

Polish General Social Survey, 1992-1994 (ICPSR 6155)

Polity III: Regime Type and Political Authority, 1800-1994 (ICPSR 6695)

Small Business Benefits Study, Wave 2 (SBBS 2), 1992-1993: [Selected Metropolitan Counties in the United States] (ICPSR 6667)

Study of Ambulatory Care Sensitive Diagnoses As a Monitor of Primary Access, 1993: [California] (ICPSR 6570)

Universe of Private Schools, 1976-1980: [United States] (ICPSR 6588)

Validating Insurance Information on the California Birth Certificate: A Tool for Monitoring Financial Access to Maternity Care, 1994-1995 (ICPSR 6690)

Violent Offending by Drug Users: Longitudinal Arrest Histories of Adults Arrested in Washington, DC, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 6254)

Voting Results Under a Single-Transferable-Vote System in Malta, 1921-1992 (ICPSR 6657)

World Distance Tables, 1948-1974 (ICPSR 6152)

The Relational for Researchers

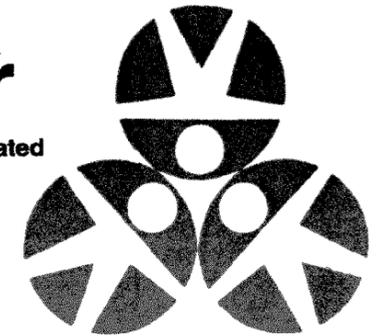
SIR software gives you:

Telephone: (02) 9929 7466
Fax: (02) 9929 7498

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

Number 34, September 1996 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

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

ACSPRI newsletter

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This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200. Phone 06 249 4400; Fax 06 249 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 Newsletter was edited by Sue Trevenar.

This issue of the ACSPRI Newsletter/SSDA News features information about the revised and expanded SSDA and ACSPRI WWW pages and preliminary details of the 1997 Summer Program. We print a response from the ABS to the article in our last issue on the Canadian Data Liberation Initiative, provide an overview of the Australian Election Study surveys, and give a description of the restructured Australian Youth Survey data.

Details of the latest SSDA data releases, as well as those from other overseas archives, and a note about the latest SSDA Special User's Guides are included, as are a report on the 1996 Winter Program, notices of upcoming conferences, SSDA staff changes, and 'News from the ABS'.

ACSPRI Activities

ACSPRI Membership News

Since the March issue of the Newsletter, ACSPRI has been pleased to welcome the **University of Southern Queensland** as the Consortium's 35th academic member. Associate Professor **Chad Perry**, Head of the Department of Marketing and Chair of the Faculty of Business Research and Higher Degrees Committee, will act as the University's Representative to the Council of ACSPRI. Chad may be contacted by email on perry@usq.edu.au, by telephone on 076 311535, or by fax on 076 312811.

The University of Sydney has announced that Mr **Ray Penn**, Government Publications Librarian, will become Sydney's new ACSPRI Representative. He replaces Associate Professor Rod Tiffen, who writes: 'As you know, we have for a long time contemplated making the library the centre for ACSPRI networking on campus, and this has finally been effected. This is part of a more equitable internal cost sharing, and a greater efficiency of distribution of data materials and information on campus.' Ray may be contacted by email on r.penn@library.usyd.edu.au, by telephone on 02 9351 5679, or by fax on 02 9351 7290.

Of Australia's publicly funded universities, only the University of Ballarat has yet to become a member

of ACSPRI. A current, complete list of ACSPRI's 35 academic and 9 government members, and their Representatives, may be found on the back of the 1997 ACSPRI Summer Program Brochure (enclosed).

As of 1 July 1996, the Joining Fee for new institutional members of ACSPRI is \$500. The annual subscription remains \$970.

New ACSPRI WWW Pages

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

The ACSPRI WWW pages (in conjunction with those of the SSDA - see article later in this issue) have recently been revised and extended to provide the social science research community with more accessible, comprehensive, and timely information about ACSPRI services and activities, including, starting with this issue, an online version of the ACSPRI Newsletter/SSDA News.

Web browsers will now find the following ACSPRI pages accessible through the ACSPRI 'Menu' (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri>) on the SSDA WWW pages:

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

With Web access becoming more universal, ACSPRI intends to encourage its Newsletter readers to browse the online version of the Newsletter en lieu of receiving the biannual printed version, bearing in mind that the new ACSPRI/SSDA 'What's New/Hotline' page will be providing relevant, supplemental and timely news throughout the year.

An 'amendment to address details' form is included with this issue of the online Newsletter for those Newsletter readers who wish not to receive the printed Newsletter, preferring instead to receive a reminder when the latest online version is available.

13th ACSPRI Summer Program The Australian National University 27 January - 7 February 1997

The 1997 ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology (SP97) will be held at the Australian National University from 27 January through 7 February, and will be co-hosted with the Research School of Social Sciences and the Faculties.

The 1997 Summer Program again will offer standard and new courses in the areas of: survey research design; sampling; introductory statistics; regression analysis; factor analysis; measurement and scaling; data analysis in SPSS and SAS; log-linear modelling; structural equation models; multilevel analysis; longitudinal analysis; program evaluation; and qualitative research. A feature of the Program will be the introduction of special three-day workshops.

The Brochure accompanying this Newsletter provides advance details about the Program, including course subject areas, fees, recommended accommodation and airfares, but does not give specific course/workshop titles or descriptions.

For more comprehensive information about the Program, including descriptions of all courses/workshops and application procedures, prospective participants must consult the 1997 ACSPRI Summer Program **Course Booklet**, available on the SSDA WWW pages (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au>), or from:

ACSPRI - SP97
Social Science Data Archives
Research School of Social Sciences
Institute of Advanced Studies
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200

Tel: 06 249 4400; Fax: 06 249 4722
email: ssda@anu.edu.au

ACSPRI's 1996 Winter Program

ACSPRI's 3rd Winter Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology was co-hosted by the University of Queensland's Social Sciences Group at the St Lucia campus during the first week of July. Modelled on ACSPRI's annual Summer Program at the ANU, the one week Winter Program is held in a different location (outside of Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney) each year. The two previous Programs were held at the University of Western Australia and the University of Adelaide in 1994 and 1995, respectively.

Overall, the 1996 Winter Program attracted 110 participants to six courses, an increase in attendance of 31% on the eight course 1995 Program in Adelaide, and of more than 100% on the five course 1994 Program in Perth.

Of the introductory (Block 1) level courses, Introduction to Statistics and Qualitative Research Techniques had 16 and 24 participants, respectively, while the intermediate (Block 2) level course Fundamentals of Multiple Regression attracted 21 participants. The advanced (Block 3) courses Applied Logistic Regression, Introduction to LISREL, and Multilevel Analysis using MLn had 15, 20, and 14 participants, respectively.

Forty-three percent of the Program's participants came from Queensland, with nearly half of these coming from the University of Queensland (23) and the rest from Griffith University (7), the Australian Catholic University (6), Queensland University of Technology (4), the University of Southern Queensland (1), and the public sector in Brisbane (6). Of interstate participants, over 65% came from NSW or the ACT, with Victoria (12), WA (7), Tasmania (2), and South Australia contributing the remainder.

Computing facilities, and exceptional technical support, for the Program were provided by the Faculty of Commerce and Economics, the Geographical Sciences & Planning Department, and the Social Work and Social Policy Department. All labs were equipped with IBM compatible Pentium and/or 486 PCs running Windows.

Program participants requiring accommodation had a range to choose from, including apartments/rooms off-campus, through OZACCOM, with two-thirds of these participants electing to stay at International House on the St Lucia campus. Morning and afternoon tea/coffee were catered by the Union in the courtyard of the New Commerce Building, and the Monday night reception was held at the University Staff and Graduate Club. The unofficial, and partly al fresco, Program dinner on Wednesday was held at the "Sticks 'n' Stones" restaurant in St Lucia village.

ACSPRI is again grateful to its instructors for their outstanding teaching, to the Social Sciences Group of the University of Queensland for its excellent administrative and logistical support, and, of course, to participants for their enthusiastic involvement in the 3rd Winter Program.

Message from the ABS on its Data Initiatives for Academia:

The March 1996 issue of the ACSPRI Newsletter contained an article on Canada's Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) for providing access to Statistics Canada data for the university research and teaching community. I am sure your readers would like to know about similar arrangements made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for providing access to official statistics for research and teaching purposes and future plans.

Since the introduction of user pays for its products and services the ABS has been providing through its Library Extension Program (LEP) a copy of all ABS publications to university libraries. This program also provides free access to publications through the National Library and a wide network of State and public libraries.

Developments in information and communications technologies are providing opportunities for providing more effective and affordable access by universities to ABS data in electronic form consistent with our user pays policy. For example, detailed results of the 1991 Australian Census of Population and Housing have been provided to university and TAFE libraries through a specially tailored CD-ROM product called CLIB91. The CD contains profile tables for most standard Census areas, standard matrix tables and the comparison series tables, a far more extensive dataset than is contained in the commercial product CDATE91. Universities and TAFE colleges can network CLIB91, without charge, and a number have done so for classroom use.

Since June 1995 the ABS has provided via the Internet a Gopher/FTP service allowing the staff and students serviced by subscribing Australian Universities Libraries to access on-line ABS time series data. Funds to establish this service were provided by the Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) and subscribing libraries pay an annual fee to cover the ongoing costs incurred by the ABS to provide the service. Arrangements for providing access to staff and students are made by each participating university. This arrangement has been established on the same funding and access principles as the Canadian DLI, although at this stage, at least, it is confined to time series data.

It is now 12 months since the CAUL service was established. The service is being reviewed to:-

a) assess its effectiveness in terms of meeting its objective of providing widespread access to ABS time series for university staff and students for purposes of teaching and research. The ABS will

be looking at the extent the service is widely known and used within subscribing universities and will encourage universities and their libraries to improve access;

b) identify areas for improvement to the service in terms of functionality to enable it to better meet the needs of its users;

c) establish whether sufficient demand exists for providing additional services with other ABS data sets of high demand in universities (eg population census data sets, other standard data sets available in electronic form, microdata files); and

d) investigate possible sources of funds to meet the cost of any additional service, so that its provision is consistent with the government user pays principles under which the ABS is required to provide its services.

The ABS always welcomes comments on its services from university teachers, researchers and students as well as bodies such as ACSPRI.

Some special mention should be made of unidentifiable microdata files released by the ABS and the legal requirements which have to be met with their release. A Determination under the Census and Statistics Act gives the Statistician discretionary power to release information in the form of unidentifiable individual statistical records. With all such releases, the recipient of each release must give an undertaking that the information will be used for statistical purposes only and will not be copied to other persons. These conditions will need to be met under any arrangements considered for improving access to these files for research and teaching purposes.

Finally, in conjunction with the Social Science Data Archives (SSDA) at the ANU, ABS also provides access to selected household survey unit record files and population census files such as the 1991 Census 1 per cent Household Sample File. An arrangement has also been made for SSDA to make available profiles and matrix tables from 1986 and earlier population censuses to the academic community for research and teaching at nominal prices.

John Cornish
First Assistant Statistician
Information Services Division
fax 61 6 253 1093
Internet john.cornish@abs.telememo.au

The Australian Election Study Surveys

The Australian Election Study (AES) surveys constitute a rich source of data for researchers with interests in Australian politics and electoral behaviour and for comparative researchers with interests in political behaviour and public opinion in western democracies. The AES surveys, which are modelled on the American (NES) and the British Election Studies (BES), are designed to collect data during Australia's national elections for the purpose of academic research on electoral behaviour and public opinion.

AES surveys have been conducted at the time of each of the four most recent Australian national elections: 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996. At each of these elections two distinct but related surveys have been conducted. The major survey component is the design and administration of a post-election survey to a national sample of registered voters. The second component entails a similar survey of candidates standing for election to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Survey Content

Each of the four election surveys conducted to date has had a central theme that is reflected in the survey instruments of both the candidate and voter samples. Moreover, there has been a concerted choice by the principal investigators to facilitate cross-national research by incorporating themes and items in the AES that are in common with the American, British and New Zealand election surveys, and which reflect the research program of the International Committee for Research on Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE) group. Consequently, each of the AES voter surveys incorporates "standard" items relating to the role of media and media exposure; general political interest and knowledge; perceptions of the campaign; party identification and prior voting history; parents' and partner partisanship; vote in the election and the explanations given for it; party images; perceptions of the major party leaders and the content of their public images; election issues; social policy issues; and a range of socio-demographic measures including education, occupation, religious behaviour, family circumstances, income and so on.

In addition to the core items that remain relatively unchanged from one election study to another, the survey instrument incorporates further items relating to a major electoral theme. These themes have been: in 1987, the economy; in 1990, the environment and environmentalism; in 1993, political culture; and in 1996, national identity and citizenship.

The content of the candidates surveys include items about political background such as electoral history, party political involvement and membership of community organisations, questions relating to the role of the elected representative, the conduct of the election campaign and the party selection process, the deciding factors that resulted in the candidate standing for election, and the support they received from family, friends and various subgroups.

A key feature of the AES's design is to include many identical items in both the voter and candidate surveys. This brings a unique perspective to bear on the election by examining not only how voters evaluate election issues, but also the perspectives that party elites brought to bear on them and, most important of all for public policy outcomes, the views of national elected representatives.

Methodology

The **AES voter studies** are national, post-election self-completion surveys involving probability samples of 1,855, 2,037, 3,023 and 1,797 respondents in 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996, respectively, drawn randomly from the voter registration lists maintained by the Australian Electoral Commission. The 1993 AES voter sample was a weighted, stratified sample which over-sampled voters in the less populous states in order to permit state-by-state analyses. The sample may be weighted to yield a nationally-representative sample of 2,388 respondents.

The AES voter samples are drawn by the Australian Electoral Commission from their computerised rolls (with the exception of one state, where in 1987 and 1990 the sample had to be drawn manually). Because both electoral enrolment and voting are compulsory in Australia, the sampling frame is very reliable, and since turnout is usually about 96 percent, there are few problems in estimating vote and other key political variables.

The voter survey is administered in the following way. First, sample members are mailed an envelope on the Monday immediately following the national election, which is held on a Saturday. These envelopes contain an individually-addressed and signed cover-letter, (which explains the purposes of the study and a guarantee of confidentiality), the questionnaire, and a return postage-paid envelope. Second, one week later all sample members are mailed a thank you/reminder postcard, which has a considerable impact on increasing the response rate. Third, about three weeks later a second follow-up is mailed to all non-respondents. The follow-up envelope consists, once again, of an individually-addressed and signed letter re-stating the purposes of the study and emphasising confidentiality, another

questionnaire, and a return post-paid envelope. In the 1987 survey an additional follow-up letter was used; however, this elicited comparatively few extra responses and it has not been used in the post-1987 surveys.

These extensive follow-ups account for the comparatively high response rates of the AES surveys, bearing in mind the self-completion methodology. In the four AES voter samples the overall response rates has been 62.8 percent, 58.0 percent, 62.8 percent and 61.9 percent in 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996 respectively.

The **AES candidate surveys** are conducted in parallel with the voter surveys. In 1987 all candidates for the House of Representatives and Senate were sampled. Since 1990 the surveys have been restricted to samples of all major party candidates, identifiable green and other environmental candidates, and other candidates whom it was anticipated would obtain more than 10 per cent of the first preference vote. This restriction was designed to reduce costs, since about half of the total number of candidates are minor party or independent candidates who receive less than a percent or two of the vote. The survey instruments are mailed to candidates about one week after the election. As in the voters' survey, three waves of mail outs are conducted. Response rates for the 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996 Candidate Surveys were 70.5 percent, 65.0 percent, 70.0 percent and 63.5 percent, respectively.

Advantages

The major advantage of the AES methodology is its cost-effectiveness, particularly when compared to telephone or personal interview surveys with similar national coverage. The total cost of each election survey, including the voters and candidates components, is less than \$50,000, or about \$15 per completed interview. The mail self-completion methodology obviates the problems of distance (and cost) in a country the size of Australia.

The major concern about self-completion surveys is the risk of response bias due to the presence of many immigrants with poor English skills in the population, and the risk that individuals other than the nominated respondent will complete the questionnaire. We have considered these possibilities but found little evidence of bias. The proportion of non-English speaking born immigrants in the sample corresponds closely to the proportions found in the electorate. Similarly, other studies have found that less than 10 percent of questionnaires in a mailed self-completion survey are completed by a person other than the nominated respondent.

Data Availability

The eight AES datasets are made available without any form of embargo as soon as the data are collected, coded and cleaned. These datasets are publicly available from the Social Science Data Archives at the Australian National University (Email: ssda@anu.edu.au). In the case of the candidate data, demographic variables are removed in order to protect the identity of the respondents to whom an undertaking of confidentiality has been given.

[Note: This is an abridged version of "The Australian Election Study: An Overview" by David John Gow, University of Queensland and Ian McAllister, University of Manchester.]

New Data Releases

The Data and Program Library Service (University of Wisconsin, Madison) is pleased to announce the following new additions to its Web-based On-Line Data Archive.

Wisconsin Children, Incomes, and Program Participation Survey (CHIPPS) of 1985

URL: <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/CHIPPS/>

The Wisconsin Children, Incomes, and Program Participation Survey (CHIPPS) was earlier termed WIPPS—Wisconsin Income and Program Participation Survey. WIPPS was the name used during the period when the principal investigators first proposed to conduct a general income survey that would have asked only a few questions about child support. The Office of Child Support Enforcement encouraged the investigators to develop a more child-support-specific survey, which was then given the name "Wisconsin Children, Income, and Program Participation Survey (CHIPPS)". In the study's documentation, we use the term "CHIPPS" for the survey as a whole. Questions originally developed for WIPPS appear in the Financial and Employment section. CHIPPS is a telephone survey of Wisconsin households conducted by the Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP) during the summer of 1985 with support from the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. Its purpose was to examine the functioning of the child support system and to assist in development of the Child Support Assurance Program (CSAP). The survey had four particular goals:

1. To refine and update estimates of costs of or savings from the CSAP.
2. To help researchers understand the potential importance of the proposed CSAP by describing in detail the sources and amounts of household income, assets and debts, and the economic status of child-support-eligible households.
3. To describe current child support arrangements—the proportion of eligible households with awards, types of visitation and custodial arrangements, and so on.
4. To evaluate the public's perceptions concerning the amounts of child support to be awarded under varying circumstances, the conditions under which the amount should be changed, and the desirability of using wage assignments to collect support orders.

For further information contact:
Data and Program Library Service
3308 Social Science Building
1180 Observatory Drive
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
EMAIL: dpls@dpls.dacc.wisc.edu

Guy, Laura. [guy@DPLS.DACC.WISC.EDU]. "Data Announcement: Additions to DPLS On-Line Data Archive." In IASSIST Discussion List. [iassist@lists.Princeton.EDU]. 10 May 1996.

The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) New Release of the Second Wave of the WLS: 1992/93 Telephone and Mail Surveys

URL: http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/WLS/wls_archive.html

The WLS23R update replaces religious preferences of respondent and spouse which were incorrect in all earlier releases and additional minor errors in data and documentation have been corrected.

The WLS23R update is in the same format as the Fall, 1995 release of the data (through the Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin Madison and through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research).

The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) is a 35-year study of a random sample of 10,317 men and women who graduated from Wisconsin high schools in 1957. In the 1992-93 surveys of the 1957 high school graduates, there were 8,493 telephone respondents, of whom approximately 6,875 also completed the mail survey. Content included detailed occupational histories and job characteristics; incomes, assets, and inter-household transfers; social and economic characteristics of parents, siblings, and children and descriptions of the respondents' relationships with

them; and extensive information about mental and physical health and well-being.

For further information contact:
Data and Program Library Service
3313 Social Science Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
EMAIL: dpls@dpls.dacc.wisc.edu

Guy, Laura. [guy@DPLS.DACC.WISC.EDU]. "Wisconsin Longitudinal Study Update Announcement." In Multiple recipients of list IASST-L. [IASST-L@yalevm.ycc.yale.edu]. 4 June 1996.

The Wisconsin Basic Needs Study, 1981.

This site provides access to the raw data and documentation from the Wisconsin Basic Needs Study. This study is a longitudinal survey of 2,000 Wisconsin families, conducted in the 1980's for the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. The objectives of the study were to describe the basic needs of families, to observe the variation in needs as a function of household size and composition, region, and season, and to determine the behavioural and psychological responses to changes in the ability of families to satisfy their consumption requirements.

The sample consists of a cross-section of households throughout the state, supplemented by special oversampling of households in which the Department of Health and Social Services has a particular policy interest (AFDC households, female-headed households with dependent children, households with heads 65 years of age or older, and low-income households).

For more information or to access the data go to: <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/BNS/>

Guy, Laura. [guy@DPLS.DACC.WISC.EDU]. "Data Announcement: The Wisconsin Basic Needs Study." In Multiple recipients of list IASST-L. [IASST-L@yalevm.ycc.yale.edu]. 7 August 1996.

The General Social Survey Data and Information Retrieval System

The General Social Survey Data and Information Retrieval System (GSSDIRS) is now available in a public, test version. It has question wording, bibliographies, on-line reports, trend tables, case-level analysis and sub-setting, and MORE! Check it out:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/gss>

[nnrws1@uchimvs1.uchicago.edu]. "GSSDIRS." In [methods@unmvma.unm.edu]. 17 July 1996.

A Brief Citation Guide For Internet Sources In History And The Humanities

(Melvin E. Page, pagem@etsuarts.east-tenn-st.edu)

for
H-AFRICA h-africa@msu.edu
Humanities-on-Line and History Department
East Tennessee State University

The following suggestions for citations of Internet sources in history and the historically based humanities are derived from the essential principles of academic citation in Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 5th ed. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1987). I have also drawn upon suggestions from some of the works listed below. The guide has been improved by the students of my Historical Methods classes at East Tennessee State University and my fellow H-AFRICA editors whom I thank for their assistance.

Since the Internet is an evolving institution, this guide is not intended to be definitive. Corrections, additions, comments, suggestions, and criticisms are therefore welcome. Please address them to the author at:

pagem@etsuarts.east-tenn-st.edu

When the need for revisions and updates become apparent, new versions of the guide will be issued.

Bibliographic Citations

Basic citation components and punctuation

Author's Last Name, First Name. [author's internet address, if available]. "Title of Work" or "title line of message." In "Title of Complete Work" or title of list/

site as appropriate. [internet address]. Date, if available.

The samples below indicate how citations of particular electronic sources might be made.

Listserv Messages

Walsh, Gretchen. [gwalsh@acs.bu.edu]. "REPLY: Using African newspapers in teaching." In H-AFRICA. [h-africa@msu.edu]. 18 October 1995.

World Wide Web

Limb, Peter. "Relationships between Labour & African Nationalist/ Liberation Movements in Southern Africa." [http://neal.ctstateu.edu/history/world_history/archives/limb-l.html]. May 1992.

FTP Site

Heinrich, Gregor. [100303.100@compuserve.com]. "Where There Is Beauty, There is Hope: Sao Tome e Principe." [ftp.cs.ubc.ca/pub/local/FAQ/african/gen/saoep.txt]. July 1994.

Gopher Site

"Democratic Party Platform, 1860." [wiretap.spies.com Wiretap Online Library/civic & Historical/Political Platforms of the U.S.] 18 June 1860.

Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, Barbara. "Making Difference." [gopher.uic.edu The Researcher/History/H-Net/H-Amstyd (American Studies)/Essays & Discussions About American Studies]. 20 July 1995.

Usenet Group Messages

Dell, Thomas. [dell@wiretap.spies.com]. "[EDTECH] EMG: Sacred Texts (Networked Electronic Versions)." In [alt.etext]. 4 February 1993.

Legg, Sonya. [legg@harquebus.cgd.ucar.edu]. "African history book list." In [soc.culture.african]. 5 September 1994.

E-mail Messages

Page, Mel. [pagem@etsuarts.east-tenn-st.edu]. "African dance...and Malawi." Private e-mail message to Masankho Banda, [mbanda@igc.apc.org]. 28 November 1994.

Footnote and Endnote Citations

Basic citation components and punctuation

<note number Author's First name and Last name, [author's internet address, if available], "Title of Work" or "title line of message," in "Title of Complete Work" or title of list/site as appropriate, [internet address], date if available.

The examples below indicate how citations of particular electronic sources might be made.

Qualitative Solutions & Research

Is qualitative data your challenge?

You need QSR NUD*IST!
Researcher friendly software for analysis of unstructured data.

Do you want skills, training, project support, consultancy, data input help for using QSR NUD*IST? Do you want teaching - in class or a course?

You need QSR!
To find out about the Australian software that became an international leader in qualitative analysis,
or
for more information,
contact: Dianne Goeman

Phone: (03) 9459 1699
Email: Dianne@qsr.com.au
<http://www.qsr.com.au>

Handling Qualitative Data: a Spring Carnival Weekend!

a practical introduction to qualitative method and the QSR NUD.IST software

This weekend course is for researchers wanting to learn more about methods of handling qualitative data.

The first day's seminar will discuss the nature of qualitative data and range of goals of qualitative analysis, with practical exercises in the exploration of text and the different goals, methods and coding techniques of grounded theory and ethnographic methods. Topics include techniques of coding, exploring, memo writing, theory construction and testing.

The second day's workshop will be hands-on, using the QSR NUD.IST software for Nonnumerical Unstructured Data Indexing Searching and Theorising, widely regarded as the leading package for such analysis in Australia and overseas. The range of tools for automating clerical work, and managing documents and ideas will be demonstrated, with emphasis on ways of doing on computer the qualitative tasks of exploring and coding data, theorising and reporting.

When?

Saturday 2nd and Sunday 3rd November (an excuse to be in Melbourne for the Cup weekend!)

Cost?

\$300 for the two days, (one day rates and discount for full time unwaged students apply)

For enquiries and enrolment forms phone, fax or email
Dianne,
Ph (03) 94 59 16 99,
fax (03) 94 59 04 35
emaildianne@qsr.com.au

Listserv Messages

<1 Gretchen Walsh, [gwalsh@acs.bu.edu], "REPLY: Using African newspapers in teaching," in H-AFRICA, [h-africa@msu.edu], 18 October 1995.

World Wide Web

<2 Peter Limb, "Relationships between Labour & African Nationalist/Liberation Movements in Southern Africa," [http://neal.ctstateu.edu/history/world_history/archives/limb-l.html], May 1992.

FTP Site

<3 Gregor Heinrich, [100303.100@compuserve.com], "Where There Is Beauty, There is Hope: Sao Tome e Principe," [ftp.cs.ubc.ca/pub/local/FAQ/african/gen/saoep.txt], July 1994.

<4 Sonya Legg, [legg@harquebus.cgd.ucar.edu], "African history book list," in [soc.culture.african], 5 September 1994.

Gopher Site

<5 "Democratic Party Platform, 1860," [wiretap.spies.com Wiretap Online Library/civic & Historical/Political Platforms of the U.S.], 18 June 1860.

<6 Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, "Making Difference," [gopher.uic.edu The Researcher/History/H-Net/H-Amstyd (American Studies)/Essays & Discussions About American Studies], 20 July 1995.

Usenet Group Messages

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version 1.1 30 October 1995

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United Nations Statistics Division WWW page

The United Nations Statistics Division, which is part of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, has just launched a Web homepage on the Net. It is part of the main UN homepage (<http://www.un.org>) and is accessible through the "Departments" icon or directly (<http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd>).

Our main feature at this stage is a new, trial online service for our printed Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. About one third of the MBS printed tables are now being made available in "MBS Online" and appear several weeks in advance of the printed version, which may be months in advance of when you actually get the printed version.

For a trial period of several months, access to MBS Online is free but registration is required. Eventually we hope to establish a combined subscription rate structure for the print and online versions.

Your comments and inquiries on this and other UN statistics products are welcome and encouraged! We are also actively trying to develop a market for

statistical products on CD-ROM. The Statistical Yearbook and Women's Indicators and Statistics Database are available on CD-ROM (the next Yearbook CD is due this summer) and we have just released a CD-ROM version of our big methods publication, the 1993 System of National Accounts. It is much recommended to all those interested in national accounting issues, which now includes environmentalists concerned with the treatment of the environment in GDP and women's groups concerned with unpaid work. All of our CD's are LANable with no extra licence required.

Robert Johnston
Statistics Division
United Nations New York 10017

Johnston, Robert. [johnstonr@un.org]. "UN Stats Division homepage and Monthly Bulletin." In IASSIST Discussion List. [iassist@lists.Princeton.EDU]. 29 May 1996.

List Servs

Social Science Research Methods Instructors Discussion Group

This USENET discussion group is sponsored by Earl Babbie. It is a useful forum for teachers of social research methods. Participation is open to anyone who is interested but you must register before you post and receive messages.

To subscribe, send mail to :
listserv@unm.edu
using the text
subscribe methods <your full name>

Leave the subject line blank.

To send a message to all the subscribers, address it to methods@unm.edu. It will be distributed to all the other registered participants.

For copies of old correspondence and to see more about this discussion group go to URL <http://www.siu.edu/~hawkes/methods.html>

Call for Papers AASR 1997 Conference Wagga Wagga, NSW 7-9 February, 1997

<http://www.csu.edu.au/faculty/arts/humss/aasrconf/>

The 1997 Conference of the Australian Association for Social Research (AASR) will be hosted by the Centre for Rural Social Research and the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Charles Sturt University in Wagga Wagga, NSW. The Conference will be loosely structured around the theme of "sustainability and social research".

The three day Conference will be open to social researchers of all disciplines from all institutional settings. Special effort will be made to tailor sessions to the specific interests of various groups. It is intended that the first day, Friday, be a day of optional (extra cost) workshops of instruction in various new technologies. Saturday and Sunday will be open to a range of presentation types, with thematic sessions loosely addressing the conference topic.

Papers are likely to fall into the following categories: health issues; social justice; social welfare; political systems; rural communities; urban communities; quality of life; data sources for sustainability research; methods of analysing social sustainability. Other categories may develop after an assessment of the abstracts received. Some of the issues that might be addressed are: ethical issues in research; intellectual property; the information age; making social research intelligible and interpretable to lay people; making social research contribute to policy; the social value of social research.

CALL FOR PAPERS

People wishing to present papers or posters or otherwise participate are asked to submit an abstract (required by 30 October 1996) indicating clearly their desired format: paper presentation, poster, or open space discussion. All abstracts will be published in a book of abstracts. See below for details.

FORMAT OF ABSTRACTS

Clearly state format of presentation: (1) standard paper presentation; (2) poster presentation; or (3) open space discussion. Paper presenters are also free to nominate themselves as lead speakers in panel sessions and to recommend commentators. Abstracts must be submitted in electronic format, either Word for Windows 6 (or lower) or Word Perfect 6 (or lower), and be less than 250 words. Disks can be posted to the Conference Convenor or abstracts emailed. The abstract should contain: title, author(s) name(s); institution, postal address, phone number, fax number, email (not included in word limit). It

should also contain a short biosketch of the author(s) (less than 100 words — not included in the 250 words).

Conference Convenor: Dr Frank Vanclay, Centre for Rural Social Research, School of Humanities and Social Science, Charles Sturt University, Locked Bag 678, Wagga Wagga NSW 2678, phone: 069 332680, fax: 069 332792, email: fvanclay@csu.edu.au

Conferences

Gambling Towards 2000, Glenelg, SA 18-21 November, 1996

The National Association for Gambling Studies are holding their 7th conference to address the issues of gaming and gambling, economic and social impacts, and the involvement of industry, researchers, counsellors, legislators, gamblers and their families.

Contact: V. Glenn, National Association for Gambling Studies, c/- 10 Pitt St., Adelaide, SA, 5000; Tel: 08 233 6814; Fax: 08 211 8041

Workshop: Structural Equation Modelling, Swinburne University of Technology (Hawthorn Campus), Vic. 20-22 November, 1996

The School of Mathematical Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, in association with Survey Design and Analysis Services, is pleased to offer a workshop on Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) presented by Professor Ken Bollen.

Professor Bollen is from the University of North Carolina and is the author of the key text on structural equation modelling: *Structural equations with latent variables*, Wiley 1989. He has also presented the course on SEM at the annual ICPSR Summer School, Ann Arbor, Michigan since 1980.

The workshop aims to provide people who have little or no background in SEM with a sound introduction to this procedure. The approach will emphasise concepts and applications rather than theory. It also aims to provide greater insights to current users of these techniques.

The workshop will be highly practical, with lectures in the mornings and computer exercises and discussion in the afternoons. It will use Amos as

the computer program to carry out the analyses. This is the package which SPSS will be incorporating in its future releases.

Cost:

- \$550 (Standard)
- \$350 (For people from ACSPRI Member Institutions)
- \$100 (Full time students)

Contact: Brian Phillips or Lorraine McLennan, School of Mathematical Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, PO Box 218, Hawthorn, Vic., 3122; Tel: 03 9214 8283; Fax: 03 9218 0821; Email: bphillips@swin.edu.au

Australian Family Research Conference, Family Research: Pathways to Policy, Brisbane, Qld. 27-29 November, 1996

The Australian Institute of Family Studies invites you to the fifth Australian Family Research Conference at the Novotel, Brisbane. The Conference will provide a valuable forum for those who are interested or involved in family research and the development of family policy in Australia.

The Conference will focus on family issues in Australia, with findings of the Institute's own studies and work from other researchers, government bodies and community organisations to be presented and discussed.

Presentations will be grouped into themes and presented in concurrent sessions. Three related papers will be presented in each session. There will also be an opportunity for Poster Presentations to be made during the Conference. A number of Symposia are also being organised where invited speakers will examine special areas of interest from a range of perspectives.

Contact: Australian Institute of Family Studies, 300 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000; Tel: 03 9214 7888; Fax: 03 9214 7839.

The 8th Australian Population Association Conference, Adelaide, SA 4-6 December, 1996

The Eighth Australian Population Associations conference will be held at the University of Adelaide. The theme of this conference will be *Australia's Population into the Next Millennium*. Planning is well under way and it is intended that several guest speakers from overseas will attend.

The Conference will cover a wide range of subjects related to: Demographic Analysis and Policy; Demographic Dimensions of Equity; Regional Analysis, Cities, Housing and the Environment; Australia's Indigenous People; and the Changing Ethnic Composition of Australia's Population.

Contact: Di Rudd; University of Adelaide; Tel: 08 303 4109; Fax: 08 303 3772; Email: drudd@arts.adelaide.edu.au

DLM Forum (Electronic Records), Brussels, Belgium 19-20 December, 1996

A multidisciplinary Forum on Electronic Records will be held at the Borschette Centre in Brussels, Belgium. The Forum is hosted by the European Union Member States and the European Commission (Secretariat General, DG XII Science, Research and Development).

Participating specialists and executives are coming from the Member States and abroad. Actors involved in the information flow and electronic records management of their departments/services/organisations will bring expertise and debate on possibilities for wider co-operation in the framework of the European Union concerning management storage, conservation and retrieval of electronic records. The parties mainly concerned are public administrators, archivists, industry suppliers and researchers.

The objective of the Forum is to prepare a set of guidelines for best practice in electronic records and to investigate possibilities for wider co-operation between various parties involved with electronic records, between Member States and at the community level.

The Forum will consist of plenary sessions and parallel working party meetings. The main topics include: information flow/work flow; the life cycle of electronic records; the relationship between creators, users and custodians of information; terms and concepts; and co-operation Europe-wide. Working party meetings include three main streams: conception, creation and management of electronic records; short and long term preservation; and information access and use.

Contact: European Commission SG 1-AH (office: SDME 5/72); 200, rue de la Loi B-1049 Brussels, Belgium; Tel: +32 2 296 0827 or +32 2 296 2647; Fax: +32 2 296 1095; Email: dim-forum@sg.cec.be or archis@sg.cec.be

International Conference on Science, Mathematics and Technology Education, Hanoi, Vietnam 6-9 January, 1997

The Science, Mathematics and Technology Education Conference will provide an intellectually challenging and culturally enriching experience for science and mathematics teachers, teacher educators, researchers and administrators at the primary, secondary and higher education levels. There will be an opportunity to interact and exchange innovative ideas, research findings and practical implications in the traditional fields of science, mathematics and technology as well as new areas of international significance related to the conference theme of *Science, Mathematics and Technology Education and National Development*.

The Conference will include the following interest areas related to science, mathematics and technology education: learning; gender issues; constructivism; cultural context; curriculum issues; elementary education; research methodology; assessment and evaluation; learning environments; international education; educational technology; secondary education; computer assisted learning; technological development; environmental studies; distance education; communication and language; and higher education.

The Conference will include keynote addresses, symposia, papers, posters and workshop presentations. Participants will be invited to submit their presentations for consideration for inclusion in a book of conference proceedings. An area will be set aside for exhibits.

Contact: Associate Professor Darrell Fisher; National Key Centre for School Science and Mathematics, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA, 6001; Tel: 09 351 3110; Fax: 09 351 2503; Email: ifisher@info.curtin.edu.au

2nd National Outlook Symposium: Violent Crime, Property Crime and Public Policy, Canberra, ACT 3-4 March, 1997

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) presents the Second National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia, highlighting violent crime and property crime. Every two years the AIC convenes a National Outlook Symposium, where current issues in crime prevention and criminal justice policy and practice are debated by leaders in the criminal justice field.

Plenary sessions will include: Ministers and Senior Officials on the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime; Family Violence; and data on multiple victims and mass killers. Concurrent sessions will include the latest research and analysis of violent crime and property crime.

Contact: Conference Administration, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT, 2601; Tel: 06 260 9224 or 06 260 9228; Fax: 06 260 9201; Email: Conference@aic.gov.au

3rd International AIDS Impact Conference, Melbourne, Vic. 22-25 June, 1997

The major policy, cultural and social issues concerning HIV prevention and health promotion and issues confronting those living with HIV/AIDS and their carers will be addressed by world experts at the 3rd AIDS Impact Conference.

Conference themes include: Culture, community, care; Developing and sustaining prevention; HIV/AIDS and mental health; Indigenous communities responding to AIDS; Social and ethical dimensions of drug and vaccine trials; Stigma, discrimination, denial; Cultural responses to grief and loss; Public policy and action; Changes in patterns of risk; and Politics and HIV.

The conference program will include keynote sessions, posters, workshops and thematic papers from experts in the field.

Conference deadlines:
Early registration - 2 December, 1996
Receipt of abstracts - 17 January, 1997

Contact: The Meeting Planners; 108 Church Street, Hawthorn, Vic., 3122; Tel: 03 9819 3700; Fax: 03 9819 5978; Email: meeting@iaccess.com.au

The ACSPRI Newsletter is online!

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Upcoming Courses

Applying Statistics to Business Decisions A Point-and-Click Approach.

Duration: 2 days. This course introduces elementary statistical methods and is intended for people who have no statistical background and limited programming experience. Fundamental statistical concepts are introduced using graphical tools and a variety of business decision-making examples.

Sydney: 30 Sep - 1 Oct '96, Melbourne: 7-8 Oct '96, Canberra: 17-18 Oct '96

Basic Statistics Using SAS/STAT Software

Duration: 3 days. This course covers the use of the SAS System to carry out statistical analyses including statistical inference, analysis of variance, linear regression, and analysis of frequency data.

Sydney: 11-13 Nov '96, Melbourne: 18-20 Nov '96, Canberra: 21-23 Oct '96

Interactive Data Analysis Using SAS/INSIGHT Software, Releases 6.10-6.11

Duration: 1 day. This course serves as an introduction to SAS/INSIGHT software, a highly interactive tool for data analysis. The course shows you how to explore your data using the data visualisation capabilities and statistical methods.

Sydney: 14 Nov '96, Melbourne: 21 Nov '96, Canberra: 24 Oct '96

Marketing Research: Practical Applications Using the SAS System

Duration: 2 days. This course explores some of the marketing capabilities of SAS/STAT software. SAS procedures are used to perform conjoint analysis, correspondence and multiple correspondence analysis, multi-dimensional preference

analysis, and multi-dimensional scaling. It will especially suit market researchers who are interested in answers to questions such as "Who are my customers?" and "What new products should I create?"

Sydney: 25-26 Nov '96, Melbourne: 9-10 Dec '96

Advanced General Linear Models with Emphasis on Mixed Models

Duration: 3 days. This course is designed for researchers who want to use SAS/STAT procedures to analyse industrial, government, or academic research data. Applications in several areas are presented, such as the semiconductor and pharmaceutical industries and the health professions.

Sydney: Special course - 17-19 Feb '97



SAS Institute Australia
Private Bag No. 52
Lane Cove NSW 2066
Phone: (02) 9428 0428
Fax: (02) 9418 7211
Web: www.sas.com

SSDA News

Staff News

There have been several staff changes at the SSDA since the March Newsletter. Jody Hughes, who was our first Undergraduate Assistant, has left us to finish her degree at La Trobe University, and we wish her well with her studies. Simone Rees of our information technology support staff has left the SSDA to take up another position in the Research School. To help fill the gap, Paul Floro joined the SSDA in July. Finally, we offer our congratulations to Sue Trevenar (nee Merz) who was married in April.

Changes to the SSDA WWW Pages

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

SSDA information technology staff have been working overtime in the last few months to bring you better formatted and more informative SSDA WWW pages. The new links added to our pages will be of great benefit to users wanting to know more about particular studies before ordering, and the pages have been restructured so that viewing them will be easier. And, of course, some of you may be reading this issue of the Newsletter directly from our WWW site.

The previous information displayed on our site has not changed radically. The SSDA, ACSPRI and Other Archives pages remain, but they are now easier to view on low resolution screens. Some of the graphics previously installed have been removed, so that viewing pages takes less 'load' time. Retained graphics, e.g. the national flags of sister archives, now load after accompanying text, allowing quicker access to the home pages of our network of international archives. Added are tool bars at the top of most pages, so that SSDA pages may be switched to and from without having to go back through the SSDA home page.

Entirely new are the online documentation pages. These allow you to browse User's Guides for major SSDA studies. Currently the User's Guides for the 1987, 1990, 1993 and 1996 Australian Election Studies (AES), the National Social Science Surveys (NSSS) for 1986-1987 (Role of Government), 1987-1988 (Social Inequality) and 1989-1990 (Family and Changing Sex Roles and Lifestyles), and the Households Sample File (HSF) from the 1991 Census are displayed on these pages. The AES

series, the 1991 HSF, and the Role of Government and Social Inequality NSSS User's Guides are all fully downloadable in rich text format (RTF). If you want to keep a copy of any of these publications handy you can now do so with a click of your mouse button. These pages will be updated regularly; we currently are working on formatting the User's Guide for the 1984 'First Round' NSSS. The 1996 and 1993 Australian Candidate Studies, the National Drug Strategy survey series and Australian Bureau of Statistics Confidentialised Unit Record Files documentation are to follow soon. We welcome suggestions from users as to other study documentation that might be made accessible on these pages.

An Online Analysis System in Social Sciences (OASISS) has also been developed. This interface will allow users to submit frequency runs and crosstabulations on variables of specific interest without having to order the data. This system will make the decision of choosing data sets for secondary analysis much easier, as users can preview all the variable level documentation for SSDA data sets. OASISS also allows users to recode variables before submitting frequency runs and crosstabulations. The results can then be emailed upon completion and/or viewed in html format. Not all SSDA data sets will be available for analysis on OASISS, but, again, we welcome suggestions from users as to the data sets they would like made accessible through the system.

Once a decision has been made to order a SSDA data set, the order may be submitted via the Web. The user's name, institution details, email address, requested study, and the type of machine to which the files are to be down loaded need to be provided on the online order form.

Before the requested files are compressed and loaded into your area, an Undertaking Form, and a quote, will be transmitted to you. Once the completed Undertaking Form has been received, you will be assigned a password and given instructions, if required, on how to download the files to your PC, Mac or mainframe account. Any printed User's Guides and the invoice will follow soon after in the mail.

Also newly installed on the SSDA WWW pages are a 'What's New' page, which will list the latest modifications to our pages including the latest data releases from the SSDA, and a staff contacts page, which lists SSDA/ACSPRI staff members, email addresses and telephone numbers.

Revised Australian Youth Survey (AYS) Data Files

The AYS began in 1989 with a cohort of 5350 16-19 year olds, with additional samples of 1100-1200 16 year olds added to the initial cohort each year from 1990 to 1994. The data files from each of the six annual waves of the survey have been available through the SSDA, the total collection being 11 separate data files covering about 11,500 respondents aged between 16 and 24 years in 1994. Apart from being a very large data collection, the data files alone being some 54MBytes, changes to the order of questions and, in some cases, to the question sequences and wording between waves, as well as quite poor documentation, have made it difficult for users to take full advantage of this important data collection.

Recognising these difficulties, the SSDA has over the last 12 months conducted a thorough review of its AYS holdings with the aim of restructuring and re-documenting the AYS data files to make the identification of corresponding variables and corresponding topic sequences from each wave relatively simple for users. This project, supported by funding from the former ALS/AYS Section of DEETYA, is now nearing completion.

Table 1: Example codebook description of AYS variable

RW6005 CES INITIATED RESULT

What happened as a result of (that/the most recent of those) referral(s) - did you get the job, did someone else get it or what?

	Count	89	90	91	92	93	94	Total %
RW6005								
1	52	87	61	59	84	76	419	19.2
GOT THE JOB	2	12	52	33	47	31	53	228
DIDNT GO FOR JOB	3	12	20	17	18	25	21	113
DIDNT ACCEPT JOB	4	18	27	21	31	33	41	171
NOT HEARD ANYTHING	5	8	18	12	17	12	11	78
JOB WAS GONE	6	85	189	181	191	245	216	1107
DIDNT GET THE JOB	7	8	19	11	6	7	11	62
SOMETHING ELSE								2.8
Total		195	412	336	369	437	429	2178
%		9.0	18.9	15.4	16.9	20.1	19.7	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 8563

Asked only if referral initiated by the CES (see RW6005). In 1989, restricted to those respondents who had been asked to come into the office for an interview since the start of the year (see RW5922-5).

The approach taken in this restructuring of the data files has involved identifying groups of variables on the same topic from different waves, applying naming conventions which reflect their common focus, and creating new record structures which locate these topic groups in the same physical location in the record structure defined for each wave. Thus, for example, each variable has a variable name of the form:

Rwrrvv where:

- w denotes the AYS wave, taking the values 1-6;
- rr denotes the record type defined for each topic, ranging from 01 to 99; and
- vv denotes the sequence number of the variable on that record type.

A variable derived from a question that has been repeated from 1989-1994 in every wave of the AYS which is included on record type 60 as variable 5, say, will then be identified in the data files for each wave as variable number R16005, R26005, R36005, R46005, R56005 and R66005 respectively, and have the same variable label, value labels, missing values etc in each case. The documentation for this variable then combines the responses from each wave into a single table as indicated in Table 1.

The framework for the restructured data files groups variables into three broad record types - longitudinal, topical or miscellaneous. Longitudinal record types include variables that have been collected consistently each year or in a number of years, with different record types corresponding to different subject areas. As shown in Table 2, the majority of the AYS data fits into this category, with information on the respondent's partner, post-secondary study, employment and unemployment, health, housing and living arrangements being collected in every wave. Topical records cover subjects that are asked consistently across waves but are only appropriate for the respondent in one particular wave. For example, the respondent's family background information is collected in their first interview only, along with information on their current schooling arrangements. For those still at school on entry into

the AYS, further information is collected in subsequent years relating to the current school year and, for school leavers, on their subsequent study intentions and school to work transition. Miscellaneous records cover topics which are usually only included in one wave of the survey or, as is the case with the lifestyles records, are not asked consistently from year to year.

This restructuring of the data files has a number of significant advantages over the previous versions of the AYS data, not least of which is the reduction in the size of the collection, from 53.6 to 34.3 MBytes of data with corresponding reductions in each wave, and the development of documentation which allows the longitudinal nature of the data to be fully appreciated and easily accessed. A common SPSS "grouped" file structure program has been developed

Table 2: AYS Record Types

Longitudinal	Topical	Miscellaneous
Indicators	Family Background	Austudy
Second Partner Record	First Partner Record	Other Post Secondary Study
Sources of Career Advice	Attending School on Entry	Post Secondary Financial Assistance
Completed Qualification	Year 10 or Below	LOTE Study
Current Post Secondary Study	Year 11 or 12	Not Accepted for Tertiary Study
Post Secondary Austudy	School Leavers' Study Intentions	CES Other
Current Main Job	School Leavers' Last School	Job Guide
Other Current Job Details	School to Work Transition	Job and Course Explorer
Last/Concurrent Job (Job 1)		Lifestyles
Previous Job (Job 2)		Politics
Job Calendar		
Job Search and Working		
Job Search and Not Working		
Reasons Not Looking for Work		
Job Search Problems		
Job Search Calendar		
CES Referrals		
YAC Advice		
Job Centre Advice		
Health		
Diet		
Housing and Finance		
Household data, Person 1-10		

which can be used for each of the six waves with minimal, simple changes. The selection, matching and merging of variables across different waves for particular subgroups of respondents to create longitudinal records on specific subjects is now relatively straightforward.

As yet, SAS programs have not been developed, and any offers of assistance to convert the SPSS programs to SAS format would be greatly appreciated. The documentation files will shortly be made available for browsing and downloading on the SSDA web pages. **Any current or potential users of the AYS should contact Roger Jones at the SSDA for further information.**

SSDA Special User's Guides - Now Available Online

Since 1993, the SSDA has been assigning additional resources to create higher level documentation for those data sets deemed to have exceptional value for research and teaching. Studies that have received this enhanced level of documentation are The National Social Science Survey series, The Australian Election and Candidate Study series, The 1991 Census Household Sample File, the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse social issues survey, 1993, and the Rights in Australia 1991-1992: National Household Sample. All Special User's Guides have the standard SSDA study description documentation; a codebook, providing format details, question wording, and frequencies for each variable; and a copy of the questionnaire.

Now, these Special User's Guides are internet accessible (i.e. may be viewed and downloaded) via Web browser on the SSDA WWW pages by clicking on the 'Online User's Guide' link at <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/>.

Currently accessible online are User's Guides for the following studies:

- Australian Election Study 1987;
- Australian Election Study 1990;
- Australian Election Study 1993;
- Australian Election Study 1996;
- National Social Science Survey 1986/87: Role of Government;
- National Social Science Survey 1987/88: Inequality;
- National Social Science Survey 1989/90: Family and Lifestyles; and
- Australian Census 1991 Household Sample File.

Soon to be online are User's Guides for:

- Australian Candidate Study, 1993;

- Australian Candidate Study 1996; and
- National Social Science Survey 1984: First Round.

In addition to its Special User's Guides, the SSDA is planning to make other User's Guides (including, it is hoped, documentation for Australian Bureau of Statistics unit record files held by the SSDA) accessible via its WWW pages, and it welcomes any comments or suggestions regarding this new online facility (send them to: ssda@anu.edu.au).

Announcing New Special User's Guides

Australian Election Study, 1996

Roger Jones, The Australian National University, Ian McAllister, University of New South Wales, David Gow, University of Queensland (SSDA No. 943)

The 1996 Australian Election Study (AES96) is the fourth in a series of surveys beginning in 1987 which have been timed to coincide with Australian Federal elections. The series also builds on the 1967 and 1979 Australian Political Attitudes Surveys. The Australian Election Studies aim to provide a long-term perspective on stability and change in the political attitudes and behaviour of the Australian electorate, and investigate the changing social bases of Australian politics as the economy and society modernise and change character. In addition to these long-term goals, they examine the political issues prevalent in the election and assesses their importance for the election result.

The 1996 survey replicates many questions from the 1987, 1990 and 1993 Australian Election Studies, but also introduces a variety of new questions including a section on national identity. Other sections cover the respondent's interest in the election campaign and politics, their past and present political affiliation, evaluation of parties and candidates, alignment with parties on various election issues, evaluation of the economic situation and economic policies, attitudes to a range of environmental issues, attitudes to foreign affairs and defence issues and attitudes to contemporary social policy issues including equal opportunity, censorship, migration, assistance for Aborigines, abortion, criminal law, expenditure on social services, the Monarchy and the Australian flag.

Background variables include level of education, employment status, occupation, type of employer, position at workplace, trade union membership, sex, age, own and parents country of birth, parents'

political preferences, religion, marital status, income, and where applicable, the occupation, trade union membership and political preference of the respondent's spouse.

The AES96 data file is available for a total fee of \$100. The AES96 User's Guide is free when downloaded from the Web (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au>).

Australian Candidate Study, 1996

Roger Jones, The Australian National University, Ian McAllister, University of New South Wales, David Gow, University of Queensland (SSDA No. 944)

The 1996 Australian Candidate Study is the fourth in a series of election studies on federal candidates. This series is timed to coincide with Australian Federal elections and examines the views on important political and social issues of candidates from the major parties. As the Candidate Study is run in conjunction with the Australian Election Study, it provides a comparison between the attitudes of the candidates and those of the electorate.

The documentation available for the Candidate Study comes in the form of an Attitudinal Responses and data User's Guide. The SSDA Special User's Guide for the Candidate Study contains

comprehensive codebook information provided in all Special User's Guides with stub and banner tables for each questionnaire item (by *Candidates party*, by *House of Parliament contested* and by *election Result*-whether the candidate won or lost a seat at the election). The Table below provides an example of the documentation.

A total of 435 candidates from the Labor, Liberal, National, Democrat parties, and the Greens were surveyed. The study examined important election issues, including attitudes to particular economic issues, and opinions on the most critical problems facing Australia. Opinions on other political issues such as security relations with other countries, assistance for Aborigines and women, and social issues such as abortion and pornography were also sought. A section on national identity includes questions on national pride, the role of the Monarchy, immigration and citizenship.

In addition, the survey asked questions relating to candidates' political background, such as electoral history, party political involvement and membership of community organisations. A section on campaigning asked for the amount of time candidates spent on campaign activities and the amount of support received from various sources. ALP candidates were also asked a series of questions on ALP factions.

C.2. Here are some statements about economic issues. Please say whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.

C2TUPOW Trade unions have too much power

Print Format: F1 Location: 3/19-19
Write Format: F1

The trade unions in this country have too much power

	Candidate's Party				House		Result		All
	Lib/NP	ALP	Dem	Grn	Reps	Senate	Lost	Won	
Strongly agree	44.1%	.0%	3.6%	3.3%	13.1%	17.4%	9.5%	27.5%	13.8%
Agree	44.9%	.9%	18.9%	3.3%	17.0%	24.6%	16.0%	25.5%	18.3%
Neither	9.3%	5.6%	27.0%	15.4%	13.7%	17.4%	15.4%	10.8%	14.3%
Disagree	.8%	30.8%	31.5%	42.9%	26.8%	17.4%	29.8%	10.8%	25.3%
Strongly disagree	.8%	62.6%	18.9%	35.2%	29.3%	23.2%	29.2%	25.5%	28.3%
Number of cases	118	107	111	91	358	69	325	102	427

Valid cases 427 Missing cases 8

Background variables include age, country of birth, age when left school, number of years of tertiary study, religion, frequency of attending religious services, marital status, House contested and party affiliated with. Some of these variables have been grouped to ensure confidentiality for the candidates.

The Candidate Study data file is available for a total fee of \$100. The Special User's Guide will soon be available online (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au>).

National Drug Strategy Studies Now Accessible

The two most recent National Drug Strategy studies have had their embargoes lifted and are now accessible to users, subject to the permission of the depositor. These studies are the National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 1995 (SSDA Study No. D862) and the National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Supplement (Study No. D824).

Descriptions of these studies are available on the SSDA WWW pages: <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/>. To view and download, click first on 'SSDA - Searching our Data' and then on 'SSDA (ANU) Australian Studies Holdings' - and then enter the study numbers (D862 or D824) as the search keywords.

Nearing completion is a revised User's Guide for the National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 1995 (D862). The new, Special User's Guide will be available online and may be downloaded from the SSDA WWW pages - just click on 'SSDA - Online User's Guides'.

The entire National Drug Strategy Survey series, including the 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1993 National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) social issue surveys, will eventually be accessible online.

News From the New Zealand Social Research Data Archives

In early 1995, a report commissioned on behalf of the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology into the capacity for social science research in New Zealand recommended the establishment of a national Social Science Research Clearing House. It suggested that the Data Archives could become a significant part of such a Clearing House.

In 1995 The Royal Society of New Zealand expressed an interest in being actively involved in the establishment of the Clearing House and, in

consultation with Massey University, had proposed a joint venture to this effect, one which would incorporate the Data Archives.

In early 1995 the Minister of Science, Research and Technology appointed a further review team to provide advice on how best to provide an applied social science capacity. This team was headed by Professor Gary Hawke of the Institute of Policy Studies, Victoria University of Wellington. The report was presented and then published under the title *Drawing on the evidence: social science research and government policy*. The review took into consideration the recommendations of the Middleton report and endorsed the idea of the establishment of a Social Science Research Clearing House and the proposed Royal Society/Massey University joint venture.

The report has been sent to a group of officials to consider and to develop strategies to implement its recommendations.

In the meantime, the Data Archives continues its activities and is gaining greater visibility. There has been a considerable increase in the demands on its resources.

Henry Barnard
Director
New Zealand Social Research Data Archives
Faculty of Social Sciences
Massey University

News from the ABS

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

Integrated Regional DataBase (IRDB) 1996

Ever needed to answer a question and found that you need a variety of economic, social and demographic information to cover everything? When you've got all the information, from various government departments, you might find that information has been collected at different times, using different classifications making comparison and evaluation difficult and confusing.

The IRDB takes away the legwork, finding the information you need, as it contains a wide range of economic, social and demographic information from the Bureau plus seven other government departments. The IRDB is designed to cope with the difficulties associated with comparing, evaluating and integrating information that's been collected at different times, from different sources and using different geographical classifications.

IRDB's range of information is taken from: Census of Population and Housing (1981, 1986, 1991); Agriculture Census; Agricultural Finance Survey; Business Register; Retail Census; Labour market estimates from the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs; Recipients of benefits and pensions from the Department of Social Security; Medicare information among other things from the Department of Health and Family Services; Natural resources data on vegetation, land and other items from the Environmental Resources Information Network; Agricultural and grazing information from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics; Commonwealth electoral roll information from the Australian Electoral Commission; and Estimates of employment and industry output from the Industry Commission.

What Figures - Issue No. 8, May, 1996

1995 National Health Survey

Processing and validation of the data collected in this survey is well advanced. It is expected that results will become available in December 1996 with the release of the publication *1995 National Health Survey: First Results* (Catalogue No. 4392.0). An extensive program of publications is proposed, with releases scheduled through to early 1998. Standard unpublished table sets will be available early next year, and a special tabulation service will also be provided. A computer file containing unidentifiable unit records from the survey will be available from April 1997.

Full details of the publications and other outputs from the survey will be contained in the brochure *1995 National Health Survey: Guide to Products and Services*, to be released this month.

Contact: Mike Langan 06 252 6403

Health Statistics News - Issue No. 28, June, 1996

National Nutrition Survey (NNS)

The data collection phase of this survey is complete and the response to the survey has been positive. The effective sample size appears to be almost one hundred more than the target of 13,800 respondents and more than the desired number of replicate intakes was achieved.

For the rest of this year, the focus will be on data processing and preparation for dissemination. Currently, the ABS and Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) are considering ways to boost the coding rate for the 24 hour recall questionnaires. The National Food Authority is preparing a linkage between nutrient lines and their nutrient database and foods reported in the survey. This will enable nutrient editing of the food intake data to commence in the next few months and continue progressively through the remainder of 1996.

The content of the first survey publication is being reviewed as a possible means of bringing forward the official release of data from the survey. Further discussions between the ABS, DHFS and the Expert Group on Output and Analysis (EGOA) will be required before a final decision is made on this option.

Members of EGOA have specified the range of data items that they recommend be provided on the confidentialised Unit Record File (URF) for analysis of data collected in the NNS. The ABS is examining these recommendations in light of its obligation not to release data in a form that may enable identification of any individual respondent. The Australian Statistician has final responsibility for the content of any URF released by the ABS.

At a later stage, it is proposed to release a combined URF containing data from both the National Health Survey and the NNS so that health and nutrition data can be linked.

Contact: Marelle Rawson 06 252 7995

Health Statistics News - Issue No. 28, June, 1996

**Change of Address?
Don't forget to let us know.
Drop us a line on
email (ssda@anu.edu.au)
or phone us on 06 249 4400**

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 SSDA User 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, or in writing, or by E-mail. Intending users should specify particular magnetic tape, floppy disk or FTP requirements, if applicable, when ordering. Charges for data can be supplied on request.

Additions to Series

Survey of the Military Profession, Australia,
1992: Wave 3
1993: Wave 4
1994: Wave 5

Smith, Hugh, School of Politics, Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales; McAllister, Ian, Government Department, University of Manchester. (SSDA Study No's. 946, 947 and 948)

This is part of the panel study of military professionals which commenced in 1987 (see SSDA Study No's 477 (1987) and 577 (1988-89)). The

study examines the professional socialisation and assimilation of officer cadets, their mobility and retention, and attitudes relating to the role of the military in society, as well as more general social and political attitudes.

The questionnaire was divided into a number of sections, dealing with service background (previous defence force involvement); family background (birthplace, religious denomination, father's occupation, parent's birthplace and school leaving age, father's armed forces service); and choice of career. A section on training and education covered attitudes towards the importance of tertiary and postgraduate qualifications, the role of women in the services, cooperation between the various services and the importance of leisure time. Respondents were also asked about their views on the role of the officer and the military profession, and professional status in society, as well as on a range of social and political issues.

Background variables include age, sex, marital status and education.

Access Category: A

Survey of the Military Profession, Australia:
Stage 2
1987/1992
1988/1993
1989/1984

Smith, Hugh, School of Politics, Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales; McAllister, Ian, Government Department, University of Manchester. (SSDA Study No's. 949, 950 and 951)

In 1992 resurveying began of those who responded as officer cadets to the Survey of the Military Profession. Both those who were still serving members of the Australian Defence Force and those who had left were contacted via the respective Service Personnel areas in the Department of Defence. Different surveys were sent depending upon whether or not the recipient was still a serving member of the Australian Defence Force. Some questions are repeated from the original officer cadet survey and some questions are common to both serving and non-serving members to allow for comparisons between groups and over time. The original survey response data file and the follow-up response data file were merged, therefore allowing the carry-over of certain identifying variables, i.e. service and sex (not included in the follow-up survey) as well as for comparisons over time with variables included in both the cadet survey and the follow-up, i.e. those relating to women in the defence forces.

Background variables include respondents age, sex, marital status, level of education and country of birth.

Access Category: A

Other Additions

Gething, Lindsay, Office of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, New South Wales Health Department. **Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan Resurvey, 1985.** (SSDA Study No. 797)

The Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan Resurvey was conducted to provide information about employment patterns and opportunities within the public sector five years after the enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity legislation in New South Wales.

The study looked at occupation, employment status, length of employment, gross pay/salary, promotion patterns, qualifications and harassment.

Background variables include age, marital status, racial background and physical disability.

Access Category: A and S

Data shall not be used to match unit record data in whole or in part with any other information for the purposes of attempting to identify individual agencies.

Bolton, Janet; Horsburgh, Gay, Office of the Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, New South Wales Health Department. **Area Health Survey, 1991.** (SSDA Study No. 799)

The 1991 EEO Survey is the first survey of the Area Health Services in New South Wales. The survey covers the major issues in the employment patterns and opportunities of workers in the NSW Area Health Service sector. The study was designed to provide representative information on the experiences, attitudes and perceptions of women, Aboriginal people, people of non-English speaking background, and people with physical disabilities employed in the NSW Area Health Service sector.

Topics investigated were employment details, income, promotion prospects, differential treatment of males and females, differential treatment of minority groups, training and development courses and own education. Language skills (proficiency in English, first language of parents) and details of any disabilities were also recorded. The questionnaire asked respondents about their experiences (if any)

of discrimination and harassment in their current employment.

Background variables include respondents age, sex, geographical location, birthplace and educational status.

Access Category: A and S

Data shall not be used to match unit record data in whole or in part with any other information for the purposes of attempting to identify individual agencies.

Bolton, Janet, Office of the Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, New South Wales Health Department. Sowerbutts, Tim; Brooks, Michael, ARTD Management and Training Consultants. **Regional Health Survey, 1991.** (SSDA Study No. 800)

This study was designed to obtain estimates of the size, and to assess patterns of employment, of Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) target groups in NSW Health Care Organisations so that effective EEO programs could be devised and implemented. It also supplies baseline data from which progress can be assessed following the implementation of EEO.

Main variables include category of employment, length of time in the NSW Hospital/Health system, promotions gained over duration of employment, occupational group, country of schooling, training and education courses attended, harassment, unfair treatment and disabilities caused by work.

Background variables include sex, age, birthplace, age left school, educational level, disabilities, length of time in Australia, level of competence of spoken English, parents first language, pay level and home responsibilities.

Access Category: A and S

Data shall not be used to match unit record data in whole or in part with any other information for the purposes of attempting to identify individual agencies.

Cohen, Johnathan, Monash University. **General Practice Use of Near-Patient-Testing, Australia, 1994.** (SSDA Study No. 818)

Near-patient testing (NPT) is defined as 'an investigation performed by or on behalf of the treating doctor on-site, at the time of and for use during the consultation'. General practitioners and their patients, utilising this technology in Victoria, were surveyed to determine clinical usage, costs and attitudes associated with NPT.

Three questionnaires were employed: 1. The 'Practice questionnaire', which requested information on demography, clinical usage, equipment costs and attitudes of doctors using NPT. One Practice questionnaire was filled out by the approved pathology authority (APA) of each practice included in the study. 2. The 'Doctor questionnaires' requested information on clinical management relating to each consultation at which a cholesterol test was performed. 3. The 'Patient questionnaires' requested information on demographics, costs to the patient and attitudes of the patients attending the consultation. Doctor and Patient questionnaires were coded in pairs, according to consultation.

Background variables for patients included family income, marital status and education. For doctors (APA's), demographic variables included postgraduate qualifications, institute of graduation, vocational registration status, time in general practice, number of full-time doctors in practice, and total number of patients per week. All respondents were asked to record their age, sex and area (eg rural versus metropolitan).

Access Category: B

Hughes, Phil, AGB McNair. **Victorian Drug Household Survey, 1993.** (SSDA Study No. 820)

The Victorian Drug Household Survey (VDHS) was conducted as an extension to the fourth National Campaign Against Drugs and Alcohol (NCADA) National Drug Household Survey (NDHS). Prior to 1993, the NDHS had been conducted on three occasions: 1985, 1988 and 1991. The same questionnaire as used in the 1993 NDHS was the basis for this supplementary survey, although a number of new questions were added and others of broader national interest were dropped.

The purpose of the VDHS was to provide information about what the Victorian community understands about drug issues and what Victorians see as priorities for government action in relation to drug issues. Also, it was intended to provide a baseline measure of community attitudes and knowledge from which to develop and evaluate the Victorian Drug Strategy.

The main variables include perception of drug(s) causing most deaths in Australia; perception of drug(s) causing most concern for the community generally; drug(s) causing the most concern to the respondent personally; number of standard drinks considered to be a risk to health; personal use of licit and illicit drugs; attitudes towards licit and illicit drugs; knowledge of information about drugs and services available for users; reaction to measures

used to limit or restrict use and sale of licit and illicit drugs; and where to allocate government funds in an effort to reduce drug abuse.

Demographic variables include age, sex, location, employment status, marital status, country of birth and level of education.

Access Category: A

O'Donnell, Chris J.; Connor, D.H., University of New England. **Traffic Accident Data, New South Wales, 1991.** (SSDA Study No. 934)

This study was conducted to develop a statistical model of the prediction of the severity and type of motor vehicle accident injuries. This model could then be examined to determine which variables were most influential in the severity of injuries and these areas could be targeted by police to reduce the occurrence of serious injury and death. The data used consisted of observations of injuries sustained on NSW roads throughout 1991.

Main variables noted by police at the scene of the accident were such things as the use of seatbelts; vehicle make, type and age; speed of vehicle; seating position of casualty; blood alcohol reading; type of collision and time of day of accident.

Background variables include age and sex of the victim.

Access Category: A

Wardlaw, Grant; Stevens, Adele, Australian Institute of Criminology. **Drug Indicators Project, Australian Capital Territory, 1987-1989.** (SSDA Study No. 935)

This study is one element in the ACT Drug Indicators Project which aims to produce a system to attempt to estimate the incidence, prevalence and character of illegal drug use in the ACT area and to monitor relative changes in drug use levels and patterns over time.

Two different questionnaires were used to obtain data, one filled in by participating drug treatment agencies on each new admission and the other filled in by police on each drug arrest. The drug treatment and welfare agencies were able to obtain more detailed information on drug use and drug treatment while the police were able to obtain more detailed information on current and prior criminal charges.

The main variables from the police questionnaire include drug use; presenting/primary drug; prior

criminal record; current criminal charges and drug charge types. The main variables from the drug agencies include drug use; presenting/primary drug; mode of drug use; frequency of use; referral source and previous drug treatment.

Background variables include sex, residential area, marital status, age, country of birth, Aboriginality, accommodation type, employment status, number of children under 18 and number of children under 18 living with the client.

Access Category: A

Pullen, David; Cam, Donald; Doughty, Mary, Doctors Health Advisory Service (New South Wales). Lonie, Cait; Lyle, David, New South Wales Department of Health. **Medical Care of Doctors, New South Wales, 1993.** (SSDA Study No. 936)

The purpose of this survey was to establish the level of health of medical practitioners in NSW, and what sort of health care they received.

The main variables were use of a general medical practitioner, type of medical practitioner usually consulted, type of medical practitioner they would consult for a range of hypothetical problems, health problems they may suffer from, self treatment with prescription only medications, preventative behaviours, whether they discussed blood pressure, drinking habits, stress, or weight and diet with their medical practitioner.

Background variables include age, sex, and location.

Access Category: A

Mattick, Richard, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales. **Census of Clients of Treatment Service Agencies, 1992.** (SSDA Study No. 937)

A second national census of clients of drug and alcohol treatment agencies was undertaken to document the characteristics of clients attending these facilities and for comparison with a first census.

Variables include the type of service provided to clients, user's main drug problem, and drugs injected by user in the past 12 months.

Background variables include client's age, sex, country of birth and employment status.

Mattick, Richard, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales. **Census of Clients of Treatment Service Agencies, 1995.** (SSDA Study No. 938)

The purpose of the study was to obtain further information on the characteristics of people using drug and alcohol treatment services to enable a comparison of the drug and alcohol related problems being treated over a five year period.

Variables include the service provided to the client, the principal drug problem of the substance user and illicit drugs injected by the user in the past 12 months.

Background variables include client's age, sex, country of birth and employment status.

Ms Kelly, H.; Assoc Prof Harvey, D.; Prof Strasser, R., Monash University. **Heart Walk Evaluation, Victoria, 1994-1996.** (SSDA Study No. 939)

This survey was designed to evaluate three Heart Foundation community level walk based campaigns. It focuses on the following questions: What is the role of community walks in a community?; What is the role of the Heart Foundation in community walks?; Do the walks increase the understanding of the benefits of moderate exercise?; and, Do the walks increase the participation in moderate exercise by community members?

The main variables are type of exercise engaged in; how often you exercised, in particular how often and in what situations did you walk; what you thought the health benefits of walking were, and whether or not you were aware of the advertising campaign associated with the Heart-Walk project.

The background variables include sex and age.

Access Category: B

Frow, John; Emmison, Michael; Chant, David, University of Queensland. Bennett, Tony, Griffith University. Sachs, Judith, University of Sydney. **Australian Everyday Consumption Project, 1994-1995.** (SSDA Study No. 941)

The Australian Everyday Consumption project represents the first ever study of Australians' cultural consumption. The study aims to delineate the cultural activities of Australians and their relationship to social class. The survey covers a broad range of cultural pursuits, and variables include the books, newspapers and magazines people read; the film and television programs they watch; the types of

cars they drive and possession of other consumer durables; their musical interests; the suburbs they live in; their homes and levels of home ownership; whether they gamble; their hobbies; whether they play and/or watch sport; membership of clubs; what they eat; their pets; how often they attend galleries, concerts and/or the theatre; the clothes they wear; their families and friends; working conditions and working hours; comparisons with spouse and parents; personal and household financial details; religious beliefs and practices; and their attitudes towards societal classes, culture, politics and government, finance and the economy, trade unions, gender and employment, and Aboriginal land rights.

Background variables include respondents age, sex, marital status, level of education, country of birth, work status, income and occupation.

Access Category: E

There is an embargo period; no access at all is permitted until after 5th June 1998.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. **National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994.** (SSDA Study No. 942)

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander survey was conducted partially in response to the report from the Royal Commission into Black Deaths in Custody, which found that not enough statistical information is known about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The results of this survey will provide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with objective information needed for making informed decisions towards empowerment and self-determination. It will provide data that will assist ATSIC Regional Councils and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations in meeting their planning needs and responsibilities. It will provide a better information base for influencing government policies and the delivery of services, and it will also provide a benchmark against which future changes can be measured.

The broad topic areas listed here were covered in the survey: family and culture; education and training; employment; income; health; law and justice; and housing.

Background variables include age, sex, occupation, and educational qualifications.

Access Category: S

ANU academics and students may obtain access to this study, academics and students from other institutions will need to obtain the file directly from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Eckersley, Richard, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. **Youth Partnership Study, Australia, 1995.** (SSDA Study No. 952)

The second phase of the Youth Partnership Study was this opinion poll of young people's views on the future and the role of science and technology in shaping the future. The survey was based on the topics identified in the Youth Partnership workshops as being of concern to young Australians. Topics include quality of life; government and the economy; the state of the environment; education; the media; and health and well being.

Background variables include age, sex, country of birth, employment, occupation and parents' occupation.

Access Category: A

Loxley, Wendy, National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse. **Hepatitis C and Young Drug Users, Perth, 1993.** (SSDA Study No. 953)

The purpose of this study was to investigate what some high-risk youth in Perth knew about, believed about and did about hepatitis C and the extent to which they had been exposed to the virus. The main variables were drug use, knowledge and attitudes about hepatitis C and hepatitis C high-risk behaviours.

Background variables were employment status, education, country of origin, age and sex.

Access Category: B and U

ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins of February and May 1996. Data sets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

Adult Respite Care Funded or Provided by State Governments, 1992 [United States] (ICPSR 6584)

American Citizen Participation Study, 1990 (ICPSR 6635)

American Housing Survey, 1991: MSA Core and Supplement File (ICPSR 6463)

American Housing Survey, 1993: National File (ICPSR 6650)

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1994 (ICPSR 6561)

Bay Area Health Task Force Small Employers' Health Insurance Helpline Database, 1989-1992 (ICPSR 6112)

British Parliamentary Divisions on Repeal of the Corn Laws, Including Party Affiliation of Members of Parliament and Constituency Characteristics, 1832-1846 (ICPSR 6424)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, January 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6589)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, January 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6591)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, February 1994 (ICPSR 6593)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, March 1994 (ICPSR 6594)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, April 1994 (ICPSR 6595)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, May 1994 (ICPSR 6596)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, June 1994 (ICPSR 6599)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, July 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6603)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, July 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6604)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, August 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6605)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, August 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6606)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, September 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6607)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, September 1994 #2 and Callback (ICPSR 6608)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, October 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6612)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, October 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6613)

CBS News/New York Times New York City Poll, June 1994 (ICPSR 6598)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll, June 1994 (ICPSR 6600)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #1, July 1994 (ICPSR 6601)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #2, July 1994 (ICPSR 6602)

CBS News/New York Times State of the Union Poll and Callback, January 1994 (ICPSR 6590)

CBS News/New York Times Teenage Problems Poll, May 1994 (ICPSR 6597)

CBS News/New York Times Tonya Harding Hearing Poll, February 1994 (ICPSR 6592)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 3-Percent Elderly Sample (ICPSR 6219)

Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer 5: European Union, November 1994 (ICPSR 6656)

Current Population Survey, January 1993: Tobacco Use Supplement (ICPSR 6641)

Distributions of Individuals by Type of Occupation for 54 Cities in Britain in the 1820s and 1840s (ICPSR 6423)

Dynamics of Change in the Criminal Case Plea Bargaining System: New York City, 1800-1890 (ICPSR 6501)

Euro-Barometer 42.0: The First Year of the New European Union, November-December 1994 (ICPSR 6518)

Euro-Barometer 41.1: Post-European Election, June-July 1994 (ICPSR 6535)

Evaluating the Incapacitative Benefits of Incarcerating Drug Offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] Counties, 1986 and 1990 (ICPSR 6374)

Expanded United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1946-1968 Terms (ICPSR 6557)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1992 (ICPSR 6579)

Firearms, Violence, and Youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991 (ICPSR 6484)

French Presidential Election Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 6583)

Health and Ways of Living Study, 1965 Panel: [Alameda County, California] (ICPSR 6688)

International Social Justice Project, 1991 (ICPSR 6705)

International Social Survey Program: Environment, 1993 (ICPSR 6640)

Juvenile Court Statistics, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6634)

Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6637)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Convictions and Sentences: Appeals Data, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6559)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1994 (ICPSR 6517)

National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6647)

National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 1993 (ICPSR 6664)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1993 (ICPSR 6698)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Data From the Care Giver and Care Receiver Supplements [Research File 31R] (ICPSR 6649)

National Policy Domains of Health and Energy, 1971-1980 (ICPSR 6405)

National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle IV: 1990 Telephone Reinterview (ICPSR 6643)

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)