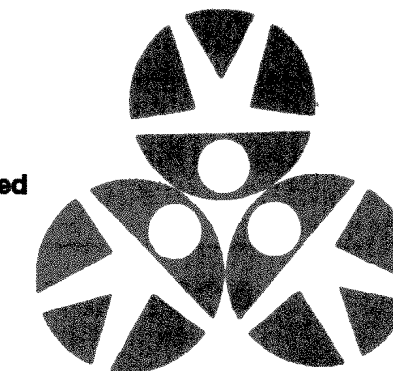


- Working Conditions, Spring 1991 (ICPSR 9696); 39.0: European Community Policies and Family Life, March-April 1993 (ICPSR 6195)
- Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) Program, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6236)
- Homicides in Chicago, 1965-1990 (ICPSR 6399)
- International Social Survey Program: Religion, 1991 (ICPSR 6234)
- Jury Verdicts Database for Cook County, Illinois, and All Counties in California, 1960-1984 (ICPSR 6232)
- Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6332)
- Multiple Cause of Death: 1990 (ICPSR 6319); 1991 (ICPSR 6320)
- National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991 (ICPSR 6272)
- National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992 (ICPSR 6400)
- National Health Interview Survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6343); National Health Interview Survey Supplements, 1992: AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes (ICPSR 6347); Cancer Control (ICPSR 6344); Cancer Epidemiology (ICPSR 6349); Health Insurance (ICPSR 6346); Immunisation (ICPSR 6348); Youth Risk Behaviour (ICPSR 6345)
- National Health Provider Inventory, 1991 (ICPSR 6342)
- National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Health Insurance Plans Survey Data, Private Health Insurance of Household Survey Policyholders and Dependents [Public Use Tape 24] (ICPSR 6371)
- New Soviet Citizen Survey, 1990: Problems of Peace and Security (ICPSR 9945)
- New York Times Israel Poll, March 1989 (ICPSR 6388)
- Numerical Meanings of Probabilistic Expressions (ICPSR 6046)
- Political Support in Canada, 1990 (ICPSR 6309)
- Recent College Graduates Surveys, [United States]: 1974-1975 (ICPSR 6376); 1976-1977 (ICPSR 6377); 1979-1980 (ICPSR 6378); 1983-1984 (ICPSR 6379); 1985-1986 (ICPSR 6380)
- Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987-1988 [United States]: Teacher Followup Survey, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 6270)
- Southern Grassroots Party Activists Project, 1991-1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6307)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1990 Full Panel Research File [Waves 1-8 Longitudinal Microdata File] (ICPSR 6253)
- Surveys of Officer and Enlisted Personnel and Military Spouses, 1985 (ICPSR 6340)
- Survey of Soviet Values, 1990 (ICPSR 6099)
- Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey II, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6375)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States], County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offence Data: 1991 (ICPSR 6036); 1992 (ICPSR 6316)
- Urban Poverty and Family Life Survey of Chicago, 1987 (ICPSR 6258)
- WCBS-TV News/New York Times Polls: New Jersey Poll #1, September 1993 (ICPSR 6323); New York City Poll #2, October 1993 (ICPSR 6324)
- Washington Post Health Care Poll, October 1993 (ICPSR 6287)
- World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1981-1991 (ICPSR 6364)
- World Values Survey, 1981-1984 and 1990-1993 (ICPSR 6160)
- Youth Attitude Tracking Study (YATS) [United States]: Fall 1991 (ICPSR 6238); Fall 1992 (ICPSR 6239)

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

Number 31, March 1995 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

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

ACSPRI newsletter

ACSPRI Activities	2
ACSPRI Membership News	2
ACSPRI Winter Program in Adelaide (3-7 July 1995)	2
1995 ACSPRI Summer Program Report	3
Software News	5
Note from the AASR	6
WAPOR Conference Report	7
Upcoming Summer Programs	8
Conferences	9

SSDA news

Staff News	13
SSDA's New World Wide Web Home Page	13
Time Use Survey 1992 and Family Survey 1993	16
Census 1991	17
SADA: the South African Data Archive	17
Bibliographic Citations for Computer Files	18
Quality Issues in Social Surveys	20
Canadian Election Study 1993	24
News from the ABS	25
Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings	27
Additions to Series	29
Other Additions	23
ICPSR Additions	26

This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200. Phone 06 249 4400; Fax 06 249 4722. Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send by e-mail to seda@anu.edu.au

This issue of the Newsletter was edited by Joye McLaughlin and Sue Merz.

ACSPRI Activities

ACSPRI Membership News

ACSPRI is pleased to welcome another new academic member to the Consortium as well as new Representatives from three long-standing members.

The **Australian Catholic University** has very recently become Australia's 32nd university to become a member of ACSPRI, and is now in the process of nominating its Representative.

With ACU's membership, Bond University, the Northern Territory University, Southern Cross University, the University of Ballarat, and the University of Southern Queensland remain the only Australian universities not yet to have joined ACSPRI.

The **University of Tasmania** has announced that Dr **Jui-shan Chang**, of the Department of Sociology, will become Tasmania's new Representative. Jui-shan's telephone number is 002 202 330 and her fax number is 002 202 279.

The **University of Newcastle** has announced that Dr **John Gow** of the Department of Sociology will become that university's new ACSPRI Representative. John may be contacted by telephone on 049 215 927 and by fax on 049 216 902.

Dr **Paul Harrison** of the School of Social Science has been named as **Queensland University of Technology's** new ACSPRI Representative. He may be reached by telephone on 07 864 4763 and by fax on 07 864 4995.

1995 ACSPRI Winter Program in Adelaide

ACSPRI, in association with the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Adelaide, and the Institute of Social Research, University of South Australia, will be conducting its second annual **Winter Program** in Social Research Methods and Research Technology at the **University of Adelaide** during the week of **3 - 7 July 1995**.

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

- Improving Survey Research Design;
- Introduction to Statistics;
- Data Analysis in SPSS;
- Data Analysis in SAS;
- Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS);
- Qualitative Research Techniques;
- Fundamentals of Multiple Regression;
- Factor Analysis, Measurement and Scaling;
- Applied Logistic Regression;
- Structural Equation Models (LISREL);
- Advanced Topics in Statistics.

Comprehensive information about the July, 1995 ACSPRI Winter Program, including course fees, individual course descriptions and application forms, is provided in the **Winter Program Course Booklet**, available from ACSPRI-WP95, Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200; tel. 06 249 4400; fax 06 249 4722; email ssda@anu.edu.au; or from your ACSPRI Representative.

The 11th ACSPRI Summer Program, 1995

Number of Participants by Course

Advanced SEM Modelling: LISREL	1	2
Advanced Topics in Statistics		
Categorical Data (Log-Linear Models)		
Data Analysis in SAS		
Data Analysis in SPSS		
Factor Analysis, Measurement & Scaling		
Improving Survey Research Design		
Intermediate Regression Analysis		
Introduction to LISREL		
Introduction to Multiple Regression		
Introduction to Statistics		
Introduction to Time Series Analysis		
Multilevel Analysis using ML3-E		
Overview of Program Evaluation		
Sampling Theory and Practice		
Workshop: Applied Logistic Regression		
Workshop: Secondary Analysis of Survey Data		

The 11th ACSPRI Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology, co-hosted by the Faculties and the Research School of Social Sciences, was held at the Australian National University from 23 January - 3 February 1995.

Eighteen week-long courses were conducted during the two week Program. Of these, Introduction to Time Series Analysis and Applied Logistic Regression, were entirely new, while Improving Survey Research Design and Sampling Theory and Practice were held for the first time, but as outgrowths of previous courses. In addition, Advanced Topics in Statistics and Secondary Analysis of Survey Data were substantially revised since the 1994 Program.

Downsized by three courses from the 1994 Program, which had stretched Faculties Computing Unit (FCU) resources to the limit, and scheduled a week earlier than any previous Program (to allow the FCU an additional week to prepare its computing labs, hardware and software for the first teaching semester), the

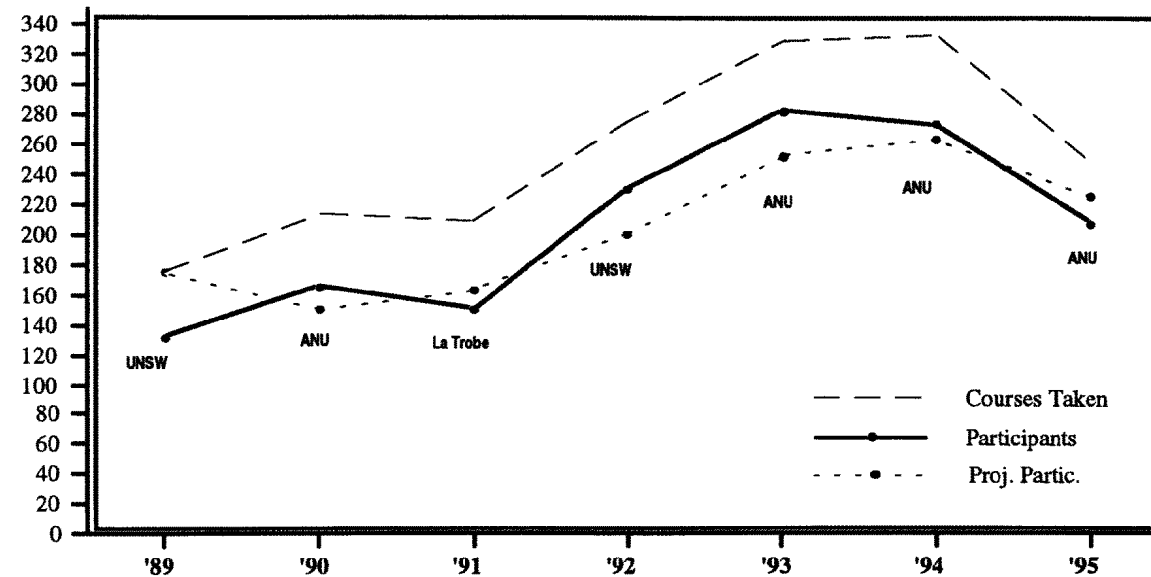
1995 Summer Program was the first to follow a Winter Program held six months earlier (at UWA in July 1994). For the first time, also, ACSPRI ran courses (and provided a catered lunch) on the Australia Day holiday, and was required to lease computer equipment from a commercial vendor (Hewlett-Packard, who supplied a HP 9000/800, Model G50) to serve its X-terminal lab based courses.

At least in part as a result of these deviations from the usual Summer Program timing and arrangements, of normal fluctuations in the 'demand' for particular course offerings (e.g. Multilevel Analysis using ML3 attracted 6 participants at SP93, 10 at SP94, and 14 at SP95) and, possibly, of a modest fee increase of \$30 and \$50 per course for academic and government member institutions, respectively, overall participation at the 1995 Program declined from the record levels of the 1993 and 1994 (ANU) Programs.

A total of 208 participants took 243 courses over the two weeks, with 121 attending the first week and 124 the second (86 participants took first

week courses only, 87 took second week courses only, and 35 took courses both weeks). Overall, there were 24% fewer participants than in 1994 and, adjusting for the reduced number of courses offered, 8% fewer than projected. Over 77% of participants came from ACSPRI member institutions, and 16% had attended one or more previous Programs.

Number of Participants and Courses Taken at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1989-95



As at previous Summer Programs held at the ANU, roughly two thirds of all participants came from the ACT or NSW. NSW participation, however, increased by six (from 56) while ACT participation decreased by 42 (from 127) from that at the 1994 Program. Victoria held steady at about 15% (down 2 to 32), while participation from Queensland (down 19 to 12), Tasmania (down 10 to 3) and South Australia (down 3 to 3) declined from 1994 levels. Western Australia, having contributed 41 participants at the 1994 Winter Program, sent 7 participants (up 3 from SP94).

Although ACSPRI academic member institutions again accounted for 56% of total Summer Program participation, these members sent 36 fewer individuals to the 1995 Program, a decline of 24% from their 1994 Program total of 153. NSW, Victoria, and ACT member universities contributed over 80% of the academic participants at the 1995 Program, sending 44, 27 and 25 individuals, respectively. Queensland (10 participants—down 18) and Tasmania (3—down 9) sent 64% and 75% fewer academics, respectively, than in 1994. Universities in these two states also sent fewer full-time, post-graduate students to the 1995

Program (despite no increase in their \$100 student fee per course): the University of Tasmania, which had sent 6 students in 1994, sent none in 1995, while Queensland universities collectively sent 3 students, 9 less than in 1994. On the other hand, universities in NSW (down 2 from 13) and Victoria (up 1 from 6) maintained their overall student participation rates from SP94. In sum, 25 full-time students (12% of all participants) participated at SP95, as against 42 (15% of all participants) at SP94.

ACSPRI government member institutions sent 45 participants (37 from the ACT) in 1995, 24 fewer than in 1994, a drop of 35%. Decreases in participation from the ABS (15 participants—down 5), Australian Institute of Criminology (1—down 6), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (3—down 11), Bureau of Immigration, Multiculturalism and Population Research (2—down 5), Department of Employment, Education and Training (9—down 3), Department of Human Services and Health (3—down 6) were only slightly offset by increases from the Australian Institute of Family Studies (3—up 3) and, new ACSPRI member, the Department of Industrial Relations (9—up 2).

Non-member participation at the 1995 Program decreased (by 6 participants) from 1994 as well, but the decline was even more marginal than that from ACSPRI academic and government member institutions. Participation from outside the ACT by non-member institutions actually increased by 28%, despite the considerably greater costs in fees and travel incurred. The Australian Taxation Office again sent 11 participants, 3 of them from interstate, while, among other Canberra based, non-member government departments, Defence and Veterans' Affairs sent 4 and 5, respectively. AGB McNair (2), the Department of School Education (3), SPSS Australasia (2), and Workcover Authority (3) were among non-members contributing from NSW, while from further afield the Queensland Police Service, the Northern Territory Department of Education, and the Western Australian Ministry of Education were also represented.

With its introduction of an annual Winter Program, to be rotated between locations outside of Canberra, ACSPRI relieves the ANU based Summer Program of administrative and logistical overburden and provides the social research community with expanded, biannual, opportunities for obtaining timely, accessible training in social research methods. A slightly smaller, centrally located Summer Program, that optimises course size and maximises course interest (i.e. by offering courses too specialised to run elsewhere), serves to enhance the quality of each course and the Program.

ACSPRI is again grateful to its instructors for the continuing high quality of their teaching at the 11th Summer Program, and to SSDA, RSSS, and Faculties staff for strong administrative and technical support before, during and after the Program.

Software News

Software for Statistical and Social Survey Analysis 1995-96

The Association for Survey Computing has now published its tenth software register since 1973. This is the only comprehensive catalogue of software for statistical analysis and all phases of survey work, detailing the name, facilities, language, appropriate hardware and operating systems, sources and price of each package listed. The information is collated from the returns of questionnaires sent to developers and marketers by the ASC.

The present register lists 227 packages of which 71 appear for the first time. As Beverley Charles Rowe, the President of the Association, observed "A surprising amount of change has taken place. The most striking feature is the number of new systems". However, an unexpected anomaly for a computing organisation is that the demand is primarily for a paper version of the catalogue although electronic ones have been offered.

Members of the Association receive one catalogue free (four for corporate members) and the cost for additional copies is 10 pounds stlg. For affiliates of the ASC the cost is also 10 pounds stlg and for non members the cost is 15 pounds stlg.

Further information about the paper and electronic versions can be obtained from: The ASC Secretary, P.O. Box 60, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3QH
Tel/Fax: 01494 793033
E-mail: asc@essex.ac.uk

ATLAS/ti Demo Software (from Thomas Muhr)

ATLAS/ti is a software tool for the support of text interpretation and theory building using semantic networks. Its main application is within qualitative research, but it also offers a quantitative gateway (SPSS job generation).

An ATLAS/ti 1.1e Demo for DOS-based PCs is now available via anonymous file transfer.

I have long been reluctant to release a version without the complete manual. The manual was reduced to a total of about 35 ASCII text pages during the last week and I do have the feeling that it will explain the installation and the use of the program to the novice in a satisfactory manner. ATLAS/ti offers short on-line explanations ("bubble-help") to almost all options offered by the context-sensitive menus and buttons. So it provides opportunities to explore the program. Enclosed are also a few "Hermeneutic Units" to play around with.

How to get a copy the WWW way:

The easiest way is to make your way through the World Wide Web, using a browser like Mosaic or Netscape. However, a terminal based text-only browser like Lynx should also do.

Start at the ATLAS/ti general description page: <http://www.cs.tu-berlin.de/~muhr/atlasti.html>

I have included in the beginning of this page a link to the demo provider page (...getdemo.html). There you will find further instructions for "downloading by clicking".

In the ATLAS/ti home page you should also take a close look at the systems requirements near the end of the document before you attempt to download the (rather large) file.

Using anonymous ftp:

You should get two documents via ftp. The first file to be transferred, "readme.1st" explains how to handle the self-extracting archive "atldemo.exe", which is to be downloaded thereafter.

1. Start ftp at your local machine and
2. connect to: [ftp.cs.tu-berlin.de](ftp://ftp.cs.tu-berlin.de) using "anonymous" and your account to login as usual.
3. Set transfer mode to binary (which is often the default)
4. Switch to directory /pub/incoming/atlas-ti
5. GET file readme.1st (about 2K size)
6. GET file atldemo.exe (about 1.3 MB size)

Please print and read file readme.1st before you proceed to create the installation diskette.

Thomas Muhr
Project Public Health (A4)
Technical University of Berlin
ATLAS/ti - Computer Supported
Text Interpretation & Theory Building
TEL: (+49 30) 314-27882 (mon & wed)
TEL/FAX: (+49 30) 8611415
E-MAIL: muhr@cs.tu-berlin.de

A Note from the AASR

(Wolfgang Grichting, AASR President)

Even though the first issue of the Australian Journal of Social Research (AJSR) was not yet out the overwhelming support for such a publication was most encouraging [in a recent survey of AASR members]. Of the 96 members who returned the questionnaire 82 favoured the notion that we sponsor such a journal. Undoubtedly, the remaining 14 who could not make up their mind before the arrival of the first number would have voted in its favour. This is another way of saying that the editorial committee did a sterling job in producing such an ambitious journal in record time and with minimal support. They deserve a big hand! Twice over as they are prepared to continue with the editorial work in an honorary capacity.

And just to prove how much we appreciate their efforts, an overwhelming majority opted for two or more issues per year. Specifically, 76 per cent would like to see at least two issues a year while the remaining 24 per cent would be happy with just one annual publication. Clearly, the former have it. Thus Carol and her team are already calling for papers for a second volume later this year. Please don't hold back since the AJSR can only be as good as the articles which it receives.

And now the bad news: To cover the cost of the journal we now must do what our constitution enjoined us to do all along: collect an annual subscription. In accordance with article 7b and with the support of the executive I now advise that members who have full-time

employment will pay \$45/annum (all others \$20/annum). This subscription is due NOW for all those members who joined AASR before 1 July 1994. If you joined after that date your joining fee will be considered your current subscription. Please consider this note your personal bill. Your payment will be acknowledged with an official receipt.

Yes, and there is some good news as well: Carol has already received her first order from a "paying customer". I would hope that most libraries will see fit to subscribe to AJSR as it costs a mere \$30. If you alert your library soon, chances are that it will be able to get the first issue, but hurry.... they are running out fast.

Congratulations and thanks are also in order to Michael Smithson, designer extraordinaire of the AASR-page in the World Wide Web. If you point your Web browsers at <http://www.jcu.edu.au/~psmjs/homepage.html> you will see the WWW-page for AASR. Be sure to include the tilda (~) in the URL before psmjs. Michael is prepared to make another WWW homepage for the In Touch newsletter and therewith AASR has come of age.

WAPOR CONFERENCE REPORT

David Collins,
 WAPOR Regional Representative

The first Australian conference held by the **World Association of Public Opinion Research (WAPOR)** was convened in Sydney during July 1994, and a range of insightful papers was presented.

WAPOR President, Philip Meyer of the University of North Carolina, led off with a paper exploring the concern about the sense of "loss of community" emerging in the USA, and the impact of journalism in this area. Democracy, he argued, is a continuing conversation, and journalism does not encourage conversation. Journalism, by its nature, aims to increase conflict by focussing on extreme viewpoints. Within this process, public opinion polling is

judged to have a role. During discussion of this paper, it was mentioned that intensive focus group discussions, which include participants being given presentations from opinion leaders and pre and post opinion measures of focus group participants, may also have a role in the process of increasing journalism's presentation of community dialogue.

In his paper, Wolfgang Donsbach of the University of Dresden expanded on the argument for increased community dialogue. He argued that the objective of press freedom was to encourage discourse and solutions to community problems. However, the paper tempered this argument by highlighting that different national cultures lead to different presentations of the news. Donsbach argued, for example, that journalism in Germany had a long history of enlightenment which encouraged social change, whilst in the USA the news is perceived as a commodity to sell.

Following these papers, a presentation by Robert Worcester of City University, London (and chairman of MORI Ltd), gave evidence that newspaper readership in the UK is declining, particularly amongst the Sunday papers, and identified a complex changing pattern of political partisanship amongst readers. For some newspapers, reader partisanship has not changed, whilst other newspapers who have moved to more neutral political positions are finding that their readers are increasingly partisan.

Many of the participants at the Conference presented evidence that public opinion pollsters were generally held in high community regard and were judged as being able to accurately and objectively measure community opinion. However, a paper presented by Sol Lebovic of Newpoll Pty Ltd demonstrated that the unscientific method of "phone-in polls" conducted by some news media is beginning to emerge as a competitive threat, despite the range of biases that exist, such as multiple calls by vested interests, lack of allowance for "don't know" or non-committal answers, and self-selection of the sample. In particular Lebovic found evidence that opinion leaders and other key stakeholders had high levels of trust in

"phone-in polls"; the danger was that "phone-in polls" have the potential to give opposite trends to those found in public opinion polling. In another paper, David Bottomley of Asian Commercial Research, Hong Kong, described the complexity in public opinion trends in Hong Kong towards the integration in 1997 with the People's Republic of China. Bottomley argued that despite the importance of the issue, the political debate is non-existent, and polling on the public's acceptance, or not, of integration with China is regarded as a non-issue by the Hong Kong media.

Two papers on research and Australian aboriginal issues were also presented. The first paper, by Murray Goot of Macquarie University, examined the range of opinion polls associated with public opinion of High Court decisions on the rights of Australian aborigines. Key issues in the paper were whether or not underlying public opinion can be discovered if the public have little knowledge or awareness of specific complex issues; and whether public opinion is restricted if the public can only respond when polls ask them to answer, as individuals, based on the specific question wording presented. Goot concluded by asking whether policy decisions can be correctly made by using public opinion polls, and what the ethics are of public opinion polling if such methods do not measure truthfully the view of the public. He noted the danger of polls being used by journalists who have difficulty understanding both the methodology of polling and the accuracy of the questions asked.

The second paper, presented by Rob Donovan of the University of Western Australia, concerned the use of mass media for social marketing, particularly the question of whether or not the mass media can be used to change racist beliefs against aboriginals, especially through paid advertising. The paper presented evidence that advertising research evaluations have shown that racist attitudes towards aboriginals can be changed through social marketing advertising campaigns.

Conference papers were also presented by Jim Alexander and Robert White of AGB:McNair on the possible impact of non-compulsory voting in the Australian political landscape and

by Adrian Fethers of the Australian Government Office of Information and Advertising on the nature of social research commissioned by the Australian Public Sector in the past decade.

Short presentations were made at the Conference's conclusion by Caz Tebbutt of Tebbutt Research, Australia, on the introduction of public opinion polls in Fiji, and by Robert Worcester on studies to assist the Inquiry Into The Opinion Polls Conducted During the 1992 British General Election.

A further WAPOR conference is being planned for late 1995.

Summer Programs

ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods

First Session: 26 June-21 July 1995

Second Session: 24 July-18 August 1995

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 very limited amount of financial assistance for travel to the Program. Application forms should be submitted in the first instance to ACSPRI by 13 April 1995.**

28th Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection 8 July - 17 August, 1995

The 28th Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection is comprised of a series of self-contained two-week courses in social science data analysis at introductory, intermediate and advanced levels. Among the topics offered are: Data Analysis with SPSS-PC, Regression Analysis, Dimensional Analysis, Log Linear Analysis, Event History Analysis, Survey Sampling & Analysis, Maths for Social Scientists, Multi-level Analysis, Time Series Analysis, Dynamic Modelling, Exploratory Data Analysis, Rational Choice Models, Discourse Analysis, Linear Structure Equations, Analysis of Textual Data, and Feminist Epistemology.

For further details contact:
The Organising Secretary
28th Essex Summer School
University of Essex
Colchester
Essex CO4 3SQ, UK
Tel: +44 1206 872 502
Fax: +44 1206 873 598
Email: sum_sch@essex.ac.uk

Conferences

6th National Conference of the Australasian Association for Quality in Healthcare, Melbourne 3-5 May 1995

The conference will explore the theme of: quality, costs and information; and bridging the gaps. It will focus on how quality methods (both established and new innovations) can be used in times of cost restraint to assist you to provide quality care and services more effectively. It will consider how data can be used efficiently and effectively in managing change and technological resources that can assist you.

Contact: Waldron Smith Management
93 Victoria Avenue
Albert Park Vic 3206
Tel: 03 690 6744
Fax: 03 690 7155

21st Annual Conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology, Quebec City, Canada 9-12 May 1995

The premier conference for professionals providing data services in libraries and archives, IASSIST 1995 focuses on the new opportunities for collaboration presented by the phenomenal growth of worldwide computing networks. Taking advantage of this new technology presents many challenges, and encourages data service providers to work together to ensure continued access to useful and high-quality data.

Topics covered will include: the examination of merging social and spatial data (GIS) and the implications for data services; how changes in technology and an expanding clientele using data have an impact on our profession; the future role and function of data librarians and data archivists; data sources and research issues in global change, AIDS, poverty; UNIX applications in archives; and mass data storage issues.

The First National Symposium on Crime in Australia, Canberra 5-6 June 1995

The Australian Institute of Criminology is planning a two day symposium to address: crime in Australia; responses to crime; public policy initiatives; and programs that work. The symposium will be addressed by some of Australia's leading criminal justice practitioners and policy makers. It will examine where we are at in terms of responses to and policy initiatives in dealing with various forms of crime and will explore directions we might consider.

Topics to be discussed include: violence against women; violent crimes; violence in the family; organised crime; money laundering; fraud; child abuse; juvenile justice; drugs; crime prevention; policing; and the future of crime.

Contact: Glenys Rousell or Sylvia MacKellar
Tel: 06 274 0224 or 06 274 0228
Fax: 06 274 0225

**Computing for the Social Sciences
1995: Changing Technology,
Changing Society
University of California,
San Diego
16-21 June, 1995**

This annual conference, which is the professional meeting for the Social Science Computing Association, provides a forum for discussion of topics in social science research in all areas, and on the impact of computers on society.

Contact: Albert F. Anderson
Population Studies Centre
University of Michigan
1225 South University
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2590
Tel: 313 998 7140
Fax: 313 998 7415
Email: afa@umich.edu

**Market Analysis For Decision Support
Imperial College, London
29 June 1995**

The Association for Survey Computing (ASC, formerly SGCSA) is pleased to announce a one day conference, "Market Analysis For Decision Support" on Thursday 29 June 1995. The venue will be Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine in South Kensington, London.

There are a wealth of tools and techniques available to assist decision makers. In the Commercial and Public sectors large volumes of data are collected to assist the process, but much of these data are still analysed using only

traditional cross-tabulation methods. Valuable insights and predictive opportunities are being lost. This conference aims to explore methods by which value can be added, warn of some of the pitfalls and debate the merits of different techniques.

The keynote address will be delivered by Peter Hutton author of the definitive textbook "Survey Research for Managers". A MORI director and researcher of some 20 years standing, he is well placed to set the scene.

Contact: Diana Elder
ASC
PO Box 60
Chesham
Bucks HP5 3QH
Tel/Fax: 01494 793033; Int: +44 1494 793033
E-Mail: asc@sx.ac.uk

**1995 National Social Policy Conference
Social Policy and the Challenges of
Social Change,
University of New South Wales
5-7 July 1995**

The theme of this conference centres on the complex social changes that are taking place in contemporary Australia, and their consequences for social policy. These social changes are taking place in the economy, in family and personal life, in population and culture, and in social and economic inequalities associated with age, gender, disability, language, and indigenous and ethnic minority background.

This year's conference has been structured to provide various arenas for participation, including plenary sessions, panel presentations with audience participation (forum sessions), and contributed papers.

Conference discussion will be arranged around the following themes: work and welfare; social and economic inequality; family, the life course and the state; community services; and citizenship and the mixed economy of welfare.

Contact: Marilyn McHugh
Social Policy Research Centre
University of New South Wales
Sydney NSW 2052
Tel: 02 385 3863
Fax: 02 385 1049

**The First SocInfo International
Conference on Technology and
Education in the Social Sciences,
University of Stirling
5-7 September 1995**

SocInfo, the Computers in Teaching Initiative Centre for Sociology and the Policy Sciences will be hosting its first international conference on Technology in Education in the Social Sciences.

Social science academics using the new technologies for teaching and/or research are strongly encouraged to participate in this event. The conference themes are designed to encourage a wide range of proposals from social scientists for papers, workshops and poster displays. Proposals related to the following topics are particularly encouraged: development; implementation; assessment; and impact. These four conference themes were chosen as they highlight each step in the process of using technology effectively in the teaching and learning environment. This conference is targeted at individuals in higher and further education, social and political researchers and professional trainers in commerce and industry.

Contact: G. David Garson
106 Caldwell Hall
Hillsborough St.
NCSU Box 8101
Raleigh, NC 27695-8101
Tel: 919 515 3067
Fax: 919 515 7856
Email: David_Garson@ncsu.edu

**6th International Interdisciplinary
Congress on Women
Adelaide
22-26 April 1996**

These congresses have been held every three years in different parts of the world since 1981.

They aim to bring together scholars and practitioners from a wide range of disciplines and areas of expertise, to share insights, experiences and research, and to explore issues of importance to women throughout the world. They provide a setting in which participants from developing countries can exchange information, ideas and experiences, promoting long-standing networks related to such topics as Ecology and the Environment, Work, Human Rights, Health, Peace, Education and Politics.

Themes for this conference include; Global Restructuring, Women's Studies, Health and Sexuality, Sustainable Development, Community Education, and Indigenous Peoples.

Abstracts (of 250 words) should be sent to the Conference Secretariat by 30 June 1995.

Conference Secretariat
Festival City Conventions
PO Box 986
Kent Town SA 5071
Tel: 08 363 1307
Fax: 08 363 1604



Statistical Analysis...

the art of making certain decisions about uncertainty?!!

Education Services presents two significant courses for 1995.

Analyse and display n-dimensional data!

Introducing our Instructor!

Dr John Brocklebank is head of the Statistical Training Unit at SAS Institute Inc. Cary, North Carolina. He specialises in forecasting and has developed numerous courses in this area. He co-authored the *General Linear Models* course and was involved in the development of the *Categorical Data Analysis* course. He instructs in statistics for SAS Institute Inc. throughout the US, Asia/Pacific and Europe.

Audience:

This three day lecture/workshop course is for experienced researchers who need to perform multivariate statistical analyses in academic, commercial and industrial situations.

- course examples include research in areas such as marketing, behavioural sciences and pharmaceuticals.

After successfully completing this course you will be able to:

- perform simultaneous predictions from a single source of data
- analyse repeated measures designs
- perform cluster analysis
- perform and interpret principal components, factor analyses and multidimensional scaling

**** Ask about our early bird fee!****

Learn about group differences and forecasting measures using SAS PROC's!

This three day lecture/workshop course is designed for data analysts and researchers with some statistical training who want to use SAS procedures to analyse experimental data and perform regression analysis.

After successfully completing this course you will be able to:

- determine differences between different sets of data and make predictions based on multiple variables
- understand basic concepts of the General Linear Model
- calculate customised contrasts
- build regression models and analyse a designed experiment
- understand the basic concepts of ANOVA, Regression and Analysis of Covariance as instances of the General Linear Model

For further details, please contact SAS Education Services on (02) 428 0428



SSDA News

In this issue of SSDA News we feature an article which details how to cite machine readable computer files. The article lists different types of files that can and should be cited, and gives examples to show you how to correctly cite machine readable sources.

We also take a brief look at the archive which has been established in South Africa (SADA). They are part of the International Federation of Data Organisations and the International Association of Social Science Information Service and Technology, and will be able to share their data with other IFDO and IASSIST members in the near future.

For the political scientists we have an article detailing the 1993 Canadian Election Study. This study is comprised of five surveys, each are briefly mentioned in the article. We are pleased to announce that the SSDA will be able to fill orders for this data in the near future.

We have our regular reports of news from the ABS, and ICPSR recent additions. We preview new additions to SSDA holdings. We also have an important update on changes to the paths to our online catalogue.

Staff News

The SSDA has undergone several personnel changes in the last six months. Most of these changes involve our undergraduate assistants, with Melissa Clarkson, Sarah Mugford, and Chris Wilson leaving us for graduate positions. We are pleased to welcome Elissa Stretton to our undergraduate programming team, and Allison Christou to our undergraduate research assistant team. We would also like to welcome Sophie Holloway, who has been working full-time as a research assistant since the beginning of January. Gina Roach has returned from leave, and will now be working half time. Karen Ewens, our full-time programmer, was on secondment until November, and has now left the SSDA.

Announcing the SSDA'S new WWW Home Page and latest version of WAIS

From mid-1993 until the end of 1994, users wishing to access the SSDA's on-line catalogue of data holdings could do so indirectly via telnet to ELISA, the ANU's electronic library information service, or directly via gopher to Coombsquest, the 'social sciences and humanities information facility' located variously on 'cheops' and 'cephron' servers in the ANU's Coombs Building (see the September 1993 issue of this Newsletter, pp 13-17). Unfortunately, the SSDA on-line catalogue was often not easily located by remote users attempting to navigate Coombsquest's labile hierarchy of information sources during that facility's development and restructure. Efficient, timely upgrading of additions to holdings on Coombsquest also became increasingly difficult for archive staff to achieve, as the SSDA had no control over the facility.

Now, the SSDA is pleased to announce that it has recently implemented **World Wide Web**, **WAIS** and **gopher** information servers on its own Hewlett-Packard 712/60 workstation, which may be addressed on the Internet at ssda.anu.edu.au (IP 150.203.76.240). Through these information servers, users are now able to conveniently and quickly view a complete and continually updated list of SSDA studies and their descriptions as well as other current information about the SSDA and ACSPRI.

For those less familiar with these still relatively new information tools, the World Wide Web (WWW) service is available to anybody who has access to the Internet via X-Windows, Macintosh or a PC running Windows. WWW documents are written with HyperText Markup Language (HTML), a simple, yet powerful and flexible language. HTML allows plain text, graphics, animations, and sound to be viewed

or heard via the WWW using client application software known as browsers. These interface between the WWW Server and the user's 'client' computer and allow an HTML document, located anywhere on the 'Net', to be accessed from within another dynamically linked HTML document by clicking on the 'link', a highlighted or underlined string of text, or an icon. Once clicked, the document is (usually) swiftly downloaded and displayed on the user's desktop computer. Two commonly used browsers are NCSA Mosaic and Netscape, each of which can also view FTP servers and gophers on the Internet. Netscape, however, is measurably faster at downloading images (and may be installed at no cost to academic users by downloading via ftp from [ftp.mcom.com/netscape/](ftp://ftp.mcom.com/netscape/)).

The SSDA's latest WAIS server is a database program that quickly retrieves text from large and/or multiple document sources and enables searching of these documents via simple queries entered by the user. This newer implementation of WAIS, called freeWAIS, allows binary searches of the SSDA on-line Catalogue, using the operators AND, OR and NOT. In addition, a custom search utility has been written to enable users to search SSDA Study Descriptions for text strings, including words, i.e. any string from a single character to a whole sentence. To search using this method, merely insert the search string in double quotes (" "). Note, however, that 'customised' searching takes considerably longer and uses more server resources, and thus should be used only when normal WAIS searching is inappropriate.

Accessing the SSDA WWW Home Page and WAIS service

To access the SSDA home page, you will need to 'open' its Uniform Resource Locator, or URL—a kind of filename that points to a document in a directory on a machine on the network—by typing <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/> in the space provided by your browser.

Once you have reached the SSDA Home Page, information is accessible on a range of related topics, each of which has a [link](#) on the home page:

•About the SSDA:

Includes general information about the background, objectives and activities of the SSDA.

•The SSDA WAIS catalogue:

A comprehensive guide to SSDA data holdings, including survey, opinion poll and census data, and a reference tool for searching for data sets of interest.

•How can our data be accessed?

Guides on how to request SSDA data; what conditions of access to the data exist; how datasets are supplied and the applicable charges; as well as procedures for depositing data with the SSDA.

•ACSPRI - Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Inc.:

Information about the Consortium and the current Summer/Winter Program, including course descriptions and application procedures/forms.

•Foreign Data Archives:

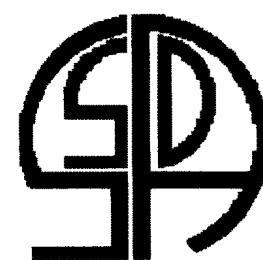
Links to the ICPSR, ESRC and other data archives in North America, Europe and other parts of the world.

•ANU - Australian National University:

Links to other WWW/gopher information servers at the ANU and in Australia.

Note that users who do not have access to a WWW browser are still able to access our gopher server (which now also uses freeWAIS). If you have gopher client software installed on your machine, connect to <ssda.anu.edu.au>. Those without access to a gopher client installed may **telnet** into <ssda.anu.edu.au> and then login as 'gopher' (no password is required).

Contact **Mike Crozier** at the SSDA (tel. 06 249 3859; fax: 06 249 4722; email: Mike.Crozier@anu.edu.au) if you have any queries about accessing any of the SSDA information servers.



SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES

Research School of Social Sciences
The Australian National University
CANBERRA ACT 0200

Phone: +61 6 249 4400 Fax: +61 6 249 4722
Email: ssda@anu.edu.au

Welcome to the SSDA World Wide Web Server



About the SSDA



The SSDA WAIS catalogue



How can our data be accessed?



ACSPRI - Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Inc.



Foreign Data Archives.



ANU - Australian National University

SSDA Staff Menu (Restricted Access)



Click on this icon from anywhere to return to this page.

If you have any queries about this service, please contact me via email at :
mike.crozier@anu.edu.au

Time Use Survey 1992 and Family Survey 1993

—Now Available from the SSDA

Following the successful distribution arrangement for making the 1991 Census Household Sample File (HSF91) more widely accessible to academic institutions for research and teaching (see following article), the ABS, ACSPRI and SSDA are pleased to announce a similar distribution agreement for the **Time Use Survey 1992** and the **Family Survey 1993**, both of which may now be obtained from the SSDA. **Under the agreement, academic institutions will be able to obtain a copy of each of these confidentialised unit record files (CURF) from the SSDA for \$2500 per file—as against the normal, ABS retail price of \$5000.**

Any academic institution wishing to use the Time Use and Family Survey files for non-commercial research and teaching purposes will need to have an authorised individual sign the required licence agreement and undertaking forms before the files can be obtained from the SSDA. It is expected that a single copy of each CURF will be distributed to the institution, which then will be responsible for arranging internal access to it. In order that interested individuals may be placed in contact with other potential users at the same institution, the SSDA requires immediate expressions of interest (as indicated below).

The ABS has agreed to actively consider extending the terms of the new distribution agreement to other unit record files from its Household Survey Program, including such Monthly, or Special Supplementary Surveys as: the Crime and Safety Survey 1993; Housing Survey 1994; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994; the Training and Education Survey 1993; the Health Survey 1995; and the Adult Literacy Survey 1996.

Apart from cost savings, the new arrangement will afford academic researchers the opportunity to plan for timely acquisition of CURFs once these have been officially released for distribution by the ABS—and is therefore to be

preferred to previous, one-off purchase arrangements organised by the ABS and/or SSDA with individual, or small consortiums of, academic users wishing to acquire ABS unit record files.

To enable preparation by the ABS of the necessary distribution agreement papers for any of the above household surveys, registrations of interest should be made to the **SSDA by telephone on 06 249 4400, by fax on 06 249 4722, or by email (ssda@anu.edu.au).**

Census '91

Accessing the Census '91 Household Sample File

The 1991 Census Household Sample File has been available from the SSDA for over a year, and has proven to be a popular resource for our users. As increasingly more users obtain the file, it is appropriate to provide a list of these institutions to readers, so that future users may get access to copies at their own academic institution if it already has obtained a copy of the file. While the SSDA charge for the data of \$2000 for academic institutions is considerably lower than the direct ABS price, it obviously makes sense to circumvent this cost by finding out if a copy already exists in your institution. If your institution is on the list and you require a copy of the HSF91, please contact your ACSPRI representative. Potential users who do not have access to a copy within their institution should contact us.

List of institutions currently holding the HSF91

Australian Housing & Urban Research Institute
Australian National University
Monash University
Swinburne University of Technology
University of Canberra
University of Melbourne
University of New England
University of Queensland
University of Sydney
University of Western Australia

Census '91 productions:

CLIB91 and CDATE91

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has produced two electronic products from their 1991 Census, which Australian libraries may wish to add to their holdings- *CLIB91* and *CDATA91*.

CLIB91 is a CD-ROM product provided free of charge to libraries by the ABS. It offers all Community Profiles and Standard Matrixes data produced from the 1991 Census.

An updated version of CLIB91 Community Profiles includes the long-awaited Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Profile and the Time Series Community Profile. For researchers interested in comparative figures from the 1981/1986/1991 censuses, the Time Series Community Profiles will be especially useful. Community Profiles now available on CLIB91 are: Basic, Extended, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Working population, External Territories, Usual Resident.

CDATA91 offers Basic and Extended Community Profiles only. Although its functionality and geographic coverage is limited—no downloading or mapping, no CD-level figures- CLIB91's data coverage is more extensive than offered on CDATE91. Screen prints and a certain amount of table customisation are possible.

The ANU library has already obtained copies of these two products, and users wishing to access these can do so via the Library's CD-ROM network by selecting the "Statistics" item from the top menu. ANU users please contact Marrianna Malot on ext. 4565, email malot@info.anu.edu.au for further information.

Representatives of other libraries wishing to obtain the products should contact the ABS:
4th Floor FAI House
Cnr London Circuit & Akuna Street
Canberra City
Telephone: (06) 207 0326
Fax: (06) 207 0282
PO Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

The South African Data Archive

The South African Data Archive (SADA) established in 1993 by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in Pretoria, is the first of its kind on the African continent, and one of roughly 30 international data archives in the world.

SADA's broad objectives are to:

- preserve data and documentation from surveys and other research entities in the social sciences
- disseminate such information for use by other researchers, mainly for secondary analysis, longitudinal and comparative studies, research training and teaching purposes.

The data archive is regarded as playing a key role in revolutionising empirical research in the humanities and social sciences.

SADA aims to operate at a national level to serve the interests of all the country's social science researchers. The HSRC, with its well-established computer centre and involvement with major research projects, offers the necessary infrastructural support to the data archive.

Members of the South African research community, who work at universities, technikons, training colleges, government institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the private/business sector, will probably be SADA's primary donors and service users. It is no coincidence, therefore, that SADA's advisory committee is composed of representatives from these institutions to ensure that the needs of the entire human science community are best served.

With the enormous changes currently taking place in South Africa, the need for, and benefits of having a data archive such as SADA have probably never been greater. The immense challenges posed to researchers by the

government's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), require that a great deal of research needs to be undertaken in a wide range of areas within the humanities and social sciences.

The need for relevant research in South Africa will mean that existing research forms an invaluable basis for further studies. This is where SADA can play a meaningful role. Research that has already been completed is currently scattered throughout the country. However, by preserving completed research in a single data archive unnecessary and costly duplication of research can be prevented.

The quality of research will also be heightened by using information from experienced researchers both locally and internationally. SADA sees itself as becoming a service mediator in promoting links between South African and international researchers and helping to unite the human science research community.

SADA's access and exchange of research data is facilitated by its membership of prominent international information service organisations such as the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST), the International Federation of Data Organisations (IFDO) and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

Want to know more about SADA?

Written enquiries should be addressed to:

South African Data Archive
Centre for Science Development
Human Sciences Research Council
Private Bag X270 0001 Pretoria
South Africa
Fax: 012 202 2892

SADA contact persons:

Maseka Lesaoana
Tel: 012 202 2304
Email: maseka@gallup.hsra.ac.za
Jill Barnes
Tel: 012 202 2689
Email: cjb@gallup.hsra.ac.za

Bibliographic Citations for Computer Files

Laine G.M. Ruus
Data Library Service
University of Toronto
(laine@vm.utcc.utoronto.ca)

Anna Bombak
Data Library
University of Alberta
(abombak@vm.uacs.ualberta.ca)

Introduction

Increasing use is being made of computer-readable information in academic research, whether it be in the form of statistical analysis of research data, the use of software to aid analysis, or the use of electronic periodicals, monographs, papers, texts, reference or bibliographic databases, or even electronic mail as primary or secondary source material. As with any other physical form of published or unpublished information (manuscripts, audio recordings, etc.), computer files used as primary or secondary sources in research, or mentioned in scholarly writing of any sort, should be acknowledged in bibliographies and references.

To do so ensures that authors of computer-readable works, such as data files, etc., receive due acknowledgment. Often the creation of a clean data file, that is accompanied by comprehensive documentation and is usable by other researchers is as much if not more work than producing a monograph or periodical article, as is the work involved in the creation of a unique software product. Citing computer-readable works also ensures that readers have all relevant information needed to obtain a copy of the same source(s) for further information or for independent judgment or analysis. A third function of creating citations for computer-readable works is to ensure that these citations are included in citation indices.

Citations generally have two components: a set of fields which serve to identify the work

uniquely, and additional fields which provide the information needed to locate a copy of the same work. The fields which should be used to cite a computer file are much the same as those used to cite other formats. The problem with computer files is often identifying this information. You should include all relevant information, taking it from either the file or resource itself (if given), or from the accompanying codebook, manual or other documentation where appropriate. Other possible sources of identifying information fields are listings or catalogues of data files or electronic resources by the same producer or distributor, or even labels on the outside of a cd-rom or floppy disk. Wherever possible, give the information as provided by the author, the producer, or the distributor.

N.B. When citing a computer-readable work which is accompanied by documentation (e.g. a codebook, or user manual, etc.), cite the computer file, not the accompanying documentation, unless it is only the accompanying documentation that you have used.

Citations should include basic identification information which answers the following questions where relevant:

1. **Who is the author?**
2. **What is it called?**
3. **What is it?**
4. **Which version is it?**
5. **Who is responsible for the creation of the physical file(s)?**
6. **Who is responsible for distributing the work?**
7. **When was the work produced or 'published'?**
8. **Series information.**
9. **Internet location.**
10. **File size.**
11. **Hardware requirements.**

Examples:

Canadian Institute of Public Opinion. The Gallup poll: CIPO 398 [computer data]. Roper Centre ed. Toronto, Ont.: Canadian Gallup Poll Ltd. [producer], March 1977; Storrs, Ct.: The Roper Centre [distributor]. 1 data file (2068

logical records) and accompanying codebook (566 logical records)

Humphrey, Charles K. (Electronic mail message from chumphre@ualtvm.bitnet to Laine Ruus (laine@utorvm.bitnet)) [computer file]. October 18, 1993.

WordPerfect [computer program]. Version 4.2. Orem, Utah: WordPerfect Corporation, 1987. 5 diskettes (3.5 in., dd) and accompanying documentation.

For more detailed information on bibliographic citations for computer files, the complete document is available at: <URL:gopher://epas.utoronto.ca:70/0/data/more/citation.prt

Other references and style manuals which explore this topic:

Berners-Lee, T. Universal resource identifiers in WWW: a unifying syntax for the expression of names and addresses of objects on the network as used in the World-Wide Web. (RFC 1630) June 1994. <URL:ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1630.txt>

Chicago manual of style: for authors, editors, and copywriters. 14th ed. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1993. [pp. 633-634]

Dodd, Sue A. Bibliographic references for numeric social science data files: suggested guidelines. American Society for Information Science. Journal. 30(2):77-82, March 1979.

Information and documentation - bibliographic references - electronic documents or parts thereof = Information et documentation - references bibliographiques - documents électroniques ou leurs parties. Draft. (ISO/RC46/SC9 N 163) July, 1993.

List compiled by:

Anna Bombak, Data Library, University of Alberta & Laine Ruus, Data Library Service, University of Toronto.

A list of further resources follows, which was compiled by Mary Ann Williamson of the National Institute of Health in the United States:

Garner, Diane L. *The Complete Guide to Citing Government Information Resources: a manual for writers & librarians.* Congressional Information Service, 1993.

International Standards Organization in Chicago *Manual of Style*, 14th ed. 1993 p633-634.

Patrias, Karen. *National Library of Medicine recommended formats for bibliographic citation.* Bethesda, Md : National Library of Medicine, Reference S section, 1991, p248.

Chapter XII, Sections C (serials in electronic forms), E (bulletin boards) and F (Electronic Mail) have been reprinted in:

Strangelove, Michael and Kovacs, Diane. *Directory of electronic journals, newsletters, and academic discussion lists; edited by Ann Okerson.* 3rd ed. Washington, D.C. : Association of Research Libraries, 1993, pp 13-26.

The APA Style Guide

There is as yet no universal standard for citing electronic sources. While the previous article and references will provide useful general guides to ensure relevant information is included in a clear form, more detailed judgments as to the use of punctuation and order of fields may vary across disciplines. Organisations such as the American Psychological Association produce discipline-specific style manuals which will provide such detailed information. For a copy of the APA Electronic Citation Guide, send a message as follows:

To: IN%listserv@cmsa.berkeley.edu"
CC: NELSON_L

get teslej-apaguide teslej-1 f=mail

Quality Issues in Social Surveys

(From notes on the November '94 QISS Seminar held in London, by Sarah Cheesman, *Survey Methodology Bulletin*, Jan. 1995, No.36)

The Quality Issues in Social Surveys (QISS) seminar was organised by Social Survey Division, Office of Population Censuses & Surveys (OPCS), UK, and attracted over 100 delegates representing the interests of those who commission, conduct and analyse social surveys in the UK. It marked the first of a series of seminars intended to stimulate debate about quality in the context of survey data and to heighten awareness of the possible trade-offs between quality and cost in the search for the best value for money. The aim on this day was to provide a variety of perspectives on quality issues to help identify specific areas of interest to be the focus of subsequent seminars.

Introduction by Bill McLennan
(Formerly Head of the Government Statistical Service)

Bill McLennan opened the seminar by stressing the role that both suppliers and users of social surveys can play to improve the quality of survey data, including those working in the private, academic and voluntary sector as well as those in central and local government. Achieving the right level of quality required for the particular purpose of the survey has become a primary concern, as those commissioning research face ever increasing financial pressures. But what does 'quality' really mean to those involved at all stages of the survey process?

This series of seminars will provide the opportunity to address three key concerns about defining quality in social surveys:

- How do we assess the quality of surveys, what information is required and how could we develop better quality indicators?
- What can we do to reduce costs while

maintaining the quality of surveys? In this case the growth of computer-assisted interviewing has been crucial in both reducing the level of error in survey data whilst also reducing many of the costs of data collection.

- What are the trade-offs between quality, cost and speed when deciding how to achieve the best value for money?

Survey quality and survey error
(Jean Martin, Social Survey Division, OPCS)

Jean Martin highlighted the different processes that contribute to survey quality, from understanding the original information needs, through the design and analysis to the presentation of results. For this seminar the focus was on the production of high quality data.

One of the approaches to defining high quality data is to consider it in the context of quality as the absence of error. Survey error can be distinguished as either error of non-observation or 'omission' including sampling error, coverage error and non-response, or error of observation or 'commission' such as interviewer, respondent or instrument error, plus the mode of data collection or processing errors by the survey organisation.

Each source of error must be considered individually to establish to what extent can the error be measured and what would be the costs of improving quality in this area? For example, methods of measuring sampling error allow us to quantify quality in terms of precision of estimates and one can examine this in relation to the costs of either a larger sample or less clustered design. On the other hand errors by the interviewer in asking a question or the respondent in interpreting it cannot be quantified in the same way and one may need to look at all the methods of training and support given to interviewers as an indication of the quality of fieldwork.

All surveys are vulnerable to processing error at each stage whether during data capture, coding, editing, or any imputation that takes place. So quality must be ensured at each stage

by clear understandings between those commissioning and conducting the survey about what is to be done to the data and what means will be used to monitor and correct any errors.

For all these potential sources of error, those who require the data need to be clear about what is important for the particular purpose of the survey. Here it is crucial that survey practitioners provide the information required by users to judge the quality of the different aspects of survey error in relation to the intended use of the data.

Quality - what does it mean to the survey purchaser?

(Jenny Church - Central Statistical Office)

Jenny Church discussed the role that the survey purchaser can play in ensuring quality of social surveys. She drew from the CSO's experience of commissioning major government surveys such as the Family Expenditure Survey (IPS) as well as their use of other survey data.

For the survey purchaser there are three stages at which one should consider quality issues, and at each stage there are questions raised that could be addressed in subsequent seminars.

Under today's financial pressure the survey purchaser has to think hard about quality in terms of 'fitness for purpose'; for instance, considering the minimum sample size that will allow for the required desegregation of the data. This is difficult enough when there is one purchaser of a survey but there can be a number of co-purchasers with different interests and priorities, and numerous others who may wish to use the data in the future. The survey purchaser may have to perform a very delicate balancing act.

Although the quality of the sampling frame, at least for household surveys, is less of an issue since major surveys moved to the use of the Postcode Address Small Users File, the quality of frame may still be an issue for specialised surveys for which a frame has to be

constructed. Or even, in the case of the national sample surveys that use the PAF, can we continue to assume that the characteristics of the institutional population - who are not included in this frame - really mirror those people of the same age living in households?

Although a minimum response rate may be stated when commissioning a survey, we need to look at ways of being more specific about the quality required from survey fieldwork. Should the purchaser be more specific about the training and experience required of interviewers to suit the demands of the particular survey?

For the respondent, we should consider further the burden that we may be placing on them, not only by the length of the questionnaire but by what types of question we are asking. Or are we taking too much for granted in the first place? Elizabeth Martin's work at the US Bureau of the Census has demonstrated the different ways that respondents can misinterpret or misunderstand what may often be considered the more straightforward questions!

Another issue that could be taken forward to a later seminar is the actions that are performed on the data after the collection stage. Whilst many of the large surveys, such as the FES, have relied on a clerical editing and imputation stage to fill the gaps that are unavoidable in a complex survey, the Department of Social Security (DSS) is developing an editing system using neural networks for its Family Resources Survey. The role that this system might play in adding value to the data could be of interest to many other survey purchasers.

Something that has long been considered on the FES has been the benefits of reweighting the data before release to users. Currently users may reweight their own data but not all use the same methodology and a further seminar could consider the responsibility of the survey purchaser for ensuring the quality of reweighted data. Finally, a subject that we should pay more attention to is the validation of survey results against comparable data. The survey may have been commissioned to fill a gap but many variables may be common to

other surveys and cross checking can provide useful comparisons of quality.

Response as a quality indicator - definitions, implications and trade-off

(Michael Brown, Research Surveys of Great Britain)

Michael Brown illustrated the point that while response rate is widely seen as an indicator of survey data quality, there must always be conditions attached to this assumption. Using the example of the National Readership Survey (NRS), which employs a stratified, multistage probability design, one can look more closely at what we mean by response rate. On the NRS some addresses may be substituted if they are considered to be permanently empty. But this definition can be ambiguous as the number of weekend or holiday homes continues to rise. Can these properties really be defined as ineligible or should they be put as non-contacts? The definition of response must always be carefully scrutinised before making comparisons between surveys or over time.

In the surveys that employ non-probability sampling the problem of defining response can be even more acute. Models which try to calculate a comparable response rate for a quota sample survey have to make major assumptions about the eligibility of refusing or non-contacted households.

So, definitions aside, response rate as a quality indicator depends not only on the possibility of bias arising from differential non-response but on the actual effect that response has on each variable within the same survey. Illustrations from the NRS show that the pattern of readership estimates of magazines or newspapers are contact rate dependent. Certain types of reader may be easier to contact and persuade to respond. However, the small number of respondents who take the most number of calls to gain co-operation offer only a marginal gain to response, but in fact have an important impact on the relative position of a number of newspapers and magazines. Not surprisingly, the characteristics that distinguish the audience for one publication or another are likely to be correlated with potential respondents' availability for interview or

willingness to respond. For each survey one must look at response in the light of how much depends on the strength and pattern of non-responders characteristics, which varies from estimate to estimate.

However, improving response by investment in recruitment training and support for interviewers comes at a price that may have to be offset by compromises in sample design or questionnaire length. Again quality must be considered in the context of total survey error and a balance struck to fit the purpose for which it is required.

Quality from the perspective of the secondary analyst

(Denise Lievesley, ESRC Data Archive, University of Essex)

Denise Lievesley expanded the concept of quality as "fit for purpose" to consider the many different purposes that secondary analysts may have for survey data. This is the concern of the data archivist when deciding what data to acquire and disseminate and currently there is little information about the needs of these analysts to base the decision on.

Many users of ESRC data archives have a great deal of experience of using survey data and would be capable of making their own judgement about quality, but only if they have access to comprehensive documentation. If the ESRC has sponsored the research it is easier to demand documentation of the project but in many cases the Archive has to persuade depositors of the benefits of documenting the survey. Good documentation should cover all the aspects of the project, from the background and methodology, to information on any editing and imputation that has gone on, and then technical details to allow easy access to and analysis of the data. The ESRC is currently drawing up documentation guidelines and investigating a software package that data providers can be given at the outset of a project to help the task of documentation. A current concern for users of ESRC data is a growing volume of survey data collected by computer-assisted data collection. Documentation of questionnaires created this way are not currently easy for a secondary user to interpret.

Good documentation should provide reports on both the procedures to prevent errors and those to detect them. Any errors that are detected should be flagged in the datafile and documented. Secondary users are not often in a position to validate the data they are using. Here OPCS has an important role, given its privileged access to information such as the Census, to provide information on the validity of survey data.

External users may be able to judge the *face validity* of a dataset based on their specialist knowledge of a subject or they can look at the *process validity*. Once this could have been from a general knowledge about the reputation of a survey organisation. Nowadays, as economic and other pressures influence the survey process, analysts need more detailed information on the quality measures applied to individual surveys. Increasing commercial competitiveness may provide a threat to openness about such procedures.

A final aspect of quality of the data is the service that is provided to its users. The Data Archive, in conjunction with data producers, delivers data to users. It is the responsibility of both to provide a reliable and responsive service with information about data that is easy to access and understand. As part of that service, data providers should keep users informed of the timeliness of data availability. The value of good quality data which arrives too late to inform relevant policy decisions is substantially diminished.

Change of Address?

**Don't forget to let us know.
Drop us a line or phone the SSDA office
on 06 249 4400**

Canadian Election Study 1993

David A. Northrup & Anne E. Oram
Institute for Social Research
York University, Ontario, Canada

The 1993 Canadian Election Study was conducted on behalf of the Canadian Election Team of Richard Johnston (University of British Columbia), Andre Blais (Universite de Montreal), Henry Brady (University of California at Berkeley), Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill University), and Neil Nevitte (University of Calgary). Funding was provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and all interviewing took place from the Institute's centralised telephone facilities in Toronto using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology designed by the Computer-Assisted Survey Methods Program (CSM) at the University of California at Berkeley.

The Canadian Election Study is comprised of five surveys. The number of completed interviews and the data collection time period for each survey is detailed below. Three of the five surveys were completed just prior to and after the 1993 Canadian Election, and two were completed at the time of the 1992 Referendum on the Charlottetown Constitutional Accord. Telephone interviews were used for both referendum surveys and the first two election surveys. The final election survey, a mail-back questionnaire, was sent to respondents about two months after the election. The data set for the 1993 Canadian Election Study, with over 870 variables, includes one or more interviews with 4,871 respondents.

In the election surveys, respondents were asked about: their vote intentions, the attention they paid to the campaign, what parties or

candidates contacted them during the campaign; their knowledge and rating of the parties and leaders, and what characteristics they would ascribe to the party leaders; and their position, as well as their reading of the main parties' positions, on several policy issues (efforts on behalf of minorities, women, and natives, free trade, the deficit, the GST, etc.). The mail-back questionnaire dealt with broader political issues and values including questions about respondents' confidence in institutions, the distribution of power between different groups in society, and questions about individual rights and goals of society.

The questionnaires used in the referendum surveys included: items measuring respondents' interest in the referendum; their vote intention; their knowledge about, and opinions on, some of the specific provisions of the Accord (senate reform, recognition of Quebec as a distinct society, etc.); their awareness of the stand taken by political leaders, groups and organisations; their prediction of the outcome of the vote and reaction to the results of the vote; and questions about their demographic circumstances (age, education, income, etc.).

Copies of the five questionnaires are provided under separate cover when ordering these data. Much of the CATI programming language had been omitted from these modified questionnaires but an explanation of all the CATI experiments is included in the questionnaires and in the Technical Documentation.

The Institute for Social Research has agreed to allow the SSDA to handle distribution of the studies to Australian researchers, at a cost of \$75 (Canadian). Queries about this survey should be made to the SSDA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIVE SURVEY COMPONENTS

Number	Survey name	Sample Size	Field dates
	"The Referendum Surveys"		
1	Pre-Referendum	2,530	Sept. 24 - Oct. 25, 1992
2	Post-Referendum	2,223	Oct. 31 - Dec. 2, 1992
	"The Election Surveys"		
3	Campaign-Period	3,775	Sept. 10 - Oct. 24, 1993
4	Post-Election	3,340	Oct. 27 - Nov. 21, 1993
5	Mail-Back	2,209	Nov. 25 - March 5, 1994

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 the SSDA News for the information of our readers: further information on any of these items should be obtained directly from ABS offices.

The 1994 Housing Survey

For the first time detailed information on the physical conditions and quality of our housing is being collected in a new Housing Survey. This survey is being conducted in response to initiatives arising from the Commonwealth's National Housing Strategy. Not only is this survey designed to complement information gained from the Census, but it will also become a benchmark for monitoring changes in housing.

Social researchers, town planners, developers, architects, renovators, local government and building tradespeople will all benefit from the results of this survey, which will be available in March 1995.

Some of the information collected includes; physical characteristics, housing costs, housing preferences, access to services and rental history. Basic demographic variables of householders are also included.

A user's guide to the new housing survey is now available (Cat. No. 4180.0). It details the background, objectives and content of the survey and provides outlines of the concepts, methods and procedures that are used to collect and process the data.

Mortality is Alive

Trends in Mortality (Cat. No. 3313.0) is a joint publication of the Australian National University's National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health and the ABS.

Death statistics for Australia, the States and Territories are analysed over a 21 year period (1971-1992) by grouping them into eleven leading causes of death currently prevalent in Australia.

Mortality variation in statistical divisions and subdivisions is also analysed over a two year period (1991-1992) using the same eleven groupings. The study provides for the first time a national overview of age-adjusted cause specific mortality for small areas. It also highlights areas in which mortality is statistically different from the national average.

Commentary is interspersed with detailed statistical tables, maps and charts.

Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data

The Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Cat. No. 1135.0) is a guide to household surveys scheduled from 1988 to 1998. The directory tells you where to find information about: people in the labour market; the characteristics of unemployed people; what sort of methods people use to look for jobs; which people are in superannuation schemes; what sort of people intend retiring early; what people do in their leisure time; what people spend their money on; how people spend their time at home; families and their characteristics; what people work at from home; household safety; and healthy and not so healthy Australians.

Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts

Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts (Cat. No. 4601.0) contains a compilation of socio-economic and environment indicator data based on the United Nations Statistical Office

framework for development of environment statistics. The major components of the environment included are: flora, fauna, water, land, atmosphere and human settlements. Includes information on endangered species of flora and fauna, agricultural land use and production, water use and quality, forest resources, air quality, transport and mining.

The Labour Force, Australia

The Labour Force, Australia (Cat. No. 6203.0) contains statistics relating to the Australian labour market, with estimates of employment, unemployment and persons not in the labour force. Tables include information on age, sex, marital status, State/Territory, attendance at an educational institution, country of birth, period of arrival, industry, occupation, hours worked, participation rates and duration of unemployment. This publication has been expanded to incorporate a variety of additional labour market and educational statistics together with some analytical material.

ADDITIONS TO THE ABS HEALTH SECTION

Women's Health

Women's Health (Cat. No. 4365.0), a comprehensive social report describing a range of statistics relating to the health of Australian women, was released in December 1994. The 264-page publication is a compendium of primarily national data currently available from the ABS and a number of other sources including, for example, the Department of Human Services and Health and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Topics covered include the health status of women, their use of health services, health risk factors, reproductive health, occupational health and safety, violence against women, preventative health, mortality, the health labour force, government expenditure on health and the characteristics of those covered by private health insurance.

As well as providing a profile of Australian women's health in general, the publication includes a feature on the health of four selected groups of women, namely Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, overseas born women, women with disabilities, and older women.

Where relevant, comparisons are given between women's health and men's health.

Working Papers on Perinatal Statistics

Two more Health Section Working Papers have been completed and are available on request. Both relate to perinatal statistics.

Perinatal Definitions outlines some of the difficulties in collecting and analysing perinatal statistics on a consistent basis. It reviews the definitions used in Australia and how these compare with international recommendations, and discusses the implications for the ABS perinatal deaths collection.

Linking of Perinatal and Infant Death Records to Other Data summarises the results of a literature search on the international experience of linking this type of data. Linking of perinatal and infant death records to midwives data is a project in the National Health Information Work Program, to be carried out by the ABS and AIHW's National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Contact: Lucy Parish 06 252 6310

1995 National Health Survey

Development of the survey has now been completed. In keeping with the survey aims of providing key indicators across a range of health and related topics, the survey will collect information on the following:

Health Status Indicators-

Recent illness, long-term conditions (including asthma, diabetes, arthritis, sight problems, hearing problems and dental health), need for help/supervision due to long-term conditions,

self-assessed health status, general health and well-being. (SF-36)

Health Related Actions-

Consultations with doctors/dentists and other health professionals, hospital episodes (in-patient, out-patient, casualty/emergency), visits to day clinics, use of medications (including vitamins and minerals and herbal), reduced activity due to illness, other health related consultations.

Health Risk Factors-

Smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise, sun protection behaviours, injuries, women's supplementary health issues (breast and cervical cancer screening, HRT, contraceptive practices, breastfeeding).

Characteristics-

A range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, including aboriginality, housing, private health insurance and health treatment entitlement/concession cards.

In order to accommodate this range of topics it has been necessary to minimise the level of information collected for some, and limit the inclusion of others to half the sample only. A detailed listing of data to be collected can be made available on request.

The base sample for the survey is about 16,400 dwellings. The base sample will be increased in Victoria, South Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory at the request of, and with funding provided by, the Health Authorities in those areas. In addition, the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people included in the sample will be increased to improve the capacity of the survey to provide estimates for the indigenous population. In total the effective sample size is expected to be around 22,000 - 23,000 dwellings.

First results from the survey are expected to become available in October 1996. This will include the release of a Unit Record File.

International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality II, 1991 (ZA 2310)

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. Previous additions of the SSDA news have listed these data sets in full.

The current module looks at the equality of income, wealth, and opportunity. Respondents are asked for their perceptions of the extent of present inequality, explanations for inequality, and support for government programmes to reduce inequality. Also included is an extensive core of background variables common to all ISSP modules.

Information about this second social inequality module and earlier ISSP studies can be obtained from the Social Science Data Archives.

Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

Additions to the SSDA holdings are listed below. Please note that some of these carry an Access Category which should be 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 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 data sets listed as having no special Access Category, users must still sign a standard SSDA User Undertaking Form prior to access.

Data can be ordered 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, incorporating the Australian Youth Survey. Data from this survey series are routinely deposited at the SSDA and the Archive recently received the latest in the series. The Australian Youth Survey, 1993: Wave 5 is now available from the SSDA. Previous deposits in this series are described in earlier issues of the newsletter.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH SURVEY, 1993: WAVE 5

Peter Boal, Department of Employment, Education and Training (SSDA No. 793)

This is the fifth wave of the Australian Youth Survey (AYS), and is based on a cohort of young people aged 16-23 in 1993. The first, second, third and fourth waves of the AYS constitute SSDA study numbers 561, 609, 642 and 780 respectively. The AYS is a component of the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS), a continuing collection of data from a separate sample of persons who were aged 16-25 in 1985.

This 1993 wave of the AYS consisted of 8021 interviews with people aged 16 to 23, split in to two files: a new cohort of 1088 16 year olds; and a group of 6933 respondents aged 17 years and over, who were previously interviewed in earlier waves of the series. It employed multi-stage household based sample designed to represent all Australians in the age cohort, except those residing in sparsely settled areas.

The survey aims to provide data on the dynamics of the youth labour market, and in particular to address questions which are not readily covered with available sources of cross sectional data. Labour market variables include 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, health and attitudes to women working.

Basic demographic variables include age, sex, size of household, country of birth, racial origin, parental education and occupation, religion, income, and whether resident in an urban or rural area.

These data are similar to those collected in the ALS, but concentrate on a younger group to provide current data on issues such as school retention and school to work transition.

Bruce Headey and Alexander Wearing, University of Melbourne. **Quality of Life Surveys, 1983 to 1989** (SSDA Study No's. 788 to 791)

These studies are the second, third, fourth and fifth waves of the Quality of Life Survey, first conducted in 1981 (SSDA Study No. 435). The purpose of the study was to monitor and explain change in people's levels of subjective well-being and ill-being.

Measures of well-being used relate to life satisfaction, happiness, self-fulfilment and positive affect. Measures of ill-being used relate to negative affect, somatic complaints and anxiety. These waves of the panel study have included a life events inventory and

measures of coping strategies.

Background variables include age, country of birth, marital status, income, education, occupation, number of people 18 years and over in the household, sex, religion and regularity of church attendance, and eligibility to vote at federal elections.

Access Category: t.b.a.

Other Additions

Andrew Markus and Robert Birrell, Monash University. **Attitudes to Migrants Survey, 1992-1993** (SSDA No. 786)

The purpose of this survey was to examine attitudes to migrants, including personal and inter-community attitudes, such as various self-concepts and feelings about being 'Australian', and attitudes to broad issues of national economic and cultural policy, such as immigration. The objective of reaching a large diverse population was met by conducting the survey in the outer Melbourne municipality of Springvale, which has a diverse population including a high level of overseas born residents.

The background variables include sex, birthplace, period of arrival in Australia and parents' country of birth. Some other main variables are: importance of commitment to Australia, favoured criteria for immigration selection system, and opinions on state support for the maintenance of ethnic cultures.

Access Category: E (31 December 1995)

New South Wales Criminal Courts Annual Court Data Collection, 1992 (SSDA Study No. 787)

The NSW Criminal Courts Data Collection, compiled annually, contains court data for both Local and Higher (district and supreme) courts in the state of NSW. In the 1992 collection, Local Court data represents persons appearing

in Local Courts on criminal charges whose cases were finalised in 1992. Variables in this set include offence classification, both at a specific level of coding and at various levels of broader grouping, drug related variables, the plea of the defendant for each offence, and the fine and/or penalty durations for each of the defendant's offences. Background variables include sex, date of birth, courthouse in which the case appeared, and dates of hearings and offences.

Higher court data represents criminal offences charged against persons whose cases were finalised in the NSW District and Supreme Courts in 1992. In this set one record is allocated to each offence charged, and so more than one record may exist for a single person. The variables here included offence, outcome, penalty variables including type and duration of penalty, drug related variables, plea, and bail status of the accused. Background variables include: sex, date and country of birth, Local Court from which the case was committed, date of committal to Higher Court, education, employment status and occupation type, marital status, outcome and sentencing dates.

Access Category: B

Ian Ring and Kevin Balanda, Queensland Health; Jim Nixon, University of Queensland; W Robert Pitt, Mater Misericordiae Children's Hospital, South Brisbane. **Brisbane Home Safety Survey, 1989** (SSDA Study No. 792)

The aim of this study was to investigate: the home injury risk profile of Brisbane households; the knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of Brisbane residents regarding home safety; safety measures currently in place in Brisbane households; and barriers to the implementation of home safety measures.

The personal interview covered demographic and household information, and the householder's opinion on a broad range of safety issues including general knowledge, attitudes and beliefs. In addition respondents were asked about earth leakage devices, syrup of Ipecac, the Poisons Information telephone

number, first aid safety instructions and resuscitation certificates.

Demographic variables include sex, occupation, age, marital status, and education level.

Access Category: B

National Heart Foundation of Australia, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health. **The Risk Factor Prevalence Survey, 1989** (SSDA Study No. 794)

This survey is the third in a series of cross-sectional surveys which constitute the national Risk Factor Prevalence Study (RFPS). The first survey in the RFPS was conducted in 1980 (SSDA No. 122), the second was conducted in 1983 (SSDA No. 414), and the third in 1989.

The objectives of the study are: 1) to determine the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors in adult Australians living in state and Territory capitals; 2) to compare the prevalence of risk factors between geographical regions and population groups and to correlate this prevalence with mortality from cardiovascular disease; 3) using repeated surveys, to assess the degree to which trends in cardiovascular disease mortality are associated with changes in risk factor prevalence.

Access Category: B

David Harvey and Heather Kelly of the Centre for Research in Health Education and Social Sciences; Roger Strasser, Monash University Centre for Rural Health. **Promotion of the Health Care Professions to Rural Secondary Students, 1992-1993** (SSDA Study No. 795)

The long term aim of this project was to increase the percentage of rural students applying for health related tertiary courses in Australia, in the hope that they would return to rural areas to work.

The survey was conducted in rural Victorian schools in October 1992. Information was

collected regarding students' perspective of careers and intended subject choice. Students in the next year's year 10 class were given a promotional booklet and video and surveyed between June and August 1993.

The second and third surveys were designed to measure the effect of the promotional package on students' career and subject choice. The questionnaire contained most of the same questions, so that comparisons could be made, as well as questions directly related to the video and booklet.

Access Category: B

Peter Evans, Research International Australia. **Opinion Poll: Crime and the Media, Job-Sharing, and Attitudes to Tourists, 1994** (SSDA Study No. 796)

This study examines public opinion in Australian and New Zealand cities related to the treatment of tourists, job-sharing, and crime and the media (however, study data are from the Australian sample only). The purpose of the study was to measure opinions on how well tourists are treated, on how willing people are to job-share, on whether people think crime is on the increase, and on how accurately the media report crime.

Main study variables include: how well tourists visiting our country are treated; whether crime has increased or decreased and its seriousness in relation to media reporting; and respondent's willingness to take reductions in pay and working hours as a result of job-sharing. Background variables include occupation, ethnic origin, marital status, household location and size, and income.

Access Category: S

(Note: Question four in the poll has been embargoed indefinitely, and associated variables removed from the public release file. Further enquiries should be made to the depositor.)

Anna Nichols, University of Queensland. **Rural Health Research Bibliography, 1995** (SSDA No. 801)

The Bibliography of Rural Health has been developed to provide a resource for individuals and organisations in the rural health field. The Papyrus database covers the period of 1979 to 1994 and currently consists of over 2,200 entries representing materials in medicine, nursing, allied health, education and media which have rural health as their common theme. In addition to entries which may currently appear on major national and international databases, the bibliography contains material from Australian health professional journals and newsletters, as well as research projects and their reports funded through Commonwealth agencies.

The database is designed for specific searches based on AUTHORS, DATES or on a number of KEY WORDS. It is available in full hardcopy and through on-line services to be established by the National Rural Health Unit.

Access Category: B

ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins of September and December 1994. Data sets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

ABC News/Washington Post "World News Tonight" Health Care Poll, September 1993 (ICPSR 6284)

Activists in the United States Presidential Nomination Process, 1980-1988 (ICPSR 6143)

American Housing Survey, 1991 [United States]: National Core File (ICPSR 6149)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1991: Finance Statistics (ICPSR 6363)

CBS News Monthly Poll and Call-Back, August 1993 (ICPSR 6208); CBS News Monthly Poll #1, December 1993 (ICPSR 6330)

CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting

System Japan Poll and Call-Back, June 1993 (ICPSR 6206)

CBS News Monthly Poll #1, October 1993 (ICPSR 6325); CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll and Call-Back, September 1993 (ICPSR 6322)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1978-1990: Longitudinal Political Action Committee (PAC) Data (ICPSR 6260)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1978-1992: Longitudinal Political Action Committee (PAC) Data (ICPSR 6335); 1991-1992: Reports on Financial Activity (RFA) Data (ICPSR 6336)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Supplemental Tabulations File, Part 1 (ICPSR 6223); Special Tabulation Program (STP) 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging (ICPSR 6300); Summary Tape File 420, Place of Work 20 Destinations File (ICPSR 6212)

Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer 3: Political Disintegration, October-November 1992 (ICPSR 6106)

in Cent and #1:

Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice Processing of Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Sample Members in Washington, DC, 1989-1991 (ICPSR 6122)

Current Population Surveys: Voter Supplement File, 1992 (ICPSR 6365); September 1992: Tobacco Use Supplement (ICPSR 6383); October 1992: School Enrolment (ICPSR 6384); April 1993: Survey of Employee Benefits (ICPSR 6386); May 1993: Tobacco Use Supplement (ICPSR 6407); October 1993: School Enrolment (ICPSR 6409)

Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1989 (ICPSR 9950)

Euro-Barometers: 34.1: Health Problems, Fall 1990 (ICPSR 9577); 34.2: European Youth, Fall 1990 (ICPSR 9578); 35.1: Public Transportation and Biotechnology, Spring 1991 (ICPSR 9698); 35A: