

SHERFACS: A Cross-Paradigm, Hierarchical, and Contextually-Sensitive International Conflict Dataset, 1937-1985 - Frank L. Sherman (ICPSR 2292)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, January - August 1996 - University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2941- 2948)

Survey of Prosecutorial Response to Bias-Motivated Crime in the United States, 1994-1995 - Jane Nady Sigmon and Donald Rebovich (ICPSR 3009)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1996 - 1997 - United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3027-3028)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1998 - United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2909)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1998 - United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2905)

Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1998 - James Alan Fox (ICPSR 3000)

ABC News/Washington Post Poll, May 2000 - ABC News/The Washington Post (ICPSR 3056)

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in the United States, 1999 - United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice (ICPSR 2994)

County-to-County, State-to-State, and County Income Study Files, 1978-1992: [United States] - United States Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service (ICPSR 2937)

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 2000 - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3048)

Current Population Survey, April 1995: Food Security Supplement - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3037)

Current Population Survey, September 1995: Tobacco Use Supplement - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3038)

Current Population Survey, January 1996: Tobacco Use Supplement - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3039)

Current Population Survey, May 1996: Tobacco Use Supplement - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3040)

Current Population Survey, September 1997: Veterans Supplement - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3043)

Current Population Survey, October 1999: School Enrollment - United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 3047)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: CJEE Extracts File, 1993 - United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6795)

German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer East) - Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3035)

German Election Study, 1995 (Politbarometer West) - Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3036)

German Election Study, 1997 (Politbarometer) - Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 3033)

International Social Survey Program: Religion II, 1998 - International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 3065)

International Social Survey Program: Work Orientations II, 1997 - International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (ICPSR 3032)

National Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 1998 - United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2879)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Employer Health Insurance Survey [Community Tracking Study and State Initiatives in Health Care Reform Program], 1997 - Stephen H. Long and M. Susan Marquis (ICPSR 2935)

State Legislative Survey and Contextual Data, 1995: [United States] - John M. Carey, Richard G. Niemi, and Lynda W. Powell (ICPSR 3021)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, September - December 1996 - University of Michigan. Survey Research Center. Economic Behavior Program (ICPSR 2949 - 2952)

Survey of Gun Owners in the United States, 1996 - David Hemenway and Deborah Azrael (ICPSR 2750)

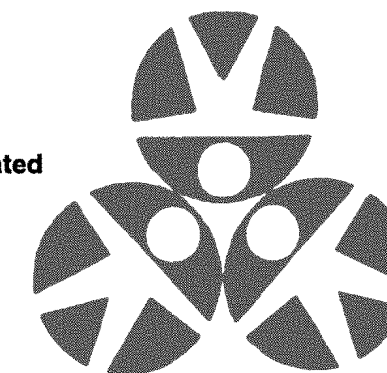
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Hate Crime Data, 1992 - 1995 - United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 3005 3008)

Uniform Facility Data Set, 1998: [United States] - United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 3050)

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

Number 43, March 2001 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

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

ACSPRI newsletter

ACSPRI Web Pages	2
ACSPRI News.....	2
The ACSPRI Winter Program in Perth.....	3
The 17th ACSPRI Summer Program	3
April ACSPRI Workshop at Beechworth	4
Strategies of Policy Analysis Workshop.....	5
2000 American National Election Study	6
Health Poll Search	7
New Data Resources Web Page	7
International Summer Programs	8
Conferences.....	9

SSDA news

Staff News.....	12
SSDA Web Pages.....	12
Why Deposit Data?.....	12
ABS CURFs.....	16
Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings	17
ICPSR Additions.....	19

This newsletter is available at: <http://ssda.anu.edu.au/ACSPRI/NEWSLETTER/>

This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, 0200. Phone 02 612 54400; Fax 02 612 54722. 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

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

The ACSPRI WWW pages provide more accessible, comprehensive, and timely information about ACSPRI services and activities. Web browsers may access the following ACSPRI pages at

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

- **Introduction**
- **Services**
- **Membership**
- **Members**
- **ACSPRI Programs in Social Research Methods**
- **Newsletter**
- **Updates**
- **Contact Information**

The online Newsletter is accessible at least a week before the printed version is posted. An "amendment to address details" form is included with the on-line Newsletter for those readers who wish not to receive the printed Newsletter, preferring instead to receive a reminder when the latest on-line version is available.

ACSPRI News

Since the last Newsletter, ACSPRI has been pleased to learn that the **University of Newcastle** has decided to rejoin the Consortium, and will be announcing its new ACSPRI Representative shortly.

ACSPRI is also pleased to welcome new Representatives from other member institutions.

The University of New South Wales has announced that **Francis Lovejoy**, of the School of Sociology, will succeed Prof Ann Daniel (formerly Vice-Chair of the ACSPRI Council) as the University's new ACSPRI Representative. Francis may be contacted by telephone on 02 9385 2301, by

fax on 02 9313 7859, or by email at f.lovejoy@unsw.edu.au.

Central Queensland University has announced that its new ACSPRI Representative will be Dr **Kerry Mummery** of the Centre for Social Science Research, School of Health and Human Performance. Kerry may be reached by telephone on 07 4930 6749, by fax on 07 4930 9871, and by email at k.mummery@cqu.edu.au.

ACSPRI welcomes Dr **Debra Rickwood**, of the Centre for Applied Psychology, as the University of Canberra's new Representative. Debra may be reached by telephone on 02 6201 2729, by fax on 02 6201 5239, and by email at rickwood@scides.canberra.edu.au.

ACSPRI also welcomes A/Prof **Ann Sanson** and Mr **Miles Goodwin** as the new ACSPRI Representatives of the Australian Institute of Family Studies and the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations & Small Business, respectively. Ann may be contacted by telephone on 03 9214 7800, by fax on 03 9214 7840, and by email at ann.sanson@aifs.org.au. Miles may be contacted by telephone on 02 6121 7451, by fax on 02 6121 7437, and by email at miles.goodwin@dewrsb.gov.au.

A current, complete list of ACSPRI's academic and government members, with contact details for their Representatives, may be found on the ACSPRI web pages (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/members.html>).

From 1 July 2000, the Joining Fee for new (or rejoining) members of ACSPRI has been \$550 (GST inclusive), and the annual subscription is \$1067 (GST inclusive).

ACSPRI Council at its 26 October 2000 Annual General Meeting elected Dr Brian Graetz of La Trobe University as its new Vice-Chair and Dr David John Gow of the University of Queensland as its new Treasurer.

With the establishment of the ACSPRI Centre for Social Research (ACSR) in the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, and the appointment of Dr Deborah Mitchell as the ACSR's interim Director, Council nominated Dr Brian Graetz and Dr Roger Jones to serve on the ACSR Advisory Committee.

2001 ACSPRI WINTER PROGRAM in Perth

ACSPRI, in conjunction with the University of Western Australia's Faculty of Economics and Commerce, Education and Law, will be conducting its eighth annual **Winter Program** in Social Research Methods and Research Technology at UWA during the week of **July 2nd through 6th**.

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

- Introduction to Statistics
- Data Analysis in SAS
- Data Analysis in SPSS
- Qualitative Research Techniques
- Fundamentals of Multiple Regression
- Factor Analysis and Regression
- Introduction to Structural Equation Modelling (using LISREL)
- Applied Structural Equation Modelling
- Analysis of Categorical Data (Log-linear Models)

Comprehensive information about the Winter Program, including course fees, individual course descriptions and application forms, is provided in the **Winter Program Course Booklet**, available on the SSDA WWW pages (<http://ssda.anu.edu.au/acspri/courses/winter>). The complete Booklet may be downloaded in PDF and RTF formats.

A printed version of the Booklet may be obtained from: ACSPRI-WP2001, ACSR, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200; tel. 02 6125 4400; fax. 02 6125 4722; email: ssda@anu.edu.au.

Change of Address?

Don't forget to let us know

Drop us a line on

email: ssda@anu.edu.au

or phone us on 02 6125 4400

The 17th ACSPRI Summer Program

Co-hosted by the Faculties and the Research School of Social Sciences, ACSPRI's 2001 Summer Program in Social Research Methods and Research Technology was held at the Australian National University from 29 January through 9 February.

Fourteen week long courses and two (three-day) special workshops (see table below) were conducted during the two-week Program, including three that were offered for the first time: Qualitative Techniques for Program Evaluation, Applied Structural Equation Modelling, and a special workshop on Confidence Interval Estimation and Power Analysis.

A total of 227 individuals, 86% of whom were from ACSPRI member institutions, attended the Program, taking 262 courses over the two weeks. Fifteen percent of participants attended both weeks of the Program, and 37% had attended one or more previous Programs. Of these, 51% attended in 2000.

Week 1 Course/Workshop	N
Applied Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)	13
Fundamentals of Multiple Regression	17
Intro. to SEM (AMOS)	16
Introduction to Statistics	25
Multilevel Analysis with MLwiN	15
Principal Components & Factor Analysis	19
Qualitative Techniques for Program Evaluation	19
Workshop: Improving Survey Quality	13
Week 2 Course	
Applied Regression Analysis	20
Categorical Data (Log-linear Models)	12
Data Analysis in SAS	17
Data Analysis in SPSS	16
Event History Analysis	8
Intro. to SEM (LISREL)	17
Qualitative Research Techniques	17
Workshop: Conf. Interval Est. & Power Analysis	18

As a summary comparison of the 2001 Program with the seven previous ones at the ANU (see below) indicates, 50% of all participants at the 2001

Program were from outside the ACT, with 82% of these coming from NSW (45), Queensland (29), and Victoria (20).

	1994 %	1995 %	1996 %	1997 %	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	2001 %
ACT	46	41	45	38	44	44	40	50
NSW	20	30	25	27	24	24	30	20
VIC	12	15	15	17	15	10	10	9
Oth. States & O'Seas	20	12	15	18	17	22	20	21
Academic	56	56	59	66	69	62	62	63
Partic. (N)	(274)	(208)	(259)	(282)	(252)	(230)	(229)	(227)
Courses	(21)	(18)	(18)	(20)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(16)
“ Taken	(333)	(243)	(312)	(337)	(300)	(283)	(269)	(262)
Ave. Enrol.	(15.9)	(13.5)	(17.3)	(16.8)	(16.7)	(16.6)	(15.8)	(16.4)

Academic member institutions accounted for 63% of total participation, with 91% of academic participants coming from NSW (43), ACT (40), Queensland (29), and Victoria (19). Universities with four or more representatives included: the ANU (20), University of Queensland (15), University of Western Sydney (15), University of Sydney (12), University of Tasmania (9), and Griffith University, La Trobe University, University of Canberra, University of New South Wales and University of Southern Queensland with 4 participants each. Overall, there were 62 full-time, post-graduate students at the Program, representing 27% of total participation.

Of government members contributing to the Program, DETYA (26), the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (11), Australian Institute of Health and

Welfare (9), the ABS (8), and Australian Institute of Criminology (4) were represented by four or more individuals. The Department of Defence (8) and the Department of Family and Community Services (6) were the only non-member institutions sending four or more representatives to the Program.

ACSPRI wishes to again thank its instructors for their excellent teaching at the Program. It is also grateful for the substantial support it received for the Program from staff of the SSDA (now part of the new ACSPRI Centre for Social Research), the Research School of Social Sciences, the Faculties, and the Union of the ANU, which provided well-serviced and equipped lecture rooms, computer labs, and facilities for daily tea/coffee and the weekly receptions. And as always, ACSPRI welcomes the continuing and enthusiastic participation of its Program participants.

April ACSPRI Workshop at Beechworth

La Trobe University and ACSPRI co-hosted the third in a series of 3-Day Special Workshops at La Trobe's Beechworth campus on April 7-9. The Workshop, **Regression Analysis and Explanatory Models**, was conducted by Dr Brian Graetz, one of ACSPRI's most experienced instructors in its annual ACSPRI Summer and Winter Programs. Ten participants attended the Workshop: five from the ANU, and one each from La Trobe University, Central Queensland University, Victoria University, the University of Technology Sydney, and the NSW Premier's Department.

ACSPRI and La Trobe have organised the Workshops to meet requests from social researchers for training in 'high demand' research methods and statistical procedures during the

periods between ACSPRI Programs, and at locations other than Canberra, Brisbane and Perth. The new Beechworth campus, set on magnificent landscaped gardens, overlooks the historic gold-mining town of Beechworth, and is 'dedicated to supporting professional development, conferences and conventions'—and affords exceptional facilities for ACSPRI style workshops. Beechworth is easily accessible by road, rail and air (via Albury-Wodonga and Wangaratta) from regional centres in Victoria and New South Wales and from Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne.

Further information about the Special Workshops is available from: ACSPRI-3 Day Workshop, ACSR, Research School of Social Sciences-#9, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200; tel. 02 6125 4400; fax. 02 6125 4722; email: ssda@anu.edu.au.

Strategies of Social Policy Analysis Workshop The ANU, Canberra 29-31 May

The ANU's Graduate Program in Public Policy (GPPP) will be offering a workshop on Strategies of Social Policy Analysis over Tuesday to Thursday, 29 – 31 May (from 9.00-5.00 each day). The GPPP is offering the workshop as a stand-alone unit for professional development, and no formal assessment or grading is required (a certificate of participation is available on request).

Visiting Fellow (GPPP), Professor Sandra Schneider of the Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina will be conducting the workshop. Professor Schneider has published extensively on social policy administration and development and on policy evaluation, as well as having served as a senior health and human services administrator in the United States. She has also been a frequent instructor at the ACSPRI Summer Program.

The workshop will focus on the application of policy analysis techniques to social welfare issues. It will begin with a discussion of the role of policy analysis in the context of major social welfare problems. Then it will examine a set of analytic strategies designed specifically to determine those individual social problems requiring public policy response. Here techniques like decision analysis and queueing models will be discussed.

Next, the course will examine the application of statistical procedures, such as regression and cost-benefit analysis, for the evaluation of social policy alternative approaches and their impacts. Finally, more advanced techniques will be covered (simultaneous equation models, time series analysis, event history analysis, and pooled time series analysis) in order to examine interactions among social programs, long-term social policy trends, and cross-national social policy developments.

A fee of \$495 will be charged for the workshop (fee includes instruction, course materials, computer lab use, and morning and afternoon teas).

For more information about the workshop content and prerequisites, contact Prof Glenn Withers, Graduate Program in Public Policy, ANU, tel. 02 6125 3295, email: glenn.withers@anu.edu.au. For enrollment and venue details, contact Ms Wendy Fitzgerald of the GPPP on tel. 02 6125 4119, email: wendy.fitzgerald@anu.edu.au.

Note: For those wishing to get a working knowledge of basic data analysis and statistical modelling techniques for understanding economic, social and political empirical analysis, a three-day workshop, also taught by Professor Schneider, on **Quantitative Methods for Public Policy and Public Management** will be held on 24 – 26 May. This will be a 'crash course' in elementary statistical skills relevant to public policy and public management.

After an introductory section on 'data, theory and government', the workshop will cover **univariate statistical description**—measuring and displaying data in government; **probability and inference**—understanding and analysing data based on probability distributions; **estimation and hypotheses**—testing for differences, goodness of fit and independence; **and relationships between variables**—basic correlation and regression techniques and model-building.

The course is self-contained. No prior mathematical or statistical knowledge beyond high school is assumed, and no prior reading is required. Relevant notes and materials will be distributed in the class. No formal assessment or grading is required for this course. For those enrolling in the course for professional development only, a charge of \$495 applies and a certificate of participation will be issued. **Additional information about this workshop may be obtained from Prof Withers or Ms Fitzgerald (see above).**

Understanding Demographic Data Brisbane May 24 and 25, 2001

The aim of this ABS one day course is to provide an understanding of the framework of demographic data and the processes which shape the population. The course covers the relationship between Census data and Estimated Resident Population data; components of population growth; population projections; estimating the population of small areas; some tools for analysing demographic data and population dynamics and costs \$342 per participant (including a light lunch).

The course continues to be well received and is contributing to a better understanding and use of ABS's demographic data among a wide range of clients from Commonwealth, State and Local Government bodies, business and community groups.

Contact: Glen Dunn Tel: (07) 3222 6155. Email: glen.dunn@abs.gov.au.

2000 American National Election Study (Pre- and Post-Election Study – ICPSR No. 3131)

The ICPSR has released a preliminary version of the 2000 American National Election Study (ANES) conducted by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research. This twenty-sixth in a series of studies of American national elections was under the general direction of Nancy Burns and Donald R. Kinder.

The 2000 ANES study design incorporated both a pre-election interview and a post-election re-interview, and features a mode experiment: the core study employed a probability area sample and face to face interviewing; and the supplementary study used RDD sampling and telephone interviewing. Thus, the data 'represent two presidential studies in 2000, side by side', and the mode experiment permits researchers to examine the differences between the two modes and how a shift to telephone interviewing will effect the ANES time-series.

The 2000 ANES questionnaire included the following content:

interest in the political campaigns; concern about the outcome; and attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign; information about politics; evaluation of the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issue dimensions; knowledge of the religious background of the major Presidential and Vice- Presidential candidates; partisanship and evaluations of the political parties; vote choice for President, the U.S. House, and the U.S. Senate, including second choice for President; political participation: turnout in the November general election; other forms of electoral campaign activity; personal and national economic well-being; positions on social welfare issues including: government health insurance; federal budget priorities, the budget surplus, and the role of the government in the provision of jobs and good standard of living; position on campaign finance and preference for divided government; positions on social issues including: gun control, abortion; women's roes; the rights of homosexuals; the death penalty; school vouchers; environmental policy; Clinton legacy; knowledge of George Bush Sr. and

his previous administration; fairness in elections; satisfaction with democracy; and the value of voting; racial and ethnic stereotypes; opinions on affirmative action; attitudes towards immigrants; opinions about the nation's most important problem; values and predispositions: moral traditionalism; political efficacy; egalitarianism; humanitarianism individualism; trust in government; social altruism and social connectedness; feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups; affinity with various social groups; social networks, shared information and expertise on politics; detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity.

In addition, a number of new concepts were addressed in the 2000 study:

Social Trust: *Over the last decade, research on social trust has exploded. In order to allow NES to contribute to this research effort, we developed a series of new measures that approach the problem from a new angle...[W]e developed measures addressed not to the trustworthiness of people in general, but to the trustworthiness of neighbors and co-workers...[T]he new measures gauge trust reliably...neighborhood and workplace trust are related to but distinct from general social trust, and...they contribute independently to participation in politics...Together with an expanded set of questions on participation in civic life that are also part of the 2000 study, we expect to see a wide range of exciting new investigations on trust and participation.*

Voter Turnout: *A particularly vexing problem for NES has been over-reporting of voter turnout. Over the years we have sponsored a series of investigations trying out possible remedies, without much success. But now it seems that we may have a solution in hand, based on the source monitoring theory of recall. The notion here is that some people may remember having voted sometime in the past but confuse the source of that memory, accidentally misassigning it to the most recent election, when it actually derives from a prior election. We are therefore implementing a new item, with expanded response categories to help respondents be more accurate in determining whether they did in fact vote in November of 2000.*

Political Knowledge: *The 2000 study also sees a slight change in the way political knowledge is measured. In the past, we have encouraged*

Health Poll Search www.kaisernetwork.org/health_poll

The Roper Center at the University of Connecticut has partnered with the Kaiser Family Foundation on Health Poll Search, a new feature of the Foundation's free online health policy information service - kaisernetwork.org. Health Poll Search allows you to search our database of questions in the domain of health and health care, using either "pre-packaged" topical searches that we have designed in partnership with the Foundation or your own free-form "advanced" searches. The resulting screens include full question text, response categories with marginal frequencies, and full source citations, selected from a database of approximately 40,000 health-related questions dating back to 1935, which are drawn from our comprehensive database of more than 350,000 questions. We would be grateful for any questions, comments, or suggestions about Health Poll Search that you wish to submit to healthpoll@kaisernetwork.org.

Richard Rockwell. [richard@ropercenter.uconn.edu]. "kaisernetwork.org" In IASSIST List [iasst-l@columbia.edu]. 20 February 2001.

New Data Resources Web Page www.ssc.wisc.edu/cde/library/datares.htm

The University of Wisconsin Center for Demography and Ecology Data Library has opened a Data Resources page with annotated links to Social Science Data Extractors; Social Science Data Archives; Public Health Data Sources; Data Resources in Aging; a tutorial on Keeping Current on the Internet; and the CDE Public FTP page.

For more information, contact: Jack Solock, jsolock@ssc.wisc.edu.

Jack Solock. [jsolock@SSC.WISC.EDU]. "DATA RESOURCES WEB PAGE AT UW CDE" In IASSIST List [iasst-l@columbia.edu]. 14 February 2001.

CHANGE OF PHONE NUMBERS

In January, the ANU changed its phone numbers.

The new contact number for ACSPRI will be

02 6125 4400

respondents to say they "don't know" the answer to our information questions, partly to avoid embarrassment. But research shows that this differentially encourages "don't know" responses from some people who may actually know the correct answer but lack the confidence to say so. As a consequence, the standard way of putting these questions may underestimate levels of knowledge. In the 2000 study we are therefore encouraging respondents to take their best guesses when answering the political knowledge questions.

Social Networks: *The reality of citizenship is that individuals seldom go it alone when they engage in political activities. Preferences, choices, and levels of engagement are contingent on the location of individuals within particular social settings. The 2000 study incorporates a social network battery. The battery is based entirely on the perceptions of survey respondents regarding the characteristics of their identified discussants.*

Cognitive Style: *The 2000 NES includes two brief but reliable measures of cognitive style: need for cognition and need to evaluate. The first differentiates among people in the care they give to thinking through problems; the second differentiates among people in their tendency to evaluate objects as good or bad.*

Survey Mode: *The 2000 study incorporates numerous experiments to look at the effects of mode on: 7 pt. scales and branching, response order, don't know filters, and social desirability.*

Complete sampling and other information for the 2000 ANES will be available in the first full release, expected out shortly. Contact the SSDA for information on how to obtain this preliminary version.

[Taken from the 'Version 1 Codebook Introduction File, 2000 Pre-Post Study': Burns, Nancy, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, Virginia Sapiro, and the National Election Studies. NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES, 2000: PRE-/POST-ELECTION STUDY [dataset]. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Political Studies [producer and distributor], 2001.]

Summer Programs

The 54th Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan June 4 to July 27, 2001

The Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques offers comprehensive training in how to conduct and use the findings of the sample survey. Courses are offered in two consecutive four-week sessions: the first session runs from 4 – 29 June; the second, 2 – 27 July. Four- and eight-week courses are offered in the following four areas:

Design and sample selection: Introduction to Statistical Research Design; Methods of Survey Sampling; Workshop in Survey Sampling Techniques; Randomized and Nonrandomized Research Design; Design of Evaluation Research.

Measurement: Cognition, Communication, and Survey Measurement; Questionnaire Design.

Collection: Introduction to Survey Research Techniques; Data Collection Methods in Survey Research.

Analysis: Analysis of Survey Data I and II; Computer Analysis of Survey Data I and II; Analysis of Complex Sample Survey Data; Studying Change Over Time: Design, Analysis and Interpretation of Longitudinal Surveys; Multi level Analysis of Survey Data; Building and Testing Structural Equation Models.

For more information, contact the Summer Institute, Tel: +1 734 764-6595. Fax: +1 734 764-8263. Email: summers@isr.umich.edu. URL: <http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/si/>

ICPSR Summer Program June 25 to August 17, 2001

The ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research offers a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. Basic methodological and technical training is offered, along with opportunities for

advanced work in specialized areas. The Program also provides active participatory data analytic experiences that complement formal lectures and discussions.

The Summer Training Program schedule is partitioned into two four-week sessions, with instruction organized in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats. In addition, the curriculum includes special workshops that provide participants with opportunities to examine the impact of various methodologies on specific substantive issues. Research scholars who have made important contributions to the development of social methodology present informal lectures focusing on their most recent research interests. Finally, workshops that address the practical objectives of providing technical support for computing specialists and data librarians are offered.

First Session (June 25-July 20)

Lectures: Mathematics for Social Scientists I; Mathematics for Social Scientists II; Introduction to Computing; Advanced Topics in Social Research*.

Workshops: Quantitative Historical Analysis; Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I; Mathematical Models: Game Theory; Introduction to Regression Analysis; Regression Analysis; Advanced Multivariate Statistical Methods; Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Generalized Linear Models; Bayesian Methods; Event History Analysis; Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice.

3- to 5-Day Workshops: Latent Growth Curve Analysis; Social Network Analysis: Introduction; Research on Aging; Categorical Data Analysis I; Criminal Justice Data; Multilevel Analysis with SAS; Categorical Data Analysis II; Hierarchical Linear Models I; Hierarchical Linear Models II; Spatial Analysis: Introduction; Meta Analysis; "LISREL" Models: Introduction; Spatial Regression Analysis; Census 2000 Data

Second Session (July 23-August 17)

Lectures: Complex Systems Models; Introduction to Computing; Matrix Algebra; Advanced Topics in Social Research*.

Workshops: Scaling and Dimensional Analysis; Regression Analysis; Time Series Analysis; Mathematical Models: Rational Choice; Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II; Categorical Analysis; Simultaneous Equation Models; "LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations; Advanced Analysis of Variance; Advanced Maximum Likelihood Estimation; Quantitative Methods and African Studies.

***Advanced Topics:** Resampling Techniques; Bootstrap; Data Visualization and Interactive

Conferences

The Challenge of the Internet, International Conference on Survey Research Methods London, UK 11-12 May, 2001

This conference, sponsored by the UK's Association of Survey Computing, the Office of National Statistics, the Market Research Society, and the Social Research Association, will consist of four half-day sessions. Each will have a specific theme, an invited keynote speaker and three contributed sessions. Proceedings will be distributed to participants at the conference. The four sessions will be: (1) Designing On-line Studies to Maximum Advantage; (2) Sampling and Instrumentation Issues; (3) Dissemination of Statistical Information; and (4) Integration through Software and Metadata.

Contact: Diana Elder, Administrator, ASC, PO Box 60, Chesham, Bucks, UK HP5 3QH, Email: admin@asc.org.uk, URL: <http://www.asc.org.uk>

IASSIST/IFDO Conference Amsterdam, The Netherlands 14-19 May, 2001

The International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST), with the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO), will hold its 27th annual conference in Amsterdam on 14-19 May. The conference theme is: '2001: A Data Odyssey — Collaborative Working in Social Science Cyberspace'. IASSIST/IFDO conferences bring together data professionals, providers, and users. Workshops will be held on May 14 and 15, and conference sessions on May 16-17.

Contact: Cor van der Meer, NIWI/Steinmetz Archive, PO Box 95110, 1090 HC AMSTERDAM – The Netherlands. Email: cor.van.der.meer@niwi.knaw.nl. URL: <http://www.niwi.knaw.nl/ia2001.htm>

AASR Conference 'Mixed Methods and Integrated Data' 18-19 May, 2001

The era of pure discipline based approaches to research is rapidly giving way to the age of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research, as the complexity of problems to be solved by research demands a multifaceted approach. AASR, with its multidisciplinary membership base, is ideally situated to capture this trend and proposes to do so with its 2001 conference. The conference program will comprise four streams to reflect four different areas in which a combination of approaches is occurring in

Cluster Analysis; Bayesian Modeling; Statistical Graphics for Univariate and Bivariate Data Display; Sequence Analysis; Causal Inference; Developmental Trajectories; Statistical Graphics and Data Analysis; Statistical Analysis with Missing Data.

Email: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu. URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/TRAINING/summer.html>
Further details and application forms are also available from ACSPRI.

The 34th Essex Summer School 7 July to 17 August, 2001

This year's Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection will offer over 50 one and two-week introductory, intermediate and advanced courses on topics which include:

Social survey design and analysis; sampling; regression; multilevel analysis; time series analysis; correspondence analysis; log linear analysis; latent class analysis; discourse analysis; game theory; rational choice; social theory; data visualisation and data mining; social network analysis; maximum likelihood estimation and limited dependent variables; structural equation models; qualitative data analysis; focus groups; interviewing; participant observation; content analysis; SPSS; AMOS; LISREL; British Household Panel Survey; time budget collection and analysis; and comparative policy analysis.

New courses this year are: Logit, Probit and Other Generalised Models; Introduction to Geographical Information Systems; Socio-Legal Research Methods; Advanced Social Network Analysis; Dimensional Analysis; Evaluation Analysis

There will be a two-week "data confrontation" workshop on "National and International Crime Victimization Surveys".

For further details see:
URL: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/methods>, or Email sumsch@essex.ac.uk, or write to: The Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom, or Fax: +44-1206-873598 Tel: +44-1206-872502.

research today. These are:
 -combination of quantitative and qualitative data;
 -ways of integrating social and biophysical data;
 -combination of sociology and history, to create social history; and,
 -use of GIS (geographical information systems) in social science.

Contact: Ms Robyn Maddern, 30 Kalyan Ave., Bradbury NSW 2560, or Email: r.maddern@uws.edu.au. URL: www.csu.edu.au/research/aasr.

**New Crimes or New Responses
 Canberra, ACT
 21-22 June, 2001**

Crime in Australia impinges on the quality of life of many people. The Australian Institute of Criminology is hosting this 4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime to encourage debate on crime and its responses. Dr Pino Arlacchi, the United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention will be the keynote speaker at the conference. The symposium will also be addressed by some of Australia's leading criminal justice practitioners and policy makers who will examine a diverse array of topics exploring Australia's criminal justice system.

Contact: Conference Coordinators, PO Box 139, Calwell ACT 2905. Tel: (02) 6292 9000. Fax (02) 6292 9002

**Health Outcomes 2001: The Odyssey Advances
 Canberra, ACT
 27-28 June, 2001**

'Health outcomes evaluation' and 'evidence based health care' are phrases which are now well entrenched in the mainstream rhetoric of health policy development. They are used to justify and explain health funding allocation. But what do they mean to the practitioner? How can the health outcomes approach be used at the level of service delivery - in the doctor's surgery, the acute care ward, the allied health clinic - to improve health care for clients? This 7th annual International Health Outcomes Conference will cover: developments in the National Health Priority Areas; health consumer experiences; the integration of the health outcomes approach in general practice and primary care; health outcomes measurement in Indigenous communities; aged care; hospital quality; and health promotion.

Contact: Jan Sansoni or Lorna Tilley, Australian Health Outcomes Collaboration. Tel: (02) 6205 0869 or (02) 6291 7271. Fax (02) 6205 2037. Email: jan.sansoni@act.gov.au

or jansan@atrx.net.au. URL: http://www.health.act.gov.au/epidem/ahoc.html.

**National Social Policy Conference 2001 -
 Competing Visions
 University of New South Wales
 4-6 July, 2001**

This conference continues the tradition of bringing together representatives of academic, government and community services to discuss research and policy papers from the range of social policy disciplines. The conference theme of 'competing visions' encourages debate among contending viewpoints about the part social policy can and should play in Australian life and the appropriateness and effectiveness of present policies and practices in the light of these views.

Contact: National Social Policy Conference 2001, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052. Tel: (02) 9385 7800. URL: http://www.sprc.unsw.edu.au

**The 2001 British Household Panel Survey
 Research Conference
 Colchester, UK
 5-7 July, 2001**

This inaugural BHPS research conference aims to provide an international forum for the exchange of research based on the British Household Panel Survey. There will be parallel sessions and a small number of plenary sessions. Papers on all topics covered by the BHPS (including those on methods and cross-national comparisons) have been sought, regardless of the disciplinary affiliations of the authors. Indeed cross-disciplinary interchange is another of the conference goals. Attendance by persons not presenting papers is also welcome, subject to the venue's constraints on numbers. There is no conference fee.

Contact: BHPS-2001 Conference Organiser, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom. Email: bhps-2001@isermail.essex.ac.uk. URL: http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps-2001/.

**Critical Issues in Qualitative Research
 Melbourne, Vic
 5-7 July, 2001**

This is the second International Conference of the Association for Qualitative Research (AQR). The conference brings together a multidisciplinary group to engage in discussion and debate across disciplinary and ideological boundaries.

Contact: PR Conference Consultants P/L, PO Box 502, Kilmore Vic 3764. Tel: (03) 5781 0069. Fax:

(03) 5781 0082. Email: enquiry@prcc.com.au. URL: http://www.latrobe.edu.au/www/aqr/

**27th General Assembly of the International Social
 Security Association (ISSA)
 Stockholm, Sweden
 9-15 September, 2001**

The General Assembly of the ISSA is the focal point for different thinking about social protection throughout the world. It provides a framework for comparing innovative experiences, exchanging information and discussing specific problems in the field of social protection.

Contact: International Social Security Association, 4 route des Morillons, Case postale 1, Ch-1211, Geneva 22. Fax: +41-22 799 8509. Email: issaga@ilo.org. Web: http://www.issa.int

**36TH Australian Psychological Society
 Conference, "Adelaide 2001: A Psychological
 Odyssey". Adelaide, SA
 21 - 24 September, 2001**

The Conference will offer an exciting and expansive program, exploring the diversity of the discipline of psychology and its latest developments and benefits to the community at large. Plans are well underway for international and Australian keynote addresses, practical workshops, symposia, practice forums, professional forums and a range of social events set against scenes of picturesque Adelaide.

For the first time, the APS College of Clinical Psychology will present a special Satellite Conference in Clinical Psychology on 20th September, preceding the Annual Conference. College members and all others are invited to add this extra day to their itinerary. The College will then also offer a stream of events for practitioners throughout the Annual Conference program.

Contact: Conf. Coordinator, Tel. (03) 8662 3300. Email: confer@psychsociety.com.au. URL: http://www.psychsociety.com.au/news/36annual.htm

**Social Work in the 21st Century
 Melbourne, Vic
 23-26 September, 2001**

This is the 27th National Conference of the Australian Association of Social Workers. The 21st century is confronting individuals, families, communities and the planet in ways that require social workers to engage in innovative ways of thinking and acting to meet the challenges. With a theme of 'Think Act Local Global', the conference will explore the interconnectedness of local, national and international issues of social justice and human rights as globalisation and

technology make major inroads into the way we live regardless of place, race and culture, income and education. In particular the conference will examine the extent to which social workers are contributing to the building of local and international alliances that will enable strong relationships for the future.

Contact: Conference 2001 Secretariat, ICMS Pty Ltd. Email: aasw@icms.com.au. URL: http://www.icms.com.au/aasw

**2001 A Public Health Odyssey - Popular Culture,
 Science and Politics
 Sydney, NSW
 23-26 September, 2001**

What is and should be the relative importance of community preferences, scientific evidence and political realities in the formulation and development of public health policy? The 33rd Conference of the Public Health Association of Australia will explore what a progressive public health policy should look like.

Contact: PHAA Secretariat, PO Box 319, Curtin ACT 2605. Tel: (02) 6285 2373. Fax: (02) 6282 5438. Email: conference@phaa.net.au. URL: http://www.phaa.net.au

**ACER Research Conference 2001, Understanding
 Youth Pathways: What does the research tell us?
 Melbourne, Vic
 15-16 October, 2001**

This conference, organised by the Australian Council for Educational Research, will bring together key researchers, policy makers and practitioners from schools, tertiary education, employment, youth affairs and social welfare to review and discuss research in a number of critical areas, including:
 -The concept of pathways and its applicability in social policy and practice
 -Evidence of 'what works' in regard to pathways and the factors that seem to be important for their success
 -The priorities for future research

The conference program will include three major plenary sessions, featuring international and Australian speakers and selected respondents. Key Australian research will be presented in concurrent sessions. Small group workshops and panel discussions will maximise interaction amongst participants. Social events include the opening reception and the conference dinner.

Contact: Email: conference@acer.edu.au. URL: http://www.psychsociety.com.au/news/conferences/canberra/canb_frame.htm.

SSDA News

Staff News

Since the September Newsletter, Samanatha Bricknell has left the SSDA to work at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Jennifer Burleigh has been working at the SSDA since February, and will be commencing her full time appointment on completion of her Honours in Demography in June. Sophie Holloway has been appointed Data Archive Manager.

The IT team has also changed with Adam Mein leaving to work at Deloitte Touch Tohmatsu and Joel McDonald joining the team while he completes his degree in IT and Engineering.

SSDA Web Pages

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

The SSDA Web pages are a main point of user contact with SSDA services and staff. These pages are updated regularly.

- **About the SSDA** - describes our function to preserve machine readable data and facilitate secondary analysis of data.
- **Accessing our Data** - includes online data order form.
- **Data Holdings** - complete, searchable catalogue of all SSDA Australian Studies, Polls, and Census holdings.
- **Depositing Data** - provides information for data deposit procedures with the SSDA.
- **Online User's Guides** - a growing library of all SSDA Special User's Guides.
- **Downloading Data** - our primary means of data distribution.
- **Online Analysis** - OASSIS allows basic statistical analysis of our most popular data sets.
- **SSDA Staff** - telephone numbers and email addresses for all SSDA/ACSPRI staff members.
- **SSDA/ACSPRI Updates** - provides updates of new releases and other information that may interest our visitors.

General enquiries can be directed to Email: ssda@anu.edu.au or telephone 02 612 54400.

Why Deposit Data?

Benefits of archiving to the research community

1. It is important to the scientific method that social science data generated from research projects be available for replication, verification and extension. A researcher can access data from the SSDA, verify the results of the original investigator, conduct analyses not performed by the original investigator, or use the data and survey instruments to guide their own original research.

2. The costs of running a survey are high, and beyond the reach of most students. Archived data allows the students to learn about research methods and analysis in a practical way. They can easily gain access to a wide range of interesting and high quality data that can heighten their learning of quantitative research techniques.

3. Through its different access conditions, the SSDA allows depositing researchers to get in touch with other researchers with similar interests.

Supporting the functions of the SSDA is supporting the Australian social science research community. There are also many benefits to the individual researcher or research group wishing to deposit their data at the SSDA.

Benefits of archiving to the individual

Your data will be stored indefinitely in a safe place, where it is easily accessible, and in a form that can be understood long after the study was originally conducted. This is useful if you are obliged to store the data for several years following the publication of results. It also means that any future analyses of the data will not rely on information stored in the memory of the people who did the original analysis.

The potential impact of your data is greatly increased. Other researchers, even from other disciplines, will be able to use your data (subject to the conditions you specify) to investigate issues that you may not have the desire or resources to pursue. Anyone who publishes results from your data is obliged to cite the data file in the publication,

so your name will appear in the reference list and therefore in citation indices (such as the Social Science Citation Index).

The SSDA has facilities for distributing the data and documentation without any expense to the person who originally conducted the research. If other people become interested in the data, you will not need to be concerned with the cost and inconvenience of providing a copy for them.

Your data is publicised both on the SSDA web pages and in this Newsletter. Therefore interest in your research can be raised.

The majority of researchers support the concept of the data archive, and recognise the importance of secondary analysis to the research and teaching community. However, when it comes to depositing their own data, they come across several obstacles, that makes the reality of depositing seem too daunting. Common problems we have found are...

1. I haven't finished publishing yet! I don't want other researchers to use my data before me!

Publishing fully from collected data can take years after the data has been collected, this is particularly the case with longitudinal data. While having data archived might seem a good idea, it would seem logical to put it off until publications had been submitted.

At the SSDA we have many different conditions to data access that can assist the data collector who has not yet finished publishing. Firstly, the SSDA is not opposed to putting embargoes on recently collected data. It is more important to us that the data is safely archived to ensure that future use is possible. Secondly, the researcher can specify that they must be contacted to give or withhold permission to access. There are some researchers who require a written proposal from the potential secondary analyst, so they can check for overlapping research questions and there are others who ask to see any materials prior to publication.

It is beneficial to the researcher that if planning to archive, they do it while the data is still fresh in their mind. If archiving is left until the data are no longer useful, files and data may have been lost or forgotten. The SSDA is very flexible when it comes to conditions for access, and we hope that this makes it easier for a researcher to consider depositing while still working on the data.

2. No time!

Once a survey has been completed, papers have to be written and published. Often the researcher is working on several projects at a time and when the publications have been completed, the researcher must move on to the next project. With these time pressures, it is very easy to put the notion of archiving their data out of their mind.

The SSDA accepts data in almost any condition and format. While well documented studies are given a higher profile, our only requirement is that a license form be signed, and that some documentation describing the study is provided. Documentation can take the form of published reports, journal articles or a set of completed deposit forms. If highly detailed documentation is not provided, we give a list of questions to the principal investigator, which they can answer in their own time. While all the forms we send may seem daunting, they are a goal, not a requirement. As a result depositing data can be very quick if necessary, depending on the state of the data. We often receive the data via email and a license form and documentation in the post. The SSDA is happy to provide any advice required as to the state of the data, and how much work would be required to get it to an archival level.

3. No money!

With the costs involved in conducting surveys, often there is not enough funding for the researcher to do all the work on it that they'd like, let alone go to the further expense of allocating time for archiving.

Unfortunately, the SSDA cannot provide funding for researchers to deposit the data with us. We try to cut down the amount of time required by the researcher, by sorting out the data and documentation for them, and providing a list of any information still needed.

With many research grants, such as some provided by the Australian Research Council, or General Practitioners Evaluation Program, it is a condition of that grant that the researcher deposit their data at an archive. Researchers should factor in the cost of depositing into their grant proposal. If the data are well prepared and organised, it can be as cheap as emailing the data and posting the documentation and license form in the mail. SSDA is pleased to offer advice on the most cost effective way to deposit.

4. What about the confidentiality issues?

When surveys are conducted, potential respondents are assured of the confidentiality of any information they give. It would seem unethical to break that assurance and pass the data out of your control.

When data arrives at the SSDA, the files are checked for confidentiality problems. Variables that pose confidentiality risks, such as postcode, are removed from the data, or collapsed into larger groupings. While the original data is stored, it is separated from the public release data, and only obtainable with the presentation of a specific research need and with the permission of the principal investigator. As mentioned earlier, the depositor can also retain control over who has access to the data by stating that they wish to be informed about any request for access to give or withhold permission.

Depositing the data does not necessarily risk the confidentiality of the respondents, nor are we aware of any instances where confidentiality has been breached.

5. Why should I bother with archiving when I've got the resources to store the data myself?

With the power and ease of personal computers, gone are the days when survey data was stored on magnetic tapes, which required specific expensive hardware, correct and careful storage, and with the shelf life of a magnetic tape being so limited, they had to be recopied every couple of years. Now with the personal computer, and mainframes and Unix systems being accessible in most research institutions, storage of the data is generally not problematic.

However, even if there is the physical capacity to store a data set, this does not mean that the safety of the data is assured. Often with the staff changes files are carelessly deleted and documentation thrown away, to save space. At the SSDA, all files, both paper and machine-readable are stored in at least four different places that are regularly backed up. Because there is full time staff monitoring the data and documentation, any problems that arise are remedied quickly.

Even though at the moment your data storage facility is secure, it may not be that way for the length of time the data needs to be stored. Floppy disks are easily lost, unstable and may become corrupt over time. Unix and personal computers get upgraded, statistical packages change. All these

factors may lead to a dataset being safely stored, but unusable. The SSDA has staff able to use the latest technology, as well as the older technology, and are able to convert between them. By first converting it to the lowest common denominator, the flat text format, the SSDA is able to maintain the functionality of datasets.

Although it is up to the individual researcher to weigh up the pros and cons of depositing their work at the SSDA, the SSDA would strongly recommend it. We have seen many instances where researchers have chosen to deposit their data and have benefited from it, and instances where people delayed depositing their data and have regretted it. Below are some cases where the decision to deposit or not to deposit have been made and the outcomes for the individual researchers.

Case Study 1

In 1993 a survey was conducted into an important social issue. In 1995, the SSDA began attempts to acquire the data after reading about the survey in a journal. In 2000, it was arranged for the data to be deposited. The SSDA received excellent documentation, however there was no machine-readable data. The staff member who was currently responsible for the data was not there when the data was collected. Upon recommendation the SSDA attempted to contact all the staff members involved in the study who had since moved on to other work. None of the people originally involved in the data collection had kept copies of the data as they believed the Department would keep copies. The people in the Department who took over the responsibility for the data may not have known the value of what was in the files and deleted them. The Department has kept many boxes of questionnaires containing the data, however no-one has the resources to re-enter the questionnaires. The result is that the machine-readable data have been lost. Due to recent political changes, this social issue has again become highly topical, however this snapshot of Australian attitudes is no longer available to the research community.

Deposit your data quickly, before staff members move away and information is lost. SSDA can embargo the data for years if required. It is vital that important resources are not lost due to lack of care.

Case Study 2

A Masters Student deposited her research data at

the SSDA shortly after submitting. She continued on to do her Phd. During her Phd, she took a year off to do other work. On her return she found that the IT people had deleted her account losing all her Masters research data which was also to be used in her Phd thesis. Due to the amount of time she was away, the IT staff had already copied over the back up tapes. There was no way to retrieve her data from where she believed it to be safely stored. SSDA was able to return all her data and machine-readable documentation to her within minutes of her request.

Even though data is stored on a mainframe computer which is backed up regularly, this is not the same as archiving. Here at the SSDA we store the data on two separate magnetic tapes, on a Unix machine and on CD-Rom. We never alter or delete records, we only add new ones. While students may not feel it is worth their effort to have their data archived, they must be aware that if they ever wish to return to their data, or provide it to others to check their findings, the easiest way is through archiving.

Case Study 3

A researcher performed a large national survey, and deposited shortly after with the SSDA. Twenty years later, and well after his retirement, he wanted to reinvestigate his findings. SSDA was able to resupply the data. His study has also been requested by another researcher, and this data is now being used as the basis for a new national survey studying the same topic. So even twenty years on, his survey is having a positive impact on Australian research.

Case Study 4

A research institute had a data collection on an interesting social issue. Through experience, this institute were able to judge that they did not have the time or the staff to handle the number of requests coming in for the data, so deposited it with the SSDA. The SSDA has handled all enquiries, data transfer and user assistance required. The Institute has retained control over their data, by asking to be contacted to give or withhold permission for access, but have not had the cost of assigning staff and resources to distributing their data.

Case Study 5

A researcher started a new survey project for which she inherited several old disks with other useful data on them. These data were stored on obsolete disks, in an obsolete format. As the SSDA attempts to retain as much 'still useful' old technology as possible, she brought her disks to the SSDA to use one of our older disk drives. Unfortunately the disks were corrupt and could not be read.

Had the data originally been deposited at the SSDA, the data would have been accessible. It is important to note as well, that software packages are constantly changing and upgrading, and it does not necessarily follow that datasets produced on an old version of a software package can be read on the newer versions. When receiving a dataset, the SSDA write the data out to an archival format, which, with a bit of manipulation can be opened in any statistical software package. SSDA also has staff who are able to advise on transferring datasets between packages.

It is in the best interests of the researcher and the research community at large that each researcher feels an obligation to archive their data. While we are aware of the many disincentives related to depositing data, with correct planning and advice, archiving should be considered as another stage in your research plan. For advice, or to discuss depositing further, contact the SSDA.

Social Science Data Archives
ACSPRI Centre for Social Research
Research School of Social Sciences
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200

Phone: 02 612 54400

CHANGE OF PHONE NUMBERS

The ANU has changed its phone numbers. While the prefix has changed from 6249 to 6125, the extensions remain the same.

**The new contact number for the
SSDA will be**

02 612 54400

ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files – March 2001

The ABS now provides a comprehensive list of CURFs from the period 1975 to present, including some that have yet to be released. Staff at all Universities party to the ABS/AVCC agreement are able to apply for access to each of these files. For more information, visit the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/>.

Title	Reference Period	Title	Reference Period
Aspects of Literacy	1996	Income and Housing Survey, Australia	1981-82
Australian Housing Survey	1994	Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia	1994-95
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns	1994-97	Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia	1995-96
Business Longitudinal Survey, Australia	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98	Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia	1996-97
Census 81 - Sample Files	1981	Income and Housing Costs Survey, Australia	1997-98
Census 86 - Household Sample Files State/Territory File or Section of State File	1986	Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Sample File	1986
Census 91 - Census of Population and Housing: Household Sample File	August 1991	Labour Mobility	1984
Census 96 - Census of Population and Housing : Household Sample File	August 96	Labour Mobility	1991
Child Care Survey	June 1993	Labour Mobility	1994
Child Care Survey	March 1996	Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, Australia, Second Revised	1997
Domiciliary Services, Victoria	1986	National Health Survey (formerly Australian Health Survey)	1977-78
Disability, Ageing and Carers	1993	National Health Survey (formerly Australian Health Survey)	1983
Disability, Ageing and Carers	1998	National Health Survey (formerly Australian Health Survey)	1989-90
Education and Training Experience, Australia	1997	National Health Survey (formerly Australian Health Survey)	1995
Families in Australia	1992	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey	1994
Forms of Employment	1998	National Nutrition Survey	1995
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia	1975-76	Rental Investors' Survey	July 93
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia	1984	Rental Investors' Survey	June 1997
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia	1988-89	Survey of Training & Education	1993
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia	1993-94	Survey on Rental Tenants	April 94
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia	1998-99	Time Use Survey, Australia	1992
How Workers Get Their Training	1989	Time Use Survey, Australia	1997
Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey, Australia	1989-90	Womens Safety Survey	1996

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 Undertaking Form prior to access.

Data can be ordered via the SSDA's WWW pages at http://ssda.anu.edu.au/SSDA/data_order_form.html. Charges for data can be supplied on request.

Braithwaite, J et. al., Australian National University. **Standards Monitoring Study, 1990.** (SSDA Study No. 1030)

The Standards Monitoring Study was undertaken with the broad aim of achieving a better understanding of implementation of the nursing home outcome standards, which the Commonwealth government introduced in July 1987. The study sampled two populations, all persons who had worked as a standards monitor in the Australian Commonwealth's standards monitoring process since 1987, and all persons who were working as managers in the standards monitoring process in the Department of Community Services and Health in 1990.

Variables were similar for each of the sampled populations and included attitudes to outcome standards; perceptions of useful tools and approaches for motivating compliance with the standards; the ranking of reasons for not meeting nursing home standards; and attitudes to nursing homes and standards monitoring teams.

Background variables include state; sex; employment status; occupation and educational attainment.

Braithwaite, J et. al., Australian National University. **Nursing Home Study, 1987-1992.** (SSDA Study No. 1031)

The Nursing Home Study was undertaken with the broad aim of achieving a better understanding of implementation of the nursing home outcome standards, which the Commonwealth government introduced in July 1987. The study was partially funded by the Department of Community Services and Health and was undertaken in nursing homes in the states of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. The study sampled two populations, directors of nursing (DON) and standards monitoring team (SMT) members.

Variables were similar for each of the sampled populations and included hierarchical structure of the nursing home; committees within the nursing home; perceptions of the ratings given by SMT of the nursing home; perceptions of the standards; perceived costs of meeting the standards; and perceptions of the SMT

Background variables include state; sex; employment status; occupation and educational attainment.

Rosemary Dunlop and Ailsa Burns, Macquarie University. **Parental Divorce at Adolescence: A Longitudinal Study, 1981-1992.** (SSDA Study No. 1032)

The aim of the study was a) to explore factors associated with and/or predicting the psychological adjustment of adolescents at the time of their parents' divorce (1981-82), three years later (1985), and ten years after the divorce (1991-92); and b) to compare this group with a control group of adolescents from non-divorced families.

Variables include attitude to school; friendships; relationships with opposite sex; knowledge of parents separation; feelings toward parents separation; changes to ones life post separation;

arrangements post separation; relationship with parents post separation; and personal problems.

Background variables include age; sex.

Access Category: E

Roger Bartly, Graduate Careers Council of Australia. **Graduate Destination Survey, 1974-2000.** (SSDA Study No. 1033)

The aim of the Graduate Careers Council of Australia's annual Graduate Destination Survey is to collect information about the activities of Australia's higher education graduates, after the completion of their course. The survey has been conducted annually since 1974. The target population for the survey is graduates who had completed requirements for higher education qualifications in the previous calendar year, including graduates residing overseas and international students.

The survey variables can be broadly categorised into three areas of investigation: Course, Employment and Further study. Course variables include level of qualification attained; field of study; attendance; length of time taken to complete course; work in final year; and employer support during the course. Employment variables include employment status at census date; whether employed full-time or part-time; whether a short-term or permanent employee; occupation at census date; annual salary; and length of service. Further study variables include level of qualification; field of study; attendance; date of course commencement; and institution attended.

Background variables include age and sex; residency status; home state; disability; non-english speaking background; first educational qualification after leaving school; and highest educational qualification prior to undertaking the course.

Access Category: E

Glezer, H. et. al, Australian Institute of Family Studies. Australian Families Life Course Survey, 1996. (SSDA Study No. 1038)

The Australian Families Life Course Study was conceived as an Australian-wide Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey, with the broad aim of achieving a better understanding of major demographic and economic changes over the last thirty years, and their implication for family well being and stability. The study focuses on family well being for a range of family types at major transition points within the life course.

The data file contains a wide range of attitudinal questions. Sections cover variables relating to relationship history; present relationship; and attitudes towards fertility; parenting; childcare; children's education; grandchildren; parents; siblings; friends and relations; health and caring; attitudes and values to intergenerational transfers; education; workforce participation; retirement; finance; housing and general values.

Background variables include age, sex, date of birth, marital status, and country of birth of respondent, main language spoken at home, labour force status, religion and type of dwelling.

Access Category: B

General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 Deposit

The National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in the Kingdom of Cambodia have deposited their General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 with the SSDA to ensure that their files are well maintained and accessible to all users. There are four file types; Priority Tables, Village Level Data, Population Map Applications and Population Database. These files are now available from the SSDA for research and teaching.

The General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 was conducted on 3 March 1998. This was the first census held in 36 years. The Geographical frame for the 1998 census followed the defined structure of province, district, commune and village. In total there are 24 provinces in the country which include the municipality of Phnom Penh and the "Krong" or "Towns" of Preah Sihanouk, Kaeb and Pailin. These provinces are divided into 183 districts which are subdivided into 1,609 communes containing 13,406 villages. Census enumeration covered the entire inhabited geographical areas with the exception of a few areas which were inaccessible during the census due to military operations. These areas were: (i) Whole districts of Anlong Veang in Otdar Mean Chey province, Samlot in Bat Dambang province and Veal Veang in Pousat province (ii) Ou Bei Choan village of Ou Chrov district in Banteay Mean Chey province. The population in these excluded areas is estimated to be about 45,000. The refugee population, temporarily displaced to Thailand, was not included in the census as it was conducted on a de facto basis.

1. General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998: Priority Tables. (SSDA Study No. 1034)

The Census Priority Tables consists of 50 priority

tables at the following geographical levels: Country (Total, Urban, Rural), 24 Provinces (Total, Urban, Rural), 180 Districts. These tables cover the general population aspects like sex, age, marital status and relationship to head of household, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, and household amenities.

2. General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998: Village Level Data. (SSDA Study No. 1035)

There are 7 tables: A general-purpose, village-level database containing village names, urban/rural classification, and number of households, number of regular households, number of males, number of females and total number of persons in the village; a village-level database on relationship to head of household and marital status for all males and females in the village; a village-level database on age in five-year age groups for all males and females in the village; a village-level database on literacy, school attendance and educational attainment; a village-level database on household amenities (characteristics) for all regular (or normal) households in the village; a village-level database on age in single years for males and females aged 5 to 24; and an auxiliary database containing the names for the provinces, districts and communes in Cambodia.

3. General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998: Population Map Applications. (SSDA Study No. 1036)

This Cambodia Census application of POPMAP consists of a country map and maps for each of the 24 provinces. The country map has layers for the country, provinces and districts. The provincial maps have layers for the provinces, districts, and communes. Furthermore, information on villages, schools, routes and rivers is included for all maps. Demographic and social indicators included age, sex, religion, marital status, literacy, education, fertility rate, employment and household amenities.

4. General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998: Population Database. (SSDA Study No. 1037)

The General Population Census of Cambodia with population Database contains the WinR+ Population database. It contains all data records of the individual persons and households, with the lowest geographical level being the village. Demographic and social indicators included age, sex, religion, marital status, education, employment and household amenities.

ICPSR Additions

The following titles have been selected from the ICPSR Winter and Spring Bulletins, 2001. Data sets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

To access additional information about data collections listed below, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

ABC News/Washington Post Poll, January 2000 - ABC News/ The Washington Post (ICPSR 2965)

American National Election Study: 2000 Pilot Study - Virginia Sapiro, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 2936)

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1998 - United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2977)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Extract Data - Terry K. Adams (ICPSR 2889)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1998: Diary Survey - United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2960)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1998: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files - United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2971)

Eurobarometer 51.0: The Elderly and Domestic Violence, March-May 1999 - Anna Melich (ICPSR 2864)

Eurobarometer 51.1: Environmental Issues and Consumer Associations, April-May 1999 - Anna Melich (ICPSR 2865)

Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, 1993-1997: [United States] - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (ICPSR 3018)

Israeli Election Study, 1981 - Asher Arian (ICPSR 2996)

Israeli Election Study, 1984 - Asher Arian (ICPSR 2997)

National Health Interview Survey, 1997 - United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2954)

National Survey of Private Schools, 1985-1986: Teacher Questionnaire - United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2395)