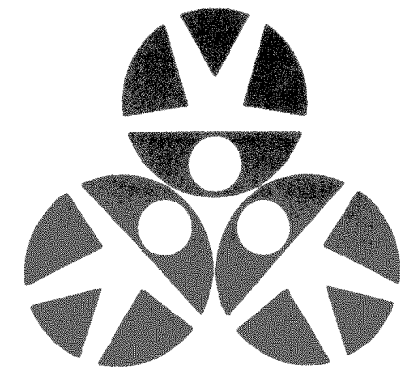


ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated
Number 29, March 1994 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, 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) 257 1893) Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send using e-mail to ssda@anu.edu.au

This issue of the newsletter was edited by Gina Roach.

ACSPRI Activities

ACSPRI Membership News

New Members

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, ACSPRI has been pleased to welcome the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health (formerly the Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services) as the Consortium's seventh and newest government member institution. Joe Christensen, Director of the Statistical Services Section, will serve as the Department's Representative. His telephone number is 06 289 7181 and his fax number is 06 289 7087.

ACSPRI is also pleased to welcome the announcement from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, an existing ACSPRI member, that Professor Patrick Griffin will be the new ACSPRI Representative from that academic member. Patrick replaces Elery Hamilton-Smith, who has retired, and may be reached by telephone on 03 870 6484, by fax on 03 354 8968, or by email on pgriffin@rmit.edu.au.

Of Australia's 36 universities, 30 are currently members of ACSPRI. Of those remaining to join, the Australian Catholic University, the University of Ballarat, and Murdoch University have had membership inquiries made on their behalf by interested academic staff and/or post-graduate students. A complete list of ACSPRI's member institutions, with their Representatives' addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and email addresses is available from ACSPRI by telephone on 06 249 4400 or by fax on 06 249 4722.

ACSPRI Winter Program in Perth

ACSPRI, in association with the Faculties of Arts and Architecture and the Faculties of Economics and Commerce, Education and Law of the University of Western Australia, will be conducting its first

annual Winter Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology at UWA, Nedlands during the week of 3 - 8 July 1994.

The Winter Program, modelled on this year's successful 10th annual ACSPRI Summer Program (see following report), will provide courses of equivalent quality and cost to participants, especially to those researchers west of the Nullarbor who previously may have found the travel costs associated with participating in the Summer Program prohibitive.

The one-week Winter Program will offer fewer than the 21 courses held at the Summer Program, but it is expected that each course will be taught by the same instructor(s) as at SP94. Of the following courses, 6 to 8 will be conducted, depending on expressions of interest (which, as soon as possible, should be faxed to ACSPRI-WP94 on 06 249 4722):

- Survey Research Design, or Advanced Topics in Survey Research (only one can be offered);
- Introduction to Statistics;
- Data Analysis in SPSS;
- Data Analysis in SAS;
- Qualitative Research Techniques;
- Program Evaluation;
- Factor Analysis, Measurement and Scaling;
- Introduction to Multiple Regression;
- Overview of Multivariate Statistics, or Introduction to LISREL (only one can be offered);
- Advanced Topics in Statistics (formerly Advanced Regression Analysis);
- Multilevel Analysis using ML3.

Comprehensive information about the July, 1994 ACSPRI Winter Program, including course fees, individual course descriptions and application forms, is provided in the Winter Program Course Booklet, available from ACSPRI-WP94, Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, tel. 06 249 4400, fax 06 249 4722, or from your ACSPRI Representative.

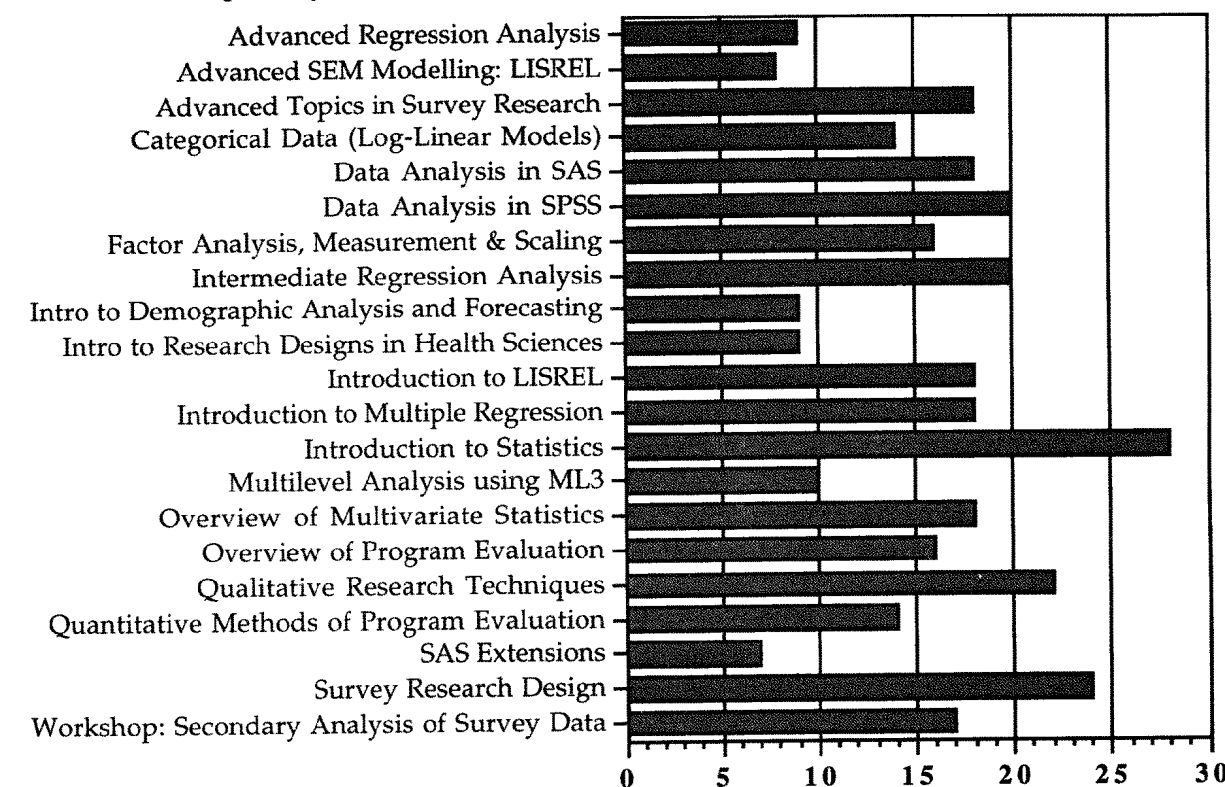
Western Australian residents are advised to contact: A/Prof Campbell Sharman, Head, Dept. of Political Science, UWA, Nedlands WA 6009, fax 09 380 1060; or Dr David Charnock, School of Social Sciences, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box

U 1987, Perth WA 6001, fax 09 351 3166; or Prof Rod Underwood, Faculty of Health & Human Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup Campus, Joondalup WA 6027, fax 09 405 5615; or Dr Ralph Stratton, Director, Institute for Social Programme

Evaluation, School of Education, Murdoch University, Murdoch WA 6150, fax 09 310 5299.

1994 ACSPRI Summer Program

Number of Participants by Course



The 10th ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology, co-hosted by the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Economics and Commerce and the Research School of Social Sciences, was held at the Australian National University from 31 January - 11 February 1994.

The 1994 Program was the first Summer Program to be held in the same location in successive years, having previously rotated annually between Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra, and, on a trial basis, was the second of three consecutive Programs to be held at the ANU. Council of ACSPRI had agreed to the trial, recognising that, in terms of the number

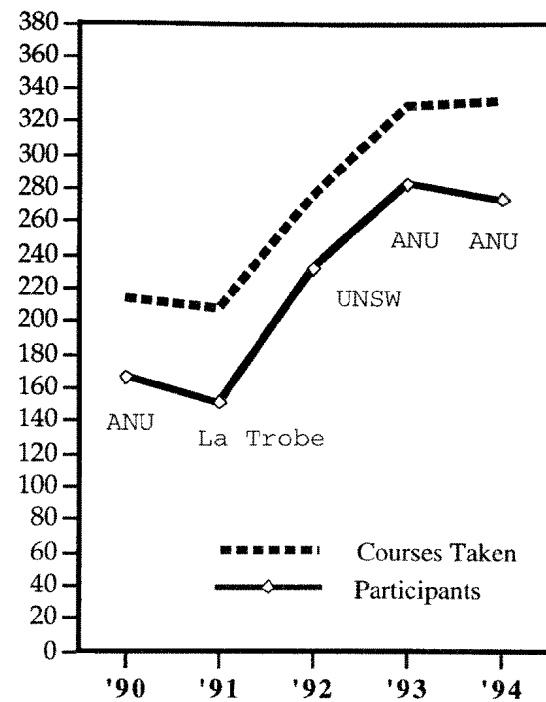
and range of courses on offer and the number of participants attending, the Summer Program had reached its optimal size—taking into account the range of facilities (particularly those related to course computing requirements, accommodation, and other proximal amenities) likely to be available to the Program, and the costs to ACSPRI of securing their use, at other Australian universities vis à vis those at the ANU. The organisational continuity and subsequent cost-savings afforded the Program by holding it in the same location annually were seen to have made continued shifts of the Program administratively unsustainable.

Of concern to Council was the effect that a Canberra based Summer Program might have on the longer-term attendance rates of NSW and Victorian researchers accustomed to the possibility of local, triennial participation at a Sydney or Melbourne Summer Program. Those potential participants residing outside the 'triangle' would, of course, remain substantially unaffected by a Canberra basing of the Program, and would in addition have greater access to research training at special workshops/ courses, co-sponsored locally with ACSPRI, and at a smaller, annual ACSPRI Winter Program that was feasible to shift between, say, Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney— or any other location with a suitable venue and significant local administrative support.

In the event, twenty-one courses were conducted during the two-weeks of the 1994 Program. Of these, Introduction to Demographic Analysis and Forecasting, Introduction to Research Designs in Health Sciences, Overview of Multivariate Statistics, and the Workshop on Secondary Analysis of Survey Data were entirely new to the Program. Also held for the first time, but as outgrowths of previous courses, were Introduction to LISREL and Advanced SEM Modelling with LISREL, and Overview of Program Evaluation and Quantitative Methods of Program Evaluation. Courses in Advanced Regression Analysis, Advanced Topics in Survey Research, and Multilevel Analysis using ML3 were revised since the 1993 Program.

As expected, overall participation at the 1994 Summer Program was nearly identical to that at the 1993 Program. A total of 274 participants (a decrease of 9) took 333 courses in all (an increase of 2), maintaining participation levels 20% higher than at the last non-ANU Program (UNSW, 1992). Over 80% of participants came from ACSPRI member institutions, and 33% had attended one or more previous Programs.

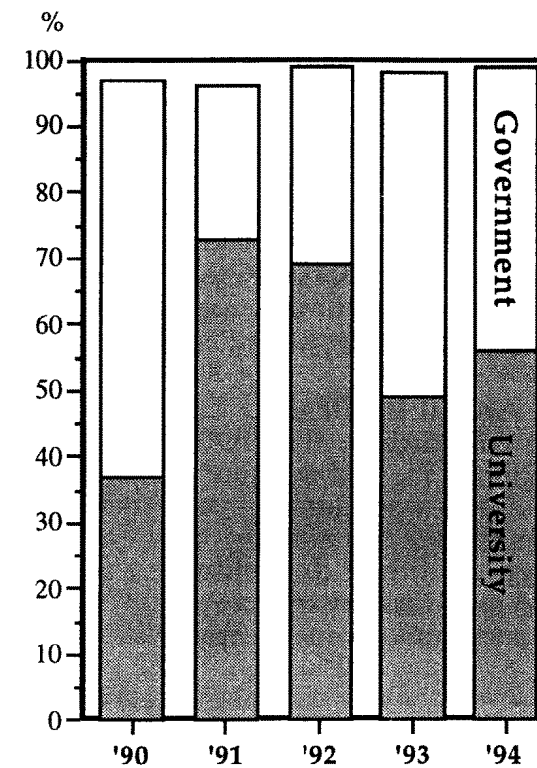
Number of Participants and Courses Taken at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1990-94



As in 1993, nearly two-thirds of the 274 participants at the 1994 Program came from the ACT or NSW; the relative proportions participating, however, had changed, with a decrease from the ACT of 17% (from 54% in 1993 to 46% in 1994) and an increase from NSW of 33% (from 15%). Participation from Victoria also increased, from 8% to 12%, but declined from Tasmania (7% to 5%) and Western Australia (3% to 1%). There was no change in participation from Queensland (11%) and South Australia (2%). Two individuals from New Zealand and one from the Northern Territory also attended.

Participation by academic researchers from ACSPRI member institutions was greater than at previous ANU based Summer Programs, with the academic sector contributing 56% of all participants in 1994—increases of 50% and 14% from the 1990 and 1993 Programs, respectively. The ACT (34—up 9), NSW (41—up 6), Queensland (28—up 9), and Victoria (30—up 8) were responsible for the increase since 1993, while Tasmania (12—down 6) and Western Australia (3—down 5) sent fewer participants in 1994 than in 1993.

Participation by Sector at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1990-94



Post-graduate student participation at the Summer Program was 50% greater than in 1993, reflecting the extension to all states of the special, post-graduate student fee discount. In 1994, universities in NSW and Victoria contributed 13 and 6 full-time post-graduates participants, respectively, whereas no students from these states had attended in 1993. Post-graduate participation also increased from the ACT (up 4) and Queensland (up 2), but decreased from South Australia (down 3), Tasmania (down 7), and Western Australia (down 2).

The decline in government sector attendance at the 1994 Summer Program is almost wholly attributable to the decrease in participation by researchers affiliated with ACSPRI government member institutions in the ACT. At the 1994 Summer Program, 60 courses were taken by participants from these institutions, 40 fewer than in 1993. However, the decrease was by no means uniform across ACSPRI members: Australian Bureau of Statistics (20 participants—down 5), Australian Institute of Criminology (7—down 5), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (14—up 2), Bureau of Immigration and Population Research

(7—down 1), Department of Employment, Education and Training (12—down 22), and Department of Human Services and Health, not an ACSPRI member in 1993 (9—up 8).

There was no change in overall participation from non-member government institutions, though there was a 19% increase in the number of courses taken by individuals affiliated with them. Decreased participation from the Australian Taxation Office (11 participants—down 1), the Department of Industrial Relations (7—down 2), and the Department of Social Security (6—down 4) was offset by increased participation from NSW departments and, among other Commonwealth departments, the Department of Defence (7—up 6), the Commonwealth Grants Commission (3—up 3), and the Department of Veteran's Affairs (2—up 2).

Those individuals who participated at the 1993 and the 1994 ACSPRI Summer Programs at the ANU will be aware that the more recent Program improved on its predecessor in nearly every respect. For this, ACSPRI is grateful to the Faculties Computing Unit and Business Manager's Groups of the Faculties and RSSS for exceptional logistical and administrative support, to the new SSDA/ACSPRI undergraduate assistants for tireless help throughout the two weeks, and, most of all, to its Summer Program instructors for their superb teaching.

Announcing the Release of the 1991 Census Household Sample File

The SSDA is pleased to announce the release by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the 1991 Census Household Sample File. The file will be made available to academic institutions as soon as formal release documents from the ABS are signed. If you have any queries about conditions of use for this file, and / or to register your interest, please contact the SSDA by telephone on 06 249 4400 or by fax on 06 249 4722. Copies of the undertaking forms will be supplied as soon as possible after formal release is approved.

Please note that under the agreement with the ABS, it is intended that the SSDA will distribute one copy of the file to each institution, which will then be responsible for making appropriate arrangements for subsequent institution-wide access to the file. Thus, any individual(s) at an academic institution who wish to take advantage of the academic price for the file are advised to coordinate with other intending users (e.g. in their own or other departments) before signing on behalf of their institution. The SSDA will, however, accept individual expressions of interest and attempt to place these persons in contact with other potential users at their institution.

The text that follows is the announcement of the file release provided by the ABS, and contains some general information on the data items contained in the file

After extensive consultation with key users of census data, the ABS has decided to create and release a household based sample file from the 1991 Census. While the demand for this type of product is small, the involvement of ACSPRI and the ANU Social Science Data Archives has made it possible for the ABS to go ahead with its production.

The use of sample file data for analysis, model building and other research purposes makes it a useful tool for academics and researchers. A number of clients also use the sample file to determine the parameters of their requests, and make greater use of the funding available to them for such data.

The 1986 Population Census Household Sample File proved not to be a satisfactory product for many users. The ABS is under legislative obligation to ensure that release of unit record files, such as the Census Household Sample File, is unlikely to allow the identification of individual households or persons. This means that the amount of detail that can be released is restricted. Some of the geographic detail available on the 1986 file meant that some classification details had to be severely curtailed. Given that the greatest use of these sorts of files is in regression type analysis, and following extensive consultation with potential users of such files, it was decided to trade off geographic for increased classification detail. The geography was set according to a predetermined population level, in order to maximise the Queensland has four areas, with the Brisbane Statistical Division separately classification detail. The restructuring of the geography has meant that for the larger states there has been an increase in the amount of geographic detail available on the file, while it has been curtailed for the smaller states.

For the geographic classification NSW has been divided into seven areas of which four cover the Sydney Statistical Division. Victoria is divided into five areas, three covering the Melbourne Statistical Division. The Adelaide and Perth Statistical Divisions are separately identified. The remainder of SA and WA have been combined with the NT as one area. Tasmania has been combined with the ACT.

Most of the classifications remain unchanged or with very slight modification. The following classifications have been collapsed: Birthplace of individuals has the top twenty countries separately identified with the remainder categorised by region. Birthplace of mother and father are categorised by region. Language has the top eighteen languages separately identified, with the remaining languages categorised as "language other than English". Religion has the eleven major Christian denominations identified along with Buddhism, Islam and Judaism. Industry, Qualification Field of Study and Occupation have been collapsed to the "two digit" level of the classification.

The 1991 Population Census Household Sample File (HSF) is a one percent sample of private households and associated persons and a one percent sample of persons in non private dwellings. Detailed documentation is provided electronically with the file, and on hardcopy.

Price and availability:

Special arrangements have been made to make the file available to educational institutions through the ANU Social Science Data Archives (SSDA) at \$2000. The HSF obtained from the SSDA at the reduced price can only be used for non-commercial academic, educational and research purposes. Purchasers of the file under these arrangements will be required to sign an undertaking to this effect. Those wishing to undertake commercial consultancy type work are required to pay the full \$5000 price.

Fields on the file:

DWELLING RECORD

Geographic areas of enumeration
No. of bedrooms in private dwelling
No. persons temporarily absent from household
Dwelling type
Furnished/Unfurnished (rented private dwellings)
Family type of primary family
Family type of secondary family
Family type of third family
Household type
Household income
Housing loan repayment
Relationship between 2nd and 3rd family
Relationship between third and primary family
Landlord
Nature of occupancy
Non-private dwelling type
Rent
Structure of dwelling
No. of motor vehicles

FAMILY RECORD

No. of dependent offspring temporarily absent
No. of dependent offspring present
No. of other offspring temporarily absent
No. of other offspring
Family income
Family type
Family number
Relationship between 2nd and 3rd to primary
Married/de facto couple
Parental income
Location of spouse

PERSON RECORD

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin
Age
Age left school
Birthplace of mother
Birthplace of individual
Birthplace of father

Proficiency in English
 Industry sector
 Hours worked
 Imputation flag
 Income
 Industry
 Language
 Labour force status
 Marital status
 Australian citizenship
 Occupation
 Offspring type
 Qualification, highest field
 Qualification, highest level
 Qualification, year obtained
 Religion
 Relationship in household
 Sex
 Full/part time student
 Method of travel to work
 Type of educational institution attending
 Usual residence and internal migration
 Year of arrival

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Australian Association for Social Research

AASR Conference on the Apple Island

Seasoned readers of this Newsletter will know that AASR stands for the Australian Association for Social Research which some 18 months ago was sponsored by ACSPRI and now is turning into an organisation in its own right. A detailed account of its genesis and prognosis is found in the ACSPRI newsletter 1992, no 26.

The first annual conference of the AASR was held at the University of Tasmania in Launceston from 25 to 27 January 1994. Some 150 social researchers from all walks of life came to the Island State to share their research interests and insights. The theme of the Conference was Social Research and the Quality of Life which appealed to both methodologists and researchers with more substantive concerns.

From an organisational point of view the conference was under the motto 'living and learning'. Many a conference delegate spontaneously commented on how enjoyable the entire conference was and how much they benefited from it. First of all, the weather was at its best: balmy warm days under blue skies in a green and clean environment pleased everybody. The air-conditioned conference facilities at the Sir Ray Ferrall Centre of the University came as a pleasant surprise to more than a few. As well, the quality accommodation at Kerslake Hall at a most affordable price was greatly appreciated. The steady supply of fresh apples was a pleasant reminder that the Apple Island is keen to deliver what it promises. The living aspect was further enhanced at the conference dinner where the University Clarinet Ensemble played light classical music and thus obviated a prolonged dinner speech.

Since the creature comforts were so well taken care of no one seemed to miss the traditional afternoon off. As close to one hundred papers were delivered the three

days were filled to capacity; indeed most of the time concurrent sessions had to be organised in order to permit each speaker half an hour for presentation and discussion. And this despite the fact that 25 papers were delivered in poster form. While some delegates were first a bit reluctant to present their material in poster form they soon came to realise that this was a privileged form of presentation as it invited much more focused discussion and networking than the traditional scholarly reading of a paper. More importantly yet: throughout the conference three syndicate rooms were reserved for specific groups to meet and network. Thus common interest could be identified early in the conference and valuable links established before the usual promise of continued contact at the farewell. Several didactic seminars on recent developments (for example, on fuzzy sets, bootstrapping and covariance analysis) attracted a goodly number of more enterprising individuals.

The following session themes filled the three days of the conference:

Plenary Session: Quality of Life: Concept and Meaning

Session on Economic Well-being
 6 Sessions on Research Methodology
 Session on Women
 Session on Employment

Plenary Session by Bureau of Immigration and Population Research

Session on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population
 Session on the Frail Aged
 Session on Social Policy
 Session on Education
 Session on Intellectual Disability
 Session on Education
 Session on Data Processing
 Session on Violence
 Session on Communication.

Last but not least, several book and computer displays vied for the last dollar of the unwary and/or gullible. Of particular interest were the demonstrations by Microtab which featured its fully integrated system of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) which provides raw and aggregate data interfaces to a variety of specialist word processing, statistical, mapping and graphics systems. As well, the ABS demonstration of CDATA91 held

the interest of many a delegate whose interests point toward the integration of some research issue with the most recent census information.

The annual general meeting of the AASR further demonstrated the need for such an organisation which in less than two years has attracted some 200 members from academia, government and industry alike. Yes, it is still possible to join the AASR and to become part of this unique and exciting body whose main purpose is "to provide a forum for discussion and communication about social research activity among those involved in social science research". To anchor this concern more concretely the meeting unanimously requested the Chair to proceed with the incorporation of the AASR and to make the required constitutional changes in accordance with the Tasmanian Associations Incorporation Act 1964. This process has now been initiated and should soon establish the AASR as a legal entity.

Considerable time at the AGM was spent discussing the future of *In Touch*, the occasional newsletter of AASR. In light of the major purpose of the Association it was decided that both an e-mail network be established and the printed newsletter be continued. Michael Smithson (James Cook University) has agreed to look after the former while David Abbott together with Joan Abbott Chapman and Roberta Julian (University of Tasmania) will attend to the latter. A yet more daring decision was made with regard to the publication of the conference papers: a clear majority carried the motion that *on a trial basis selected conference and other invited papers be refereed and published in four issues of a new serial to be distributed at the next conference against minimal cost*. Carol Grbich (Flinders University) volunteered as editor of the new journal. The meeting was concerned that the publication be of high quality. Meanwhile the editorial committee has decided to publish under the name of **The Australian Journal of Social Research**.

The AGM ended with a view toward the next conference. The Chair was requested to approach the Bureau of Immigration and Population Research with the notion of cosponsoring the next AASR conference with the University of Melbourne. As a result, several departments at the University of

Melbourne are currently considering whether they are in a position to run the conference in December 1994 or January 1995 and thus meet the stipulation of the AASR Constitution that there be an annual conference. "Social Research and Social Justice" has been suggested as a possible conference theme. As soon as time and venue have been decided AASR will be in touch again. Of course, the easiest way to find out about the exciting activities and developments of AASR is to take out membership. The joining fee is a mere \$45 for those who are full-time employed and \$20 for all others. With your joining fee (made out to AASR and mailed to me) arrives a detailed directory of AASR members as well as the booklet of Conference Abstracts.

Wolfgang L Grichting (Prof.)
AASR President
University of Tasmania
Launceston TAS 7250

The International Association for Statistical Education (IASE)

An international society of interest to all statistical educators is the International Association for Statistical Education (IASE). This is a newly formed Section of the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

The objective of the Association is to "*promote the understanding and advancement of statistical education and related subjects and to foster the development of effective and efficient educational services through international contacts among individuals and organisations, including statistical educators and educational institutions.*" To help achieve this objective the Association organises meetings, seminars and conferences, collaborates with other organisations and institutions, is involved in numerous publications and participates in cooperative ventures with developing regions.

IASE's most important meetings are the International Conferences on Teaching Statistics (ICOTS) held every four years. ICOTS-4 will be held during 25 to 30 July, 1994 in Marrakech, Morocco. Sessions

will cover all aspects and every level of statistical education.

IASE also organises Round Table Conferences on specific topics in statistics education as a satellite to each meeting of International Congress on Mathematical Education (ICME) and organises the statistical sessions at the ICME congresses. It has been proposed that the next round table have as its theme '*Teaching Statistics in the Social Sciences*'. It also runs sessions on statistical education at the ISI bi-annual meetings, the next of which will be in Beijing, China in 1995.

IASE publications include periodicals, pamphlets, books and newsletters. An electronic archive is being developed with the co-operation of the North Carolina State University Department of Statistics. The archive contains details of IASE publications, meetings announcements, a membership application form, a members' directory, and other information. The IASE Archive is part of the Journal of Statistics Education Information Service. This service offers the electronic journal *Journal of Statistics Education* and other resources for teaching statistics. This information is available in the *IASE Review* from the archive via Internet as described below.

To use the archive to get more information on available materials and methods of access, send this email message (exactly as given):

```
send index
send iase/index
send access.methods
```

Do not include any other information in your message--the command will be intercepted by a program that will send the requested information via email. Send the above three-line message to this email address:

archive@jse.stat.ncsu.edu

One expression of concern for IASE is how to provide support for statistics education in developing nations and in the transition countries of eastern Europe. IASE, like ISI itself, is acutely aware of the special needs in these areas. It administers UNESCO funds (unfortunately quite limited) that assist the International Statistics Education

Centre in Calcutta and supports travel from developing countries to ICOTS and other international conferences.

IASE is the first society devoted to strengthening statistics education internationally at all levels. We hope that you will consider joining and will encourage others to join, publicise important IASE activities such as ICOTS, make use of the electronic archive, and encourage your library to acquire IASE books and journals. Even more, we hope that you will find that IASE is a support for you, in efforts to improve statistics education and increase public recognition of its importance. If statistical education is among your primary concerns, do join IASE. Persons without Internet access can request a copy of the *IASE Review* and other information about the IASE from me at the address below:

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Swinburne University of Technology
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Hawthorn 3122, VICTORIA
Australia
Ph (03) 819 8288, Fax (03) 819 0821
Email brp@swin.oz.au

Reports from Summer Schools and Conferences

Report on ICPSR Summer Program 1993, University of Michigan

Wally Karnilowicz
Department of Psychology
Victoria University of Technology

The research in which I am involved rarely includes the wholesale use of categorical data. It was as a consequence of this fact and due to my teaching in the area of Social Research Methods that I decided to improve upon my knowledge and skills in the analysis of this type of data. The opportunity to increase my skills and knowledge in this area was fortuitously provided in a week long workshop in logit and log-linear analysis convened within the ICPSR Summer Program held at the Institute for Social

Research, Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA. The workshop included the statistical bases of the techniques associated with logit and log-linear analysis with hands on analysis and interpretations of practical examples, and was well worth the experience.

The workshop was held within a larger eight week program consisting of a variety of areas from basic analyses associated with introductory level statistics and beginner computing classes, to complex areas such as structural equation modelling and advanced computer applications associated with elaborate data sets. A veritable smorgasboard of programs available for those interested in the area of Social Research Methods.

A solitary week may seem to provide little time to cover a complex area such as logit and log-linear model analysis, but with effort it can be done. The day to day program was hectic and was divided in to three sections consisting of a morning lecture, an afternoon computing session and finally the occasional review session.

The morning sessions were organised as formal lectures given by Professor Michael Berbaum from the University of Alabama, who was an interesting character, obviously enjoyed his work and presented ideas and knowledge in an enthusiastic and often humorous tone.

The afternoon practical sessions were particularly useful, although it was a little disconcerting to find a lack of adequate numbers of computers to cater for the total number of persons involved in the program. Fortunately, this did not prove to be too much of a problem but will need to be carefully considered in future years when participants travel to the program from the far ends of the world, eg. Australia. The laboratory sessions, no doubt, were also more interesting for persons who were already working on research projects and had data banks on-hand. I would highly recommend such programs to post-graduate students who had collected their data and were in the midst of analysis. Also, the sessions proved to be difficult for those who had relatively little knowledge in the use of SPSS, SAS, BMDP, and LIMDEP. In fact, I was a little surprised to see the numbers who had difficulties in this area given that such knowledge was essential for the completion of such a program.

Copious handouts were provided of computer programs and outputs associated with various designs using logit and log-linear analysis. These were provided using the various statistical packages and formed an extremely useful research support and reference. In addition to the computer hand-outs, it was possible to download on to disk the programs and associated data banks from the computer server and provided an opportunity to run each of the programs in turn.

The review sessions were particularly interesting as members of the group were able to outline research projects of their own with comments and suggestions offered by those attending. It was the ideal opportunity to discuss issues of research design and applications of logit and log-linear models in front of a supportive and mostly experienced group of academics.

The participants were mainly "locals" and consisted largely of postgraduate students or academic staff from American Educational Institutions. However there were visitors from such far away places as Ireland and Spain. Needless to say, being from Australia comfortably won the "geographical-isolation" award as fellow participants continued to have difficulties in understanding the "Australian language". The participants were generally friendly and relatively easy-going and provided a valuable opportunity to meet and form contacts particularly useful for establishing research links with overseas institutions and opening avenues for international collegial research.

While a week is hardly enough time to participate in such a program, the eight week program offers a great opportunity to involve oneself fully. Certainly, the numbers of programs and level of expertise associated with such programs provides an excellent opportunity to participate in learning the latest research methods techniques and to experience the state of the art associated with various techniques and approaches in social research methods.

Some of the "side-benefits" of attending such a program included being able to purchase copies of texts and references which are difficult to obtain in Australia. For example, each of the courses provided

a list of suggested texts. These were available in an on-campus university bookstore. Hence, it is useful to consider providing for additional monies and room in your suitcase for the purchase of such books. If desperately short of finances it is also possible to obtain the occasional second-hand book from the bookstore at a greatly reduced price (be sure to ask for these as there is no indication that second-hand books exist).

Outside of the benefits of the program itself, one of the great advantages of attending the ICPSR Summer Program is the opportunity to visit the University of Michigan. Even though I completed my PH.D. at a Big Ten University (University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign) I continue to be amazed at the sheer size and extent of facilities (both material and professional) available at institutions such as the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor itself is one of the more beautiful "university towns" and is certainly a more appealing place than nearby Detroit. It is also advisable that you prepare yourself for some warm weather and, despite your lack of a summer tan, bring along a pair of shorts as June can be a fairly warm month with high humidity a feature.

Research Methods Courses at Macquarie in 1994

Macquarie University, through its Numeracy Centre and School of Education, is currently conducting short courses in research methods as part of its 'Research Methods Series 1994'. The one, two or three day courses, which run from 9:30 am - 4:30 pm daily, are being held principally in September and December, and range in cost from \$125 to \$345 per course (less for students and staff of Macquarie University).

The **Bridging Course in Statistical Methods for Research** (by Magdalena Mok) was held in early March, and the next two-day course, **Statistics for Practitioners** (Jane Turner), is scheduled for the weekend of 16-17 April, and will cost \$245. This course also will be offered (by Magdalena Mok) on the weekend of 3-4 September.

Other scheduled courses are:

Data Analysis in SPSS (Greg Robertson, 17-18 Sept., \$245); **Introduction to Multilevel Analysis** (Magdalena Mok, 26 Sept., \$125); **Longitudinal Research** (George Cooney, 26-28 Sept., \$345); and **Introduction to Qualitative Research** (Lyn Coulon, 5-7 Dec., \$345).

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

ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods

First Session: 27 June - 22 July 1994

Second Session: 25 July - 19 August 1994

In June-August each year, the ICPSR conducts a Summer Program at the University of Michigan in the United States. The Program offers a comprehensive integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis and social methodology. Emphasis is placed on studying methods of quantitative analysis within the broader context of substantive social science research, and virtually all instruction is coordinated with, and reinforced by, hands on data analysis sessions. **Further details and application forms are available from ACSPRI, which can provide a limited amount of financial assistance for travel to the Program. Application forms should be submitted in the first instance to ACSPRI by 20 April.**

Listsers Revisited: QUALRS-L

In the last Newsletter (Sept. '93, pp 3-4), a number of mail or 'list' discussion forums (or 'listsers') and their access through the Internet were briefly described. Among these are 'methods' (a communication forum for social science research methods instructors), 'por' (a discussion list for researchers interested in Public Opinion Research), 'h-pol' (an international forum for the discussion of political history), and 'stat-I' (a discussion list providing information about statistics interpretation, use and instruction).

QUALRS-L (Qualitative Research for the Human Services) is another listserv that many Newsletter readers may find of interest. Among other topics, recent discussions on this list have focussed on the usefulness, availability, and price of microcomputer software for qualitative analysis of textual information, e.g. NUDIST, ATLAS-ti, Ethnograph, HyperRESEARCH, FolioView, AskSam, and Zyindex. Also discussed have been the issue of 'validity' in qualitative research, definitions of 'narrative', the role of participatory action research, and various designs for case studies.

To subscribe to **QUALRS-L**, send the command:

subscribe qualrs-l Jill Doe

in the **body** of an email message to 'listserv@uga.cc.uga.edu', replacing 'Jill Doe' with your own name, .

If you wish to send your own information/query to the discussion list, send it to:

qualrs-l@uga.cc.uga.edu

If you don't know or can't remember a command, simply send the word 'help' in the body of your email message to 'listserv@uga.cc.uga.edu', and you will receive a summary of listserv commands. One of these which may be useful is the 'set qualrs-l mail digest' (or more generally 'set <list> mail digest', where 'list' is the listserv name) command line which will request the listserv to provide you with a 'digest' (i.e. a single, clearly identified mail message) of new messages sent to the discussion list in the previous 24 hours, with a summary of subject headings appearing at the top.

Conferences

Seventh National Conference of the Australian Population Association (APA): 'Australia's Population Towards the 21st Century' September 21-23 1994

Plenary session themes will cover Family Issues, Australian Population and Development Issues in an International Context, Ageing, Environmental Issues, and Aboriginal Population Issues. A wide range of concurrent sessions will also be held. Offers of papers should reach **Dr Gordon Carmichael, Demography Program, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia**, as soon as possible.

For general information, contact: **David Ward, APA Conference 1994, PO Box 879, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia. Telephone: (06)264 3965; Fax: (06) 264 3780.**

CAUSE '94: Information Resources Management in Australasia (IRMA) 10-13 July 1994 Call for Papers

CAUSE, the association for the management of information technology in higher education, will be holding the next Australasia Conference in Melbourne, Australia. The conference is supported by CAUDIT (Committee of Australian University Directors of Information Technology) and CAUL (Council of Australian University of Librarians).

The theme for 1994 is management of information resources, with an emphasis on information technology applications and developments as they apply to higher education. CAUSE '94 will provide an opportunity for academics, administrators, IT professionals, and librarians to interact and discuss the effective management of information resources for the delivery of higher education programs, scholarly

communication and information. It will also enable participants to exchange knowledge about the latest applications in IT networking, which will enhance the teaching and research programs along with administration of higher education institutions.

Persons interested in attending the Conference or in presenting a paper should contact **Graeme Knox** for further information, and to obtain a Registration of Interest form as soon as possible. He can be reached at:

CAUSE '94 Program Committee, RMIT Computer Centres, 124 LaTrobe Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000, Australia. Telephone: +06 3 660 2292. Fax: +06 3 663 5652. Email: knox@rmit.edu.au.

Fifth International Conference on Applied Demography September 22-24 Call for Papers

The Fifth International Conference on Applied Demography is scheduled to be held at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green Ohio, USA. The 1994 conference be largely focused on marketing and business applications of demographics along with applications in other areas of social sciences. Session proposals and individual paper abstracts are invited on any applications of demographic data and methods in other areas, and on the use of non-traditional data sources. The conference will have a mixture of invited sessions, poster sessions, and panel discussions. There will be a display area for vendor displays, book exhibits, software demonstrations etc.

Please send an abstract describing your session theme and list of presenters if you are proposing a session, or your proposed presentation in one of the organised sessions to the following address:

**K.V. Rao, Conference Organiser, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403, United States of America
Email: ADCONF94@ANDY.BGSU.EDU
Fax: 419-372 8306
(Email and fax submissions are acceptable)
Telephone: 419-372-2294**

For general information, please contact **Patricia Kane, Sociology Department, Telephone: (419) 372-2295; Fax: (419) 372-8306**

Inaugural World Association of Public Opinion Research Conference: "Public Opinion and Journalism in the Asia-Pacific Rim" 16 July 1994

The World Association of Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) will be holding a conference in Australia, at the Sydney Convention Centre, 16 July, 1994, on "Public Opinion and Journalism in the Asia-Pacific Rim". It will be held immediately following the annual International Communication Association meeting. Topics covered will include: the role, perceptions and professional attitudes in political representation in the news media in a comparative perspective, covering USA, UK, Sweden, Italy, Germany and Australia; understanding and reporting of British public opinion; the level of television and print media reporting of public opinion polls in Australia; and using media to change racial stereotype beliefs.

Those interested in presenting papers at the conference should contact the Conference Chair and WAPOR Asia-Pacific Regional Representative: **David Collins, Managing Director, Market Attitude Research Services Pty Ltd, PO Box 20, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010, Australia, Telephone: 61 2 361 3388, Fax: 61 2 331 5183**

Crime, Criminology & Public Policy The 10th Annual Conference of the Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology 27-30 September

The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology will be holding its tenth annual conference at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia in late September. The conference theme will be Crime, Criminology & Public Policy. The keynote speakers will be Kathleen Day (a leading North American researcher, writer and speaker on gender, crime and punishment and the cultures

of crime and violence) and Dr. Jan van Kijk (a dominant figure in European criminology and an architect of the Dutch Government's national crime prevention scheme).

We welcome innovative proposals for papers and workshops from both within and outside mainstream criminology. We hope that contributions will be made by people who study crime and deviance from a wide range of perspectives, such as literary and cultural studies, geography, psychology, history, sociology, education, and urban studies, as well as by those whose professional work concerns issues of crime.

We hope that papers will address the relations between theory, research, and the development of public policy across a wide range of topic areas.

An abstract of 150 words maximum must be returned on a special form by 2 May to: **The Convenors, ANZ Society of Criminology Conference, Faculty of Law, University of NSW, PO Box 1, Kensington NSW 2033, Australia. Fax: (61) (2) 3137637. Email: D.Dixon@UNSW.EDU.AU**

**Party Politics in the Year 2000
Conference
13-15 January 1995**

A conference organised around the theme PARTY POLITICS IN THE YEAR 2000 will be held in Manchester, UK on 13-15 January 1995. The conference will have six major themes and a roundtable discussion. The themes include: *Contemporary party organisation, Parties and party systems in emergent democracies, Parties in crisis, Corruption in political parties, Parties outside the political mainstream and Parties and new challenges*; and for the Roundtable: *Modelling Party Systems- where next?*

The conference will also launch a major new political science journal, PARTY POLITICS, which will appear quarterly from January 1995. The journal will be published by SAGE Publications, London, and will be edited by Dr David M Farrell, Dr Ian Holliday (both University of Manchester, UK) and Professor Kenneth Janda (Northwestern University, USA). It will carry full length articles, short

reports and book reviews on all aspects of party politics.

Anyone interested in contributing a paper to the conference PARTY POLITICS IN THE YEAR 2000 or an article for publication in the journal PARTY POLITICS should contact either:

Dr David M Farrell and Dr Ian Holliday, Department of Government, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK; Or: Professor Kenneth Janda, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208, USA.

SAS Institute Australia Presents....

Two essential courses for Data Analysis Researchers



Introducing our Instructor:

Dr John Brocklebank is head of the Statistical Training Unit at SAS Institute Inc. Carey N.C. He co-authored *General Linear Models* course and was involved in the development of the *Categorical Data Analysis* course. He teaches statistical courses for "SAS Institute Inc." throughout the US and Europe.

***General Linear Models: Practical Applications*
20-22 June, 1994 SYDNEY**

Audience:

This three day course is designed for researchers who want to develop regression models and analyse data from experimental designs in academic, commercial and industrial situations.

Benefits:

- * analyse industrial, governmental and academic research data using ready-to-use procedures.
- * seeing first hand examples of applications in several areas, including the semiconductor and pharmaceutical industries and health professions.
- * includes a comprehensive overview of the following procedures:
 - REG procedure - for fitting least-squares estimates to linear regression models
 - PLOT procedure - for graphing one variable against another and producing a printer plot
 - ANOVA procedure - for performing analysis of variance for balanced data from a variety of experimental designs
 - GLM procedure - for fitting general linear models using the method of least-squares.

***Categorical Data Analysis*
15-17 June, 1994 SYDNEY**

Audience:

This three day course is designed for researchers who want to analyse frequency data using the categorical data analysis procedures, in academic, commercial and industrial situations.

Benefits:

- * computer workshops are included to give you practical experience in analysing categorical data and drawing valid conclusions
- * test for presence and strength of association between pairs of categorical variables
- * select and perform appropriate types of regression, analysis of variance and logistic regression
- * analyse different types of repeated measurement data
- * understand the advantages, disadvantages and limitations of the various types of categorical data analysis

For further information or booking details, please contact Christine Price or Sally Miller at:

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

SSDA News

Since the last issue of the newsletter, the SSDA has experienced a number of staff changes. We would like to welcome Sue Merz, who has been working fulltime as a research assistant since the beginning of January. Later in this issue of SSDA News we also provide some background on our other new staffing arrangements, as well as an important update on changes in access to the on-line version of the SSDA Catalogue. We also provide an outline of the feasibility project into improved documentation and data access to the Australian Longitudinal Survey series, which is currently being completed at the SSDA. In addition, we preview another significant SSDA data release and its new documentation format, as well as providing information on important data files received from ICPSR and Zentralarchiv. News from the ABS deals with upcoming health and nutrition surveys and the population monitor.

SSDA Data Catalogue - Update on On-line Access

Using Telnet:

- Telnet info.anu.edu.au or telnet 150.203.84.20
- At the login prompt, type info
- Select ANU Networked Information Servers
- Select COOMBSQUEST Soc.Sci & Humanities Inf Facility at ANU
- Select Soc. Sci Inf. Resources - Coombsquest Special Projects
- Select SSDA - Social Science Data Archives (ANU)

Using Gopher:

- Gopher cephran.anu.edu.au or gopher 150.203.76.15
- SSDA - Social Science Data Archives (ANU) will then appear

In the September 1993 issue of the newsletter we outlined in detail the steps users need to take to gain access to the on-line version of the SSDA catalogue. The entry points for access to the catalogue via Telnet and Gopher have undergone some changes since September, although the structure of the SSDA database remains unchanged. Please note down the up-to-date information in the box at the beginning of this article, and contact the SSDA if you experience any problems gaining access.

SSDA Undergraduate Assistant Program

At the beginning of 1994, the SSDA and ACSPRI embarked on a new staffing strategy, which it is hoped will benefit both our organisations and those new members of staff who will be working with us under the scheme.

The departure of three full-time staff between October and the end of January provided the impetus for the development of what we call the undergraduate assistantship program. In this program, ANU undergraduates in their second or subsequent year of study work with us on a casual basis, not only to provide administrative support but more importantly, to learn aspects of data archiving, data processing, data storage and documentation which will contribute to their eventual employability in the full-time job market. It is hoped from our point of view that, after the initial training period, these students will be able to undertake self-contained work projects of a significant nature, as well as dealing with inquiries and data requests from users.

Many of our readers who attended the 1994 ACSPRI Summer Program will have met our newest staff members, most of whom were involved with the day to day organisation of the program, as well as attending courses themselves. It seems appropriate however, to provide an opportunity in this newsletter for them to introduce themselves personally.

Joye McLaughlin Undergraduate Assistant (Data Holdings) SSDA/ACSPRI

I am an arts student in my third year at the ANU, hoping to complete a degree with honours in Psychology in 1995. My study background also includes English and Sociology. During the three months I have been employed by the Social Science Data Archives, I have been involved in the administration of the ACSPRI Summer Program, and have begun training in the processing of data sets- experience which is likely to prove invaluable in my honours year of study. As part of my training I also attended Professor Denise Lievesley's Survey Research Design course in the first week of the ACSPRI Summer Program. The information gleaned from this course was relevant both to my work and to my studies.

I believe that the Undergraduate Assistantship scheme provides an excellent opportunity for students like myself to gain practical experience relevant to our chosen fields of study. Increasingly, students are needing reassurance that their efforts are not wasted, and that the knowledge they are acquiring is useful to potential future employers. To find that we can already apply some of these skills in a practical way is a great encouragement.

Jody Hughes Undergraduate Assistant (Data Holdings) SSDA/ACSPRI

I started working at the SSDA early in January. I am half way through a degree at ANU, majoring in Sociology and Political Science, with some Economics and Statistics thrown in.

There are many attractions to serving with the SSDA/ACSPRI. It's exciting and challenging for me because it coincides with my long term interest in the subject matter of the social sciences, and emerging interests in research in this area. I am intending to complete post-graduate study in the Social Sciences, envisioning a career in this area, in research or a closely related field.

The immediate attractions of the job are numerous. The SSDA deals with the "raw" material for the reading we are all plowing through in our degrees. If studying is all you do, you often feel disconnected, or removed from it all. You wonder if we are all just "learning for the sake of learning", which can provide a lot of satisfaction, but sometimes feels a little self indulgent, or just impractical. You wonder how all the different aspects of social problems and issues are actually being dealt with in a large scale society.

Being part of the SSDA provides some structure and direction to my interests and aims. I hope it enables me to make practical use of the skills I've learned, provides links between and coherence to my studies, my every day life and the world around me, to make it more "real". Just having wider contact with the university environment is a bonus, the atmosphere at the SSDA is great; encouraging, motivating and supportive. Lucky for me!

Sarah Mugford Undergraduate Assistant (Data Holdings) SSDA/ACSPRI

I am currently doing Honours in sociology at the ANU. I completed a double major in sociology and a major in population studies towards my degree. I focused on units such as Foundations of Social Research and Methods of Social Research A and B, which has given me a solid background in methods of social research and data collection.

My honours thesis topic is "Bullying in Schools". For my thesis I will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection by administering a questionnaire and by compiling case studies through interviews. It is my academic background and personal interest that lead me to apply for the assistantships that the SSDA offers. I believe that the SSDA will be able to offer me valuable experience in a whole range of research techniques and computer knowledge, which will be of great use to me in possible further studies and employment opportunities.

Steven Craddock
Undergraduate Programmer SSDA/ACSPRI

As an Information Technology student at the ANU, I was naturally interested in the position offered by the SSDA. While many students seek part-time or casual work to support themselves during their studies at university, it is rare to find a position which offers paid employment and complements your studies.

After finishing my first year studies with the aid of income from stuffing futon mattresses (!), I was keen to start a job in a slightly different line of work. Not only is the work more interesting than stuffing futons, it has many benefits to my studies. The experience in the computing environment the position provides is valuable, but no less valuable are the contacts made and resources available in the professional environment. If more employers took on undergraduate students in such roles, it could only help raise the standard of education for students, and make them far more useful and employable members of the labour market. (And it beats stuffing futons...)

Chris Wilson
Undergraduate Programmer SSDA/ACSPRI

Working within the SSDA has provided me with the opportunity to apply knowledge gained through my degree. I am in my final year of a Bachelor of Information Technology / Economics with interests in econometrics and finance. Working as a programmer within the SSDA exposes me to real world computer applications. My position also allows me to witness the way in which computing facilities are utilised by researchers, as well as different data archiving techniques. Within the SSDA there is scope for all staff members to initiate changes to procedure if they feel that they are currently deficient. Allowing staff input such as this further promotes my ability to apply what I learn in the lecture theatre to the real world.

Ideally I would like to end up working within the financial field. That is not to say that my Information Technology (IT) background will be

wasted as I am very interested in seeking alternative directions for IT within the financial spectrum. At the moment though, working within the SSDA will give me invaluable experience within the computing field. Oh, and I mustn't forget to mention the wonderful chocolate chip cookies you get when you work for the SSDA.

ALS Feasibility Study

The Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS) data collection, incorporating the initial two ALS cohorts and the subsequent Australian Youth Survey (AYS) cohort, has produced a significant body of machine readable data which is on open access to researchers for secondary analysis. This data has been regularly deposited with the Social Science Data Archives, beginning with the first wave of the CES sample in December 1985 (see for example, the description of the latest AYS deposit on page 27 of this issue).

Demand from users for access to this data, especially in the initial years, has been substantial, and the SSDA has attempted to respond to this demand with a documentation and dissemination strategy which allowed the most rapid access possible. Inevitably over time, accompanying documentation has come to reflect the panel study nature of the survey series less and less, with a reliance on the previous wave's user's guide format without specific attention to the documentation changes in variable and questionnaire structure for example. Similarly, the program files distributed with the data only provide the most basic details on variable location, and also do not address issues specific to the panel study nature, such as linkages across waves.

Recognition of this ongoing problem, and the obvious tendency for the problem to compound itself with each succeeding wave has led to the establishment of a project funded by the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET), which is designed to address these issues. The project has been called a feasibility study, in part because we are attempting to assess the feasibility of various documentation and data dissemination options in

direct relation to the body of data and documentation already held at the archive. As part of this process however, the issues of what constitutes good documentation, and the development of documentation standards in relation to longitudinal panel studies need to be addressed.

It would be remiss to undertake such a project without paying particular attention to the views of ALS and AYS data users. With this in mind, we sent a detailed questionnaire to all researchers who had received data from the series from the SSDA to elicit responses on a range of issues. The focus of the questionnaire was the use made of the data particularly in relation to its panel study nature, with additional questions on subject areas of primary interest and the computing environment in which users were operating. Specific options for the enhanced dissemination of the data and possible structural changes were canvassed, and a lengthy section on documentation strategies including the importance of a range of documentation items was included. The responses to these questions will be collated and presented as part of the study report.

Longitudinal panel studies have been a significant part of the research agenda in other countries as well as Australia, and a number have a lengthy history. Thus another important part of the feasibility study has been the assessment of a number of these substantial survey projects from the US and Britain, in terms of their relevance to the ALS. We looked at the data dissemination options and documentation approaches to four of these surveys - the British Household Panel Study, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the General Social Survey - to gain some insights into effective methods which may be able to be applied to the ALS.

The feasibility study will result in a report to DEET outlining findings, and presenting strategies and options for consideration. The report is currently being written, but we would welcome any additional comments from interested users for incorporation in the report by the end of April. Without pre-empting the recommendations

of this report, one certain outcome will be enhanced and much more "user-friendly" documentation for this survey series, and the information gathered as part of this process will be put to good use in other documentation activities undertaken by the SSDA.

Another Special Production from the SSDA

Attitudinal Responses and Data User's Guide for the

AUSTRALIAN CANDIDATE STUDY, 1993

Ian McAllister, University of New South Wales; Roger Jones, Australian National University; David Denemark, University of Western Australia; David Gow, University of Queensland; (SSDA No. 764)

As mentioned in the September, 1993 issue of the ACSPRI Newsletter/SSDA News, additional SSDA resources are to be allocated to the documentation of datasets which are seen to have exceptional value for research and teaching. The NCADA social issues survey, 1993; the Rights in Australia, 1991-1992, national household sample; and the Australian Election Study, 1993 (AES93) were the first such datasets to receive enhanced documentation in the form of more comprehensive and readable User's Guides. Now, a fourth and companion dataset to the AES93, the 1993 Australian Candidate Study (ACS93), has additional value added to its documentation with the distribution of *Attitudinal Responses and Data User's Guide*.

This SSDA document contains the comprehensive codebook information provided in the other special User's Guides, i.e. a study description, formatting details and question wording, but in addition contains stub and banner tables for each questionnaire item (by 'Candidate's party', by 'House' of Parliament contested and by 'Election result'—whether the candidate 'won' or 'lost' a seat at the election). Table 1 below provides an example of this new documentation.

D2RegTU Stricter regulation of trade unions

input location: 2/62

min: 1 md1: not specified type: integer 1
max: 5 md2: not specified scale: 0

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

There should be stricter laws to regulate the activities of trade unions

| | Candidate's party | | | House | | Election result | | All | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|--|
| | ALP | Dem | Lib/NP | Reps | Senate | Lost | Won | | |
| Strongly agree | .0% | 12.7% | 33.3% | 16.6% | 9.9% | 17.3% | 10.2% | 15.4% | |
| Agree | 1.7% | 19.5% | 50.7% | 24.9% | 21.1% | 24.0% | 25.0% | 24.3% | |
| Neither | 5.0% | 26.3% | 11.1% | 14.2% | 14.1% | 15.7% | 10.2% | 14.2% | |
| Disagree | 42.0% | 29.7% | 4.2% | 24.9% | 28.2% | 23.7% | 30.6% | 25.5% | |
| Strongly disagree | 51.3% | 11.9% | .7% | 19.3% | 26.8% | 19.3% | 24.1% | 20.6% | |
| Number of cases | 119 | 118 | 144 | 337 | 71 | 300 | 108 | 408 | |

Number of missing cases: 7

The 1993 Australian Candidate Study is the third in a series of election studies on federal election candidates initiated in 1987. This series is timed to coincide with Australian Federal elections and examines the views on important political and social issues of all major party candidates standing for election. Because the ACS is run in conjunction with the Australian Election Study, it also provides a comparison between the attitudes of party elites and those of the electorate.

A total of 415 candidates from the Labor, Liberal and Democrat parties, The Greens, The Greens (Western Australia) Inc, The Green Party of South Australia and the Green Alliance Senate-New South Wales were surveyed. Candidates were questioned on prominent election issues, including attitudes to particular economic issues, employee control of industry, and Australia's trading relationship with foreign countries. Opinions on other political issues such as defence spending, the need for new security arrangements, countries perceived to pose a threat to Australia, and the push for Australia to become a republic were also sought. A section on social policy contains questions on contemporary social and

moral issues including equal opportunity, censorship, migration, assistance to Aborigines, abortion, pornography, the death penalty and many others.

In addition, the survey asked questions relating to candidates' political background, such as their electoral history, party political involvement and membership of community organisations, and questions on the role of the representative, such as the 'important aspects' of the MP's job. A section on campaigning asked for candidates' perceptions of the personal attributes and experience which they think are required to make a successful candidate, how long before the election they organised and started their campaign, and what deciding factors led the candidate to run in their first election. Labor candidates were also asked a series of questions on ALP factions.

Background variables covered include age, country of birth, parents 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 affiliation.

Questionnaires were sent to 'viable' parliamentary candidates on 12 March 1993, and 418 were returned by the closing date 30 May 1993. Responses from 415 candidates are contained in the data file now available from the SSDA. Two versions of the data file exist - a public access file and a restricted file. The public access file has no usage restrictions but has had a number of variables modified to respect confidentiality. The restricted file contains all the Study variables and can only be released on approval from the principal investigators.

The data file is available on IBM or Mac disk for \$110 (processing fee and disk charge included) while the User's Guide is available for \$15. An SPSS set-up file is included on the disk.

Access Category A

1992 Time Use Survey - Unit Record File Release

The ABS expects to release a unit record file from the 1992 Time Use Survey in April 1994. The cost of the file will be \$5000 - unfortunately, we are unable to arrange a consortium purchase on this one. However, the ABS has agreed that if ACSPRI members order 5-10 copies, a 10 per cent discount will apply, and for 11 or more copies, a 25 per cent discount will be given.

SO, if you are interested in obtaining a copy, ring Gina Roach at the SSDA on (06) 249 3809. We will compile a list of interested parties, and if there are enough to obtain a discount, we'll let you know. **BE QUICK**, some people will want their copy as soon as it is available and orders require payment in advance. A description of the survey is given below.

The Time Use Survey was designed for two purposes. The first purpose was to measure time spent on all activities, especially unpaid household and community work, including care of

children and of aged, disabled and chronically ill people. The second purpose was to examine how the time people spend on personal care, paid work, unpaid work, education and leisure varies according to age, sex, work and family commitments, educational background and economic circumstances. This is the first national survey of its kind held in Australia. ABS conducted a larger than usual time use pilot test, however, in Sydney in May-June 1987, from which findings were published in the information paper 'Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987' (cat. no.4111.1).

Topics covered by the Time Use Survey were :

Basic Demographics: age; sex; country of birth

Employment: labour force participation; employment status (employed/not employed; full time/part time); main occupation; barriers to participation; time spent in paid work; travel to work

Education: qualifications; current attendance; purpose; time spent on formal education, other courses, training/retraining, homework, study

Income

Health: time spent on medical care at home, use of medical services, care for sick or disabled children and adults, walking and exercise, sleeping and relaxing; participation in and time spent on unpaid housework (house management, home maintenance, parenting, care of the sick, helping others, community work); leisure (social life, cultural activities, sport, outdoor activities, other hobbies, radio and television, videos, tapes and cd's, conversation and other communication, reading, passive leisure, travelling, driving); personal care; religious activities; telephone use

Social interaction and isolation

Where people are: home, work or other places; indoor/outdoor

The classification of activity items is based on the ten sections of the activity classification developed for the Multinational Comparative Time Budget Research Project. Finer classification levels reflect the particular interests of the Australian survey: the measurement of unpaid household and community work, including caring for the children and for aged, sick and disabled adults; time spent on paid work, education, leisure and travel; time use profiles of different groups in the community. The classification can be mapped to the Multinational Classification.

Information was collected by two methods, interviews and diaries. Information was collected by interview to provide the demographic, labour force, income and education characteristics of household residents ages 15 years or more. All persons in scope aged 15 years or more in selected households were asked to complete a diary describing their activities for a specified two day period. The diary had preset 5-minute intervals and requested information on activities (more than 1), location, mode of transport and other people present. The diary was in open format with no pre-coding.

The survey was conducted over the following periods : Mon. 24 Feb to Sat. 7 Mar 1992, Mon. 25 May to Sat. 6 Jun 1992, Mon. 28 Sep to Sat. 10 Oct 1992, Mon. 23 Nov to Sat. 5 Dec 1993. The sample was spread evenly across days of the week and quarters of the year.

Excluded from scope were: usual residents under 15 years of age; overseas visitors; residents of non-private dwellings; members of the Australian defence forces; non-Australian diplomats; non-Australian diplomatic staff and non-Australian members of their households; members of non-Australian defence forces stationed in Australia and their dependents. Usual residents who are away for the enumeration period are excluded from coverage.

In total 4,948 households in private dwellings were selected in the sample for the Time Use Survey. This was reduced to an effective sample of 4,367 households after sample loss. Sample loss includes those households where no questionnaires at all were obtained for reasons other than non-response e.g. all persons in the

household were excluded on scope/coverage grounds; dwelling was vacant, demolished or converted to non-dwelling use. A little over 3,000 households were fully responding.

From the effective sample of households, 8298 persons were in scope/coverage for the survey. Fully completed questionnaires, that is household form, personal questionnaire and diary, were obtained from 6875 persons, 82.9 per cent of all persons interviewed. After diary processing, 7056 persons, just under 14,000 diary days, remain on the file.

A detailed benchmark Time Use profile has been constructed for the Australian population as a whole. Information at a more aggregated level will be available for groups defined by age, sex, family status, employment status and other characteristics. A summary publication and table production service were available in December 1993 with further products in 1994. A unit record file is expected to be released in April 1994.

Contact Officers: Contact your local ABS State Office or members of the survey team, Welfare Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT, 2616 :

Elisabeth Davis (06) 252 6788

Sharon Pech (06) 252 6422

International Social Survey Program: Religion, 1991 (ZA 2150)

The SSDA recently received the latest in a series of deposits from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). Each year since the formation of the ISSP in 1984, as many participating nations as possible have fielded short self-completion survey modules, each on a probability based, nation-wide sample of adults. Modules are 15 minute supplements to regular national surveys (or special surveys if necessary) which add a cross national perspective to the individual, national studies. The same questions (i.e. to which responses are internationally comparable) are asked in all countries, with some omissions

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988 (ICPSR 9522) and 1990 (ICPSR 9833)

The SSDA has access to a large base of foreign holdings through ICPSR, and consequently it is possible for those who are interested to compare attitudes and behaviours cross nationally on a variety of social issues. Some of our users may already be aware of the formal links we maintain with overseas data organisations but are perhaps not aware of the ease with which we can obtain information and data, and the sort of data linkages which are facilitated by this process.

While the ISSP holdings allow for cross national comparison on a variety of social issues, two additions to the SSDA holdings will allow researchers to compare cross nationally the use and abuse of drugs. We have now received the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) from the US for 1988 (ICPSR 9522) and 1990 (ICPSR 9833), which contain similar items/questions to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) studies. The NCADA studies that are held at the SSDA are from 1985 (SSDA study No. 405), 1988 (SSDA study No. 498), 1991 (SSDA study No. 610) and 1993 (SSDA study No. 765).

Both the NHSDA and NCADA studies looked at the prevalence of use of various drugs including alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, and tobacco. As both sets of studies have centred on similar drug usage it will be possible to make direct comparisons between the two countries when looking at the prevalence of specific drug use. It is also important that both studies have been run over time, so that national trends for drug use can be monitored and compared.

Demographic data for both the US and Australian studies include sex, marital status, employment status, educational level and household composition.

The universe sampled in the US studies was the population of the coterminous United States, aged 12 and older living in households. Non institutional groups were excluded (such as,

for practical purposes in one or a few countries, and occasional variations in question wording and code categories due to language differences. The SSDA has several holdings already from ISSP, they include Role of Government, 1985 (ZA 1490), Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986 (ZA 1620), Social Inequality, 1987 (ZA 1680), and Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988 (ZA 1700).

The current module looks at the impact of religious beliefs and behaviours on social, political, and moral attitudes. Sixteen countries took part in the survey in 1991 including the USA, Great Britain, East and West Germany, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Russia (unfortunately Australian data was not included). In total data was collected from over 21,000 respondents.

The types of questions asked concerned the respondents religious affiliation; church attendance; belief in God, the Devil, heaven, life after death; government responsibility; attitudes towards abortion, criminal penalties, sexual behaviour, and women working. Respondents were also asked to answer a series of questions concerning their religious upbringing.

Background variables are also reported. These include age, sex, education, political party affiliation, marital status, current employment status, occupation, and income level. Questions were also asked concerning the respondents spouse, particularly level of education, occupation, and income. Similar questions were asked in regard to the respondents parents.

It should be mentioned that the process of cleaning a data set for inclusion in the next edition of the International Social Survey Program has begun. Social Inequality is the topic of the next survey, the second that has centred on this theme.

Information about the module on religion and earlier ISSP studies can be obtained from the Social Science Data Archives.

group dorms and the military), as were institutional groups (such as, prisoners and residents in nursing homes). A similar universe was sampled for the NCADA studies, persons aged 14 years and over living in private dwellings.

As a result of our institutional links with ICPSR and other foreign data archives, the SSDA has a "virtual archive" of datasets at our disposal that will allow for similar cross national comparisons, and as such we would encourage our users to make full use of this facility. SSDA staff would be happy to assist with further information on the studies mentioned in this article, or with searches for other studies which would further cross-national comparative analysis.

News from the ABS

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

Health and Nutrition Surveys

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has released a shortlist of topics for inclusion in the 1994-1995 National Health Survey (NHS), which will continue the series of national health surveys conducted in 1977 and 1983.

Topics which were included in the pilot test carried out in October 1993 covered recent illnesses as well as long term conditions and general health status. Information on consultations with doctors and other health professionals, time in hospital and day surgery, and testing for disabilities and conditions complemented questions dealing with injuries and accidents, alcohol consumption and exercise and smoking. Community health issues such as

immunisation, sun protection and cancer screening, contraception and breastfeeding and general health awareness were also included.

Some reductions in survey content will occur, based on the results from a further pre-test held in February 1994, which found that interview times were above an acceptable respondent load. Certain items may be asked of only half the sample, although this decision has not been finalised.

As a particularly valuable addition to the NHS, the ABS also intends to conduct a National Nutrition Survey (NNS) which will survey a sub sample of the NHS, and allow linkage back to the main NHS data file, to allow the analysis of the relationship between diet, nutrition and overall health status. It is expected that at least two respondents in each NHS household will be randomly selected to participate, making an effective sample size of around 14,000 respondents.

Contact officers for the NHS are Brian Richings (06 252 5786) or Mike Langan (06 252 6403). Mel Butler (06 252 5486) is the principal contact for the NNS.

Population Survey Monitor

The Population Survey Monitor (PSM) is a household survey conducted every three months by the ABS, in which approximately 2000 households are sampled. The ABS has indicated that government departments, public authorities and non-profit organisations will now be able to use this survey program to collect data specific to their research needs. For details of costs and services, or to receive a copy of the quarterly PSM newsletter, contact Theo Neumann (08 252 6403).

Child Health Study

The Western Australian Research Institute for Child Health (WARICH) is in the process of conducting a large scale survey which looks at both the health status of Western Australian children aged between 4 and 16 years, and key factors leading to social, emotional and academic development. To quote from the Western

Australian ABS publication Statslink (No. 34, October 1993)

The survey's importance lies in the fact that in addition to collecting planning data on illnesses, health problems and health compromising behaviours, it also examines the relation between child health and a broad range of community, family and educational factors.

The ABS has been involved in the survey strategy process, and an ABS officer has been outposted to WARICH to manage fieldwork and data stages of the project. For more information, contact Steve Zubrick at WARICH on 008 80869.

Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data can be ordered 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.

Additions to Series

The SSDA's holdings include data from a number of important long-term survey programs, among which is the Australian Longitudinal Survey, which incorporates the Australian Youth Survey. Data from this survey series are routinely deposited at the SSDA and the archive has recently received the latest in the series. Previous deposits in this series are described in earlier issues of the newsletter.

Although the SSDA is willing and able to distribute the most recently deposited data files, intending users should note that the SSDA's documentation for these files is not currently as user friendly as we would wish. The SSDA intends to improve the documentation available for this series (see the article on page 20 of this issue outlining the ALS feasibility study).

Australian Youth Survey, Wave 4, 1992
Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment,
Education and Training
(SSDA No. 780)

The Australian Youth Survey (AYS) is the third component of the Australian Longitudinal Survey project, and this latest release is the fourth wave in the series which began in 1989. The survey covers a general youth population aged 16-19 years in 1989, with an additional cohort of 16 year olds added to supplement the sample in each subsequent year.

The AYS covers labour market variables including job history, job search behaviour, job training and transition from school/study to work. Background variables and topics related to the main labour market theme include education, occupation and health. Basic demographic variables include age, sex, size of household, country of birth, racial origin, parental education and occupation, spouse's education,

religion, income, and whether resident in an urban or rural area.

Other Additions

Bureau of Immigration and Population Research. **Prototype Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia** (SSDA No. 766)

For the Longitudinal Survey of Immigration to Australia, two pilot studies, collectively known as the Prototype Survey, were undertaken with the purpose to research the experiences, concerns and needs of recently migrated peoples to Australia.

Respondents, and in some cases their spouses, were asked questions on the migration process (ie. had they migrated before, why they chose Australia, had they been sponsored to come out to Australia); occupation status, assets, income, and type of dwelling before and after migration; expectations and opinions of living in Australia; social activities; their ability to speak English and details about classes taken to learn English; the type and source of information requested before migration (ie, job prospects, recognition of qualifications); return visits to their home country; citizenship; the household budget; financial help received and given; changes in residence; unemployment and health.

Background variables included age, sex, marital status, citizenship status; country of birth; date of arrival in Australia; occupation status, and highest qualification.

Access Category: A

William Thorn, Dept of Employment, Education and Training **Jobtrain Net Impact Study 1990-1991** (SSDA No. 769)

The JOBTRAIN Net Impact Study was conducted as part of a wider evaluation of the JOBTRAIN program. The objectives of the study were to examine the medium-term outcomes of participants in JOBTRAIN contracted courses and to provide an assessment of the 'net impact' of participation in JOBTRAIN courses on

participant's employment and education/training prospects.

Variables include occupation status from April 1990 to January 1991; when the current job was started and number of hours worked per week; participation, if any, in training courses/employment programs organised by the CES (i.e. number of courses undertaken, number of weeks spent in the program) and details of past and future secondary and tertiary study.

Access Category: A

AGB McNair Pty. Ltd. **Federal Election Exit Poll 1993** (SSDA No. 770)

The exit poll was conducted to determine why people voted the way they did in the 1993 Federal Election. It also allowed prediction of electoral success and the two party preferred vote at the state and national levels.

Respondents were asked who they voted for in the House of Representatives and the Senate and why; which leader they preferred to be Prime Minister; whether higher preferences were given to the ALP or the Coalition; which issue(s) were major influences on the respondent in deciding how to vote; and whether the GST and low unemployment affected the respondents decision to vote for the Coalition and the ALP respectively.

Background variables include occupation, age and sex.

Access Category: t.b.a

Peter McDonald, Australian Institute of Family Studies; Kasto, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia **Indonesian Marriage Survey: Adolescents, 1978** (SSDA No. 771)

A study of marriage behaviour and patterns was undertaken in Indonesia to elicit information from peoples representing eight separate cultural groups on their behaviour and attitudes in respect of marriage in association with their life experience, exposure to new ideas and involvement in structural changes in society.

This survey concentrates on the attitudes of Indonesian adolescents.

Respondents were asked about social interactions between young men and women in their village such as was it permitted; on which occasions such interaction was acceptable; if it had to be done in the presence of others; had the respondent themselves mixed socially with members of the opposite sex, and should the opportunity to socialise with peers be made easier. Opinions were sought on sex before marriage, what ages a man and a woman were considered too old and too young to get married, choice of marriage partner (eg. should the individual look for his/her future spouse within the family unit), divorce, polygamy, family planning, bride price, and whether a married woman should be allowed to work. Other variables included whether the respondent had ever been pressed to marry, details on leisure activities and religious issues.

Background variables include geographic location, sex, economic index of household, year of birth, age, whether respondent is attending school, highest education level achieved, religion and whether engaged or not.

Access Category: A

Professor RM Douglas, National Centre for Epidemiology & Population Health, ANU. **General Practitioner Study, 1991** (SSDA No. 777)

This survey was initiated to discover the attitudes of general practice doctors' towards the restructuring issues being considered for their profession.

Topics investigated included current job satisfaction, issues relating to general practice workforce numbers, community health care workers, hospitals and specialists, number of patients seen per week, and hours spent in general practice.

Background variables such as age, sex, years of hospital training and years of general practice were also measured.

Access Category: A

Val Brown and Gill Burke, Australian National University; Resources Assessment Commission. **Research and Information Requirements for Coastal Zone Management.** (SSDA No. 778)

The objectives of the survey were to identify research and information needs of the major work areas and types of organisations contributing to coastal management. These needs were determined by examining coastal managers' communication systems within and between six types of organisation (Local, State and Commonwealth Government, conservation, industry, and academia) and six areas of work (management, environment, education, industry/finance, engineering, and elected office).

Variables include respondents main area of work; types of information found to be of use to people working in coastal areas; availability and use of this information; problems in finding information and ways in which these problems may be rectified; how existing information channels and resources are being used; and which information channels are recommended.

Background variables include sex, highest education qualification and age group.

Access Category: A

ICPSR Additions to Holdings

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated September and December 1993. 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: Post Republican Convention Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6018); Presidential Debate Polls, October 1992: #1 (ICPSR 6022); #2 (ICPSR 6024); Vice-Presidential Debate Poll, October 1992 (ICPSR 6023)

ABC News/WASHINGTON POST Polls: January 1992 (ICPSR 9887); December 1991 (ICPSR 9890); Republican Delegate Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6015)

American Housing Survey, MSA Core and Supplement Files: 1986 (ICPSR 6129); 1987 (ICPSR 6131); 1988 (ICPSR 6130)

CBS News/NEW YORK TIMES Polls: Monthly Polls: June 1992 (ICPSR 6079); #1, July 1992 (ICPSR 6080); State of the Union Poll, January 1992 (ICPSR 6072)

CBS News Special Recruitment Poll, January 1992 (ICPSR 6071)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample (ICPSR 6150)

Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, 1990-1991: [United States] (ICPSR 9824)

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990 (ICPSR 9908)

Current Population Surveys: June 1991, Immigration and Emigration (ICPSR 6056); October 1991, School Enrollment (ICPSR 6055)

Euro-Barometer 34.0: Perceptions of the European Community, and Employment Patterns and Child Rearing, October-November 1990 (ICPSR 9576)

Federal Employee Attitude Survey, September-October 1983 (ICPSR 6034)

Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds [United States]: Fiscal Year 1981 (ICPSR 6043); Fiscal Year 1982 (ICPSR 6064)

Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Calendar Year 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6118)

Murder Cases in 33 Large Urban Counties in the United States, 1988 (ICPSR 9907)

National Black Election Panel Study, 1984 and 1988 (ICPSR 9954)

National Crime Surveys Longitudinal File, 1988-1989: [Selected Variables] (ICPSR 6063)

National Health Interview Survey Supplements, 1991: Drug and Alcohol Use (ICPSR 6132); Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (ICPSR 6053); Pregnancy and Smoking (ICPSR 6138); Unintentional Injuries (ICPSR 6137)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1991 (ICPSR 6128)

National Nursing Home Surveys: 1969 (ICPSR 9780); Follow-Up: Wave III, 1990 (ICPSR 6142)

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1992 Election (ICPSR 6125)

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6068)

Survey of Pension Providers, 1983: [United States] (ICPSR 9949)

Voter Research and Surveys General Election Exit Polls, 1992 (ICPSR 6102)

WASHINGTON POST Republican Convention Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6016)

World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1979-1989 (ICPSR06065)

ABC News Polls: Daily Tracking Poll, November 1992 (ICPSR 6025); Perot Reentry Poll, October 1992 (ICPSR 6021)

ABC News/Washington Post Election Polls: #1, October 1992 (ICPSR 6019); #2, October 1992 (ICPSR 6020)

American Housing Survey, MSA Core and Supplement Files: 1985 (ICPSR9853); 1989 (ICPSR 6157)

CBS News Somalia Poll, December 1992 (ICPSR 6097)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Polls, 1992: #1, February (ICPSR 6073); #2, February (ICPSR 6074); March (ICPSR 6075); April (ICPSR 6076); #1, May (ICPSR 6077); #2, May (ICPSR 6078); #2, July 1992 (ICPSR 6081); #3, July (ICPSR 6082); #1, August (ICPSR 6083); #2, August 1992 (ICPSR 6084); #3, August (ICPSR 6085); #1, September (ICPSR 6086); #2, September 1992 (ICPSR 6089); #1, October (ICPSR 6091); #2, October 1992 (ICPSR 6094); #3, October (ICPSR 6095)

CBS News/New York Times Polls, 1992: Post-Debate Reaction Poll, October (ICPSR 6092); Pre-Election Tracking Poll, October-November (ICPSR 6096)

CBS News/New York Times State Surveys, 1992: Florida Survey, September (ICPSR 6088); Illinois Survey, October (ICPSR 6093); Ohio Survey, September (ICPSR 6087); Texas Survey, October (ICPSR 6090)

CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System Japan Poll, December 1992 (ICPSR 6098)

Census of Governments, 1987: Employment Statistics (ICPSR 6069)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3B (ICPSR 6116); Summary Tape File S-5, Number of Workers by County of Residence by County of Work (ICPSR 6123)

Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6114)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1991: Diary Survey (ICPSR 6210); Interview Survey (ICPSR 6209)

Criminal Victimization Among Women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on Health Status and Medical Service Usage, 1986 (ICPSR 9920)

Euro-Barometer 38.0: European Court of Justice, Passive Smoking, and Consumer Issues, September-October 1992 (ICPSR 6044)

General Social Surveys, 1972-1993: [Cumulative File] (ICPSR 6217)

Immigrants Admitted to the United States: 1989 (ICPSR 6161); 1990 (ICPSR 6164); 1991 (ICPSR 6165)

Implementation of Quantitative Decision Aids in the Oklahoma Probation and Parole System, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9963)

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1989 (ICPSR 9849)

National Health Interview Survey, 1990: Assistive Devices Supplement (ICPSR 6139)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1991 (ICPSR 6156)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Health Insurance Plans Survey Data, Private Insurance Benefit Database and Linkages to Household Survey Policyholders [Public Use Tape 16] (ICPSR 6168);

Institutional Population Component, Facility Use and Expenditure Data for Nursing and Personal Care Home Residents [Public Use Tape 17]

(ICPSR 6158); Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Preliminary Health Status Questionnaires and Access to Care Supplement [Public Use Tape 21P] (ICPSR 6169)

National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6136)

Reference Point Effects in Eliciting Values of Environmental Goods, 1988-1990: [Oregon] (ICPSR 6042)

Shock Incarceration in Louisiana, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9926)

Washington Post Polls, 1992: District of Columbia Stadium Poll, August (ICPSR 6017); Oregon Packwood Poll, December (ICPSR 6027)

World Health Organization Collaborative Study on Social and Health

Aspects of Aging in Fiji, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 6057)

World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950-1992 (ICPSR 6159)

Change of Address?

Don't forget to let us know.

Drop us a line or phone the SSDA office on 06 249 4400.