4188.0.15.001)	1994	\$5,000
National Nutrition Survey (Floppy Diskette- #4807.0.15.001) (CD Rom- #4807.0.30.001)	1995	\$7,500
Rental Investors' Survey (Floppy Diskette- #8711.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #8711.0.25.001)	Jul 1993	\$5,000
Survey on Rental Tenants (Floppy Diskette- #4138.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #4138.0.25.001)	Apr 1994	\$5,000
Time Use Survey (Pilot Test NSW) (Magnetic Tape- #4113.1)	May to Jun 1987	\$5,000
Time Use Survey, Australia (Magnetic Tape- #4152.0)	1992	\$5,000
Women's Safety Survey (Floppy Diskette- #4128.0.15.001) (CD Rom- #4128.0.301)	1996	\$7,500
Working Arrangements (Magnetic Tape- #6342.0.25.001)	1993	\$5,000

Yet to be Released

Title	Reference Period	Price	Expected Date of Release
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns (CD Rom- 6286.0.30.001)	1994-97	\$10,000	Sep 98
Domiciliary Services, Victoria (Floppy Diskette- #4403.2)	1998	\$5,000	Feb 99
Disability, Ageing and Carers (Floppy Diskette- #4431.0.15.001) (CD Rom- #4430.0.30.001)	1998	\$7,500	Jun 99
Education and Training Experience, Australia (formerly How Workers Get Their Training) (Floppy Diskette- #6278.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #6278.0.25.001) (CD Rom- #6278.0.30.001)	1997	\$7,500	Sep 98
Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia (Floppy Diskette- #6541.0.15.001) (Magnetic Tape- #6541.0.25.001) (CD Rom- #6541.0.30.001)	1996-97 1997-98	\$7,500	Oct 98 Aug 99
Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, Western Australia (CD Rom- #4329.5.30.001)	1997	\$7,500	Dec 98
National Nutrition Survey (Floppy Diskette- #4807.0.15.001)	1997	\$5,000	Sep 98
Rental Investors' Survey (Floppy Diskette- #8711.0.15.001)	Jun 1997	\$5,000	Nov 98
Time Use Survey (Pilot Test NSW) (Magnetic Tape- #4113.1)	1997	\$5,000	Dec 98
Time Use Survey, Australia (Magnetic Tape- #4152.0)	1997	\$5,000	Dec 98

News from the ABS

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

ASCO Coder

A CD-ROM which includes ASCO – the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations – Second Edition and the ASCO Coder is now available for those wishing to code occupation information. The

Coder contains a much more extensive list of occupation titles than can be found in the publication and allows thousands of real world descriptions of occupations and jobs to be assigned codes quickly and consistently.

You do not need a detailed knowledge of the ASCO structure nor of the composition of the labour force to use the ASCO Coder. Just type in the first few letters of a keyword, such as "architect" and the ASCO Coder will produce a list of possible types of architect. Select the appropriate option and a code will be displayed.

Also on the CD-ROM, is an electronic version of the book – this provides detailed descriptive information about the occupational structure of the Australian workforce – your complete occupation reference!

The ASCO Coder requires a Windows compatible computer.

Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

Additions to the SSDA holdings are listed below. Please note that some of these carry an Access Category which should be read 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 permission in writing of the original depositor of the data, or an authorised representative, before publishing any interpretation of such materials

tba: to be advised (Access Category not determined).

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

Data can be ordered via the SSDA's WWW pages at http://ssda.anu.edu.au/ssda/data_order_form.html. Charges for data can be supplied on request.

Professor Rosenman, University of Queensland, **Economic and Social Costs of Dementia to Families and the Community, 1991** (SSDA Study No. 964)

This study was undertaken to assess the financial, emotional and health costs to the caregiver of a patient suffering from dementia. Caregivers of both institutionalised and non-institutionalised patients were interviewed.

Caregivers provided information on the official diagnosis of the patient and how the illness affected their home and work duties; the use of residential respite, medical and community services, the costs involved and how helpful these services had been;

other financial costs involved in looking after the patient; the effect on the emotional state and physical health of the caregiver, and the reasons given concerning institutional placement.

Background variables were collected on both the patient and the caregiver. These included age, sex, marital status, highest level of education, financial status, current living arrangements, country of birth, whether English is the first language spoken at home, the relationship between the patient and primary caregiver, and the length of time the caregiver has been looking after the patient.

Philip Mitchell-Taverner, et al. Taverner Research Company, **Community Attitudes to Road Safety, 1995** (SSDA Study No. 969)

The survey is the eighth in a series of national studies conducted since October 1986 for the Federal Office of Road Safety, designed to monitor key community attitudes toward road safety issues. In some cases, questions that had been asked in previous waves were repeated and a number of new questions added. Topics included were factors believed to lead to road crashes; random breath testing; past and present licence holding; frequency of driving or riding a motor vehicle; attitudes to drinking and driving; speeding; wearing of seat belts/child restraints; and knowledge of the blood alcohol concentration limit. The survey obtained national coverage of Australia.

Background variables include respondent's age, sex, occupation and highest education level.

Access Category: B

Philip Mitchell-Taverner et al. Taverner Research Company **Community Attitudes to Road Safety, 1996** (SSDA Study No. 970)

The survey is the ninth in a series of national studies conducted since October 1986 for the Federal Office of Road Safety, designed to monitor key community attitudes toward road safety issues. In most cases, questions that had been asked in the previous wave (1995 survey) were repeated and certain new questions were added. Topics included were factors believed to lead to road crashes; random breath testing; past and present licence holding; frequency of driving or riding a motor vehicle; attitudes to drinking and driving; speeding; wearing of seat belts/child restraints; knowledge of the blood alcohol concentration limit; incidence of being booked for speeding in the last two years; tolerated speeds in rural zones without being

booked; and attitudes to state laws requiring people to carry their licence at all times while driving.

Background variables include respondent's age, sex, occupation and highest education level.

Access Category: B

Jeanette Ward et al. NSW Department of Health **Accuracy of General Practitioners' Diagnosis of Skin Cancer, 1996** (SSDA Study No. 985)

The aim of this study was to determine the accuracy of general practitioners' (GP) clinical diagnosis of skin lesions.

The GP survey includes a confidence rating for identifying 17 types of dermatological lesions. The patient survey includes questions about sunburn, medical examinations for skin cancer, and relatives with melanoma

Background variables for the GP survey include age, sex, year graduated, and the number of years as a practicing GP. Background variables for the patient survey include sex, year and place of birth, level of education attained, and employment status.

Access Category: B

Jack Vowles et al., University of Waikato **New Zealand Election Survey 1996** (SSDA Study No. 992)

The objectives of the 1996 election study are two-fold: to monitor the democratic process during New Zealand's transition from a plurality (first-past-the-post) electoral system to a proportional (MMP) system, and to gauge the attitudes, opinions and behaviour's of electors. Two election surveys were conducted - one during the campaign and the other after the election.

Electors surveyed in the pre-election phase answered questions on party affiliation, preferred Prime Minister, most important issue affecting voting choice, party and candidate the respondent was most likely to choose, coalition preferences, parties the respondent expected to form the next government, and the relative importance of party and electoral votes under MMP.

Electors in the post-election phase were asked questions on their interest in politics, the type of communication (e.g. phone calls, letters) received from members of campaigning parties; previous and current party affiliation; the effectiveness of

M.P.s; unity of the main political parties, the performance of the government; important election and social issues, the power of the vote and the need for a one-party government.

Candidates in the 1996 election were asked questions relating to their political background and activity, campaigning strategies, the role of the M.P, opinions on economic, social and other conditions and policies, and electoral, parliamentary and constitutional issues.

Background variables included age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, collection of benefits, subjective class, religion, ethnic identity and occupation and partisanship of parents.

Jeanette Ward et al. NSW Department of Health **Medical record audits as a measure of preventative care** (SSDA Study No. 993)

The medical records audit forms part of a larger study which examined the process and outcomes of preventative care practiced by GP's. The audit was pursued to evaluate the quality of medical records from diverse practice settings, particularly in relation to the recording of preventative information.

Audit data for each patient included the number of visits made to GPs; the number of referrals to specialists; the detection of bowel cancer, malignant melanoma's, heart attack, or high blood pressure; whether the (female) patient had undergone a hysterectomy or a mammogram, if the patient suffered from asthma or diabetes, and if weight, BMI, height, alcohol consumption and smoking status had been recorded.

Malcolm McCamish et al. University of Queensland **Take Control 2: Sexual Behaviour and Attitudes of Gay and Bisexual Men in Brisbane** (SSDA Study No. 994)

In conjunction with 'Take Control', a project set up by the Queensland AIDS Council (QuAC) and the Brisbane Gay and Lesbian Health Service (GLHS), research was undertaken on the sexual experiences and attitudes of gay and bisexual men in Brisbane. Conducted in relation with anonymous HIV testing, a service provided by the Take Control project, this particular study focussed on safe sex strategies adopted by gay men in light of the current HIV epidemic and their attitudes to, and understanding of, HIV/AIDS.

Participants in the study were asked about their sexuality (e.g. were they exclusively or mainly homosexual); the types of sexual practices they had engaged in with regular and/or casual partners;

their perceived risk at becoming infected with the HIV virus, attitudes to HIV/AIDS; the long-term status of current and past relationships; the importance of monogamy in a long-term relationship; safe sex strategies employed by the respondent and those they preferred; the sexual attitudes of their gay and bisexual friends; how often they had refused to have sex in a situation in which they considered themselves at risk of infection; and if they had asked previous partners about experiences associated with HIV transmission.

Background variables included age, residence, employment status and education.

Alun Jackson, Melbourne University **Evaluation of the National Gay/Bisexual Campaign, 1991** (SSDA Study No. 995)

The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact and success of the National Gay/Bisexual Campaign in educating the gay and bisexual population about the risks of HIV/AIDS and the safe sex practices that help to prevent its spread. The sexual practices, safe sex knowledge and campaign recall of a broad sample of men who have sex with men was investigated.

Participants in the study were asked about their sexuality; the types of sexual practices they had engaged in with regular and/or casual partners; their knowledge of the risks of becoming infected with the HIV virus, their exposure to other HIV risk factors; their awareness and assessment of the National Gay/Bisexual Campaign and their awareness and assessment of any other HIV/AIDS education programs.

Background variables included age, country of birth, country of birth of parents, education, occupation and income.

Change of Address?

Don't forget to let us know

Drop us a line on

email: ssda@anu.edu.au

or phone us on 02 6249 4400

ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins of February and May 1998. Data sets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

To access additional information about data collections listed below, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

ABC News/Washington Post Post-Democratic Convention Poll, August 1996 -- ABC News/Washington Post (ICPSR 2004)

Arkansas Juvenile Court Records, 1991-1993 -- National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts (ICPSR 6808)

Bicol Community Survey (BCS), 1981: [Philippines] -- Barry M. Popkin (ICPSR 6888)

Bicol Multipurpose Survey (BMS), 1978: [Philippines] -- Bicol River Basin Development Program (ICPSR 6878)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Polls -- CBS News/The New York Times
#2, April 1995 (ICPSR 2072);
May 1995 (ICPSR 2074);
#1, June 1995 (ICPSR 2075);
#2, June 1995 (ICPSR 2076);
July 1995 (ICPSR 2077);
August 1995 (ICPSR 2078);
#1, September 1995 (ICPSR 2079);
#2, September 1995 (ICPSR 2080);
#3 and Call-Back, September 1995 (ICPSR 2150);
#1, October 1995 (ICPSR 6700);
#2 and Call-Back, October 1995 (ICPSR 6701);
November 1995 (ICPSR 6702);
December 1995 (ICPSR 6703);
New York State Poll #1, October 1994 (ICPSR 6610);
New York State Poll #2, October 1994 (ICPSR 6611);
New York State Poll, April 1995 (ICPSR 2073)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1993-1994: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data -- Federal Election Commission (ICPSR 6658)

Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] Surveys -- Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES)
November 1990: Health and Health Culture (ICPSR 6977);
December 1990: Religious Beliefs and Practice (ICPSR 6978);
January 1991: Supranational Identification (ICPSR 6979);
April 1993: Attitudes and Experiences With Respect to

the Public Sector (ICPSR 6980);
May 1993: Youth (ICPSR 6981);
June 1993: Political and Economic Culture (ICPSR 6982);
February 1994: Health (ICPSR 2031);
March 1994: Attitudes Toward Immigrants (ICPSR 2032);
April 1994: Culture As Consumption (ICPSR 2033);
May 1994: Demands for Social Welfare (ICPSR 2034);
June 1994: Political and Economic Culture (ICPSR 2035);
October 1994: Orientation Toward Work (ICPSR 6962);
December 1994: Environment (ICPSR 6964);
February 1995: Culture and Leisure (ICPSR 6966);
March 1995: Attitudes Toward Immigrants (ICPSR 6967);
April 1995: Social Inequalities (ICPSR 6968);
May 1995: Old Age (ICPSR 6969);
March 1996: Savings, Family, and Aging (ICPSR 6973);
April 1996: Supranational Identification (ICPSR 6974)

Common Core of Data: State Nonfiscal Survey, 1994-1995 -- United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6912)

Consumer Expenditure Surveys -- United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics
1990-1993: Addendum Files (ICPSR 6713);
1993: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files (ICPSR 6543);
1994: Diary Survey (ICPSR 6711);
1994: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files (ICPSR 6710)

Current Population Surveys -- United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
Annual Demographic File, 1997 (ICPSR 2154); Voter Supplement File, 1996 (ICPSR 2205)

Dutch Parliamentary Election Panel Study, 1971-1979 -- C. van der Eijk and B. Niemoeller (ICPSR 6743)

Dynamics of Population Aging in Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Countries, Census Microdata Samples: Finland, 1990 -- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Population Activities Unit (ICPSR 6797)

Euro Health Survey 2: Cancer Prevention Survey, February-March 1992 -- Commission of the European Communities (ICPSR 6144)

Eurobarometers -- Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier
44.1: Education and Training Throughout Life and the Common European Currency, November-December 1995 (ICPSR 6723);
46.0: Personal Health, Energy, Development Aid, and the Common European Currency, October-November 1996 (ICPSR 6939);
46.1: Modern Biotechnology, Privacy on Computer

Networks, and the Common European Currency, October-November 1996 (ICPSR 6940)

Evaluation of the Elder Abuse Training Program in Massachusetts, 1993-1995 -- William Holmes, Rhiana Kohl, and Diana Brensilber (ICPSR 6921)

Immigrant Populations As Victims in New York City and Philadelphia, 1994 -- Robert C. Davis and Edna Erez (ICPSR 6793)

Indonesian Family Life Survey, 1993 -- Paul Gertler, Lembaga Demografi, et al. (ICPSR 6706)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) -- United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics
Fall Enrollment Analysis, 1995 (ICPSR 2151);
Higher Education Finance Data, 1994-1995 (ICPSR 2152);
Institutional Characteristics, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6942);
Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Faculty, 1994-1995 (ICPSR 6928)

Missouri Juvenile Court --
Center for Juvenile Justice and
Youth Services (ICPSR 6884)

of Deat

2183)

National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse: 1979 (ICPSR 6843) -- National Institute on Drug Abuse; 1994 (ICPSR 6949) -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies
1995 (ICPSR 6950) -- United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies

Nebraska Juvenile Court Records -- National Center for Juvenile Justice and Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice 1988-1993 (ICPSR 6809); 1994 (ICPSR 6885)

Police Use of Force Data, 1996: [United States] -- United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6999)