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<th>Survey/Study/Program</th>
<th>ICPSR Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Survey of Prosecutorial Response to Bias-Motivated Crime in the United States, 1994-1995 - Jane Nady Sigmon and Donald Rebovich</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1996 – 1997 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1998 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1998 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
<td>2909</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1998 - James Alan Fox</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1996 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1998 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in the United States, 1999 - United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice</td>
<td>2994</td>
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<td>Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: CUEE Extracts File, 1993 - United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
<td>6795</td>
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<td>German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer East) - Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)</td>
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<td>German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer West) - Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)</td>
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<td>International Social Survey Program: Religion II, 1998 - International Social Survey Program (ISSP)</td>
<td>3065</td>
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<td>International Social Survey Program: Work Orientations II, 1997 - International Social Survey Program (ISSP)</td>
<td>3032</td>
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<td>National Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 1998 - United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
<td>2879</td>
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<td>Survey of Gun Owners in the United States, 1996 - David Hemenway and Deborah Azrael</td>
<td>2750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1992 – 1995 - United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
<td>3008</td>
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**SSDA news**

**ACSPRI newsletter**

- ACSPRI Web Pages
- ACSPRI News
- The ACSPRI Winter Program in Perth
- The 17th ACSPRI Summer Program
- Strategies of Policy Analysis Workshop
- 2000 American National Election Study
- Health Poll Search
- New Data Resources Web Page
- International Summer Programs
- Conferences
- Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings
- ICPSR Additions

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

- Introduction
- Services
- Membership
- Members
- ACSPRI Programs In Social Research Methods
- Newsletter
- Updates
- 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 News

Since the last Newsletter, ACSPRI has been pleased to learn that the University of Newcastle has decided to rejoin the Consortium, and will be announcing its new ACSPRI Representative shortly.

ACSPRI is also pleased to welcome new Representatives from other member institutions.

The University of New South Wales has announced that Francis Lovejoy, of the School of Sociology, will succeed Prof Ann Daniel (formerly Vice-Chair of the ACSPRI Council) as the University’s new ACSPRI Representative. Francis may be contacted by telephone on 02 9385 2301, by fax on 02 9313 7859, or by email at f.llovejoy@unsw.edu.au.

Central Queensland University has announced that its new ACSPRI Representative will be Dr Kerry Mummery of the Centre for Social Science Research, School of Health and Human Performance. Kerry may be reached by telephone on 07 4930 6749, by fax on 07 4930 9871, and by email at k.mummery@qcu.edu.au.

ACSPRI welcomes Dr Debra Rickwood, of the Centre for Applied Psychology, as the University of Canberra’s new Representative. Debra may be reached by telephone on 02 6201 2729, by fax on 02 6201 5239, and by email at rickwood@scides.canberra.edu.au.

ACSPRI also welcomes A/Prof Ann Sanson and Mr Miles Goodwin as the new ACSPRI Representatives of the Australian Institute of Family Studies and the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations & Small Business, respectively. Ann may be contacted by telephone on 03 9214 7800, by fax on 03 9214 7840, and by email at ann.sanson@alts.org.au. Miles may be contacted by telephone on 02 6121 7451, by fax on 02 6121 7437, and by email at miles.goodwin@dewrb.gov.au.

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 2000, the Joining Fee for new (or rejoining) members of ACSPRI has been $550 (GST inclusive), and the annual subscription is $1067 (GST inclusive).

ACSPRI Council at its 26 October 2000 Annual General Meeting elected Dr Brian Graetz of La Trobe University as its new Vice-Chair and Dr David John Gow of the University of Queensland as its new Treasurer.

With the establishment of the ACSPRI Centre for Social Research (ACSR) in the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, and the appointment of Dr Deborah Mitchell as the ACSR's interim Director, Council nominated Dr Brian Graetz and Dr Roger Jones to serve on the ACSR Advisory Committee.

ACSPRI In conjunction with the University of Western Australia’s Faculty of Economics and Commerce, Education and Law, will be conducting its eighth annual Winter Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology at UWA during the week of July 2nd through 6th.

The Winter Program, modelled on the annual ACSPRI Summer Program, will provide courses of equivalent quality and cost to participants. Courses to be offered are:

- Introduction to Statistics
- Data Analysis in SAS
- Data Analysis in SPSS
- Qualitative Research Techniques
- Fundamentals of Multiple Regression
- Factor Analysis and Regression
- Introduction to Structural Equation Modelling (using LISREL)
- Applied Structural Equation Modelling
- Analysis of Categorical Data (Log-linear Models)

Comprehensive information about the Winter Program, including course fees, individual course descriptions and application forms, is provided in the Winter Program Course Booklet, available on the SSDA WWW pages (http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/courses/winter). The complete Booklet may be downloaded in PDF and RTF formats.

A printed version of the Booklet may be obtained from: ACSPRI-WP2001, ACSR, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200; tel. 02 6125 4400; fax. 02 6125 4722; email: ssda@anu.edu.au.

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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 6125 4400
As a summary comparison of the 2001 Program with the seven previous ones at the ANU (see below) indicates, 50% of all participants at the 2001 Program were from outside the ACT, with 82% of these coming from NSW (49), Queensland (29), and Victoria (20).

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>20</td>
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Academic member institutions accounted for 63% of total participation, with 91% of academic participants coming from NSW (43), ACT (40), Queensland (29), and Victoria (19). Universities with four or more representatives included the ANU (20), University of Queensland (15), University of Western Sydney (15), University of Sydney (12), University of Tasmania (9), and Griffith University, La Trobe University, University of Central Queensland, Victoria University, the University of New South Wales and University of Southern Queensland with 4 representatives each. Overall, there were 62 full-time, post-graduate students at the Program, representing 27% of total participation.

Of government members contributing to the Program, DETYA (26), the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (11), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (9), the ABS (8), and Australian Institute of Criminology (4) were represented by four or more individuals. The Department of Defence (8) and the Department of Family and Community Services (6) were the only non-member institutions sending four or more representatives to the Program.

ACSPRI wishes to again thank its instructors for their excellent teaching at the Program. It is also grateful for the substantial support it received for the Program from the SSDA (now part of the new ACSPRI Centre for Social Research), the Research School of Social Sciences, the Faculties, and the Union of the ANU, which provided on campus support and equipped lecture rooms, computer labs, and facilities for daily tea/coffee and the weekly receptions. And as always, ACSPRI welcomes the participation of its Program participants.

April ACSPRI Workshop at Beechworth

La Trobe University and ACSPRI co-hosted the third in a series of 3-Day Special Workshops at La Trobe’s Beechworth campus on April 7-9. The Workshop, Regression Analysis and Explanatory Models, was conducted by Dr Brian Gratz, one of ACSPRI’s most experienced instructors in its annual ACSPRI Summer and Winter Programs. Ten participants attended the Workshop; five from the ANU, and one each from La Trobe University, Central Queensland University, Victoria University, the University of Technology Sydney, and the NSW Premier’s Department.

ACSPRI and La Trobe have organised the Workshops to meet requests from social researchers for training in 'high demand' research methods and statistical procedures during the periods between ACSPRI Programs, and at locations other than Canberra, Brisbane and Perth. The new Beechworth campus, set on magnificent landscaped gardens, overlooks the historic gold-mining town of Beechworth, and is ‘dedicated to supporting professional development, conferences and conventions’—and affords exceptional facilities for ACSPRI style workshops. Beechworth is easily accessible by road, rail and air (via Albury- Wodonga and Wangaratta) from regional centres in Victoria and New South Wales and from Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne.

Further information about the Special Workshops is available from: ACSPRI-3 Day Workshop, ACSPR, Research School of Social Sciences-#9, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200; tel. 02 6125 4722; email: ssda@anu.edu.au.

Understanding Demographic Data

The aim of this ABS one day course is to provide an understanding of the framework of demographic data and the processes which shape the population. The course covers the relationship between Census data and Estimated Resident Population data; components of population growth; population projections; estimating the population of small areas; some tools for analysing demographic data and population dynamics and costs $345 per participant (including a light lunch).

The course continues to be well received and is contributing to a better understanding and use of ABS’s demographic data by a wide range of clients from Commonwealth, State and Local Government bodies, businesses and community groups.

Contact: Glen Dunn Tel: (07) 3222 6155. Email: g Dunn@abs.gov.au.
The ICPSR has released a preliminary version of the 2000 American National Election Study (ANES) conducted by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research. This twenty-sixth in a series of studies of American national elections was under the general direction of Nancy Burns and Donald R. Kinder.

The 2000 ANES study design incorporated both a pre-election interview and a post-election re-interview, and features a mode experiment: the core study employed a probability area sample and face to face interviewing; and the supplementary study used RDD sampling and telephone interviewing. Thus, the data represent two perspectives on social welfare issues including:

- political parties;
- vote choice for Vice—Presidential candidates;
- partisanship and political efficacy;
- attitudes towards immigrants; and
- social connectedness; feeling thermometer on a wide range of political figures and political groups;
- religious background of the major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates;
- social networks, shared information and expertise on politics;
- detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity.

In addition, a number of new concepts were addressed in the 2000 study:

Social Trust: Over the last decade, research on social trust has exploded. In order to allow NES to contribute to this research effort, we developed a series of questions to assess public confidence in the government in the provision of jobs and good benefits. Thus, the data represent two modes and how a slight change in the way political knowledge is measured. In the past, we have encouraged respondents to say they "don't know" the answer to our information questions, partly to avoid embarrassment. But research shows that this differentially encourages "don't know" responses from some people who may actually know the correct answer but lack the confidence to say so. As a consequence, the standard way of putting these questions will underestimate levels of knowledge. In the 2000 study we are therefore encouraging respondents to take their best guesses when answering the political knowledge questions.

Social Networks: The reality of citizenship is that individuals seldom go it alone when they engage in political activities. Preferences, choices, and levels of engagement are contingent on the location of individuals within particular social settings. The 2000 study incorporates a social network battery. The battery is based on the perceptions of survey respondents regarding the characteristics of their identified discussants.

Cognitive Style: The 2000 NES includes two brief but reliable measures of cognitive style: need for cognition and need to evaluate. The first differentiates among people in the care they give to thinking through problems; the second differentiates among people in their tendency to evaluate objects as good or bad.

Survey Mode: The 2000 study incorporates numerous experiments to look at the effects of mode on: 7 pt. scales and branching, response order, don't know filters, and social desirability.

Voter Turnout: A particularly vexing problem for NES has been over-reporting of voter turnout. Over the years we have sponsored a series of investigations trying out possible remedies, without much success. But now it seems that we may have a solution in hand, based on the source monitoring theory of recall. The notion here is that some people may remember having voted sometime in the past but confuse the source of that memory, accidently misassigning it to the most recent election, when it actually derives from a prior election. We are therefore implementing a new item, with expanded response categories to help respondents to more accurately in determining whether they did in fact vote in November of 2000.

Political Knowledge: The 2000 study also sees a slight change in the way political knowledge is measured. In the past, we have encouraged respondents to say they "don't know" the answer to our information questions, partly to avoid embarrassment. But research shows that this differentially encourages "don't know" responses from some people who may actually know the correct answer but lack the confidence to say so. As a consequence, the standard way of putting these questions will underestimate levels of knowledge. In the 2000 study we are therefore encouraging respondents to take their best guesses when answering the political knowledge questions.

The 2000 ANES questionnaire included the following content:

- interest in the political campaigns; concern about the outcome; and awareness of the media's coverage of the campaign; information about politics; evaluation of the presidential candidates and political parties; partisanship and evaluations of the political parties; vote choice for President, the US. House, and the US. Senate, including second choice for President; political participation: turnout in the November general election; other forms of electoral campaign activity; personal and national economic well-being; position on social welfare issues including: government health insurance; federal budget priorities, the budget surplus, and the role of the government in the provision of jobs and good standard of living; position on campaign finance and preference for divided government; positions on social issues including gun control, abortion; women's roles; the rights of homosexuals; the death penalty; school vouches; environmental policy; Clinton legacy; knowledge of George Bush Sr. and his previous administration; fairness in elections; satisfaction with democracy; and the value of voting; racial and ethnic stereotypes; opinions on affirmative action; attitudes towards immigrants; opinions about the nation's most important problem; values and predispositions: moral traditionalism; political efficacy; egalitarianism; humanitarianism; individualism; trust in government; social altruism and social connectedness; feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups; affinity with various social groups; social networks; shared information and expertise on politics; detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity.

The University of Wisconsin Center for Demography and Ecology Data Library has opened a Data Resources page with annotated links to Social Science Data Extractors; Social Science Data Archives; Public Health Data Sources; Data Resources in Aging; a tutorial on Keeping Current on the Internet; and the CDE Public FTP page.

For more information, contact: Jack Solock, jsolock@ssc.wisc.edu. "DATA RESOURCES WEB PAGE AT UW CDE" in IASSIST List [iassit-l@columbia.edu]. 20 February 2001.
Summer Programs

The 54th Annual Summer Institute
In Survey Research Techniques, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
June 4 to July 27, 2001

The Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques offers comprehensive training in how to conduct and use the findings of the sample survey. Courses are offered in two consecutive four-week sessions: the first session runs from 4 – 29 June; the second, 2 – 27 July. Four- and eight-week courses are offered in the following four areas:


For more information, contact the Summer Institute, Tel: +1 734 764-6595. Fax: +1 734 764-8203. Email: summers@isr.umich.edu. URL: http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/si/

ICPSR Summer Program
June 25 to August 17, 2001

The ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research offers a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. Basic methodological and technical training is offered, along with opportunities for advanced work in specialized areas. The Program also provides active participatory data analytic experiences that complement formal lectures and discussions.

The Summer Training Program schedule is partitioned into two four-week sessions, with instruction organized in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats. In addition, the curriculum includes special workshops that provide participants with opportunities to examine the impact of various methodologies on specific substantive issues. Research scholars who have made important contributions to the development of social methodology present informal lectures focusing on their most recent research interests. Finally, workshops that address the practical objectives of providing technical support for computing specialists and data librarians are offered.

First Session (June 25-July 29)
Lectures: Mathematics for Social Scientists I; Mathematics for Social Scientists II; Introduction to Computing; Advanced Topics in Social Research*. Workshops: Quantitative Historical Analysis; Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I; Mathematical Models: Game Theory; Introduction to Regression Analysis; Research Skills; Advanced Multivariate Statistical Methods; Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Generalized Linear Models; Bayesian Models; Event History Analysis; Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice.

3- to 5-Day Workshops: Latent Growth Curve Analysis; Social Network Analysis: Introduction; Research on Aging; Categorical Data Analysis I; Criminal Justice Data; Multilevel Analysis with SAS; Categorical Data Analysis II; Hierarchical Linear Models; Hierarchical Linear Models II; Spatial Analysis: Introduction; Meta Analysis; "LISREL" Models; Introduction; Spatial Regression Analysis; Census 2000 Data.

Second Session (July 23-August 17)
Lectures: Complex Systems Models; Introduction to Computing; Matrix Algebra; Advanced Topics in Social Research*.
Workshops: Scaling and Dimensional Analysis; Regression Analysis; Time Series Analysis; Mathematical Models: Rational Choice; Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II; Categorical Analysis; Simultaneous Equation Models; "LISREL" Models; General Structural Equations; Advanced Analysis of Variance; Advanced Maximum Likelihood Estimation; Quantitative Methods and African Studies.*Advanced Topics: Resampling Techniques: Bootstrap; Data Visualization and Interactive Techniques; Multivariate Statistical Methods; Causal Inference; Time Series Analysis; Spatial Analysis; Monte Carlo Simulations; Longitudinal Data Analysis; Nonparametric Methods; Finite Mixture Models; Multilevel Analysis; Hierarchical Linear Models; Computational Methods in Social Network Analysis; Social Network Analysis: Social Network Analysis: Measurement Error and Reliability in Survey Research.

For further details and application forms, contact: Diana Elder, Administrator, ASC, PO Box 60, Chesham, Bucks, UK HP5 3QH. Email: admin@asc.org.uk. URL: http://www.asc.org.uk

ACSPRI
Issue 43
March 2001

Conference:
The Challenge of the Internet, International Conference on Survey Research Methods
London, UK
11-12 May, 2001

This conference, sponsored by the UK’s Association of Survey Computing, the Office of National Statistics, the Market Research Society, and the Social Research Association, will consist of four half-day sessions. Each will have a specific theme, an invited keynote speaker and three contributed sessions. Proceedings will be distributed to participants at the conference. The four sessions will be:
(1) Designing On-line Studies to Maximum Advantage; (2) Sampling and Instrumentation Issues; (3) Dissemination of Statistical Information; (4) Integration through Software and Metadata.

Contact: Diana Elder, Administrator, ASC, PO Box 60, Chesham, Bucks, UK HP5 3QH. Email: admin@asc.org.uk. URL: http://www.asc.org.uk

IASIST/IFDO Conference
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
14-19 May, 2001

The International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASIST), with the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO), will hold its 27th annual conference in Amsterdam on 14-19 May. The conference theme is: 2001: A Data Odyssey — Collaborative Working in Social Science Cyberspace. IASSIST/IFDO conferences bring together data professionals, providers, and users. Workshops will be held on May 14 and 15, and conference sessions on May 16-17.

Contact: Cor van der Meer, NIWI/Steinmetz Archive, PO Box 95110, 1090 HC AMSTERDAM - The Netherlands. Email: cor.van.der.meer@niwi.knaw.nl. URL: http://www.niwi.knaw.nl/a2001.htm

AACR Conference
'Mixed Methods and Integrated Data'
18-19 May, 2001

The era of pure discipline based approaches to research is rapidly giving way to the age of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research, as the complexity of problems to be solved by research demands a multifaceted approach. AACR, with its multidisciplinary membership base, is ideally situated to capture this trend and proposes to do so with its 2001 conference. The conference program will consist of four streams to reflect four different areas in which a combination of approaches is occurring in...
research today. These are:
- combination of quantitative and qualitative data;
- ways of integrating social and biophysical data;
- combination of sociology and history, to create social history;
- use of GIS (geographical information systems) in social science.

Contact: Ms Robyn Maddern, 30 Kalyan Ave, Bradbury NSW 2560, or Email: r.maddern@uws.edu.au. URL: www.csu.edu.au/research/asur.

New Crimes or New Responses Canberra, ACT 21-22 June, 2001
Crime in Australia impinges on the quality of life of many people. The Australian Institute of Criminology is hosting this 4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime to encourage debate on crime and its responses. Dr Pino Ariacchi, the United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention will be the keynote speaker at the conference. The symposium will also be addressed by some of Australia's leading criminal justice practitioners and policy makers who will examine a diverse array of topics exploring Australia's criminal justice system.

Contact: Conference Coordinators, PO Box 139, Calwell ACT 2905. Tel: (02) 6292 9000. Fax (02) 6292 9002

'Health outcomes evaluation' and 'evidence based health care' are phrases which are now well entrenched in the mainstream rhetoric of health policy development. They are used to justify and explain health funding allocation. But what do they mean to the practitioner? How can the health outcomes approach be used at the level of service delivery - in the doctor's surgery, the acute care ward, the allied health clinic - to improve health care for clients? This 7th annual International Health Outcomes Conference will cover: developments in the National Health Priority Areas; health consumer experiences; the integration of the health outcomes approach in general practice and primary care; health outcomes measurement in Indigenous communities; aged care; hospital quality; and health promotion.

Contact: Jan Sanson or Lorna Tilley, Australian Health Outcomes Collaboration. Tel: (02) 6205 0859 or (02) 6291 7271. Fax (02) 6205 2037. Email: jan.sanson@act.gov.au or jansan@atraz.net.au. URL: http://www.health.act.gov.au/snapidem/ahoc.html.

National Social Policy Conference 2001 - Competing Visions University of New South Wales 4-6 July, 2001
This conference continues the tradition of bringing together representatives of academic, government and community services to discuss research and policy papers from the range of social policy disciplines. The conference theme of 'competing visions' encourages debate among contending viewpoints at the part social policy can and should play in Australian life and the appropriateness and effectiveness of present policies and practices in the light of these views.

Contact: National Social Policy Conference 2001, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052. Tel: (02) 9385 7800. URL: http://www.sprc.unsw.edu.au

The 2001 British Household Panel Survey Research Conference Colchester, UK 5-7 July, 2001
This inaugural BHPS research conference aims to provide an international forum for a selection of research based on the British Household Panel Survey. There will be parallel sessions and a small number of plenary sessions. Papers on all topics covered by the BHPS (including those on methods and cross-national comparisons) have been sought, regardless of the disciplinary affiliations of the authors. Indeed cross-disciplinary interchange is another of the conference goals. Attendance by persons not presenting papers is also welcome, subject to the venue's constraints on numbers. There is no conference fee.

Contact: BHPS-2001 Conference Organiser, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom. Email: bhpsopt2001@essex.ac.uk. URL: http://www.isser.essex.ac.uk/bhps-2001/

Critical Issues in Qualitative Research Melbourne, Vic 5-7 July, 2001
This is the second International Conference of the Association for Qualitative Research (AQR). The conference brings together a multidisciplinary group to engage in discussion and debate across disciplinary and ideological boundaries.

Contact: PR Conference Consultants P/L, PO Box 502, Kilmor Vic 3764. Tel: (03) 5781 0069. Fax: (03) 5781 0062. Email: enquiry@prcc.com.au. URL: http://www.latrobe.edu.au/www/iqr/

The General Assembly of the ISSA is the focal point for different thinking about social protection throughout the world. It provides a framework for comparative, innovative experiences, exchanging information and discussing specific problems in the field of social protection.

Contact: International Social Security Association, 4 route des Morillons, Case postale I, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Fax:+41-22 795 8509. Email: issaga@ilo.org. Web: http://www.issa.int

The Conference will offer an exciting and expansive program, exploring the diversity of the discipline of psychology and its latest developments and benefits to the community at large. Plans are well underway for international and Australian keynote addresses, practical workshops, symposia, practice forums, professional forums and a range of social events set against scenes of picturesque Adelaide.

For the first time, the APS College of Clinical Psychology will present a special Satellite Conference in Clinical Psychology on 20th September, preceding the Annual Conference. College members and all others are invited to add this extra day to their itinerary. The College will then also offer a stream of events for practitioners throughout the Annual Conference program.


This is the 27th National Conference of the Australian Association of Social Workers. The 21st century is challenging individuals, families, communities and the planet in ways that require social workers to engage in innovative ways of thinking and acting to meet the challenges. With a theme of 'Think Act Local Global', the conference will explore the interconnectedness of local, national and international issues of social justice and human rights as globalisation and technology make major inroads into the way we live regardless of place, race and culture, economy and education. In particular the conference will examine the extent to which social workers are contributing to the building of local and international initiatives that will enable strong relationships for the future.

Contact: Conference 2001 Secretariat, ICMS Pty Ltd. Email: aasw@icms.com.au. URL: http://www.icms.com.au/aasw

2001 A Public Health Odyssey - Popular Culture, Science and Politics Sydney, NSW 23-26 September, 2001
What is and should be the relative importance of community preferences, scientific evidence and political realities in the formulation and development of public health policy? The 33rd Conference of the Public Health Association of Australia will explore what a progressive public health policy should look like.

Contact: PHAA Secretariat, PO Box 319, Curtin ACT 2605. Tel: (02) 6285 2373. Fax: (02) 6282 5438. Email: conference@phaa.net.au. URL: http://www.phaa.net.au

This conference, organised by the Australian Council for Educational Research, will bring together key researchers, policy makers and practitioners from schools, tertiary education, employment, youth affairs and social welfare to review and discuss research in a number of critical areas, including:
- The concept of pathways and its applicability in social policy and practice.
- Evidence of 'what works' in regard to pathways and the factors that seem to be important for their success.
- The priorities for future research.

The conference program will include three major plenary sessions, featuring international and Australian speakers and selected respondents. Key Australian research will be presented in concurrent sessions. Small group workshops and panel discussions will maximise interaction amongst participants. Social events include the opening reception and the conference dinner.

SSDA News

Staff News

Since the September Newsletter, Samantha Bricknell has left the SSDA to work at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Jennifer Burleigh has been working at the SSDA since February, and will be commencing her full time appointment on completion of her Honours in Demography in June. Sophie Holloway has been appointed Data Archive Manager.

The IT team has also changed with Adam Mein joining the team while he completes his degree in IT and Engineering.

SSDA Web Pages

(http://ssda.anu.edu.au)

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 datasets.
- 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 - OASIS allows basic statistical analysis of our most popular data sets.
- SSDA Staff - telephone numbers and email addresses for all SSDA/ACSPR 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 02 612 54400.

Why Deposit Data?

Benefits of archiving to the research community

1. It is important to the scientific method that social science data generated from research projects be available for replication, verification and extension. A researcher can access data from the SSDA, verify the results of the original investigator, conduct analyses not performed by the original investigator, or use the data and survey instruments to guide their own original research.

2. The costs of running a survey are high, and beyond the reach of most students. Archived data allows the students to learn about research methods and analysis in a practical way. They can easily gain access to a wide range of interesting and high quality data that can heighten their learning of quantitative research techniques.

3. Through its different access conditions, the SSDA allows depositing researchers to get in touch with other researchers with similar interests.

Supporting the functions of the SSDA is supporting the Australian social science research community. There are also many benefits to the individual researcher or research group wishing to deposit their data at the SSDA.

Benefits of archiving to the individual

Your data will be stored indefinitely in a safe place, where it is easily accessible, and in a form that can be understood long after the study was originally conducted. This is useful if you are obliged to store the data for several years following the publication of results. It also means that any future analyses of the data will not rely on information stored in the memory of the people who did the original analysis.

The potential impact of your data is greatly increased. Other researchers, even from other disciplines, will be able to use your data (subject to the conditions you specify) to show that you may not have the desire or resources to pursue. Anyone who publishes results from your data is obliged to cite the data file in the publication, so your name will appear in the reference list and therefore in citation indices (such as the Social Science Citation Index).

The SSDA has facilities for distributing the data and documentation without any expense to the person who originally conducted the research. If other people become interested in the data, you will not need to be concerned with the cost and inconvenience of providing a copy for them.

You data is publicised both on the SSDA web pages and in this Newsletter. Therefore interest in your research can be raised.

The majority of researchers support the concept of the data archive, and recognise the importance of secondary analysis to the research and teaching community. However, when it comes to depositing their own data, they come across several obstacles, that makes the reality of depositing seem too daunting. Common problems we have found are...

1. I haven't finished publishing yet! I don't want other researchers to use my data before me!

Publishing fully from collected data can take years after the data has been collected, this is particularly the case with longitudinal data. While having data archived might seem a good idea, it would seem logical to put it off until publications had been submitted.

At the SSDA we have many different conditions to data access that can assist the data collector who has not yet finished publishing. Firstly, the SSDA is not opposed to putting embargoes on recently collected data. It is more important to us that the data is safely archived to ensure that future use is possible. Secondly, the researcher can specify that they must be contacted to give or withhold permission to access. There are some researchers who require a written proposal from the potential secondary analyst, so they can check for overlapping research questions and there are others who ask to see any materials prior to publication.

2. No time!

Once a survey has been completed, papers have to be written and published. Often the researcher is working on several projects at a time and when the publications have been completed, the researcher must move on to the next project. With these time pressures, it is very easy to put the notion of archiving their data out of their mind.

The SSDA accepts data in almost any condition and format. While well documented studies are given a higher profile, our only requirement is that a license form be signed, and that some documentation describing the study is provided. Documentation can take the form of published reports, journal articles or a set of completed deposit forms. If highly detailed documentation is not provided, we give a list of questions to the principal investigator, which they can answer in their own time. While all the forms we send may seem daunting, they are a goal, not a requirement. As a result depositing data can be very quick if necessary, depending on the state of the data. We often receive the data via email and a license form and documentation in the post. The SSDA is happy to provide any advice required as to the state of the data, and how much work would be required to get it to an archival level.

3. No money!

With the costs involved in conducting surveys, often there is not enough funding for the researcher to do all the work on it that they like. Let alone go to the further expense of allocating time for archiving.

Unfortunately, the SSDA cannot provide funding for researchers to deposit the data with us. We try to cut down the amount of time required by the researcher, by sorting out the data and documentation for them, and providing a list of any information still needed.

With many research grants, such as some provided by the Australian Research Council, or General Practitioners Evaluation Program, it is a condition of that grant that the researcher deposit their data at an archive. Researchers should factor in the cost of depositing into their grant proposal. If the data are well prepared and organised, it can be as cheap as emailing the data and posting the documentation and license form in the mail. SSDA is pleased to offer advise on the most cost effective way to deposit.
4. What about the confidentiality issues?

When surveys are conducted, potential respondents are assured of the confidentiality of any information they give. It would seem unethical to break that assurance and pass the data out of your control.

When data arrives at the SSDA, the files are checked for confidentiality problems. Variables that pose confidentiality risks, such as postcode, are removed from the data, or collapsed into larger groupings. While the original data is stored, it is separated from the public release data, and only obtainable with the presentation of a specific research need and with the permission of the principal investigator. As mentioned earlier, the depositor can also retain control over who has access to the data by stating that they wish to be informed about any request for access to give or withhold permission.

Depositing the data does not necessarily risk the confidentiality of the respondents, nor are we aware of any instances where confidentiality has been breached.

5. Why should I bother with archiving when I've got the resources to store the data myself?

With the power and ease of personal computers, gone are the days when survey data was stored on magnetic tapes, which required specific expensive hardware, correct and careful storage, and with the shelf life of a magnetic tape being so limited, they had to be recopied every couple of years. Now with the personal computer, and mainframes and Unix systems being accessible in most research institutions, storage of the data is generally not problematic.

However, even if there is the physical capacity to store a data set, this does not mean that the safety of the data is assured. Often with the staff changes files are carelessly deleted and documentation thrown away, to save space. At the SSDA, all files, both paper and machine-readable are stored in at least four different places that are regularly backed up. Because there is full time staff monitoring the data and documentation, any problems that arise are remedied quickly.

Even though at the moment your data storage facility is secure, it may not be that way for the length of time the data is required. Floppy disks are easily lost, unstable and may become corrupt over time. Unix and personal computers get upgraded, statistical packages change. All these factors may lead to a dataset being safely stored, but unusable. The SSDA has staff able to use the latest technology, as well as the older technology, and are able to correct between them. By first converting it to the lowest common denominator, the flat text format, the SSDA is able to maintain the functionality of datasets.

Although it is up to the individual researcher to weigh up the pros and cons of depositing their work at the SSDA, the SSDA would strongly recommend it. We have seen many instances where researchers have chosen to deposit their data and have benefited from it, and instances where people delayed depositing their data and have regretted it. Below are some cases where the decision to deposit or not to deposit have been made and the outcomes for the individual researchers.

Case Study 1

In 1993 a survey was conducted into an important social issue. In 1995, the SSDA began attempts to acquire the data after reading about the survey in a journal. In 2000, it was arranged for the data to be deposited. The SSDA received excellent documentation, however there was no machine-readable data. The staff member who was currently responsible for the data was not there when the data was collected. Upon recommendation the SSDA attempted to contact all the staff members involved in the study who had since moved on to other work. None of the people originally involved in the survey collection had kept copies of the data as they believed the Department would keep copies. The people in the Department who took over the responsibility for the data may not have known the value of what was in the files and deleted them. The Department has kept many boxes of questionnaires, but not containing the data, however no-one has the resources to re-enter the questionnaires. The result is that the machine-readable data have been lost. Due to recent political changes, this social issue has again become highly topical, however this snapshot of Australian attitudes is no longer available to the research community.

Deposit your data quickly, before staff members move away and information is lost. SSDA can embargo the data for years if required. It is vital that important resources are not lost due to lack of care.

Case Study 2

A Masters Student deposited her research data at the SSDA shortly after submitting. She continued on to do her PhD. During her PhD, she took a year off to do other work. On her return she found that the IT people had deleted her account losing all her Masters research data which was also to be used in her PhD thesis. Due to the amount of time she was away, the IT staff had already copied over the back up tapes. There was no way to retrieve her data from where she believed it to be safely stored. SSDA was able to return all her data and machine-readable documentation to her within minutes of her request.

Even though data is stored on a mainframe computer which is backed up regularly, this is not the same as archiving. Here at the SSDA we store the data on two separate magnetic tapes, on a Unix machine and on CD-Rom. We never alter or delete records, we only add new ones. While students may not feel it is worth their effort to have their data archived, they must be aware that if they ever wish to return to their data, or provide it to others to check their findings, the easiest way is through archiving.

Case Study 3

A researcher performed a large national survey, and deposited shortly after with the SSDA. Twenty years later, and well after his retirement, he wanted to reinvestigate his findings. SSDA was able to resupply the data. His study has also been requested by another researcher, and this data is now being used as the basis for a new national survey studying the same topic. So even twenty years on, his survey is having a positive impact on Australian research.

Case Study 4

A research institute had a data collection on an interesting social issue. Through experience, this institute were able to judge that they did not have the time or the staff to handle the number of requests coming in for the data, so deposited it with the SSDA. The SSDA has handled all enquiries, data transfer and user assistance required. The institute has retained control over their data, by asking to be contacted to give or withhold permission for access, but have not had the cost of assigning staff and resources to distributing their data.

It is in the best interests of the researcher and the research community at large that each researcher feels an obligation to archive their data. While we are aware of the many disincentives related to depositing data, with correct planning and advice, archiving should be considered as another stage in your research plan. For advice or to discuss depositing further, contact the SSDA.

CHANGE OF PHONE NUMBERS

The ANU has changed its phone numbers. While the prefix has changed from 6249 to 6125, the extensions remain the same.

The new contact number for the SSDA will be

02 612 54400
### 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

The depositor wishes 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 for access to each of these files. For more information, visit the ABS website at http://www.abs.gov.au.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aspects of Literacy</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>Australian Housing Survey</td>
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<td>Australian Employment and Unemployment Patterns</td>
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<td>Census 81 - Sample Files</td>
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<td>Census 86 - Household Sample Files</td>
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<td>Census 91 - Census of Population and Housing: Household Sample File</td>
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<td>Census 96 - Census of Population and Housing: Household Sample File</td>
<td>August 96</td>
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<td>Child Care Survey</td>
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<td>Child Care Survey</td>
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<td>Domiciliary Services, Victoria</td>
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<td>Disability, Ageing and Carers</td>
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<td>Education and Training Experience, Australia</td>
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<td>Household Expenditure Survey, Australia</td>
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<td>How Workers Get Their Training</td>
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<td>Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
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<td>Income and Housing Survey, Australia</td>
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<td>Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia</td>
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<td>Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Sample File</td>
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<td>Labour Mobility</td>
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<td>Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, Australia, Second Revised</td>
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<td>National Health Survey (formerly Australian Health Survey)</td>
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<td>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey</td>
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<td>National Nutrition Survey</td>
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<td>Rental Investors’ Survey</td>
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<td>Survey of Training &amp; Education</td>
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<td>Time Use Survey, Australia</td>
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<td>Womens Safety Survey</td>
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The survey variables can be broadly categorised into three areas of investigation: Course, Employment and Further study. Course variables include level of qualification attained; field of study; attendance; date to complete course; work in final year; employer support. Employment and Further study variables include level of qualification; field of study; attendance; date of course commencement; and institution attended.

Background variables include age, sex; residency status; home state; disability; non-English speaking background; first educational qualification after leaving school; and highest educational qualification prior to undertaking the course.

The General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 Deposit

The National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in the Kingdom of Cambodia have deposited their General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 with the SSDA to ensure that their files are well maintained and accessible to all users. There are four file types: Priority Tables, Village Level Data, Population Map Applications and Population Database. These files are now available from the SSDA for research and teaching.

The General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 was conducted on 3 March 1998. This was the first census held in 36 years. The Geographical frame for the 1998 census followed the defined structure of province, district, commune and village. In total there are 24 provinces in the country which include the municipalities of Phnom Penh and the “Krong” or “City” of Phnom Penh. These provinces are subdivided into 180 districts which are subdivided into 1,609 communes containing 13,406 villages. Commune enumeration covered the entire inhabited geographical areas with the exception of a few areas which were inaccessible during the census due to military operations. These areas were: (i) Whole districts of Anlong Veaeng in Otar Mean Chey province, Samlot in Bat Dambang province and Veal Veaeng in Pursat province (ii) Ou Bei Choa village of Ou Chov district in Banteay Mean Chey province. The population in these excluded areas is estimated to be about 45,000. The refugee population, temporarily displaced to Thailand, was not included in the census as it was conducted on a de facto basis.


The Census Priority Tables consists of 50 priority tables at the following geographical levels: Country (Total, Urban, Rural); 24 Provinces (Total, Urban, Rural); 180 Districts. These tables cover the general population aspects like sex, age, marital status and relationship to head of household, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, and household amenities.


There are 7 tables: A general-purpose, village-level database containing village names, urban/rural classification, and number of households, number of regular households, number of males, number of females and total number of persons in the village; a village-level database on relationship to head of household and marital status for all males and females in the village; a village-level database on age in five-year age groups for all males and females in the village; a village-level database on literacy, school attendance and educational attainment; a village-level database on household amenities (characteristics) for all regular (or normal) households in the village; a village-level database on age in single years for males and females aged 5 to 24; and an auxiliary database containing the names for the provinces, districts and communes in Cambodia.


This Cambodia Census application of POPMAP contains a country map and maps for each of the 24 provinces. The village maps contain layers for the country, provinces, and districts. The provincial maps have layers for the provinces, districts, and communes. Furthermore, information on villages, schools, routes and rivers is included for all maps. Demographic and social indicators included age, sex, religion, economic status, literacy, education, fertility rate, employment and household amenities.


The General Population Census of Cambodia with population Database contains the WinR+ Population Database. It contains all data records of the individual persons and households, with the lowest geographical level being the village. Demographic and social indicators included age, sex, religion, marital status, education, employment and household amenities.

ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been selected from the ICPSR Winter and Spring Bulletins, 2001. 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.


Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Extract Data - Terry K. Adams (ICPSR 2869)


Eurobarometer 51.0: The Elderly and Domestic Violence, March-May 1999 - Anna Melich (ICPSR 2854)

Eurobarometer 51.1: Environmental Issues and Consumer Associations, April-May 1999 - Anna Melich (ICPSR 2865)


Israeli Election Study, 1981 - Asher Arian (ICPSR 2996)

Israeli Election Study, 1984 - Asher Arian (ICPSR 2997)

National Health Interview Survey, 1997 - United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2954)