

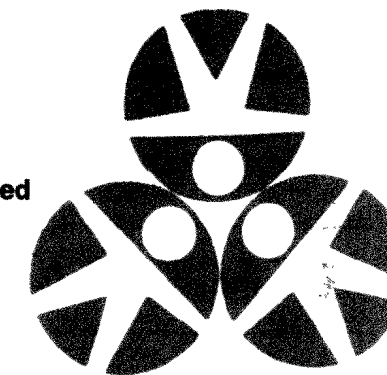
Use of Radiology and Laboratory Tests Among Selected Inpatients in Canadian and United States Hospitals, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6539)

Washington, DC, Representatives: Private Interests in National Policymaking, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 6040)

Wisconsin Entrepreneurial Climate Study, 1992-1993 (ICPSR 6241)

# ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated  
Number 33, March 1996 ISSN 0158-6882



*incorporating*

## SSDA news

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

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

This issue of the Newsletter was edited by Toni Greaves and Sue Merz.

## ACSPRI Activities

### ACSPRI Membership News

The **Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER)** has rejoined ACSPRI after a hiatus of some years, and becomes the Consortium's 43rd member. Mr John Ainley, Associate Director, and Head, Policy Research Division, will act as ACER's Representative on the ACSPRI Council. His telephone number is 03 9277 5507 and fax number is 03 9277 5500.

With the forthcoming retirement of Professor **John Western**, former Chair of ACSPRI and the University of Queensland's foundation Representative, Associate Professor **David Chant**, Director of the Survey Research and Data Analysis Centre, becomes the University's new ACSPRI Representative. David's telephone number is 07 3365 6663 and his fax number is 07 3365 7333.

ACSPRI wishes to express its gratitude to Professor Western for his sagacious guidance to the Consortium during the past twenty years as well as for his distinguished support to social science research in Australia during an even longer period.

Mr **Peter Broadhead**, Head, Portfolio Information and Evaluation, is the new ACSPRI Representative from the recently restructured and renamed Commonwealth **Department of Health and Family Services** (formerly, the Department of Human Services and Health). Peter's telephone number is 06 289 8050 and his fax number is 06 289 7177.

Professor **Wolfgang Grichting**, Pro Vice Chancellor (Research), is the Australian Catholic University's new ACSPRI Representative. His telephone number is 03 9563 3721 and his fax number is 03 9639 2576.

At ACSPRI's last annual Council Meeting on 25 October 1995, Council voted to increase, as of 1 July 1996, the institutional member **Joining Fee** from \$150 to **\$500**. The joining fee had remained unchanged since the formation of ACSPRI in 1976. However, ACSPRI's current **Annual Subscription of \$970 remains unchanged**.

Of Australia's publicly funded universities, only the University of Southern Queensland and the University of Ballarat have not become members

of ACSPRI. A current list of ACSPRI member institutions and their Representatives may be found on the back of the 1996 ACSPRI Winter Program Course Booklet.

### 1996 ACSPRI WINTER PROGRAM in BRISBANE

ACSPRI, in association with the **Social Science Group** of the University of Queensland, will be conducting its third annual **Winter Program** in Social Research Methods and Research Technology at the **University of Queensland**, St Lucia, during the week of **1 - 5 July 1996**.

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

- Introduction to Statistics;
- Data Analysis in SPSS;
- Data Analysis in SAS;
- Qualitative Research Techniques;
- Fundamentals of Multiple Regression;
- Factor Analysis, Measurement and Scaling;
- Introduction to LISREL;
- Applied Logistic Regression;
- Applied Structural Equation Modelling; and
- Multilevel Analysis with MLn.

Comprehensive information about the July ACSPRI Winter Program, including course fees, individual course descriptions and application forms, is provided in the **Winter Program Course Booklet**, available from ACSPRI-WP96, 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](mailto:ssda@anu.edu.au); from your ACSPRI Representative; or through the SSDA WWW home page at: (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri.html>)

### The 1996 ACSPRI Summer Program

ACSPRI's 12th Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology, co-hosted by the Faculties and the Research School of Social Sciences, was held from the 20th of January through the 2nd of February at the Australian National University - the fourth Summer Program in succession to be held in Canberra.

Eighteen week-long courses were conducted during the two week Program, including five that were offered for the first time: Applied Structural Equation Modelling; Analysing Change (Longitudinal Analysis); Statistical Graphics; Strategies of Policy Analysis; and a Special Workshop on Providing Data Services in the Library. The latter three were taught by guest instructors from the ICPSR's Summer Program in Quantitative Methods.

A total of 259 participants took 306 courses over the two weeks, with 157 attending the first, and 149 the second week (110 individuals took courses during the first week only, 102 during the second week only, and 47 during both weeks). In terms of overall attendance, the 1996 Program was ACSPRI's third largest, with 24% more participants than at the 1995 Program (which also offered 18 courses). Average course enrolment in 1996 was 14.39 as compared to 11.56 in 1995. Over 87% of participants came from ACSPRI member institutions, and, of these, 68% came from academic member institutions. Twenty-five percent of all participants had attended one or more previous Programs (with 55% having attended the 1995 Program).

Of first week courses previously offered, Introduction to Statistics had an enrolment of 27 (up 7 from 1995); Factor Analysis, Measurement and Scaling had 19 (up 8); and Fundamentals of Multiple Regression had 23 (up 9). Improving Survey Research Design and Introduction to LISREL had the same number of participants as in 1995 (20 and 18, respectively), and Applied Logistic Regression had 10 participants (down 4). Statistical Graphics, Applied Structural Equation Modelling and Providing Data Services in the Library had inaugural enrolments of 12, 13 and 15, respectively.

Week two of the Program, which this year followed a three day break for the Australia Day holiday, also consisted of nine courses, seven of which had been offered in 1995. Of these, Data Analysis in SAS (19 participants, up 5), Data Analysis in SPSS (15, up 1), Overview of Program Evaluation (16, up 8), and Applied Regression Analysis (20, up 1) had increased participation; while Qualitative Research Techniques (23, down 3), Sampling Theory and Practice (16, down 3), and Categorical Data Analysis (Log-linear Models) (11, down 3) had lower enrolments than in 1995. New courses, Strategies of Policy Analysis and Analysing Change (Longitudinal Analysis), had 17 and 18 participants, respectively.

Slightly more than 55% of participants at the 1996 Program came from interstate, 90% from NSW (65), Victoria (40), and Queensland (23). ACSPRI government member institutions accounted for the 36% increase in participation from the ACT (116, up 31 from 1995).

Participation from ACSPRI academic member institutions increased from 117 in 1995 to 154 in 1996, and accounted for 59% of the Summer Program total. Academic participation increased from the ACT (31, up 6), NSW (54, up 10), Victoria (36, up 9), Queensland (21, up 11), and Tasmania (6, up 3). The number of full-time, post-graduate students at the Program nearly doubled (49, up 24) from 1995, and represented 32% of academic, and 19% of total participation. Universities with five or more representatives each included: the ANU (19); new ACSPRI member, the Australian Catholic University (14); University of Western Sydney (12); University of Queensland (9); University of Melbourne (8); University of New South Wales (8); University of Sydney (8); Swinburne University of Technology (7); Victoria University of Technology (6); and Queensland University of Technology, University of Tasmania, University of Technology (Sydney), and University of Wollongong with 5 each.

ACSPRI government member institutions sent 73 participants in 1996, 28 more than in 1995. Most of the increase came from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (24 participants, up 9), the Department of Employment, Education and Training (17, up 8), and the Department of Human Services and Health (10, up 7). The Department of Industrial Relations sent 9 individuals. Other (non-member) institutions sending three or more participants included the Australian Taxation Office (8), the Commonwealth Grants Commission (5), the Department of Social Security (4) and the Department of Defence (3).

In addition to welcoming university and government research librarians (from ACU, ANU, La Trobe, Macquarie, Melbourne, Queensland, Swinburne, Tasmania, UNSW, UTS, the ABS, and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library) to its Special Workshop on Mainstreaming Social Science Data: Providing Data Services in the Library, ACSPRI was pleased to see sharp increases in participation in its core intermediate level courses (Fundamentals of Multiple Regression, Applied Regression Analysis, and Factor Analysis, Measurement and Scaling). These courses serve as essential 'bridges' to the increasingly popular, advanced log-linear and structural equation modelling courses regularly run by ACSPRI at its Summer and Winter Programs.

The 1996 Summer Program again made use of a combination of PC, Macintosh and X-terminal labs (including three in the new Computer Science and Information Technology Building) managed by the ANU's Teaching and Learning Technology Support Unit (TLTSU). For the first time, the Program made use of the new 'smart' lecture labs in the Manning Clark Centre, and received the bulk of its computing

support from undergraduate programmers 'interning' at the SSDA and ACSPRI, which also contributed the two main hard disk drives for two of the TLTSU's SUN (X-terminal) servers used during the two weeks. In addition, the Program was the first in which (week one) courses began on a Sunday (during which an ACSPRI catered lunch was served) and finished on Thursday.

ACSPRI thanks its staff and those of the SSDA, RSSS and the Faculties for their substantial support during the preparation and conduct of the Program. As always, it is extremely grateful for the fine teaching of its Program instructors and the enthusiastic participation of Program participants.

### Canada's Data Liberation Initiative

With the goal of making the data of its national statistical agency, Statistics Canada, more widely accessible, and at a more affordable and predictable cost, to the university research and teaching community, the Canadian federal government announced in March that it has formally made the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) part of its Science and Technology Strategy.

Through this initiative, subscribing Canadian universities will gain access to key Statistics Canada microdata (i.e. unit record files), databases and geographic files, thereby improving social policy research and enhancing post-graduate (and other) student training. Thus far, 42 universities have indicated their participation in the initiative.

The DLI was developed (over three years) as a cooperative effort between the Social Science Federation of Canada, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries, the Canadian Association of Public Data Users, Statistics Canada and other government departments, and has received financial support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the first federal agency to announce such support for the initiative.

In presenting the case for the initiative to university librarians in the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), the DLI Task Force summarised its potential benefits:

*The DLI is an opportunity for the Canadian academic library community and allied stakeholders to establish a virtual collection of primary data sources from Statistics Canada that are in computer-readable format. This collection of data files and databases would consist of anonymised copies of the raw information from which aggregate or summary statistics are generated for inclusion in traditional*

*print sources. Because only select statistics are reported in print, this collection would contain much more data than are published and in a format that readily permits new, original analysis.*

*The DLI collection would be openly accessible to all students and researchers at participating institutions, but strictly for disciplinary educational use. As a digital record of recent Canadian society, this collection should prove valuable to many disciplines, including the social sciences, health, education, business, and applied sciences.*

*The DLI offers a new model for academic institutions to provide access to Statistics Canada micro-data, aggregate data, and time series data that no single institution on its own would be able to offer.*

According to Carleton University's Wendy Watkins, DLI Task Force member and Vice-chair of the current DLI Advisory Committee:

*The five-year pilot project will allow university teachers and researchers to gain access to literally scores of standard Statistics Canada data files and databases. Now that we have the access issue solved, we can get to the real task at hand: encouraging the use of data in an environment where future analysts can be trained and new information created, as an input to public policy processes. In the long run, we see this project expanding outside universities to the broader community. This development of a "data culture" is the main goal of Data Liberation, Phase II,*

Under the Data Liberation Initiative, participating universities pay an annual subscription fee of \$12,000 if they are members of CARL, or \$3000 if they are members of CASUL (the Canadian Association of Small University Libraries). For this amount (plus the costs of requisite personnel, hardware and software support), students and staff of participating universities are granted access via FTP or CD-ROM to Statistics Canada's data, including:

- public use microdata files (i.e. confidentialised unit record files), e.g. the General Social Survey, Census, and Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics;
- major data bases, e.g. Census profiles, CANSIM, Historical Labour Force Statistics, and trade statistics; and
- geographic files (all standard geographic products).

The annual subscription cost does not cover the cost of 'special products', e.g. custom tabulations, that may be ordered from Statistics Canada, and the licensing agreement specifies that data may be used only for bona fide academic purposes (e.g. research and teaching). The agreement, however, does not limit the amount of data that may be ordered; it is expected that participating institutions will only order those data sets or data bases that have been specifically requested by its staff or students.

After some initial reluctance to fully cooperate in the DLI (apparently some division heads, fearing a potential loss of revenue, needed to be persuaded to contribute data from their areas), Statistics Canada now embraces the initiative.

As Canada's Chief Statistician, Ivan Fellegi, writing in the Winter (1996) issue of SCAN (p.6), comments:

*[A] large operational commitment was recently made through the so-called Data Liberation Initiative to provide our information to the academic community on the Internet. This initiative is jointly funded by academia and several federal departments — including Statistics Canada — to give university students and researchers electronic access to our statistics. The immediate service will concentrate on public microdata files that can be downloaded from our Internet node, and other data sets will follow as the project develops further.*

He then goes on to include the DLI as part of Statistics Canada's 'Management Initiatives', writing (SCAN, pp 20-21):

*For several years now, Statistics Canada has been reorienting its dissemination program to become more market-oriented. The overriding objective has been to achieve an effective client orientation: it's impossible to sell products that don't effectively serve the real needs of real clients.*

*While we've made significant strides, we've also recognized that market prices are a problem for users who need large amounts of data but are unable to pay. A prime group in this category is Canadian university researchers and their students.*

*Timely access to these data is essential if researchers are to focus their attention on Canadian problems and if students are to learn to analyse Canadian information. Without affordable data for research and training, Canada runs the risk of producing innumerate graduates. There's a further risk of policy decisions being based on incomplete information since, ultimately, independent analyses enhance public debate and policy-making on issues of importance to all Canadians.*

*We've been trying to resolve the problem for some time, working with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and some leading Canadian researchers.*

*As a result of Statistics Canada's leadership position — and with important help from Treasury Board and others — a dissemination service involving all of our public-use sample microdata will be offered, via the Internet, to participating universities early this year. This program, colourfully dubbed the Data Liberation Initiative, will be managed by Statistics Canada. Half of its \$600,000 annual cost will be contributed on a subscription basis by the participating university libraries. The other half will be contributed by a number of federal departments — with Statistics Canada the largest contributor — that wish to promote a vibrant Canadian social sciences program.*

For further information about the DLI, consult its Web site at: <http://superior.carleton.ca/~ssdata/datalib.html>, or send email to [wcaseb@ccs.carleton.ca](mailto:wcaseb@ccs.carleton.ca) (Ernie Boyko) or [wwatkins@ccs.carleton.ca](mailto:wwatkins@ccs.carleton.ca) (Wendy Watkins).

### Australian Election Study, 1996

The fourth of the Australian Election Study series, the 1996 AES, is now in the field, with the distribution by mail of a self-completion questionnaire to a national probability sample of over 3000 registered voters during the week of the March 2 Federal Election.

Designed to provide continuity with the federal election studies of 1987, 1990 and 1993, the AES series has four aims:

- to provide a long-term perspective on stability and change in the political attitudes and behaviour of the Australian electorate;
- to analyse the changing social bases of Australian politics as the economy and society modernise and change character;
- to examine the political issues prevalent in the election and assess their importance for the election result; and
- to make readily available to other scholars and interested persons the comprehensive AES data sets.

Like its predecessors, the 1996 AES will explore the short-term factors that determine the Federal election outcome, i.e. respondents' party preferences and vote, their perceptions of and attitudes to the candidates, the election campaign and its issues, and the mass media, as well as explore views on a range of social, economic and foreign policy issues.

In addition, the 1996 study will map the conceptions of national identity onto four major, interrelated dimensions: historical; constitutional/legal; economic; and the social bases of national identity.

The historical dimension of national identity examines the extent to which eurocentric conceptions of Australia organise our understanding of national identity. The constitutional/legal dimension to national identity reflects evaluations of Australia's constitution/legal framework, as seen most prominently in debates about the role of the monarchy and republicanism. The economic dimension examines issues about the role of government in the production and distribution of wealth within Australia, and the nature of Australia's economic relationship with other countries, in particular, Australia's roles as an Asian-Pacific nation. Finally, the social dimension raises issues about the future social composition of Australia. This calls for an examination of conceptions of 'multiculturalism' and immigration, the nature of citizenship, and the responsibilities and obligations that citizenship imposes on those who accept it.

The 1996 AES is also part of the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES), an international collaborative project involving the insertion of an agreed set of comparable questions in election surveys undertaken throughout the world over the next few years.

In conjunction with the 1996 AES, the Australian Candidate Study is also in the field. Many of the questions found in the voters survey are replicated in the candidate study, providing comparison between the attitudes of the candidates and those of the electorate.

The principal investigators of the 1996 AES are Ian McAllister, University of New South Wales; David Gow, University of Queensland; David Denemark, University of Western Australia; and Roger Jones, the Australian National University. Copies of the 1996 AES mail questionnaire are available on request from the SSDA. We have been assured that the data collection, checking and coding of responses, data entry and cleaning, and codebook preparations for the 1996 AES will be completed by July and made available through the Social Science Data Archives shortly thereafter, along with a special production of a SSDA User's Guide.

## Future Directions for the Australian Youth Survey

(Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs)

Over the last decade the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) has conducted a program of youth based longitudinal surveys, which has been reported in previous issues of the ACSPRI newsletter. The first cohort was known as the Australian Longitudinal Survey and ran from 1985 to 1991. In 1989 a second cohort was selected and has been surveyed each year since. Similar data have been collected in each study, with an understandable emphasis on youth employment, education and training matters. Unit record data from both cohorts have been distributed by the Social Science Data Archives at the Australian National University.

For several years the Department has also provided the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER) partial funding of its own longitudinal survey program, known as the Youth in Transition Survey. In YIT, nationally representative samples of 14 year olds in government and non-government schools are surveyed annually by mail from the time of their mid-teens. At present the project includes samples of persons born in 1961, 1965, 1970 and 1975.

The Australian Youth Survey and YIT are quite different in structure and are best regarded as complementary. Two noteworthy features of YIT are the statistical power resulting from the large single year of age cohort size (6,000 people from each birth year) and the fact that at the time of sample selection at age 14, respondents complete literacy and numeracy tests, thus giving an important measure of 'ability' in early high school. By contrast AYS has a larger total sample but with only about 1,400 persons in each single year of age group (the sample was aged 16 to 19 in 1989). AYS has collected a quite large amount of data compared to YIT, where the mail methodology has restricted what could be asked.

DEETYA and ACER have now entered an agreement to effectively merge their respective survey programs, with the Department providing the bulk of funding and ACER being responsible for the design, management, analysis and publication of survey results. This work will be based in part on the present survey program (both AYS and YIT) and partly on a new cohort study presently being developed by ACER in conjunction with DEETYA. Up to and including 1997 both AYS and YIT will be

conducted as they have in the past. From 1997 onwards they will be replaced by the new survey which is based on a sample of about ten thousand 1996 year 9 students, with a reasonably wide range of data to be collected by telephone survey (or alternate methodology for those without phone access). Data from these surveys will continue to be publicly available through the SSDA.

As an adjunct to these program changes, the SSDA is conducting a review of AYS data holdings and associated documentation, with the aim of facilitating public analysis of AYS unit record data. Further information on the merged survey program and the review of data holdings will be provided in the next ACSPRI newsletter.

## The Data and Story Library

(Mike Meyer, Carnegie Mellon University)

DASL (<http://www.stat.cmu.edu/DASL>) is an online library of datafiles and stories that illustrate the use of basic statistics methods. We hope to provide data from a wide variety of topics so that statistics teachers can find real-world examples that will be interesting to their students. Use DASL's powerful search engine to locate the story or datafile of interest.

### Overview

Teachers use examples to illustrate statistics concepts. A good example can make a lesson on a particular statistics method vivid and relevant. DASL is designed to help teachers locate and identify datafiles for teaching. We hope that DASL will also serve as an archive for datasets from the statistics literature.

The archive contains two types of files, stories and datafiles. Each story applies a particular statistical method to a set of data. Each datafile has one or more associated stories. The data can be downloaded as a space- or tab-delimited table of text, easily read by most statistics programs.

Stories are classified according to statistical methods and major topics of interest. Power search through DASL's stories and datafiles in five different ways.

- Title Search: Searches through all of the story titles.
- Method Search: Statistical methods such as regression or ANOVA.
- Topic Search: Topics such as psychology or health.
- Datafile Subject Search: Data subjects such as finance or astronomy.

- Full-text Search: Searches through all of the stories and datafiles.

The first four specialised searches are slightly faster than the full-text search. Use these searches if you know what you want. The full-text search is helpful if you're interested in something more general (e.g., Fisher). *Help Search* provides information on using the search engines and provides a few examples.

### Other Resources

DASL is part of larger effort to enhance the teaching of statistics using computers. A related project, the Electronic Encyclopedia of Statistical Exercises and Examples (EESSE), offers a self-study application. Another wonderful location to visit is the Chance Database (<http://www.geom.umn.edu/docs/snell/chance/welcome.html>). Chance also provides a link to several other Statistics Related internet sources such as the American Statistical Association, International Association for Statistical Computing and more.

From: Meyer, Mike. [mikem@STAT.CMU.EDU]. "DASL, the Data and Story Library." In STAT-L. [STAT-L@VM1.MCGILL.CA]. 6 March 1996.

## Population Organisations: Finder's Guide (version of March 1996)

This finder's guide is a practical tool for population professionals to locate organisations that publish, distribute or post population or family planning documents. Entries include acronyms; addresses; telephone, telex, cable, and facsimile numbers; institutional Email addresses; and any Internet site offering publications information or the publications themselves. The Finder's Guide is revised at least every six months. It may be searched at: [gopher://cde2.ssc.wisc.edu:70/00/addazlis](mailto:gopher://cde2.ssc.wisc.edu:70/00/addazlis) <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/cde> Internet site administrators are encouraged to make a link to the file.

## Crime Victims Surveys in Australia Conference Proceedings

A new title in the criminology literature - of interest to statisticians, criminologists, government administrators, researchers, academics and students - is now available for \$20 (ISBN 0 7242 6573 2, 252 pp.). It contains the proceedings of a conference

held at Griffith University, 28-29 November, 1994. The conference was sponsored jointly by the Queensland Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), the Queensland Government Statisticians Office (GSO) and the Centre for Crime Policy and Public Safety, Griffith University.

Sixteen papers which address a range of issues relating to the design, interpretation, uses and future direction of crime victim surveys in Australia are presented in this publication. Authors of these papers include Don Weatherburn and Bronwyn Lind; Julie Gardner; Pat Mayhew; John Walker; and Ian Crettenden.

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## Book Review

**A Step-by Step Approach to Using the SAS System for Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling** by Larry Hatcher.  
SAS Institute, Cary: NC.  
ISBN 1-55544-643-4. xiv+588 pages.  
\$75 (paperback)

Exploratory factor analysis and principal components analysis are among the most widely used multivariate methods for discovering 'structure' in data in the social sciences. Linear regression techniques are the basis for most applied statistics involving the way dependent variables are functionally mathematically related to independent variables. General structural equation models ('LISREL-type models') combine the concerns of factor analysis with those of linear regression techniques, thereby allowing researchers to specify systems of equations representing theoretically derived models of social processes, and estimate these models while recognising that the observed indicators are usually imperfect measures of the relevant theoretical concepts. From this perspective, exploratory factor analysis and regression models for observed variables can be seen as preliminary requirements for understanding general structural equation models with latent variables. This book aims to cover all these topics at an introductory level and illustrate how each of these techniques can be implemented using SAS

statistical software. It is intended for students and researchers who know nothing about the methods and may have no prior experience with the SAS package.

The book begins with chapters on principal components analysis and exploratory factor analysis, has a brief treatment of the alpha reliability index for scale reliability in multi-item scales, and then moves to structural equation modeling. It begins this section with recursive path models for observed variables, then develops the confirmatory factor model and finally a general recursive structural equation model with latent variables. Detailed appendices describe how to input data, manipulate variables and explore relationships using SAS software. Consequently there is no need to be familiar with SAS to use the book profitably.

This is certainly the most elementary book on exploratory factor analysis and structural equation modelling I have ever read. It presumes only basic arithmetic, the ability to understand simple formulas, and the kind of statistical knowledge most students should have from a reasonable introductory social statistics course. It shows in a very straightforward way how to program factor analyses and latent variable models in SAS and describes how to present and write up results. The elementary level of the book is both a strength and a weakness. As a strength, it makes the book extremely easy to read and to understand, and by making complex analytical methods accessible, it demonstrates the utility of these approaches to students and researchers who might otherwise be daunted by technical details. The cost of this degree of simplicity is that the book must neglect certain topics, like estimation and methods for nonnormal data, and proceed largely on the basis of 'rules' about how to undertake various analyses. Some of these 'rules' pertain to the methods themselves (e.g. you need more than 100 subjects for principal components analysis and at least three variables loading on each retained component (pp.12-13), you normalise the scale of a latent variable in a confirmatory factor model by fixing its variance to one (p.270) but you normalise the scale of a latent variable in a structural model by fixing one of its factor loadings to one (p.359) and so on). Others pertain to the way analyses are conducted. In principal components analysis, for instance, you first extract the components, determine how many to retain, rotate the initial solution, interpret the solution, create the scale or index, summarise the results in a table and write up the results (pp.21-41). The difficulty is not that these rules are wrong - most of them are actually quite sensible - but that they are presented without much explanation or justification so that readers have to take them as essentially arbitrary. They

also tend to give the impression that quantitative analysis is much more mechanistic and formulaic than it is in practice. However, this criticism is muted by the fact that the rules are largely sensible ones (with the exception of those above for assigning a scale to latent variables which only make sense given the specific implementation of confirmatory factor models Hatcher illustrates), that are capable of being defended statistically and substantively. In illustrating the methods with examples, Hatcher also provides a much more realistic representation of the research process than the mere mechanical application of his rules would suggest. This is particularly true in the chapters on structural equation modelling, where the careful illustrations of residual analysis, and discussion of the dangers of mindlessly modifying your model simply to improve its fit are thoughtful and informative and exemplify good practice in a very clear way.

In terms of content, the book emphasises many of the 'right' things. It clarifies that principal components analysis and exploratory factor analysis are underwritten by very different understandings of the relationships between observed variables (the common factor model is not appropriate for principal components), although in practice this generally makes no difference since most researchers, in sociology at least, use both methods to identify a number of dimensions among a set of variables, and then create additive indices for each one of these dimensions. Hatcher emphasises the importance of analysing covariance matrices rather than correlation matrices in the standard general structural equation model and also emphasises the importance of the multivariate normality assumption for interval-level observed variables in this case. There is a very nice treatment of a two-step method for structural equation models in which one first estimates a general measurement model incorporating all covariances between latent variables and then fits the nested theoretical model to form an appropriate likelihood ratio test. The examples studied - analyses of the factors relating to personal commitment to a romantic relationship, of the dimensions of job search skills, and of victim reactions of sexual harassment, to name three - are interesting and accessible to students and researchers from a range of social science disciplines. However, it is unfortunate that all depend on observed variables that are clearly ordinal, given that Hatcher repeatedly emphasises the importance of interval-level measurement and the bivariate and multivariate normality assumptions.

In terms of using SAS software, the book is exemplary in explaining how to get your data into SAS and program the various analyses. It could easily be used by readers with no SAS experience,

not only for factor analysis or structural equation modelling, but as an introduction to data management and exploratory univariate and bivariate analysis with SAS software.

In sum, this is a good introduction to these methods that clearly illustrates their use with SAS. It argues an acceptable line on the statistics, although without much justification, and it illustrates good practice by example, particularly with respect to structural equation modelling. It is extremely clear and easy to read and is much better, for instance, than the SAS documentation in describing how to use the CALIS procedure to fit latent variable models (no surprise there). It does not deal with a range of issues that social scientists might additionally be interested in, such as nonrecursive models, estimation for nonnormal and/or noninterval data and multiple group models. However SAS Institute has not yet got its act together satisfactorily with respect to some of these latter applications so Hatcher cannot be faulted in this regard. And he does point readers to sources that address these issues. If I was teaching a structural equation modelling course that emphasised the use of SAS software or trying to learn structural equation modelling, I would use this book, but supplement it with a more statistical text like Bollen (1989) for the rationale for what we do. I would also read the relevant bits of the SAS manual after reading this book, at which time they should actually make sense. Unfortunately, however, this book will not turn me into a SAS user for structural equation models much as I would like it to, since I have an almost irrational commitment to using SAS for most other analysis (that statistics packages so frequently inspire partisan commitments when more important things do not no doubt confirms impressions of the inherent conservatism and/or conservatising tendencies of quantitative research). Until the software deals satisfactorily with real social science data, that is ordinal observed variables that cannot by definition be multivariate normal, and multiple group models, I will keep using LISREL for latent variable models. The strength of Hatcher's book is to make it clear that once SAS Institute does catch up in this regard, switching to SAS from something else will be extremely easy and will have fairly substantial payoffs.

### Reference.

Bollen, Kenneth A. 1989. *Structural Equations with Latent Variables*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Dr Mark Western  
Sociology Program  
Research School of Social Sciences  
The Australian National University

## New Data Releases

### British Household Panel Study Release 4 is available now from the ESRC Data Archive

Release 4 includes the Fourth Wave of BHPS data collected in the Autumn and Winter of 1994/5. New at this release, in addition to the main core data, are:

- The results of the interviews carried out with the 11-15 year old children of our respondents and of corresponding questions asked of the parents. Topics covered include health and family life and attitudes toward these topics.
- A coding of job status to SIC 1992 (NACE) to enable cross-European comparisons.

As before the earlier Waves of data are being re-released - these include the following enhancements:

- Refinements of the data achieved by an increased level of cross-wave consistency checking and further cleaning of annual job history data.
- An improved tax-model for calculating net pay from gross pay and vice versa has been applied, leading to more accurate earnings related derived variables.

There is, of course, a new edition of the User Guide and an Update Package for existing users. New in these are an expanded section on Using BHPS Data and a SIC '92 coding frame and, of course, an updated publications list and 'Help for old Friends' section, as well as a new set of indexes. The Sampling and Survey Methods section gives details of the unusual methodology employed to ensure the co-operation of the young persons interviewed.

Wave 4 is the largest Wave so far in terms of numbers of variables (and hence size of documentation) but the cost of the complete User Guide has only been increased by 12 pounds sterling to 88 pounds plus p&p and the Update Package is 24.50 pounds plus p&p. As before, the User Guide is available on diskette from the Data Archive in WordPerfect 5.1 format for the cost of the diskette(s).

### Announcing a New Edition of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study: 1957, 1964, 1975, and 1977 Data

The Data and Program Library Service at the University of Wisconsin is pleased to announce the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS), which is a 35-year study of a random sample of 10,317 men and

women who graduated from Wisconsin high schools in 1957. Survey data collected from the original respondents or their parents in 1957, 1964, and 1975 provide a full record of social background, youthful aspirations, schooling, military service, family formation, labour market experiences, and social participation. For 475 persons who were non-respondents in 1975 but responded in the 1992/93 follow-up, their records have been updated retrospectively. With these additional cases, much of the 1975 data now pertains to 9,613 of the original 10,317 members of the sample. Survey data have been supplemented by mental ability tests (of primary respondents and 2000 of their siblings), measures of school performance, and characteristics of communities of residence, schools and colleges, employers, and industries. The WLS records for primary respondents are also linked to those of three, same-sex high school friends within the study population. In 1977 parallel interview data were obtained from 2000 siblings of the primary respondents.

The new (WLS23U\_2) release corrects serious errors in occupational status and prestige variables that occurred in the 11/95 release. In addition, variables have been added for types of vocational schools attended and additional minor errors have been corrected. Finally, the machine-readable codebook has been extensively revised and updated and the WLSGV extract program has been updated and improved to be used with this new release.

The WLS23U\_2 update is in a format that is similar to previous releases but will require the updated documentation and data extract program. Several variables appear in different locations and the records have been extended in length. The WLS23U\_2 update also includes revised and extended machine-readable documentation in raw ASCII format, e.g., an index of variable names and listings of variable name, locations, and value labels. This fifth edition of the 1957-77 WLS data is being released simultaneously through the Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin Madison and through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Documentation, extraction software, and data from the WLS are available on the world wide web at <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/>.

For more information about either of these releases please contact the Social Science Data Archives.

### On-Line Access to the Census and Property Survey for Florentine Domains and the City of Verona in Fifteenth Century Italy (Catasto Data)

The DPLS is also pleased to announce the availability of the Census and Property Survey for Florentine Domains and the City of Verona in Fifteenth Century Italy [David Herlihy and Christiane Klapisch-Zuber] machine-readable data files and documentation through the DPLS Archival Data Repository Web Site: <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu>. The entire Catasto dataset and documentation may be downloaded through this site; the documentation is also browsable online. There is no online extraction mechanism for studying the data at this site.

The data were coded, during 1966 to 1976, from the official manuscripts of the tax declarations (Campioni) for the city of Florence and environs (Florentine domains) from 1427 to 1429, the 10% samples of the declarations for Florence in 1458 and 1480 and for the city of Verona in 1425 and 1502. Parts of the 1425 survey have been lost. Therefore, the data set includes only those households and parishes for which records have survived. The survey of 1502 is also incomplete as it includes only those parishes which are included in the earlier survey.

The survey consists of data on the fiscal household as defined by the government for the purpose of collecting the tax. For each household, the survey assigns one person as the 'fiscal head', the individual primarily responsible for collecting the tax. Data for the entire household include: name of fiscal head, type of dwelling, animal ownership, occupation of fiscal head, value of public and private investments, deductions, possessions, members, final assessments and tax. Data on individual members include: age, sex, matrimonial state, relationship to fiscal head, and commentary.

The file is hierarchical with two record types. Each record has 6 cards and each card is 80 characters long. The first record type is an economic record which provides data on the entire household. All households have one. The second record type is a demographic record listing information on individual members of the household. There can be more than one demographic record (0 to 5) per household depending on the number of members in the household. The number of observations varies with each series (see Appendix F for the number of observations for each series). Consistency and edit checks have been carried out for all variables.

There are no restrictions on access to the public use files. Also available is: Data on the Diocese of Florence (no edit checks have been performed). [These data are bundled with the Catasto data in a file called ECCLISI.DAT and are therefore downloaded with the Catasto data files. The corresponding documentation is available to download at the same web site as the Catasto documentation, but is not bundled with the Catasto documentation. An online codebook for the Diocese of Florence data is available for browsing.]

For users unable to download the data and documentation at this web site, copies of the data and documentation (also the extraction program and the Diocese data) can be obtained from Ms. Laura Guy, Data and Program Library Service, 3308 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Ms. Guy can also be reached at 608 262-7962.

#### Notes on the Darcy Edition of the Catasto Study

The original Catasto public use file consists of one economic card describing each household (the unit of analysis) followed by one, two, three, four, five, or no demographic cards pertaining to individuals in the household. Because standard analysis packages such as SAS or SPSS require each case to have the same format, the original Catasto public use file was awkward to work with. Thus Dr. Robert Darcy in the Department of Political Science in the Oklahoma State University wrote a program to correct certain extant errors and pad household with as many blank records as necessary to ensure each has five demographic cards. No records were deleted. There were 2 types of corrections. The first correction was where the sequence of demographic cards was out of order; in which case they were put in the correct order. The second correction was where the number of demographic cards per household, i.e. column 8 of the demographic cards, did not correspond with the actual data. The corrections were made to reflect the actual number of demographic cards per household.

An SPSS setup was prepared which defines the 279 variables in the new data set and labels each appropriately. DPLS is distributing the DARCY edition of Catasto study. There are 31 data files which are the reformatted Catasto and correspond to the 31 files in the original public use data set.

The CATASTO.SPSS is a SPSS setup file. It includes the job control language necessary to run analysis. Users should list and output this file. It can be modified to suit the requirements of the user's installation. The SPSS setup defines variables for

the household (V1 to V29) and for each of 50 possible household members (V30 to V279). The SPSS setup serves as the documentation to the reformatted Catasto.

The CATASTO.PRG contains the PL/I program used to reformat and correct the original public use file. The file contains the job control language necessary to run the program at Oklahoma State University. It, too, can be listed, output, and modified to suit the requirements of the user's installation.

#### Reference:

J. Paul Bischoff and Robert Darcy, "Reformatting the Florentine Catasto for use by Standard Statistical Analysis Programs," *Computers and Medieval Data Processing*, XI, (October, 1981):5-6.

#### Acknowledgement of Donation

This edition of the census and property survey of Florentine domains and the city of Verona in fifteenth century Italy has been deposited at the Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin-Madison for public distribution by David Herlihy, Department History, Harvard University and Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, France. Funding support for preparing the original data and this public use edition was provided to Professor Herlihy and Madam Klapisch-Zuber by the following agencies: the American Council of Learned Societies, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), the Graduate Research Committee, University of Wisconsin-Madison, the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GS-36723) and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University.

## New List Servs

### Alcohol and Other Drugs Council List Serv

The Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia (ADCA) is the peak national association dealing with alcohol and other drug issues and has more than 350 members nationally. About half of these work directly in treatment and rehabilitation, the other half being made up of an assortment of researchers, prevention workers, youth workers and others. A free library (even to non-members) and a range of other services are offered.

ADCA has established a listserver called UPDATE to facilitate the exchange of information between all those with an interest in alcohol and drugs.

To subscribe send mail to:  
**majordomo@sydney3.world.net**

using the text  
**subscribe update**

For more information about ADCA or the listserver contact:

Frank Quinlan  
Senior Project Officer  
Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia (ADCA)  
PO Box 269  
Woden ACT 2606  
<http://www.slnsw.gov.au/orgs/ADLIS/>  
Tel: 06 281 0686  
Fax: 06 281 0995  
Email: frankq@adca.org.au

### EUROBAROMETER Mailing List

ICPSR and the ZA (Zentralarchiv fuer Empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln) announce a new service for users of the Euro-Barometer data collections. A mailing list, EUROBAROMETER, is now available to provide a venue for researchers to interact with each other and to increase communication between the archives and the user community.

The address for this mailing list is [eurobarometer@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:eurobarometer@icpsr.umich.edu). To subscribe, send mail to: **majordomo@icpsr.umich.edu**

using the text  
**subscribe EUROBAROMETER**

For general questions regarding this mailing list or the Euro-Barometer data series, contact: Meinhard Moschner, email; [moschner@ibm.za.uni-koeln.de](mailto:moschner@ibm.za.uni-koeln.de) or Peter Granda, email; [peterg@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:peterg@icpsr.umich.edu)

### Youth Affairs Research Network List

The YARN Mailing List links individuals and groups involved and interested in youth-related research. To subscribe, send mail to:  
**yarn-request@yarn.insted.unimelb.edu.au**

using the text  
**SUBSCRIBE YARN your name**

## Summer Programs

### SRC Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques First Session: 3-28 June, 1996 Second Session: 1-26 July, 1996

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research announces the 49th Annual Summer Institute. The Summer Institute is a training program in survey research techniques conducted by the staff of the Survey Research Center and other survey research specialists. The program highlights the sample survey as a basic instrument for the scientific measurement of human activities.

The Summer Institute will offer graduate-level courses in two consecutive four-week sessions, June 3 - June 28 and July 1 - July 26, 1996. Courses will be offered for graduate credit in eight-, four-, two-, and one-week formats. Course topics include an introduction to survey research, questionnaire design, cognition and survey measurement, survey data collection methods, sampling methods, analysis of survey data, computer analysis of survey data, and analysis of event history data. Several one-week workshops offering Continuing Education Unit credits will also be presented.

The Summer Institute will also include an eight week program for those interested in an in-depth study of sampling methods. The Sampling Program for Survey Statisticians (SPSS), is being offered for the 32nd time in the Summer of 1996. It combines university classes with practical application in research methods and office practice.

Course and instructor descriptions are available on the Summer Institute World Wide Web page at address <http://www.isr.umich.edu>. A Summer Institute brochure containing application materials will be available late February, 1996. To receive a copy send an e-mail message to [summers@isr.umich.edu](mailto:summers@isr.umich.edu). Or contact James M. Lepkowski, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; or call the Summer Institute at 313 764-6595; or send a facsimile to 313 764-8263.

### Leiden Summer School in New Media and Advanced Methods for Historical Research 17-29 June, 1996

The University of Leiden and the Netherlands Historical Data Archive (NHDA) are organising the first *Leiden Summer School in New Media and Advanced Methods for Historical Research*. The summer school is organised for postgraduate and advanced graduate students in history, professional historians and archivists.

The summer school will consist of 2 and a half day courses at introductory, intermediate and advanced levels. Courses will include: Introduction to New Media and Advanced Methods for Historical Research; Scanning and Optical Character Recognition of Historical Documents; Advanced Statistics for Historical Analysis with SPSS-PC; Historical Databases with dBase for Windows; Quantitative Approaches to the Colonial History of South-East Asia; Text Analysis I: TACT; Text Analysis II: Hypertext, SGML, HTML, TEI; Multimedia for Historical Applications; The History of European Economic Integration: Computer Assisted Research and Electronic Information Resources; and Preparing an Historical Dissertation with Wordperfect 6.1 for Windows.

For further information you can contact the organisers of the Summer School or the secretariat of the NHDA. Tel: +31 071 527 7040 or +31 071 527 2742; Fax: +31 071 527 2615; Email: [ESF2@stcp.wi.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:ESF2@stcp.wi.leidenuniv.nl); URL: <http://oasis.leidenuniv.nl/nhda/nhda-welcome-nl.html>

### ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods

First Session: 24 June - 19 July, 1996  
Second Session: 22 July - 16 August, 1996

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.

**The Essex Summer School in Social  
Science Data Analysis  
8 July - 16 August, 1996**

The 29th annual Essex Summer School runs from 8th July to 16th August, 1996. The School will offer about 30 two-week courses on topics like Statistics with SPSS, Causal Modelling using LISREL, EQS and AMOS, Time Series Analysis, Visualising Data with Exploratory Data Analysis, Multi-Level Analysis, Survey Design, Survey Sampling, Regression Models, Event History Analysis, Textual Analysis, Discourse Analysis, Interviewing Techniques, Rational Choice Theory and Contingency Table Analysis (including Correspondence Analysis). The courses are organised to provide instruction to participants from a varied skill and substantive background.

Intensive workshop courses are also offered on the British Household Panel Study and the Eurobarometer Surveys. Each two-week Workshop offers hands-on experience with these data sets under an experienced analyst's guidance.

Further details about the Essex Summer School programme (including information about ESRC support for British applicants) are available from: The Organising Secretary, Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, UK, Fax: +44-1206-873598, Email: sum\_sch@essex.ac.uk

**Next AASR Conference Scheduled  
for Wagga Wagga**

With the theme of **Sustainability and Social Research**, the next conference of the **Australian Association for Social Research** is scheduled for **7-9 February 1997** at Charles Sturt University at Wagga Wagga. **Frank Vanclay** is responsible for conference advertising, planning and conduct. For further conference details, consult:

Dr Frank Vanclay  
Centre for Rural Social Research  
Charles Sturt University  
Locked Bag 678  
Wagga Wagga NSW 2678  
AUSTRALIA  
ph (w) +61-69-332680  
ph (h) +61-69-213397  
fax: +61-69-332792  
email: fvanclay@csu.edu.au  
For WWW users, please see description on:  
<http://www.csu.edu.au/research/csr/frankpro.htm>

**Conferences**

**CSS 1996, University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, USA  
13-15 May, 1996**

The principal theme of CSS'96 is "Assessing the Promise of Advanced Technology and Information Infrastructures". The conference focuses upon the interface between computing and the social sciences. This year the focus is upon methods for assessing the quality and impacts of relevant technology, especially networks and other means of exchanging, linking, and communicating. Some sessions may serve as forums for policy debates.

There will be two and a half days of panels, paper sessions, poster/project sessions and special speakers, preceded by a day of tutorials or workshops.

Contact: Mary Drew, 909 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; Email: drew@iea.soc.umn.edu

**IASSIST'96, Minneapolis, USA  
15-18, May 1996**

IASSIST'96 brings together researchers, data producers, data archivists, data librarians and support staff to explore the changing roles and relationships among those who work with social science data. New technologies for creating, storing, accessing and analysing data have opened up new opportunities, new solutions, and new problems in working with data. Changes in the economic and political climate around the world have raised new expectations, new concerns, and new possibilities in terms of what data is collected and how its used. Researchers are exploring data using new tools and techniques and are searching for means of effectively using these methods in an instructional setting.

IASSIST'96 provides a forum for the exploration of the needs, aspirations and constraints facing the data community and is an opportunity to determine how we can collaborate to strengthen that community. To facilitate this discussion the conference will also provide a one day overlap with Computing in the Social Sciences 1996 during which joint sessions will be held.

Contact: Wendy Treadwell, Program Co-Chair; Email: wendy@mrdc.lib.umn.edu

**The 2nd Women in Migration Conference  
Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW  
3-4 June, 1996**

The first conference from the Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research was held in Melbourne in 1992. This second conference is aimed at those in migrant communities, women's groups, unions, business, universities, service industries, government and the media.

The conference will divide into three parallel streams of concern to migrant women: the changing family context; employment, business and training; and rights, power and participation.

The conference will be a forum for lively and constructive discussion. Speakers include key policy makers, researchers and ethnic community representatives. The closing afternoon will debate future research and policy priorities.

Contact: The Conference Secretariat, The Meeting Planners, 108 Church Street, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122; Tel: 03 9819 3700; Fax: 03 9819 5978.

**The Fourth Short Course  
in Adolescent Health  
Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, Vic,  
12-14 June, 1996**

The National Adolescent Health Physician Training and Education Program is a national initiative of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians directed towards an awareness of and improvement in the health of young people in Australia, and towards the training and education of physicians. The program is supported by the Australian Youth Foundation and the Morialta Trust.

The two and a half day course is open to all adolescent health care providers e.g. occupational therapists, counsellors, teachers, physicians, general practitioners, psychologists, social workers and nurses.

Contact: Felicity Sloman; Tel: 03 9345 6673; Email: sloman@cryptic.rch.unimelb.edu.au

**Community Work, Youth Work  
and Popular Education  
University of Technology Sydney, NSW  
24-26 June, 1996**

This conference is concerned with the relationship between community work, youth work and popular education and with the current state of these three areas of practice. Popular education is a term that

describes a way of working which involves people in a process of critical analysis so they can act collectively to address inequalities and injustices. It refers to education and learning which serve the interests of ordinary people and are controlled by them. It includes education and learning associated with social movements of all kinds; it also embraces education and learning connected with social justice and social action.

The three-day conference will include half-day workshops, paper presentations, keynote speakers and discussion groups. It builds on the first one organised by the division in June 1994 - Social action, learning and training in the community sector.

Contact: Rick Flowers, School of Adult Education, University of Technology, Sydney, PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007; Tel: 02 330 3813; Fax: 02 330 3939.

**Joint International Conference  
Association for Literary and Linguistic  
Computing and Computing for the  
Humanities  
University of Bergen, Norway,  
25-29 June, 1996**

<http://www.hd.uib.no/allc-ach96.html>

This conference - the major forum for literary, linguistic and humanities computing - will highlight the development of new computing methodologies for research and teaching in the humanities, the development of significant new computer-based resources for humanities research, especially focusing on developing applications.

ALLC-ACH '96 will include poster presentations and software and project demonstrations (either stand-alone or in conjunction with poster presentations) to give researchers an opportunity to present late-breaking results, significant work in progress, well-defined problems, or research that is best communicated in conversational mode. Topics covered will include: languages and literature, history, philosophy, music, art, linguistics, anthropology and archaeology, creative writing, and cultural studies.

Contact: Espen Ore Local Organiser, ALLC-ACH '96, Norwegian Computing Centre for the Humanities, Harald Haarfagresgt. 31, N-5007 Bergen, Norway; Tel: +47 5521 2865; Fax: +47 5532 2656; Email: Espen.Ore@hd.uib.no



**AusWeb96  
Australian WWW Conference  
Gold Coast, Qld  
7-9 July, 1996**

<http://www.scu.edu.au/ausweb96>

AusWeb96 is the Second Australian World Wide Web conference. It will be hosted by Southern Cross University from 7 to 9 July 1996 at Conrad Jupiters on Queensland's Gold Coast. AusWeb96 comes after the highly successful AusWeb95 conference which was held in Ballina in May 1995.

AusWeb96 will have keynote speakers, paper and poster sessions, workshops and a variety of other events. Pre-conference hands-on workshops and meetings on the 6th and the morning of the 7th will cater for a wide range of expertise and special interests.

**Conference Themes**

AusWeb96 has been organised around four major themes. Of course, there will be many sub-themes which are being planned. Each theme has theme editors who are responsible for organising the refereeing of full papers and posters and who co-ordinate with the AusWeb96 team. The four themes are:

1. Business Opportunities - The *Business Opportunities* theme will explore the burgeoning global business market that the Web represents.
2. Education and Learning - *Education and Learning* using the Web is an increasingly important element of the K-12, higher education and continuing professional development scenes.
3. Technical Futures - A very wide range of technical issues will be discussed in the *Technical Futures* theme ranging from security, through caching to interaction with other programs and worlds. A number of management issues will also be discussed in this theme.
4. Media, Cultural and Community Issues - *Media, Cultural and Community Issues* covers a wide range of societal concerns ranging from gender studies, through the use of the Web as media to cultural and philosophical issues.

In conjunction with the Conference there will be a major Exhibition of the latest Web-related products and services which will be held in the Gold Coast room at the heart of the Conrad Jupiters conference centre. In line with the Web's capabilities, AusWeb96 will also feature a Virtual Exhibition. The Virtual Exhibition will be progressively constructed in the lead up to the conference, finalised during the conference and will be available on-line and on the

AusWeb96 after the conference. You will be able to visit display booths, select and read product literature and investigate the product offerings.

Contact: AusWeb96, Norsearch Limited, PO Box 157, Lismore, NSW 2480; Tel: 066 203000; Fax: 066 221954.

**Survey Design and Analysis Workshop  
SISC-96  
Sydney, NSW  
10 July 1996**

As part of the Science Program of the Sydney International Statistical Congress (8 - 12 July), a workshop on **Survey Design and Analysis** will be held from 8.30am to 5pm on Wednesday 10th July.

The workshop, organised by the Survey Management Section of the Statistical Society of Australia, 'will provide survey practitioners and researchers with an opportunity to discuss recent theory and best practice in particular areas of survey design, estimation and data analysis'.

'It will be relevant to practitioners and researchers in the government, private and academic sectors, bringing them up to date with current debate and theory in the relevant areas, as well as providing an opportunity to discuss practical approaches to frequently encountered design, estimation and analysis problems.'

The Workshop will have three sessions:

**(1) Design and Model Based Surveys: Design and Estimation**

'This session will cover recent theory and current practice in the use of design based and model based surveys. It will start with an overview of the two approaches to design, and will draw on two related examples to illustrate the characteristics of each, and their relative strengths and weaknesses. The session will draw out the characteristics of surveys that make them suitable candidates for alternative design philosophies.'

**(2) Minimising and Adjusting for Non-Response in Household Surveys**

'This session will cover issues in non response, how it arises, how it can be minimised in the collection phase of the survey, and how it can be adjusted for in the estimation phase. Theory and current practice in surveys both in the official statistics field and in private sector surveys will be covered, with presentations on panel surveys, telephone surveys, and non response adjustment techniques.'

**(3) Analysis of Survey Data**

'This session will draw on practical examples of the analysis of data from sample surveys with stratified and/or cluster designs. Professor Chris Skinner, of Southampton University, will describe the implications of survey design for data analysis. Additional presentations and discussion will cover particular examples of analysing data from household and business surveys. As well, the session will review software available for the analysis of survey data with stratified and/or cluster designs.'

For full details, including registration forms, contact **Susan Linacre**, Australian Bureau of Statistics, by **fax on 06 253 1093** or by email on: [sisd.exec@abs.telememo.au](mailto:sisd.exec@abs.telememo.au)

**Community Development Society  
World Conference  
Melbourne, Vic  
21-25 July, 1996**

The Community Development Society World Conference provides an international forum for those concerned with community development, human services and those concerned with the environment. The aim is for people from all these disciplines to mix together and work to enhance community life and individual well-being. Melbourne will be hosting the Society's 1996 Conference - the first time that it has been held outside North America.

Contact: The Meeting Planners, 108 Church Street, Hawthorn Vic 3122 Tel: 03 9819 3700; Fax: 03 9819 5978

**Annual GP Evaluation Conference,  
Sydney, NSW  
1-2 August, 1996**

With the theme of a 3D perspective on General Practice Evaluation - **Diversity, Dissemination and Divisions**, this year's General Practice Evaluation Conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel - Sydney - 1 & 2 August 1996.

The purpose of this conference is to enable investigators at various stages of their research to benefit from interaction and exchange with each other.

The conference will comprise a combination of workshops, oral and poster presentations, and plenary sessions. In addition facilities will be available for participants to gain hands-on experience in the use of the National Information Service database.

Papers are invited from investigators working in the field of general practice research.

Contact: National Information Service, Department of General Practice, Flinders Medical Centre, Bedford Park SA 5042; Tel: 08 204 5255; Fax: 08 276 3305; Email: [gpnis@flinders.edu.au](mailto:gpnis@flinders.edu.au)

**International Federation  
for Information Processing  
14th World Computer Congress,  
Canberra, ACT  
2-6 September, 1996**

<http://www.acs.org.au/ifip96/>

The Australian Computer Society is hosting the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) 96 World Computer Congress on behalf of IFIP. The IFIP has 65 representing member countries. The Australian member is the Australian Computer Society.

The aims of IFIP are to promote information science and technology by: fostering international co-operation in the field of information processing; stimulating research, development and the application of information processing in science and human activity; furthering the dissemination and exchange of information about the subject; encouraging education in information processing.

There will be three specialised world conferences making up the 14th World Computer Congress. The conferences will share a common venue, trade exhibition, social events, opening and closing ceremonies. Delegates to each conference will be able to break out of the specialised program of their own conference and take part in activities of the other two.

Contact: IFIP'96 Congress Secretariat, c/- Australian Convention and Travel Services, GPO Box 2200, Canberra ACT 2601; Tel: 06 257 3299; Fax: 06 257 3256; E-mail: [IFIP96@acs.org.au](mailto:IFIP96@acs.org.au)

**Association for Survey Computing  
Second International Conference  
on Survey and Statistical Computing  
Imperial College, London,  
11-13 September, 1996**

The Second International Conference of the Association for Survey Computing is built around a strong and varied programme of both invited and contributed papers.

Invited papers will be given in plenary sessions on the first and final days. Speakers have been chosen for their depth of knowledge of the subject matter and to reflect the spectrum of organisations working in survey and statistical computing in both public and private sectors.

Four parallel streams of contributed papers will occupy the middle day and will cover issues and state-of-the-art developments across the field. The streams are: survey data; survey analysis; survey results; and survey software.

Contact: Diana Elder, Administrator, ASC, Po Box 60, Chesham, Bucks, UK, HP5 3QH; Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1494 793033; Email: asc@essex.ac.uk

**Sixth International Conference on Applied and Business Demography  
Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA  
September 19-21, 1996**

The Sixth International Conference on Applied and Business Demography will be held from September 19-21, 1996, Bowling Green, Ohio. The conference will have paper sessions, poster sessions, demonstration of software, panel discussions, workshops, and exhibition area. Session and workshop proposals and individual paper abstracts are invited on any topics/areas that use demographics in their study.

Some areas specifically identified for the 1996 conference include: demographic analysis of retirement plans, spatial analysis, emerging consumer markets, internet resources, GIS technology, training needs, population estimates and projections, demonstration of software, merging traditional and non-traditional data sources, immigration (legal and illegal), health care reform and minority health, demographics studies and research in HBCUs, aging populations, mortality, morbidity issues, demographic analysis for human resource management, and demographics and credit institutes.

Contact: K.V. Rao, Conference Director, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; Tel: 419 372 7240; Fax: 419 372 8306; Email: adconf96@bgsuvax.bgsu.edu.

**Survey Design, Macquarie Research Ltd.  
Macquarie University  
Sydney, NSW**

From Macquarie Research Ltd. comes news of a highly practical and interactive course which aims

to develop the skills required to design and conduct all phases of a survey research project. The course has been developed for people involved in designing, conducting and commissioning surveys who have a basic knowledge of survey methods. It employs problem solving and group work techniques to ensure that the course is practical, interactive and enjoyable.

Topics include: the research process, questionnaire design and wording, different methods of administering surveys, pilot testing, qualitative data collection and analysis, statistical analysis, sampling, different types of research projects, and report presentation.

No firm date has been set for this 3 day short course. However, the course is expected to run in the last quarter of the year.

For more details contact: Richard Walker, Macquarie Research Ltd, Macquarie University, NSW 2109; Tel: 02 850 9296

**Call for Papers  
Family Research: Pathways to Policy  
Brisbane, Qld  
27-29 November, 1996**

The Australian Institute of Family Studies is inviting research papers for its fifth Australian Family Research Conference. Papers on any aspect of family research, including family trends, family life and relationships, children, family policies and economics, support programs and family law are welcome. Papers and presentations addressing the theme of the conference - Family Research: pathways to policy - are sought, in particular: what is the relationship between research and policy how does research impact on family policy what types of research are useful to the development of family policy what are the issues concerning research independence

Contact: Dr. Kathleen Funder, AIFS, 300 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Tel: 03 9214 7888; Fax: 03 9214 7839

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## SSDA News

In this issue of **SSDA News**, we give an account of the SSDA's participation in the recent ACSPRI Summer Program Special Workshop on Mainstreaming Social Science Data: Providing Data Services in the Library. This well attended and informative Workshop provided a forum for discussing ways of enhancing the social science data services available to social science researchers in Australian university libraries.

As one outcome of the workshop, we present a slightly abridged version of a paper the ABS's Merry Branson presented at the Workshop, in which she reports on the Bureau's current and future policies/plans for disseminating Australian 'Official Statistics', including its dissemination process, pricing policy, and information management.

We also bring you up to date on the current status of the SSDA's recently acquired Saulwick Polls holdings and the latest NSSS User's Guide, as well as providing our regular reports of 'News from the ABS', ICPSR 'Recent Additions', and additions to SSDA holdings.

### Staff News

There have been several staff changes at the SSDA since the September issue of the Newsletter. Allison Christou, Ann Evans and Joye McLaughlin have all moved on to graduate positions in various government departments. Elissa Stretton has also graduated and has left our programming team. We would like to wish them all the best in their future careers. We would also like to offer our congratulations to Joye who was married in December. Our additions to staff are all on the research side with Priscilla Dowling, Toni Greaves and Tim Worrall joining us in January, as part of the undergraduate assistantship scheme.

### SSDA Involvement in ACSPRI's Special Workshop for Librarians (Sue Merz, SSDA)

After reading Marianna Malot's interesting report, 'A University Librarian in Dataland' (ACSPRI Newsletter, No. 32, September 1995, pp 3-4), about her ACSPRI supported attendance at the one-week

workshop on Management of Machine Readable Social Science Information at the 1995 ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods, I welcomed the invitation to participate in the recent ACSPRI Summer Program's Special Workshop on Mainstreaming Social Science Data: Providing Data Services in the Library. The ACSPRI Special Workshop was conducted by the ICPSR workshop instructors Diane Geraci, Chuck Humphrey, and Jim Jacobs – each a social science data librarian – collectively known as the 'three data amigos'.

As the ANU's Social Science Data Archives (SSDA) representative at the Workshop, I was asked to share with fellow participants, most of whom were librarians working in Australian university libraries, a data archivist's perspective, and SSDA expertise, on Australian social science data service provision in the 'age of the electronic record'. Such provision involves issues associated with differing models of social science data service that libraries might choose to adopt; better ways (via the Web) of searching and locating social science survey data in Australia (at the SSDA) or overseas (e.g. at the ICPSR in the USA or at the ESRC Archive in the UK); and the acquisition, processing and dissemination of 'machine-readable' social science data, the traditional responsibility of social science data archives world-wide.

In return, and as I had not previously worked closely with 'mainstream' librarians, I hoped to learn more about how the SSDA could assist the librarians providing social science reference and 'database' services to become more aware of and familiar with the social science data and documentation archived and accessible through the SSDA. What level of data service did each of the participants currently provide, did they know of the existence of the SSDA and/or similar data archives, and what did they hope to gain by attending the workshop?

The first session of the Workshop was taken up with introducing ourselves and attempting to answer the above questions in relation to our own work environments. It was reinforced to me that university librarians are experiencing increased use of ABS packaged data products, and, owing to that increase, feel the need to learn more not only about ABS data (e.g. unit record data from the Census and the ABS Labour Market and Social Surveys Program) but data from the wider academic/research community

as well. Australian librarians are being asked to handle a wider variety of CD-ROM products from many sources, and they are finding that machine readable data comes in many different formats. How best to deal with these different media in providing service to their patrons is becoming an issue of professional concern to librarians at Australian university libraries.

From Workshop discussion, it became apparent that despite previous efforts by the SSDA to make its services more salient to Australian libraries, many of the participants had not heard of us, nor were aware that their institutions were members of ACSPRI, which entitles them to a wide range of cost-effective services through the SSDA (e.g. significantly reduced charges for data access).

Although ACSPRI's Representatives at member institutions regularly receive mailouts with social science data related information (e.g. ACSPRI Newsletters, Summer/Winter Program Course Booklets, the ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, ESRC Bulletins, etc.) about ACSPRI/SSDA and related activities, these materials are not normally redistributed by the Representative to relevant librarians at their institution's library. Thus, apart from encouraging its Representatives to liaise more effectively with their libraries, ACSPRI needs to know which librarians are best placed and most willing to disseminate information about social science data; ACSPRI and SSDA staff can then provide them direct with all the information they may need to help patrons locate data of interest.

In this regard, the Workshop discussed how and what to look for when helping patrons. Included was an afternoon session experimenting with different search facilities on the SSDA, ESRC and ICPSR web pages (and I received some constructive criticism about how the SSDA might improve its WWW pages). Also discussed were the different levels of documentation that accompany data files, a homework exercise which critiqued two examples of such documentation, and an examination of different data file structures, including a session on how to extract subsets of data from a master file.

Finally, a particularly interesting feature of the Workshop was the inclusion of guest speakers. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Dale Chatwin, Peter Damcevski and Merry Branson gave a presentation on the Wednesday morning that included a demonstration of the ABS's prototype 'data warehouse' (which, we were told, will eventually encompass all ABS data) and a report (see following article) on how the ABS 'Provides Access to Official Statistics'. In the afternoon, Professor Denise

Lievesley, Director of the ESRC Data Archive and ACSPRI Summer Program Instructor, spoke to the Workshop on, among other things, the varying conditions of social science data availability in European countries and the initiatives European social science data archives, in conjunction with the ICPSR and SSDA, are taking to 'harmonise and network' catalogues in order to simplify the location of data. Their joint aim is to: 'create a distributed, multi-media, platform-independent information system making it possible to locate data across any of our archives through one user-friendly interface'.

### How the Australian Bureau of Statistics Provides Access to Official Statistics

(This is an abridged version of a paper delivered at the 1996 ACSPRI Summer Program's Special Workshop on Mainstreaming Social Science Data: Providing Data Services in the Library, by **Merry Branson, Director Publishing & Electronic Dissemination, the Australian Bureau of Statistics**)

Official statistics on economic, social and demographic issues impacting on the life of Australians are collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to inform debate, decision making and research both within government and by the wider community. Official statistics are also valuable for informed decision making by businesses, researchers and the community generally. For example, they shed light on current economic, social and demographic circumstances and trends which allow businesses to plan investment, production and marketing activities.

This paper: outlines the ABS dissemination and pricing policy which balances public good obligations with user pays; summarises the key factors which influence the effectiveness of access; describes steps being taken by the ABS to better manage its data to improve dissemination and access; and finishes with a discussion of future directions likely to be taken by the ABS in exploiting new information and communications technology for improving access.

#### ABS dissemination and pricing policy

The products and services produced by the ABS are produced and distributed with due regard to the public benefit generated from access to basic statistics and to government policies such as user pays and access and equity. Open access to official statistics on the economic and social condition of a country and its population is essential to open

government. The ABS attaches considerable importance to easy and widespread access by all levels of governments, and the community generally, to the basic official statistics. In providing this access, public good obligations are balanced with user pays.

#### *Public good obligations*

To meet its public good obligations, the main findings of statistical collections conducted by the ABS and statistical reports on matters of public interest are made available free of charge to the community via the media and by access to copies of publications and other selected special releases provided to libraries located throughout Australia. Publications issued by the ABS are distributed on the day of release to media organisations so that the basic statistics contained in them are reported widely to the public. Press releases on new publications and statistics likely to be of particular public interest are issued most days and assistance is provided on request to reporters using the statistics. Promotion launches of important and new releases are used to obtain greater public awareness through extra publicity. The success of these activities can be judged readily by the high incidence of reporting of official statistics by the media and the prominence often given to key ABS releases in newspapers, and TV and radio news sessions. Through its Library Extension Program the ABS makes its publications and some electronic services available on a complimentary basis to the National Library, State libraries, Parliamentary libraries, and to public and tertiary libraries across Australia. Assistance is provided to participating libraries with maintenance of collections of ABS publications and the provision of access to them by the general public. ABS publications are also made available on a complimentary basis to parliamentarians. Simple enquiries for data in publications from the public to the ABS are handled free of charge.

#### *User pays*

Market signals through the price mechanism are used by the ABS to assist with the efficient supply and distribution of its statistical information to anyone wanting to have their own copies of publications, and access to other statistics unpublished or to other ABS products. The ABS policy of charging is intended to serve three main purposes: (a) to enable the demand for ABS products and services to be used as a more reliable indicator of how ABS resources should be used; (b) to encourage users to address their real needs for ABS products, both statistics and services; and (c) to relieve the general taxpayer of those elements of the cost of the statistical service which have a specific and identifiable value to particular users. The charging

policy represents a decision to shift some of the costs from the general taxpayer to the user of statistics. The charges are not designed to cover the substantial costs associated with data collection and processing to the clean data stage, nor for the cost of preparing manuscripts for publications which are produced to meet public good obligations. These costs are funded by appropriation.

#### Factors which influence the effectiveness of access

To a very large extent, the effectiveness of the Bureau's dissemination activities has to be judged by the extent of use of official statistics. Maximum use will occur when the statistics are relevant, reliable, accessible and in a form convenient to use. The first two factors are incidental to the focus of this paper - suffice to note that the ABS has developed many processes for ensuring its statistics are relevant and reliable. Of interest to this paper are factors which influence accessibility and convenience of use.

These include: the medium used to deliver the information - whether, for example, it is in a printed report or on some electronic medium, the choice depending on use; the format in which the information is conveyed - whether, for example, it is easily digested through the aid of analysis, and presented with easy to read graphs and tables, or accompanied by easy to use software; the extent that information about the data's source, quality, etc is available and the adequacy of descriptions of variables etc (commonly called metadata) which accompany the data; where the information is located - in a public library, for purchase at selected outlets, on an electronic network etc; the extent that the availability of the information is widely known or easily established - the existence of catalogues, etc; and the level of price charged for access.

The ABS takes these factors into account when deciding how to package its data and related information in the various products and services produced for dissemination of official statistics.

#### Managing information to provide more effective access

The ability of the ABS to provide access to its statistics through a range of products and services in a consistent and cost-effective manner is crucially dependent on the success of recent ABS initiatives to improve the corporate management of its data. Effectively the ABS is re-engineering the way it creates, documents, stores and releases the results from its diverse range of collections and compilations.

The project has twin goals: improved dissemination products and client service through better

catalogued, more visible, more accessible and more consistent output data; and integration of concepts and procedures to enhance the coherence of output data as well as to reduce systems maintenance costs. These goals are being approached through the development, loading and use of a corporate output database from which most, if not all, Bureau data products will ultimately be generated. The database has facilities to store, catalogue, access and extract all publishable data, and corresponding metadata, produced by the Bureau.

The output database has been developed and is now being loaded with publishable output from the various ABS statistical collections. Once the database and associated facilities are in place and loaded with output data, it is ABS policy that all dissemination of published data should come from one electronic source, with output varying according to format - paper, disc, CD-ROM and telecommunications based systems.

#### New products and services for providing access

As more and more microcomputers incorporate CD-ROM drives, it is expected that the range of ABS data available in this format will increase significantly over the next few years. This method of delivery enables not only rapid access to vast amounts of statistical data, but also allows for the incorporation of search features that make particular information easy to find. CD-ROM also is suited to the use of multimedia to present information in different ways. While such technology offers some exciting prospects, research is required by the ABS to determine how to use multimedia to improve the effectiveness of the delivery of its information.

Effective exploitation of electronic media requires changes in the way material to be published is produced. The source material needs to be in electronic format and some standard mark-up language such as SGML used to minimise the effort required to release in different media and to ensure consistency of the material across the different products. Also, new publishing techniques are having to be learnt for transforming material included in printed publications onto electronic media to make the most of the advantages offered by the new media and to overcome its disadvantages. Documents have to be restructured into topics to allow quick accessing and easy reading on computer screens, tables similarly redesigned to fit on the screen, hypertext links inserted for navigating around documents to exploit the technology, and indexes built to use powerful search facilities. Also, different formats and fonts are required with electronic media to achieve effective communication.

The ABS is continuing to investigate the opportunities offered by the Internet, and it is

expected that the range of services available through this mechanism for accessing statistics will grow substantially in the next few years. In developing such services the strategies, policies and principles will be adhered to so that the ABS continues to provide equal, timely and cost-effective access to its statistics. It is expected that, over time, users of statistics will increasingly substitute electronic, and probably on-line in particular, access for the traditional methods of delivery. This will undoubtedly have implications for the ABS publishing program, but it is not yet clear what these will actually be. For the foreseeable future, however, printed publications (printed and delivered by mail or for a more cost effective and timely solution electronically delivered) are expected to continue to be a prominent ABS product.

The Federal Government announced in December 1995 that it will be implementing a program called *Accessing Australia*, which will be based on establishing "community access points" in places such as libraries where people will be able to go to access government information and services in electronic form. The ABS has been investigating opportunities for more cost-effective delivery of its publications provided to libraries as part of its Library Extension Program, and this government initiative will ensure libraries have the necessary computer and telecommunications equipment for any electronic service the ABS develops. Electronic delivery provides advantages of reduced costs and improved timeliness of delivery, as well as offers prospects for libraries to better manage their collections of ABS publications. These advantages have to be weighed against the need that is expected to continue for publications to be available to readers in printed form, although this could be solved by libraries printing off commonly accessed publications or readers paying for copies to be printed on demand. Another Federal Government initiative which is expected to be exploited by the ABS is the establishment of Education Network Australia (EdNA). There are prospects here for students to be provided with more effective access to basic official statistics on-line than exists at present with existing delivery mechanisms.

#### Conclusion

Providing access to official statistics so that the information is used widely by the government and the community is at the heart of the existence of the ABS. To ensure open, equal and timely access requires principles, policies and strategies to be developed and followed. In addition, to ensure the statistics are used means attention to how the information is packaged, promoted and delivered. Emerging information and communications

technologies are offering new opportunities for improving access and use. The use of such methods by the ABS will be in accordance with the principles, policies and strategies outlined in this paper to ensure equality of access and public confidence in official statistics is maintained.

The ABS has set aside an amount of money for providing "public good" services and is committed to working with Libraries and other "public good" partners to ensure the best value for each dissemination dollar is obtained. Can we use more cost effective dissemination methods so clients get more statistics for every dollar? The answer is clearly yes if our "public good" partners are willing to change the way they receive ABS information.

### Saulwick Polls 1992-1994

The SSDA recently acquired the Saulwick Age and Saulwick AGB McNair Polls for the years 1992 to 1994. As with the preceding series of Saulwick Polls, this release covers the distribution of data for secondary analysis to academic researchers only; all other researchers will need to contact the polling organisation directly for access to data.

The 1992 to 1994 polls comprise more than 100 separate data files. Monthly national polls are included, with samples of around 1000, with special polls at the national, state and electorate levels. Several entry polls for state elections are included in this series.

For those of you who received the last issue of the newsletter we featured an article detailing the display of SSDA polls on-line (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/cgi-bin/waisopinion2>). As mentioned, we will continue to produce frequency distributions to be placed on-line for the most recent polls, with the older polls receiving attention at a later date. This will mean that this latest series will be on-line in the near future. Since the inception of the on-line polls project, the SSDA has moved over 240 polls, including almost 50 Morgan Gallup Poll Computer Reports, on-line to our Web pages.

### Australian Opinion Polls 1941-1990 An Index Volume II: 1977-1990

Compiled by Murray Goot, Peggy Ridley, Peter Day, Leonie Gibbons, Ian W. McNair and Terence W. Beed, this volume presents a subject index to Australian Opinion Polls from 1977 to 1990. The Polls covered include: Australian Nationwide Opinion

Polls, Morgan Gallup Polls, Irving Saulwick and Associates, and Newpoll.

Together with Volume I, which covers the period 1941-1977, this volume provides a valuable tool for anyone interested in Australian public opinion over time. Although frequencies for opinion poll items are not included, Volume II provides poll questionnaire item wording and indicates the published sources of poll results.

For anyone interested in purchasing this comprehensive index, the SSDA is making available a number of copies of the two volumes. Please contact the SSDA on 06 249 4400 for further information.

### Special User's Guides for NSSS 1989-1990: Family and Lifestyles

The Special User's Guide for National Social Science Survey 1989-1990: Family and Lifestyles (Principal Investigators: Jonathan Kelley, Clive Bean, and M.D.R. Evans, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University) will be available for distribution in the near future. This comprehensive User's Guide will be the eighth publication in the SSDA's Special Series.

Below is the **Research Topic (Abstract)** found in the **Study Description** of the new User's Guide.

#### National Social Science Survey 1989-1990: Family and Lifestyles User's Guide for the Machine-Readable Data File SSDA Study No. D861

*This file combines the fourth and fifth studies in the National Social Science Survey (NSSS) series and repeats many of the questions asked in previous rounds. While conducted as two separate mail surveys, questionnaires for the Family Survey, conducted in 1989-90, and the Lifestyles Survey, conducted in 1990, were identical for the most part allowing responses from both samples to be combined. The Family Survey component also includes questions asked as part of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) study of Family and Changing Sex Roles. Comparative data from all countries in the ISSP have been processed and distributed by the Zentralarchiv fur Empirische Sozialforschung (ZA) at the University of Cologne (ZA Study 1700, 1988).*

*Questions common to both studies cover attitudes to government spending and government policies, life*

*satisfaction, abortion, feeling thermometer ratings of political leaders, groups and institutions, religious beliefs, income returns for education, courtship and marriage, involvement in decision making at work, work values and fairness of pay, leisure activities, the importance of higher pay to get people to work hard, study and learn new skills, do responsible and demanding jobs or dirty and dangerous jobs, the importance of these factors to deciding how much people ought to be paid, and views on how much workers in certain occupations are paid and ought to be paid, neighbourhood problems, fear of crime, experience of crime, trade unionism, privatisation, voting and party identification.*

*The ISSP study of Family and Changing Sex Roles focuses on the role of women in the family and the workplace, attitudes to marriage and divorce, children and childcare. Additional information on the respondents' siblings and attitudes to family taxation was also collected in the survey. Questions included only in the Lifestyles Survey cover parents' participation in cultural activities when respondent was growing up, and respondents participation in those activities then and now, standard of living when growing up and now, attitudes to modern appliances and technology, military threats to Australia, and attitudes to preventable diseases. Additional questions on crime issues cover attitudes to the local police in the Family Survey and feelings about crime and punishment in the Lifestyles Survey.*

*Extensive background information includes respondents' occupation, education and qualifications, income and standard of living, trade union membership, religion, birthplace and ancestry, and the birthplace, religion, education, occupation and political orientation of the respondent's spouse or partner, parents and grandfathers.*

The SSDA is currently taking orders for this new data set and Special User's Guide.

### 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.

### Unemployment rate, August 1991: 11.6% or 9.5%?

The unemployment rate calculated from the 1991 Census was 11.6% while the rate from the Labour Force Survey for August 1991 was 9.5%. The differences between these rates are largely due to known and quantifiable factors, including differences in scope, questions asked and processing procedures. A reconciliation between the two collections was performed and showed that after these factors were taken into account the difference was reduced by half. Much of the remainder of the difference is probably due to non-quantifiable factors, such as differences in methods of collecting data. This analysis is detailed in the paper *1991 Census Data Quality: Labour Force Status* which also looks at other issues concerning the quality of the Census data.

This paper was part of a series of free papers produced by the Census Evaluation group as part of the overall Census Program. The aim of the Census Evaluation Program is to provide Census data users with an understanding of the benefits and limitations of Census data in relation to their data needs. For the 1996 Census program, this group will again be producing a series of papers on data quality and is encouraging all users to provide suggestions on what 1996 Census data quality issues they would be interested in.

You can respond by writing to or telephoning Julie Evans, Population Census Development and Evaluation, W4Gb, ABS, Box 10, BELCONNEN ACT 2616, Tel: 06 252 5854, Fax: 06 252 7512. Copies of the papers or further information can also be obtained by contacting Julie Evans.

### Census 1996 Update

Users have endorsed the ABS goals for the 1996 Census output. The key goals are to improve timeliness and predictability of data releases while maintaining and improving the 1991 Census standard of data quality, comprehensiveness and service delivery.

One key initiative to improve timeliness for the 1996 Census output program will be the implementation of a two phase approach in the processing and release of data. Easy-to-process topics, which comprise the majority of the Census topics, will be included in the First Release of the data, from July 1997. The remaining, more complex processing, will be included in the Second Release. All topics for all States will be available by March 1998.

### Household Expenditure Survey - OUT SOON

Results from the biggest survey on consumer spending will be available soon, with the release of the Household Expenditure Survey results.

The survey is based on a sample of 10,000 households across Australia, with each member of the household being asked to keep a record of everything that they buy over a two week period.

As well as the weekly grocery shopping, the survey includes mortgage and personal loan payments, phone, electricity and gas bills, the 'odd packet of fags' and that after work drink, purchases of electric appliances, furniture, health club membership, car repair bills, dental and medical costs, clothing, entertainment expenses, and much more.

### Australian Social Trends 1995

The 1995 edition of the very popular Australian Social Trends has just been released (4102.0)

This 190 page report provides a statistical profile of contemporary society and monitors changes in social conditions and the social well-being of the population. It draws on the many sources of social, labour and demographic data available within the Bureau as well as data from other sources.

Many of the issues in this year's edition are ongoing concerns, such as youth unemployment, the implications of increasing life expectancy, alcohol use, and trends in marriage and divorce. Others represent emerging social issues - home-based higher education, home workers, leisure at home, household crime and trends in housing construction.

This year's edition contains a special chapter analysing aspects of culture and leisure, including: music and the performing arts, sports, travel and tourism, culture-leisure workers, leisure at home, and household pets.

Australian Social Trends has national and state summary tables presenting over 150 key social indicators, as well as international comparisons for 18 countries including major OECD countries, Australia's nearest neighbours and major trading partners.

### Causes of Death

Causes of Death, Australia, 1994 (3303.0) was released on 14 November 1995. This edition contains details on perinatal deaths previously published in Perinatal Deaths Australia (3304.0). In

addition, more detailed State and Territory data and a feature article on drowning, have been included for the first time. Some of the more notable results are:

- In 1994 there were 126,683 deaths registered in Australia. This was an increase of 4% over deaths registered in 1993 and largely reflects the change in the age distribution of the population.
- The rate of increase in total AIDS related deaths has slowed from an average growth rate of 11% per year between 1990 and 1993 to 6% between 1993 and 1994. It is the first time since the ABS received information to identify AIDS related deaths in 1988 that the percentage has dropped below 10% per year.
- Youth suicide (15-24 years) increased slightly from 15 deaths per 100,000 in 1993 to 16 deaths per 100,000 of the mid-year population in 1994. The 1994 sex ratio of youth suicide was 656 male deaths per 100 female deaths. Suicide contributed 27% of total male youth deaths in 1994.
- Malignant neoplasms (cancers) remained the largest cause of death for both males and females. Cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung was the cause of 25% of cancer deaths among males in 1994, whilst breast cancer was the cause of 18% of cancer deaths amongst women.

Contact: Peter Burke on 008 806 415 or 07 3222 6069

### Child Health Survey

International attention has been focused on a Child Health Survey recently conducted in Western Australia. This outstanding survey, looking at the mental and physical health status of Western Australian children aged between 4 and 16 years, is the most comprehensive study of its type ever conducted in Australia.

The results of the survey will be published in three separate editions, with the first, *Western Australian Child Health Survey: Developing Health and Well-Being in the Nineties*, out now (4303.5). This first edition presents a unique snapshot of Western Australian children, families and their health in four major areas: physical health, disability, adolescent health risk behaviours and mental health.

This report, undertaken as a joint project between the ABS and the Western Australian Institute for Child Health Research, provides a comprehensive picture of the mental and physical health status of Western Australian children. The publication is essential for any health or social planner requiring comprehensive information on the health and well-being of children in the nineties.

### Recent Additions to SSDA HOLDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

**tba:** to be advised (Access category not determined)

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

Data can be ordered 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.

Hillman, Mick, Kingsford Legal Centre. Cruickshank, Rachel; Pearson, Melissa; Walker, Simone, NSW Youth Justice Coalition. **Nobody Listens: The Experience of Contact Between Young People and Police, 1993** (SSDA Study No. 802)

The aim of this study was to develop a profile of contact between young people and the police; to create an understanding of the circumstances and characteristics of the young people responding to the survey, and of their attitudes towards police and police procedures.

The main variables cover respondents comments on what happened when they were approached by

police, searched, arrested and so on. Other variables include when and where the contact was, who was with the respondent on the occasion, and what they were doing at the time of contact with police.

Background variables include age, sex, cultural background, language, employment status and type of residence.

**Access Category: B**

Bridges-Webb, Charles; Britt, Helena, University of Sydney. **Comparison of Country and Metropolitan General Practice, 1990-1991** (SSDA Study No. 812)

The comparison of country and metropolitan general practice was intended to provide a description of country general practice in Australia. It was also intended to determine the extent to which country and metropolitan general practice differ in terms of the characteristics of the practitioners, the morbidity managed, treatments provided and the availability of support services, specialists and hospitals. This study was run in conjunction with the Australian Morbidity and Treatment Survey (d0644).

Background variables include age and sex of the patient and doctor, education and other qualifications, languages spoken, size of practice and length of time in general practice.

**Access Category: A**

Vowles, Jack, University of Waikato. Aimer, Peter; Catt, Helena; Miller, Raymond, University of Auckland. Lamare, Jim, University of Nevada. **New Zealand Election Study, 1993** (SSDA Study No. 813)

The post-election survey focused on voting trends and decision-making in the 1993 New Zealand general election. Voters were questioned on: parties/politicians and the politics and issues of each; economic policy; attitudes to other policies and values; their attitudes to the extent of representation and the level of participation; party preferences and voting; the role of elections and types of electoral reforms.

Background variables include age; sex; country of birth; place of residence; racial, religious and class identity; personal income; marital status; level of education; employment status; income; spouse's employment status and income.

**Access Category: A**

Kitchener, Julie, University of Canberra. Michael Moore's Office, (MLA, 1994). **Cannabis in Canberra Study, 1994** (SSDA Study No. 814)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of decriminalising cannabis through the 1992 Amendment to the Drugs of Dependence Act 1989 on the residents of the ACT community; in particular any effects on cannabis usage and on knowledge about and attitudes to cannabis and cannabis related law.

The four central objectives of the research were: to determine the target groups' responses to the amendment; to determine the level of knowledge and understanding held about cannabis and decriminalisation by the target groups; to examine the human rights issue of drug control and law enforcement relating to personal use of cannabis; and to examine options for further changes to legislation. The target group for the research was cannabis users and ex-users, young people, detoxification and drug workers, college students, the police, health professionals, parents and teachers, and politicians and legal workers.

The main variables include: frequency of use of various legal and illegal drugs, factors affecting usage level of cannabis, history of cannabis use, effect of legislation on cannabis usage; knowledge of ACT cannabis laws, attitudes to laws, and education or training in drugs and alcohol area.

Background variables include age, gender and employment status.

Van de Ven, Paul, National Centre for HIV Social Research. **Homophobia in High School Students Survey, 1993** (SSDA Study No. 819)

The aim of this study was to assess the effects of an anti-homophobia kit on high school students. This kit was developed by the Department of School Education in 1991 and was not a compulsory unit. The study surveyed students before and after taking the course.

Part One of the study used the Modified Attitudes Toward Homosexuality Scale (MATHS) to assess homophobia in students. Part Two asked for responses to case scenarios involving homosexuality. Part Three involved questions on what sort of activities students would be willing to participate in, involving the promotion of gay and lesbian issues.

**Access Category: A**

Henderson, A; Jorm, A; Mackinnon, A; Christensen, H; Korten, A; Scott, R, Australian National University. Doyle, C, Heatherton Hospital. **Canberra and Queanbeyan Survey of Health and Well-Being in Later Life, 1990-1991** (SSDA Study No. 821)

*The Canberra and Queanbeyan survey of health and well-being in later life* aimed to determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms, depressive disorders, cognitive impairment and dementia in older Australians. Data was collected on men and women over 70 years of age living in the community and in aged care institutions. The Draft ICD-10 Diagnostic Criteria were employed to gather data and were assessed as a tool for research and use by aged care workers. Data were collected on physical health, social support, personality, mental activity and use of services.

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

**Access Category: A**

Professor Kamien, Max, University of Western Australia. **Aborigines Who Abstain from Alcohol, 1990-1993** (SSDA Study No. 822)

Patients at Perth Aboriginal Medical Service (PAMS) and Carnarvon Aboriginal Medical Service were invited to take part in a study about alcohol and health and why some people don't drink alcohol.

A sample of patients aged 15 years and over took part in the first part of the study, which involved a short interview. Basic demographic data were collected, and questions were asked about drinking and smoking. A sub-sample of patients took part in a second survey. This involved a much longer interview about their life and health, and reasons for drinking and not drinking.

Background variables collected in the first interview included: sex, age, birthplace, usual residence, marital status, children, education, income and employment.

**Access Category: A**

Pyett, Priscilla; Haste, Benjamin, La Trobe University. Snow, Jo, Prostitutes' Collective of Victoria. **Sex Industry Survey, Melbourne, 1994** (SSDA Study No. 823)

This is one of the largest studies of sex workers ever undertaken in a single location.

The aims of the study were twofold. The first was to obtain a profile of sex workers in Victoria which would challenge myths and stereotypes of sex workers. The second was to examine the safe and unsafe practices of sex workers and their clients in order to plan education and intervention strategies which would reduce risks of HIV and other STDs.

The main variables include previous employment; reason for entering the sex industry; age started working in the industry; where in the industry have worked; where currently working; number of clients seen in an average week; most common fantasy request; current non-work sexual relationships; sexual orientation; feelings of safety; feelings of intimidation; average weekly earnings from sex work; other paid work; recent use of drugs; abuse as child; abuse now; contraceptive use; safe sex practices at work and at home; history of STDs; health check frequencies and venues; feelings of discrimination by health care services and feelings about working in the industry.

Background variables include age; sex; ethnicity; marital status; education level and religion.

**Access Category: A and E**

There is an embargo period: no access at all is permitted until after the 31st December 1998.

Vuksa, Peter, Department of Human Services and Health. Kelly, Jennifer, AGB McNair. **National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Supplement, 1994** (SSDA Study No. 824)

This survey is part of the series of National Drug Strategy household surveys, which are conducted periodically to evaluate elements of the National Drug Strategy (formerly National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA)).

The survey aimed to provide baseline data on drug abuse for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, provide an indication and measurement of drug related problems in urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander settings and assist in identifying needs and strategies to address the problems associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drug taking practices.

The four areas of specific interest were: drug use and exposure; knowledge, attitudes and policy preferences; law enforcement indicators; and campaign awareness and impact

**Access Category: B and E**

There is an embargo period; no access at all is permitted until notified by the Department of Human Services and Health.

Kelley, Jonathan; Evans, M.D.R.; Bean, Clive, Australian National University. **International Social Survey Programme, Environment, Australia, 1993** (SSDA Study No. 825)

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a voluntary grouping of study teams in twenty nations, each of which undertakes to run a short, annual self-completion survey containing an agreed set of questions asked of a probability-based, nation wide sample of adults. The topics change from year to year by agreement, with a view to replication every five years or so.

Variables include opinions on science, economic growth, pollution and the effects on the environment; the sacrifices to lifestyle that people would be willing to make to protect the environment; recycling behaviours and environmental group membership.

Background variables include age, sex, marital status, education, employment status of respondent and spouse, hours worked weekly, occupation, income, trade union membership, subjective social class, size and type of community.

Kelley, Jonathan; Evans, M.D.R.; Bean, Clive, Australian National University. **International Social Survey Programme, Family and Changing Sex Roles II, Australia, 1994** (SSDA Study No. 826)

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a voluntary grouping of study teams in twenty nations, each of which undertakes to run a short, annual self-completion survey containing an agreed set of questions asked of a probability-based, nation wide sample of adults. The topics change from year to year by agreement, with a view to replication every five years or so.

This study is largely a replication of the 1988 ISSP Family and Changing Sex Roles survey held by the SSDA (ZA No. 1700), although it contains some new variables. The data consists of Australian respondents' answers to international questions asked as a component of the National Social Science Survey (NSSS).

Variables include opinions on working parents, children, marriage, divorce and sexual behaviours.

Background variables include age, sex, marital status, education, employment status of respondent

and spouse, hours worked weekly, occupation, income, trade union membership, subjective social class, size and type of community.

Peter Vuksa, Human Services and Health Department. Jennifer Kelly, AGB McNair. **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 1995** (SSDA Study No. 862)

This study is the fifth in a series of national household surveys to examine current attitudes towards drugs and drug problems, usage of drugs, and to assess changes in these attitudes and usage over the period 1985-1995. The four earlier studies were Social Issues in Australia, 1985 (SSDA No. 405), the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Social Issues Survey, 1988 (SSDA No. 498) National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Social Issues Survey, 1991 (SSDA No. 610) and the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Social Issues Survey, 1993 (SSDA No. 765). A supplement was also carried out targeting the urban Aboriginal population in 1994 (SSDA No. 824).

As with the previous surveys in the series, the questionnaire asked respondents about their degree of concern about various social issues and drugs. A sealed section of the questionnaire allowed respondents to indicate their usage of each drug without the interviewer being aware of their answers. The drugs covered were: alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine/crack, ecstasy/designer drugs, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants (eg. glue, petrol), marijuana/hash, pain killers/analgesics, steroids, tobacco/cigarettes and tranquillisers. Respondents were also asked if they had been victims of physical and/or verbal abuse and property damage and/or theft by someone affected by alcohol or had themselves committed these offences when under the influence. This survey also includes extra questions on health, marijuana attitudes, and co-use of drugs.

Background variables included geographical location, sex, age group, birthplace, employment status and occupation of self and spouse, education status, and the number and ages of other people in the household

**Access Category: B and E**

There is an embargo period; no access at all is permitted until further notice.

## ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins of September and December 1995. Data sets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

American National Election Study: 1995 Pilot Study (ICPSR 6636)

Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File, 1940-1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6547)

Canadian Election Study, 1993: Incorporating the 1992 Referendum Survey on the Charlottetown Accord (ICPSR 6571)

Capital Punishment in the United States: 1973-1991 (ICPSR 6514); 1973-1992 (ICPSR 6513); 1973-1993 (ICPSR 6512)

Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction in Urban Trial Courts of the United States, 1979, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 9918)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2C (ICPSR 9876)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4C (ICPSR 6308)

Convention Delegate Study, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 6366)

Convention Delegate Study, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6353)

Costing Study of the Clients of the Mobile Community Treatment Program [1987-1988: Madison, Wisconsin] (ICPSR 9843)

County Longitudinal Template, 1840-1990 (ICPSR 6576)

Cross-National Election Studies: United States Study, 1992 (ICPSR 6541)

Detroit Area Studies: 1985: Life Events in Everyday Experience (ICPSR 6414); 1988: Perspectives on the Care of the Elderly (ICPSR 6411); 1989: Political Participation in the Detroit Area (ICPSR 6410); 1987: A Study of Greater Detroit (ICPSR 6412)

Effects of Preferred Provider Organizations on Health Care Use and Costs: Pooled Cross-Sectional Time Series, First Quarter 1988 Through First Quarter 1990 (ICPSR 6373)

Euro-Barometer 41.0: Trade Issues, Blood Donation, AIDS, and Smoking, March-June 1994 (ICPSR 6422) Evaluation of the New York City Police Cadet Corps, 1986-1989 (ICPSR 9980)

General Social Surveys of the European USSR, April-May 1991 (ICPSR 6500); of the Russian Federation and Central Asia, October-December 1992 (ICPSR 6499)

German Social Surveys (ALLBUS): Cumulative File, 1980-1992 (ICPSR 6523); 1994 (ICPSR 6524)

Hospitalized Older Persons Evaluation (HOPE) Study, 1991-1993: [California] (ICPSR 6560)

Interviews With Low-Income Mexican Women Household Heads in Urban Mexico, September 1992-March 1994 (ICPSR 6447)

Juvenile Court Statistics [United States]: 1990 (ICPSR 6508); 1991 (ICPSR 6582)

Linked Birth/Infant Death Data [United States]: 1989 Birth Cohort (ICPSR 6631); 1990 Birth Cohort (ICPSR 6630); 1991 Birth Cohort (ICPSR 6629)

Long-Range Planning Survey of Federal Judges, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6544)

Manuscript Censuses of Population and Agriculture for 1860, 1870, and 1880: Missouri (ICPSR 6503)

Massachusetts Nursing Profession Entrants Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9520)

Metro Court Project: A Study of Mediation and Adjudication in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, Small Claims Court, 1990-1992 (ICPSR 6487)

Minnesota New Firm Survey, 1986 (ICPSR 6505)

Multiple Cause of Death, 1992 (ICPSR 6546)

Names and Addresses of General Election Candidates and Committees, 1994: [United States] (ICPSR 6504)

National Health Interview Survey, 1993 (ICPSR 6534); Access to Care Supplement (ICPSR 6531); AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Supplement (ICPSR 6529); Health Insurance Supplement (ICPSR 6532); Immunization Supplement (ICPSR 6530); Year 2000 Objectives Supplement (ICPSR 6533)

National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6536)

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6585)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1992: [United States] (ICPSR 6509)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component: Linked MADRS Data for Medicare Beneficiaries Sampled in Nursing and Personal Care Homes and Facilities for Persons With Mental Retardation [Research File 36R] (ICPSR 6586); Personal History Questionnaire for Residents of Nursing and Personal Care Homes and End-of-Year Questionnaire

for Residents of Nursing and Personal Care Homes and Facilities for Persons With Mental Retardation [Research File 19R] (ICPSR 6632)

National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth, 1986 (ICPSR 6127)

National Survey of Community Policing Strategies, 1992-1993 (ICPSR 6485)

National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level and Jail-Level Data, 1991 (ICPSR 6511)

National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1994 (ICPSR 6538)

National Survey of Residential Group Care Facilities for Children and Youth, 1981 (ICPSR 6229)

New [Social Security] Beneficiary Followup, 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6457)

New Soviet Citizen Survey, 1991: Monitoring Institutional Change (ICPSR 6521)

New Soviet Citizen Survey, 1992: Monitoring Political Change (ICPSR 6574)

New York Medicaid Expenditures for People With Developmental Disabilities, 1987-1991 (ICPSR 6350)

Pennsylvania New Firm Survey, 1979-1984 (ICPSR 6526)

Physician Responses to Medicare Payment Reductions: Impacts on the Public and Private Sectors, 1988-1991 (ICPSR 6563)

Presidential Election Campaign Study, 1984: [South Bend, Indiana] (ICPSR 6522)

Public Health on the Agenda of Counties, 1993: [United States] (ICPSR 6562)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Supportive Services for Older Persons Program, 1988-1991: [United States] (ICPSR 9946)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Supportive Services Program in Senior Housing, Tenant Characteristics and Service Use, 1990-1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6013)

SETUPS: American Voting Behavior in Presidential Elections, 1972-1992 (ICPSR 6572)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1993 (ICPSR 6545)

United States Hospital AIDS/HIV and Pediatric AIDS/HIV Care Survey, 1988, 1989, and 1991 (ICPSR 6455)