

frequency of participation in various leisure time and social activities during the last week and during the last month, both at the respondent's home and away from home, reasons for participation, activities that the respondent did not do but would have liked to, reasons for not doing these activities, and the use of public and commercial leisure facilities. Background variables included age, sex, income level, education, marital status, ethnicity, employment status, occupation, geographical location, size of household, and age of children in the household

Access Category: A

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### ICPSR Additions to Holdings

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated May 1991. Datasets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

ABC News Polls: AIDS June 1990 (ICPSR 9460); Education, February 1990 (ICPSR 9440); Genetic Engineering, April 1990 (ICPSR 9458); Iraq, August 1990 (ICPSR 9464); Japan, March 1990 (ICPSR 9455); Panama #1, December 1989 (ICPSR 9433); Panama #2, December 1989 (ICPSR 9434); November 1990 (ICPSR 9561); NHK Japan Poll, March 1990 (ICPSR 9442)

ABC News / Washington Post Polls: June 1989 (ICPSR 9354); August 1989 (ICPSR 9355); September 1989 (ICPSR 9356); January 1990 (ICPSR 9436); February 1990 (ICPSR 9438); May 1990 (ICPSR 9459); July 1990 (ICPSR 9461); September 1990, Poll #1 (ICPSR 9557); September 1990, Poll #2 (ICPSR 9558); October 1990 (ICPSR 9560); Budget Agreement, September 1990 (ICPSR 9559); Iraq, November 1990 (ICPSR 9562); Iraq War Polls, January-February 1991 (ICPSR 9563); Middle East, August 1990 (ICPSR 9463); Souter Nomination, July 1990 (ICPSR 9462)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1988: Finance Statistics (ICPSR 9512)

CBS News / New York Times Polls: November 1989 (ICPSR 9495); January 1990 (ICPSR 9497); March-April 1990 (ICPSR 9498); May 1990 (ICPSR 9499); August 1990 (ICPSR 9503); Abortion, July 1989 (ICPSR 9488); Abortion Polls, September-October 1989 (ICPSR 9491); Drug Poll, September 1989 (ICPSR 9489); New Jersey Gubernatorial Election Exit Poll, November 1989 (ICPSR 9492); New York City, June 1989 (ICPSR 9486); New York City Mayoral Primary Exit Polls, September 1989 (ICPSR 9490); New York City Mayoral Election Exit Poll, November 1989 (ICPSR 9493); Panama, January 1990 (ICPSR 9496); Virginia Gubernatorial Election Exit Poll, November 1989 (ICPSR 9494)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (ICPSR 9516)

Current Population Survey, March 1986: Estimates of Noncash

Benefit Values (ICPSR 9510)

Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March-April 1989 (ICPSR 9322)

Geographic Names Information System: National Geographic Names Data Base, Populated Places in the United States (Phase II) (ICPSR 9515)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall Enrolment Analysis, 1988 (ICPSR 9528); Fall Staff, 1987 (ICPSR 9529); Institutional Characteristics, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9527); Total Institutional Activity, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9526)

International Comparative Study on the Management, Productivity and Effectiveness of Research Teams and Institutions (ICSOPRU), 1971-1989 (ICPSR 9471)

Military Bounty Land Warrants in the United States, 1847-1900 (ICPSR 9514)

Nativity Local Area Summary Data, 1980: [United States] (ICPSR 9409)

National Health Interview Survey, 1988: Alcohol Supplement (ICPSR 9506)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9521)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449)

National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9508)

National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle IV, 1988 (ICPSR 9473)

Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9513)

Organized Crime Business Activities and their Implications for Law Enforcement, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9476)

Providing Help to Victims: A Study of Psychological and Material Outcomes in New York City, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9479)

Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926-1986 (ICPSR 9165)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Detailed Arrest and Offense Data for 321 Counties, 1988 (ICPSR 9470)

WABC / New York Daily News Polls: Cardinal O'Connor, April 1990 (ICPSR 9457); Dinkins Inaugural, January 1990 (ICPSR 9435); New York City Mayoral Election Polls, January-November, 1989 (ICPSR 9357)

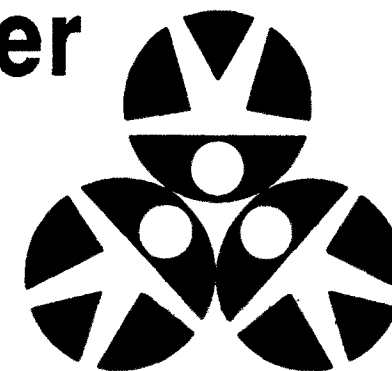
WCBS / New York Times Race Relations Poll, June 1990 (ICPSR 9502)

Washington Post Polls: District of Columbia #1, February 1990 (ICPSR 9439); District of Columbia #2, February 1990 (ICPSR 9441); District of Columbia Mayoral Primary, August 1990 (ICPSR 9556); Mayor Barry, January 1990 (ICPSR 9437); Mayor Barry Verdict, August 1990 (ICPSR 9555); Nutrition and Health Poll, December 1989 (ICPSR 9359); Virginia Gubernatorial Election Poll, 1989 (ICPSR 9358); March 1990 (ICPSR 9456)

# ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

Number 24, September 1991 ISSN 0158-6882



*incorporating*

## SSDA news

Social Science Data Archives Australian National University

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### 1992 Anniversary Year Celebrations

A double celebration - ACSPRI's fifteenth anniversary and the tenth anniversary of the SSDA. Newsletter No. 25 in March will be a special issue devoted to thoughts on the past fifteen years in Australia, and discussion, comment and views on potential directions for social science research in Australia and overseas, in future years. And, as part of our celebration, we'll also be announcing a series of special activities to mark this anniversary year.

This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601. Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send using e-mail to [ssda@coombs.anu.edu.au](mailto:ssda@coombs.anu.edu.au)

Thanks go to those who contributed to this issue of the newsletter: Lyn Richards, Stephanie Legg-England, and Toni Makkai. The newsletter was edited by Gina Roach.

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## ACSPRI Activities

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### ACSPRI Staff and Membership News

ACSPRI is pleased to welcome Vance Merrill to the new position of ACSPRI Executive Officer. Vance took up his half time appointment in June this year, and combines his Executive Officer duties with those of the Deputy Head of the Social Science Data Archives. He can be contacted on (06) 249 2200 (or by e-mail at vance@coombs.anu.edu.au).

In addition to this appointment, the ACSPRI ranks have increased, with membership being taken out by Edith Cowan University from Western Australia, whose representative is Dr Rod Underwood from the School of Community and Language Studies. James Cook University have also rejoined ACSPRI after an absence - their representative is Prof. R Peterson from the Department of Commerce. Griffith University has withdrawn from ACSPRI membership.

And a couple of official representative changes: Prof Elim Papadakis from the Department of Sociology takes over from Prof. John Warhurst at the University of New England; Dr Richard Hicks succeeds Dr Phil Crowe at the Queensland University of Technology; and at the University of Technology Sydney Peter McGraw from the School of Management takes over from Tony Veal.

We welcome these new members and representatives, and thank those former official reps. for their contribution to ACSPRI activities.

### 1992 ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology

The ACSPRI Summer Program for 1992 will be the eighth in the series, offering introductory and advanced courses in the methodological tools of social science research. It will be held from 2nd to 14th February at the University of New South Wales, and will largely follow the format of previous years - two sets of week long courses covering topics at both these levels.

Participants can choose from courses on the following topics:

- Introduction to statistics
- Analysis of qualitative data
- Data analysis in SPSSX
- Data analysis in SAS
- Data analysis on the Macintosh
- In depth interviewing
- Factor analysis, measurement and scaling
- Introduction to multiple regression
- Intermediate regression analysis
- LISREL - Structural Equation Models
- Models for analysing change
- Log-linear models
- Multilevel analysis using HLM and ML3

In addition, three new courses will be offered in 1992:

- Health sciences methods and statistics
- Program evaluation research
- Advanced regression analysis

More information and copies of the booklet of detailed course outlines (which also includes the program application form) can be obtained from the SSSA (ph. 06-249 4400). Applications close on 22nd November 1991, and in past years courses have filled quickly, so put your application in promptly.

result contain a full classification of other census variables. A 5% sample has been mooted, although at this point it seems most likely that the file will be a 1% sample as for the 1986 Census.

Initial response from the ABS to these suggestions has been reasonably positive, and the ABS has also contacted individuals it was aware had an interest in the production of a unit record file for their views. It is hoped that a meeting of representatives from interested organisations will be held in the near future, to discuss the content of such a file, and to determine funding arrangements. The first issue of *Census Update*, the ABS publication which reports on Census products has an article on the subject of sample files, and negotiations with interested users. Copies of this publication can be obtained from ABS offices.

The SSSA intends to pursue the matter of a unit record file consortium, and also intends to raise the matter at the ACSPRI Annual General Meeting to be held at the end of October 1991. Further developments will be reported in future newsletter issues. In the meantime however, views, expressions of interest and support, suggestions on content and any other comments are most welcome. Contact Roger Jones at the SSSA on (06) 249 4400 directly, or speak to your local ACSPRI representative, preferably before the AGM.

In addition, the Bureau of Immigration Research (BIR) has been preparing an order on behalf of the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs, for a number of cross-classified tabulations with a focus on migrant characteristics, from the 1991 Census. The BIR has been seeking support for the formation of a similar consortium to contribute to the final cost of production of these tables. Of particular interest is their suggestion for the formation of a Census Data Users Group, which could have members from both Commonwealth and State government departments, as well as

academic organisations. Contact persons at the BIR on both these matters are David Ward (06) 264 3965 or Lyle Baker (06) 264 2797.

### Classification of Countries

A recent release from the ABS is a publication describing ASCCSS, the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 1269.0).

ASCCSS has been developed to aid in the classification of social, labour and demographic statistics, for example in such areas as country of birth, residence, or origin. The classification scheme is based on the concept of geographic proximity, with emphasis placed on criteria and aggregates of interest to Australian users. Neighbouring countries are grouped into progressively broader geographic areas on the basis of their similarity in social, cultural, economic and political terms.

It was developed in response to the needs of local users of such statistical data, who were finding that other classification schemes already in use, such as United Nations country codes were not appropriate. The ABS hopes that ASCCSS will become a national standard, and will be encouraging its use by Commonwealth government agencies and other organisations.

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### Rights in Australia - A Survey Project at the ANU

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As part of a larger research project, the Research School of Social Sciences at the ANU and the New South Wales Law Foundation have funded a survey of the attitudes of Australian citizens and elites towards rights, civil liberties and a bill of rights.

The principal researchers on the project are Brian Galligan from the Federalism Research Centre in the Research School; Joe

Fletcher from the University of Toronto who worked on a similar Canadian Rights Project; Ian McAllister from the Department of Politics at the Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales; and Roger Jones from the Social Science Data Archives in the Research School.

The project is concerned with a broad range of questions. Some are familiar from previous research, but have not been tested in Australia. These include for example: how much support for civil liberties exists within elites and among the general public. What social and demographic factors influence attitudes towards civil liberties? What are the principal political and attitudinal correlates of support for civil liberties? In addition, the project addresses the more novel questions of how firm is the support of citizens for civil liberties - how likely are they to resist pressure from government or their fellow citizens to ignore, or deny, civil liberties? And how do they resolve apparent inconsistencies?

The conventional survey interview is sufficient for addressing the first group of questions, but the second group require additional design techniques that have recently become available with Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). CATI allows question variations and sequences, and also enables consistency manipulations for individual respondents.

The CATI system that will be used is the Berkeley Computer-Assisted Survey Execution System (CASES) developed by Merrill Shanks, and used by the Canadian Rights Project. The CATI technology offers advantages of cost and efficiency compared with face to face interviews and enables data from the telephone interviews to be entered during the course of the interview. A CATI survey facility is being set up in the Research School of Social Sciences at the ANU for the Australian Rights Project and will be available at the conclusion of the project for subsequent survey research.

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### Citation of Data Files - A Reminder

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Stephanie Legg-England  
Social Science Data Archives

Many researchers who use other investigators' machine-readable data files are unaware that they should cite data files in the same way that they should cite any printed sources of information that they use in producing their work. Among those who do realise that data files should be cited, there is considerable confusion about how this should be done.

Although there has been an increase in the number of researchers who are citing the computer files they have used, it appears that this is still only a tiny fraction of those who should be citing computer files (Dodd, 1990). The failure to cite machine-readable sources of information in research literature is one of many issues arising from the mobile and intangible nature of computer-stored information. In the past, information has largely been equated with the paper it is printed on. Reference lists have traditionally consisted of a list of solid objects such as books, theses and journals, and many researchers might not think to include a computer file among the contents of a reference list.

The reasons for citing information sources, however, clearly apply as much to machine-readable information as they do to printed materials. The citation gives credit to the original investigators for collecting the information, it allows the source to be indexed by bibliographic services such as the *Social Science Citation Index*, and it tells other researchers where to find the information.

There are standard procedures for the citation of machine-readable data files, which have been documented in more

detail elsewhere (Dodd, 1979, 1982). The basic format is:

principal investigator(s). title  
[general material designation].  
production statement. distribution  
statement. notes (including size).

The "production statement" and "notes" are optional and would probably be omitted by most journals. The format of the reference therefore becomes the same as for monographs with the addition of "[computer file]" after the title, to indicate the general material designation, for example:

Biles, David et al. National Police Custody Survey, Australia, August 1988 [computer file]. Canberra: Social Science Data Archives, The Australian National University, 1991.

Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. Recreation Participation Survey, Australia, February 1991 [computer file]. Canberra: Social Science Data Archives, The Australian National University, 1991.

References to machine-readable data files should appear in the reference list as for normal printed materials. There is no need to include a separate reference for hard-copy documents associated with the data file if these documents are only codebooks or manuals to be used in conjunction with the data file. These may be mentioned as notes at the end of the bibliographic reference to the data file, for example:

Biles, David et al. National Police Custody Survey, Australia, August 1988 [computer file]. Canberra: Social Science Data Archives, The Australian National University, 1991. 1 data file (28566 logical records) + accompanying user's guide.

The SSDA is happy to provide assistance for those who are unsure how to cite the data files they use. User's Guides which accompany data files distributed by the SSDA show what the full bibliographic reference for the data file should be. This usually appears on the second page of the guide.

Secondary analysts have an obligation to acknowledge the source of the data that they use. Moreover, the correct citation of machine-readable data-files may be important to the growth of data sharing among researchers. Principal investigators may be hesitant to make their data publicly available if their efforts in collecting the data are not formally acknowledged by secondary analysts.

#### References

Dodd, Sue A. 'Bibliographic references for computer files in the social sciences: a discussion paper'. *Iassist Quarterly*, 1991, summer: 14-17.

..... 'Bibliographic references for numeric social science data files: suggested guideline'. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 1979, 30: 77-82.

..... *Cataloging machine-readable data files: an interpretive manual*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1982. pp. 169-172.

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### Summer Schools

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#### ICPSR Summer Program 1991: "What I Did in my Summer Vacation"

Toni Makkai, National Research Fellow  
Law Program, RSSS, ANU

Summer in Ann Arbor this year turned out to have some positive and some negative aspects. Let me start on the negative side

and finish on a positive note. I had chosen to only go for the second part of the program and undertake the categorical data analysis course. The level of the teaching of this course left something to be desired. Admittedly this is a difficult topic for those from an ordinary least squares background, the class was relatively large with 35 students, and the level of competence of the students varied enormously. However my personal view was that it could have been done better. In addition, those who came with a particular interest in multinomial logistic (I was one of those!) had to wait for the last two hour lecture at the end of the fourth week. This meant that we did not have a chance to apply these models to "real" data and discover the problems that inevitably arise from doing the "real thing". We did use the latest text on categorical analysis. For those of you who are interested the author and title are - Alan Agresti (1991) *Categorical Data Analysis* (Brisbane: John Wiley and Sons).

One of the advantages of attending a course on another continent is that nobody comes knocking on your door. You have the opportunity to devote yourself solely to the course and nothing else. In this respect you can teach yourself, even if your course instructor fails to deliver. On the other hand if you have a good instructor the rewards of attending ICPSR are considerable. I gleaned this from the many people I spoke to in other courses who were extremely pleased with the level of teaching and progress they were making in coming to grips with the topic they were studying.

A second advantage of attending ICPSR courses is that you meet a wide variety of people. In the categorical course there were people from Russia, Hungary, Germany, Thailand, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, and within the United States itself. However, I also spoke to people from the United Kingdom, Romania, Sweden and Norway who were attending other ICPSR courses. ICPSR courses tend to be dominated by political scientists but I did meet some sociologists, statisticians, anthropologists

all times. For Mac buffs the setup was primitive and disappointing - mac pluses with external drives but no hard disks. As a mac user I found swapping disks around such a nuisance that I ended up using the pc's. The pc setup was nice. The machines were fast, had hard disks, and they were attached to both the mainframe and a sun workstation. The sun came up as a third drive and all the packages (SPSSX, SAS, GAUSS, LIMDEP, LISREL etc) were available on this drive. Telnet was installed so you could use it to log into the Michigan mainframe or to your computer back home. Using FTP I was able to transfer data and their setup files from my ANU computer account to the desktop in seconds; telnet enabled me to log onto the Coombs machine at the ANU. At the end of the course I used FTP to transfer setup files back to my ANU account - that way I didn't have to cart computer disks and printouts half way around the world.

To conclude, a few words about Ann Arbor. It is a lovely campus with its leafy green maple trees, ubiquitous squirrels and Oxbridge buildings covered in ivy. Summer is definitely the time to visit; I gather winter can be horrendous. I stayed on the north campus which is a forty minute walk, or ten minute ride on the free University of Michigan bus service, from central campus where both the ICPSR facilities and shopping area are located. The vast majority of participants stay down on the central campus subletting apartments or staying in co-ops. I enjoyed staying on the north campus but if you like to be in the centre of things don't stay there, you'll hate it. Cheap fast food places abound on central campus so you won't starve, although I was heartily sick of pizza at the end of four weeks..

On balance, I enjoyed myself. A final thing to consider if you're a political scientist or sociologist is that both these associations have their annual conference the week following the end of second session.

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## Conferences

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### Simulating Societies

2-3 April 1992

(Surrey Conferences on Sociological  
Theory and Method)

Subtitled "a symposium on approaches to simulating social phenomena and social processes", this two day meeting is intended to review current ideas on simulating social processes, compare alternative approaches and suggest directions for future work.

Papers on broad topic areas such as: discussions of approaches to simulation of social processes; accounts of specific simulations at the macro or micro level; critical reviews of existing work; reviews of simulation work in archeology, economics, psychology, geography etc. with lessons for the simulation of social processes; and arguments for and against simulation as an approach to understanding complex social processes.

The organisers are seeking expressions of interest in presenting papers and participation in the symposium, by 30th November 1991. Participants' registration, accommodation and subsistence expenses will be met by the University of Surrey Department of Sociology; travel expenses are the responsibility of individual participants. Proposals and enquiries concerning participation should be sent to Prof Nigel Gilbert, Dept. of Sociology University Of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH UK (fax +44 (0)483 306290) or (e-mail: gng@soc.surrey.ac.uk)

### 1992 Conference on Computing for the Social Sciences 4-7 May 1992

This is the third annual conference in this series, which will be held in 1992 at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The conference theme - Gateways to the Future - focuses on the management and analysis of

social, economic, political and demographic data brought about by the technological changes of recent years.

The conference will follow five major tracks - data acquisition, management and distribution; research strategies and analytic methods; graphics and visualisation; infrastructure; and networks. Presenters will have 30 minutes for presentation and question and answer, and papers will be reviewed for possible publication in the Social Science Computer Review.

The conference will also include opening and closing general sessions; panel discussions; hands-on tutorials and special demonstrations; and an on-site contest using census and survey data. The deadline for submission of abstracts is December 1 1991. Submissions and suggestions should be forwarded to Al Anderson, Program Chairman, University of Michigan (fax: 313 998 7415) or using email at (albert\_f\_anderson@um.cc.umich.edu). For registration information contact the University of Michigan, Department of Conferences and Seminars, 541 Thompson Street, Room 112, Ann Arbor Michigan 48109-1360 (fax: 313 764 1557) or email (css92@um.ccc.umich.edu).

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## Software Notes

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### Introducing Nudist 2.1

Lyn & Tom Richards  
La Trobe University

(The following article is an edited version of an introductory paper to this new release; a full version of the paper, including references can be obtained from the authors.)

NUDIST is a software system for managing, organising and supporting research activity in "qualitative data analysis" projects.

Usually, qualitative data is in the form of written text. It may be transcripts of

can accept field notes, books, manuscripts, etc.) If your documents are not typed on, you simply nominate units to divide the document into, and index them. They can be pages, paragraphs, sections of photographs, etc.

(3) A third difference, radically challenging constraints on method, is that the indexing data base can be of any level of complexity from the flat lists of codes necessary for most code-and-retrieve programs, to tree-structured indexes that are highly organised and complex. Thus **indexing concepts can be organised and managed as theoretical systems.**

(4) Important in supporting the development of theories about the data is the idea of commenting an index category. You can add (and delete) any amount of commentary text to any indexing category - a convenient way to store your working notes, reminders, and thoughts about the concepts and ideas and themes you are indexing.

(5) Fifthly, the indexing system is available for inspection and exploration. The indexing system is the life and soul of a NUDIST project, and there are many tools for studying and modifying it. At any stage you can look at any category or group of categories in your index system, at what they index, at what other index categories crossrefer with these ones; you can shift (hypermedialike) across to the documents and look at those lines, or get statistics on the indexing in the documents.

(6) Whilst most manual systems and code-and-retrieve software allow you to recode your documents to some extent, NUDIST is **designed for controlled flexibility of the entire indexing system and all indexing done with it.** Central to its design are the premises of "grounded theory" research, a method that has little to do with coding and retrieval of text extracts, a lot to do with catching and interrogating meanings emerging from the data.

# SSDA News

(7) The seventh and crucial difference between NUDIST and previous systems is that NUDIST as in the grounded theory model **analysis is a process of ongoing exploration of emerging ideas**. Of course if retrievals are all you want, you can use NUDIST (like a filing cabinet or any other software package) to do them (and it offers a wider variety). But you need not stop there and usually won't want to. NUDIST allows indefinite chasing of further ideas because **the end result of any such retrieval is a new node in the indexing system**.

The nodebuilding ability of NUDIST gives the researcher the power to keep interrogating data and thinking about data. Theorising can be recorded in memos stored online and indexed like any other document, along with comments at nodes. Thus the system supports both theory construction and theory testing, and encourages both.

(8) To complete this introduction requires mention of an eighth feature that makes NUDIST unique. It **combines exploration of indexing information with searches for words or patterns occurring in the text**, enabling further exploration of the resulting nodes. Hitherto specialist programs would either code and retrieve, or do string search. In NUDIST, you can search for any string (or "regular expression" pattern) of characters occurring in the online documents, and retrieve them with any amount of text either side (or with the whole subsections or even documents they occur in). NUDIST does this by automatically recording the result of a text search as a node in your index system.

**On Getting Version 2.1** NUDIST version 2.1 is available in two basic forms.

**Mainframe NUDIST** version 2.1 is available for timesharing minis and mainframes. Development was supported by the Victorian Government Advanced Software Project. It is marketed by Replee Pty Ltd through the Applied Computing Research Institute at La Trobe University.

This is the portable Common LISP successor to the Franz Lisp version 1.0, which was installed in campuses across Australia and overseas. If your institution had version 1.0, it is likely now to be changing across to version 2.0. Users will recognize the core ideas described above in the first version, but the new version is improved not only in its accessibility (no need for UNIX or the obsolete Franz LISP) but also in its now entirely new design. On any dumb terminal it offers hypermediatype interaction and the range of theory-building and theory-testing abilities we've been talking of since the first version appeared. If your institution has Franz Lisp NUDIST version 1.0, PLEASE NOTE that the new version won't accept index files from version 1.0. Text files can be transferred to the new version. The cost of a Mainframe NUDIST licence is A\$1500, or A\$150 for v.1 licensees.

**Macintosh NUDIST** version 2.1 was programmed now with support from La Trobe University, and is marketed by La Trobe through the Applied Computing Research Institute. Mac NUDIST is compatible in both text and indexing data bases with Mainframe NUDIST. It has the same basic architecture and powers as Mainframe NUDIST, but the added facility of a Macintosh interface (or will have in the next release!).

The cost of a singleuser Mac NUDIST licence is A\$250. A network version is also available for AppleShare™ networks, which supports both singleuser use on a network and also multiuser projects in the manner of Mainframe NUDIST. A site licence, combining both these implementations, is also available.

For information and pricing for these various implementations, write to L & T Richards, Applied Computing Research Institute, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic. 3083, Australia; or 'phone (area code 03, or international prefix + 613) 4792857 (office), 4704915 (fax). Email is nudist@latai.lat.oz.au

In this issue of SSDA News, we focus particularly on data in the health field, including reports on two large studies being undertaken in the United States, as well as some recent additions to SSDA holdings from ICPSR. We also look at two surveys being conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and report on catalogues received from overseas archives. As well, SSDA News provides its regular information on studies deposited with our archive, and the latest acquisitions at ICPSR.

## Update on New SSDA Catalogue

As reported in the last issue of this newsletter, SSDA staff have been working on an updated edition of the SSDA catalogue to data holdings. We now expect this volume to be available by the end of November 1991. An order form for the catalogue has been included with this issue of the newsletter. Please complete this form and return it to the SSDA with the appropriate payment. If you haven't received your order form, or if you require another copy, please contact the SSDA (by phone, fax, mail or e-mail) and we'll send one out to you.

## Developments in Health Research

The Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan has announced proposals for two new surveys of health in the United States, to be conducted by the Survey Research Center's Survey Operations Unit. When it becomes available, the data may be requested through the SSDA.

One of the studies is funded by the National Institute on Aging, and aims to explore relationships between health and financial status, family structure and retirement decisions. From early in 1992, the study will survey approximately 11000 men and women aged 51-61, and re-interview them every two years. This survey should provide important information for planning for the aging

American population.

The other study will investigate associations between life experiences and stress symptoms. It will survey about 12000 individuals and be conducted over several years in an attempt to determine causal relationships. Topics covered will include ways of coping with stress and the consequences of different ways of coping, and utilisation of health services.

The SSDA already holds a number of studies on general health, both from the United States and Australia. From the United States, the SSDA has recently acquired several components of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys conducted in 1971-1975 (part I) and 1976-1980 (part II). These surveys cover a wide range of health variables such as dietary information, cholesterol levels, and information from medical examinations, assessed in non-institutionalised civilians aged up to 74 years old. The SSDA also has data files for the 1979, 1980 and 1981 Health Interview Surveys conducted in the United States. These data provide self-reported health information on topics such as the visits to the doctor, the need for home care, and smoking. In addition, the SSDA holds the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982-1984, and Cancer Surveillance and Epidemiology in the United States and Puerto Rico, 1973-1977.

Among the SSDA's collection of Australian data are a variety of regional health surveys, as well as the nation-wide Australian Health Survey, 1977-1978 (SSDA No. 196). The Australian Health Survey covered recent illnesses; days of reduced activity due to illness or injury; chronic conditions; accidents; an index of general well-being (12 questions from the General Health Questionnaire); consultations with doctors, dentists or other health professionals; use of medicines; episodes in hospitals; and child vaccination. Some longitudinal health information may be found in data files from the Australian Longitudinal Survey (several

SSDA Nos, from 1984 to 1988). This study is a yearly survey of issues related to long-term unemployment.

#### Survey Releases from the ABS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, as part of its substantial social and economic survey program around the country, has provided further details of recent surveys in the field. In the publications of its State offices,

The 1990-1991 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities has already gone into the field and the first part of the project has been completed. This phase involves the collection of employment and income data, similar to that already collected in the 1986 Income Distribution Survey and the Household Expenditure Survey. In addition, information was collected on the type of dwelling and nature of occupancy, housing costs (rent, mortgage repayments), number and purpose of rooms, car garaging, and types of energy and house insulation. The second and third parts of the project involve: the collection of additional information from respondents "in business"; and for those respondents who purchased homes between 1988 and 1990, information on housing finance, deposit size, first home purchaser status etc.

The Survey of Child Care Arrangements was conducted in November 1990, and the ABS should be publicising its data release plans by September / October of this year. The coverage of this survey was child care arrangements made by persons responsible for children aged less than 12 years, and information from the survey should be made available for both children and families. Specific topic areas covered include: use of formal and informal child care; unmet demand for formal child care; care by the male partner; use of school holiday care; and demographic and socio-economic information. Core questions dealt with under usage include attendance patterns (regularity of attendance, days per week and hours per day) and weekly cost of care.

Enquiries concerning further information on both these surveys should be directed to State or Commonwealth ABS offices.

#### Survey Data from France

One of the agreements reached among members of the International Federation of Data Organisations (IFDO) is that catalogues of data acquired by member

organisations will be distributed to all other IFDO members free of charge. The SSDA, as a member of IFDO, reaps the benefits of this practice, in being able to offer researchers in Australia on the spot access to information on data holdings. In addition, IFDO membership means that acquiring data from these organisations, for use by Australian researchers is made much more efficient.

The most recent addition to this body of information is a catalogue from the principal French academic organisation involved in the collection and archiving of data collections - the Banque de Données Socio-Politiques (BDSP) at the Centre D'Informatisation des Données Socio-Politiques. The principal data holdings of this data bank are in the areas of: political science (including election studies and opinion polls); sociology (studies dealing with organisational and industrial sociology, socialisation, mass media, communication, welfare and leisure time); and history and demography. The catalogue to holdings is produced annually, and this edition provides an update to holdings to December 1990.

Researchers interested in knowing more about the holdings of the BDSP should contact the SSDA in the first instance.

#### Background to the National Social Science Survey

Users of National Social Science Survey data (SSDA Studies No. 423, 548 and 594) and data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) may be interested to know of an NSSS Background Paper which has recently been released. The paper "A Comparison of Australian National Social Science Survey Data with the 1986 Census" by Clive Bean, deals with the issue of representativeness of the sample and the analytic implications of survey distributions when they do not match those of the census. The paper also discusses individual data items, such as education, labour force status, religious denomination and occupation, and examines the effects that weighting may have on a selection of such variables.

Copies of the paper may be obtained from the National Social Science Survey, Sociology Program, Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University.

#### Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data can be ordered in writing from the SSDA, and intending users should specify particular magnetic tape or floppy disk requirements at this time. Charges for data can be supplied on request. Users can also request information or order data using E-mail.

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#### Socio-economic Data from Indonesia

The SSDA has decided to advertise the acquisition of data files from a number of studies carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Indonesia. These studies have been deposited with the SSDA with the assistance of a number of academic researchers here at the ANU - most notably Dr Terry Hull and Dr Hal Hill - who have entered into negotiations with the BPS on behalf of the ANU over the past few years. Currently, access to these studies is still restricted to researchers associated with the ANU; however the SSDA is happy to forward requests from researchers outside the ANU who would like to analyse any of these data sets to the appropriate authorities for consideration. Contact the SSDA in the first instance to find out what may be required.

#### Census of Population, Indonesia, 1980 (SSDA No. 418)

The 1980 Indonesian population census was carried out in the entire geographic territory of the Republic of Indonesia. This data release is a sample of 5% of the population, in which all provinces are represented.

There are two record types represented in the data files - for information on persons and for information on general household characteristics. Data collected for each person covers sex, age, marital status, religion, provincial birthplace and previous residence, education level, languages spoken and literacy, occupation, working hours and employment status, socio-economic classification, numbers of children and information on contraception practices. Household data includes type of house structure including construction materials, home ownership status, sources of light, cooking fuel, and water for bathing and drinking, ownership of household goods and appliances and agricultural lands owned.

Access Category: S

#### Economic Census of Medium and Large Manufacturing Establishments, Indonesia, 1985 (SSDA No. 492)

The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics has been surveying medium and large manufacturing establishments since 1975. In 1985, the survey covered approximately 13000 firms, each employing 20 or more employees.

The questionnaire collected information on components of the wage bill; fuel and energy use; current sources of financing; annual capital expenditures; expenditure on raw material inputs, broken down into domestic and imports; a breakdown of ownership into percentage by national government, regional government, foreigners and private Indonesians; type of firm; labour force, including both paid and unpaid workers; and aggregate value of production sales.

Access Category: S

#### Household Expenditure Survey, Indonesia 1981 (SSDA No. 496)

The Indonesian Household Expenditure Survey, 1981 (SUSENAS) covers Java and the outer islands.

Detailed labour force, income and expenditure data was collected. The labour force data was collected for household members aged 10 years or more. The expenditure data is recorded in detail and includes value and amount of food purchased and consumed, in addition to expenditures on non-food items such as power, housing, medicine, entertainments, clothing, education and so on. Demographic data on all household members records their relation to household head, sex, age, marital status, education completed, literacy, and school attendance.

A variety of other data about the household was also collected. This includes the distance of the household from public facilities, such as the market, and the environment of the household such as the size of the yard, the presence of livestock pens, ventilation of the house, sewerage, waste disposal and water facilities. Data was also collected on size of the house and bathroom and laundry facilities. Questions are also asked on the health of household members including illnesses, treatment received, and births and deaths. The social and cultural activities of household members were investigated including questions on activities such as radio listening, TV watching, films watched, newspaper readership, and participation in sport, the arts, and organisations.

Access Category: S

**Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS), Indonesia, 1985 (SSDA No. 545)**

This survey was undertaken to gain a further picture of Indonesia's population to add to that taken in the 1980 Indonesian Census (see SSDA No. 418 above). SUPAS was conducted for the entire geographic area of the country and covered all people with permanent residence. Unlike the population census, SUPAS did not cover persons without a permanent residence such as ship's crew, isolated groups, the homeless or Indonesian citizens living abroad.

The file release from this survey consists of five record types. Two household records cover: the number and age of household members and the number of births and deaths since June 1984; and land and house ownership, characteristics of the dwelling and household goods respectively. A separate record of information

for each person in the household covers background information such as sex, marital status, religion, citizenship, migration, education, occupation and employment. For women in the household who have ever been married, information is collected on marriage and numbers of children, contraception and family planning, and details on each child. A final record of health information covers such child health questions as breast feeding and immunisation, as well as details of former household members no longer living.

Access Category: S

**Economic Census of Small Manufacturing Establishments, Indonesia, 1985 (SSDA No. 547)**

This survey is a companion to the survey of medium and large firms conducted in 1985 by the BPS (see SSDA No. 492 above).

The questionnaire for the small firms collected similar information to that collected for medium and large firms: components of the wage bill; fuel and energy use; current sources of financing; annual capital expenditures; expenditure on raw material inputs, broken down into domestic and imports; a breakdown of ownership into percentage by national government, regional government, foreigners and private Indonesians; type of firm; labour force, including both paid and unpaid workers; and aggregate value of production sales.

Access Category: S

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Office of Multicultural Affairs, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet **Issues in Multicultural Australia, 1988: Sample Born in Malta, Vietnam or Lebanon (SSDA Nos. 538,539,540)**

This set of data files contains the results of a survey of adults resident in Australia and born in Lebanon (SSDA No. 538), Malta (SSDA No. 539), or Vietnam (SSDA No. 540), which was conducted as part of the wider study of Issues in Multicultural Australia. The SSDA holds four other surveys from the Issues in Multicultural Australia study, which were advertised in Issue No. 21 of the newsletter. These earlier four include a general sample of the population (SSDA No. 534), a sample of non-English speaking born immigrants

(SSDA No. 535), persons born in Australia whose father or mother was born in a non-English speaking country (SSDA No. 536), and persons who migrated to Australia since July 1981 from non-English speaking countries (SSDA No. 537). The sample drawn specifically for the survey of persons born in Malta, Vietnam or Lebanon has been supplemented by cases from samples 534, 535 and 537 who were born in these countries.

The general aims of the Issues in Multicultural Australia study are: to examine multiculturalism as a policy, through the experience of Australians; as a set of beliefs, through their attitudes; and as an aspect of cultural maintenance, through their perceptions.

The survey concentrates on three broad themes. First, it examines the attitudes of the Australian and overseas born towards multiculturalism, focussing in particular on views about the maintenance of customs, ways of life and patterns of behaviour among immigrants. Second, the barriers which exist to providing full access and equity to overseas born groups are analysed, principally in the fields of education, jobs and in the provision of general health and welfare programmes and services. Third, the study looks at levels of participation in the social and political spheres in community, cultural and work related organisations, and in the use of the political process to remedy problems and grievances.

Separate sections of the questionnaire deal with the respondent's background - country of birth and parents' country of birth, father's occupation and educational level; language - English language ability, languages spoken, use of own language; ethnicity - identification with ethnic groups, government aid to such groups, religious observance; education - school leaving age, qualifications obtained, recognition of overseas qualifications, transition to employment; current job - job status, occupation, industry, working conditions, trade union membership, gross income, problems looking for work; spouse - country of birth, education and qualifications, occupation and industry, income and income sources; immigration - attitudes to immigration policy, opportunities for immigrants, social distance from various ethnic groups, and attitudes to authority; family and social networks - numbers of children, siblings in Australia, numbers of close friends in Australia, neighbours; citizenship - citizenship status,

participation in political matters and interest in politics; trust in government; and multiculturalism - views on what multiculturalism means, and its importance to Australian society.

Access Category: A

**Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, 1978-79 (SSDA No. 573).**

This data set consists of a series of tables providing statistics of the supply and disposition of commodities in the Australian economy. These statistics give detailed information about the structure and inter-relationships of industry in Australia. The data file consists of 18 tables contained in the ABS publication, Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables, 1978-79 (publication No. 5209.0) plus nine margin matrices. The nine margin matrices show for each commodity group, sales by final buyers, complementary imports and exports, the usage of each margin by industry and final demand category.

The 1978-79 tables are the sixth in a series which commenced with experimental tables for 1958-59. Tables for 1962-63, 1968-69, 1974-75, and 1977-78 have also been produced, with some variations in methodology. The 1978-79 tables are the second in a series of annual input-output tables. The ABS also produces quarterly and annual series of national income and expenditure aggregates.

Access Category: S

**Don Anderson, Australian National University and John Western, University of Queensland The Professions in Australia (SSDA No. 562)**

This project consisted of three phases with differing aims. The first phase aimed to study how the individual's values, dispositions and preferences were affected by training in a profession, and also provided information about the social origins of individuals planning to enter each of the four professions studied (engineering, law, medicine, and teaching). Students received their first questionnaires during the first or second week of their first term at University, and were re-surveyed at the end of the first academic year, and at three other times during the next few years. Topics



covered included community involvement, subjects completed at school, career plans, study hours, and attributes seen as important for success in the profession. Information about the respondent's academic performance was also obtained.

In 1978, the sample was re-surveyed in order to study developments in respondents' careers or education, and in order to investigate the feasibility of further follow-ups of the original sample. A brief questionnaire asked respondents about their occupational and educational history, covering each year from the beginning of the project.

The third phase of the study consisted of four follow-up surveys in each year from 1981 to 1984. These surveys aimed to investigate the professional development and status attained by the original sample; obtain retrospective evaluations of the respondents' educational experiences during their training; obtain views about postgraduate and recurrent education; and obtain views about current social and professional issues. Topics covered included factors seen to be important in obtaining the respondent's first job, membership of professional associations, problems facing the profession, satisfaction and concerns at work, changes in career, and community involvement.

Background variables include sex, marital status, place of home, father's occupation and income, education of relatives, and place of training.

Access Category: A

Ian McAllister, Hugh Smith, Sue Moss, University of New South Wales. **Survey of the Military Profession, Australia, 1988-1989** (SSDA No. 577)

This is part of a panel study of military professionals, which commenced in 1987 (see SSDA No. 477). 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 and personal background (age, sex, marital status, education, 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.

Access Category: none  
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#### New Zealand Election Studies

The SSDA is continuing to expand its collection of New Zealand election surveys. The acquisition of this collection of data was initially prompted by the involvement of Dr Clive Bean from the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, who has used some of the New Zealand data in his own work. The SSDA is grateful for the co-operation received by the principal investigators in New Zealand and for the assistance of Dr Bean in achieving the efficient deposit of this data.

In this newsletter the SSDA is able to announce the availability of four New Zealand election studies which have been recently acquired. The SSDA is also expecting pre-election studies for 1984, 1987, and 1990 to be deposited with the Archives later this year. The deposit procedures for these data are already underway. The pre-election data for 1990 will not, however, be available until November 1993, as it is still undergoing primary analysis by the principal investigators.

Jack Vowles, Charles Crothers, Peter Aimer, University of Auckland, Alistair Gordon, Applied Research Consultants. **New Zealand Election Survey, 1987** (SSDA No. 596)

This post-election near-national survey focussed on voting trends and decision-making in the 1987 New Zealand general election. Voters were questioned by telephone on: the importance to them of various issues such as inflation, unemployment, growth, defence, health and welfare, law and order, education; which

party was most likely, as a government, to address these issues; opinions on existing policies, leaders of major parties and speed and direction of government actions; trends in respondent's financial status; party identification of respondent and parents; voting in the 1981 and 1984 general elections; reasons for and timing of voting decisions.

Background variables include year of birth, level of education, employment status and supervisory responsibilities of respondent and partner, marital status, voting electorate, number of dependent children and household income.

Access Category: A

Nigel Roberts, University of Canterbury. **New Zealand Pre-election Survey 1972** (SSDA No. 597)

This was the first of a series of surveys in the Lyttelton Electoral District of New Zealand. In addition to providing some basic background data on electoral behaviour during the 1972 New Zealand general election in a highly marginal (Labour-held) electorate, the study also paid particular attention to the public's perceptions of the personal characteristics of the major party candidates in the electorate in an attempt to assess whether a 'personal vote' for (or against) the candidates could be discerned and quantified.

Topics covered include: knowledge of local parliamentary representatives and candidates; suitability of candidates to occupy the seat; political orientation; vote intention; involvement with political parties and opinions on the likely outcome of the general election. Background variables include sex, age, education, occupation of respondent and spouse, length of residence in the electorate and religion.

Access Category: A

Nigel Roberts, University of Canterbury. **New Zealand Pre-election Survey (Lyttelton) 1978** (SSDA No. 598)

The main aim of the survey was to provide basic background data on electoral behaviour - with special attention to party identification, candidate and issue orientation - during the 1978 New Zealand general election in a highly marginal (National-held) electorate. The study also paid attention to the public's

perceptions of the personal characteristics of the four main parties' candidates (that is, Labour, National, Social Credit, and Values Party candidates) in the electorate in an attempt to assess whether a 'personal vote' for or against the candidates could be discerned and quantified. The study was based in the Lyttelton electorate for three main reasons: (i) the representative nature of the seat; (ii) the fact that the electorate had been studied during the two previous New Zealand general elections (in 1972 and 1975); and (iii) the fact that all four main parties had women candidates in the seat.

Access Category: A

Stephen Levine, Alan Robinson, Victoria University of Wellington. **New Zealand Post-Election Survey 1975** (SSDA No. 599)

The 1975 post-election study was the first major nation-wide survey carried out by New Zealand political scientists. It gathered information about attitudes towards various 1975 election issues, as well as towards other matters - including attitudes towards the then obscure subject of ANZUS - which had not hitherto been surveyed as they were not subjects of partisan controversy. The study also collected information about factors involved in party identification and voting behaviour, including variables associated with changes in voting preference from one election to the next.

Opinions were sought also on such issues as immigration, abortion, wages for mothers, sex education, abortion, sporting links with South Africa, nuclear power to meet energy requirements, homosexuality and the law, the economy, industrial relations, farming, institutional change, the Queen as Head of State, Maori seats in Parliament, referenda, local problems, and feelings about the future. Background variables include: gender, age, marital status, number of offspring, occupation, income, country/region of origin, racial background, religious affiliations and observance, education, and vote in previous election.

Access Category: A

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Department of Industrial Relations **Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, 1989-1990** (SSDA No. 600)

The Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey was undertaken to fill gaps in current knowledge about the Australian workplace. The survey sought to collect information that would meet two principal objectives: the description of patterns of workplace industrial relations; and the provision of data which would allow the analysis of differing efficiency and equity outcomes in the workplace.

The survey project comprises two streams: a survey of 2004 workplaces with twenty or more employees covering all industries with the exception of defence and agriculture, across all States and Territories; and a survey of managers at 349 workplaces with between five and nineteen employees.

The survey of workplaces with twenty or more employees consisted of four different questionnaires, three of which were administered by personal interview.

An **Employee Profile Questionnaire** was mailed to managers prior to the initial interview and was usually collected by the interviewer on arrival at the workplace. This questionnaire asked for: employment figures; a breakdown of the workforce into eight broad occupational groups; labour turnover and absenteeism data; the name of the main award at the workplace and the number of employees it covered; whether the workplace used outworkers, agencies or contractors, and data on earnings by occupation.

The **General Management Questionnaire** was aimed at the most senior manager at the workplace and covered topics such as workplace performance; the major product or service produced and organisational change.

The third questionnaire, **Employee Relations Management Questionnaire** was administered to the manager with the most day-to-day responsibility for workplace industrial relations. This was the most extensive questionnaire, covering topics such as awards; payment systems; employment practices; communication; recruitment and training; union organisation; and industrial action. In smaller workplaces this questionnaire was often answered by the same manager who answered the General

Management Questionnaire.

The last questionnaire administered to this workplace group was the **Union Delegate Questionnaire**. It was administered only at workplaces where a recognised union delegate was present. An interview was held with a delegate selected from the union with the most members at the workplace; a second union delegate was also interviewed when a workplace had more than one union, and the second union had ten or more members at the workplace.

The survey of smaller workplaces, **Small Workplace Questionnaire** used a separate questionnaire, which was administered by a telephone interview with the most senior manager at the workplace. It was shorter in length than the corresponding questionnaire for larger workplaces, and covered general industrial relations matters and issues particularly relevant to workplaces with a small number of employees.

Access Category: A

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David Biles, David McDonald, and Jillian Fleming. **Four Studies Conducted for the Royal Commission Inquiry into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody** (SSDA Nos. 601-604)

This is a group of four studies of different topics which were all designed to place into perspective the occurrence of aboriginal deaths in custody. The studies, listed in more detail below, covered both aboriginal and non-aboriginal deaths in custody and in non-custodial corrections, incidences of self-harm (not necessarily suicide) in custody, and characteristics of all instances of police custody. Each study provides information about the age, sex, and race of the individual, dates and times in question, the most serious offence committed by the individual, and the State or Territory concerned. The co-operation of the Royal Commission in depositing this data with the SSDA is gratefully acknowledged.

Data for the four studies were deposited in the archives in a database format, used by the principal investigators with the StatView™ statistics package. Variables were in a free-field format, delimited by tabs, with categorical variables expressed in strings. The

SSDA has created another version of each data file, containing all variables rewritten into fixed column locations, with categorical variables recoded to integers. Both versions of the data are available upon request.

The first study in this group, the **National Police Custody Survey, Australia, August 1988** (SSDA No.601) surveyed the characteristics of all instances of police custody in Australia during a one-month period. The census included details of the timing and reasons for the individual's entry into and exit from custody. Access Category: none

The second study, **Deaths in Non-custodial Corrections, Australia and New Zealand, 1987-1988** (SSDA No. 602), reports characteristics of all deaths which occurred among people serving non-custodial correctional orders during the two-year period in Australia and New Zealand. 'Non-custodial correctional orders' included all orders which involve some form of supervision of a person by a correctional authority, outside an institution. Topics covered in this study included the time and manner of the individual's death, responsibility for the death (e.g. suicide, accident), characteristics of the individual's correctional order, and use of alcohol or drugs. Background variables included marital status, employment status, mental health history, physical health history, and correctional history.

Access Category: none.

The third study, **Aboriginal and Non-aboriginal Deaths in Custody, Australia, 1980-1989** (SSDA No. 603), places aboriginal deaths in the context of all deaths which occurred in custody in Australia during the 1980s. Topics covered include the time, environment and cause of the death, amount of time since the last inspection of the prisoner, responsibility for the death (e.g. suicide, accident), and characteristics of the custody (legal status, number of days in custody, custodial authority). Access Category: none

Fourthly, **Self-inflicted Harm in Custody, Australia, 1989** (SSDA No. 604) describes all incidences of self-harm, including attempted suicides, which occurred in custody in Australia during a five-month period, from April to August, 1989. The interest was in both attempted suicide (whether the person actually intended to die from the attempt or not) and other

forms of self-harm, such as lacerations. This study surveyed the time, place and form of self-injury, the immediate reaction of custodial staff and subsequent action (e.g. bail to attend hospital, counselling), and the use of alcohol or drugs. Access Category: none

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Rosie Wickert, University of Technology, Sydney. **Adult Literacy in Australia, 1989** (SSDA No. 605)

This study is the first national survey of adult English literacy in Australia. The study was initiated as part of the National Policy on Languages Initiative by the Department of Employment, Education and Training. The aim was to determine what proportion of the adult Australian population is able to perform literacy tasks at various levels of difficulty.

The survey assessed literacy by self-report and empirical tasks, and also included questions about difficulties at school, childhood exposure to reading, and tuition in English. The empirical tasks involved 25 everyday activities that require some degree of literacy. Background variables include age, sex, geographical location, level of education, ethnicity, employment status, and occupation.

Access Category: B

Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. **Recreation Participation Survey, Australia, February 1991** (SSDA No. 606)

The national Recreation Participation Survey examines the nature and frequency of participation in recreation and leisure activities and facility usage among Australians 14 years and over, and how these patterns vary among different socio-economic groups. The survey also identifies the major constraints on both participation and facility utilisation. This survey is the sixth in a series of such surveys, which will be used to study longitudinal trends. The SSDA also holds the Recreation Participation surveys conducted from April 1985 to July 1986 (surveys in four seasons, plus a prior pilot survey, - Study No. 388) and the survey conducted in October/November 1987 (Study No. 461).

The latest Recreation Participation survey assessed