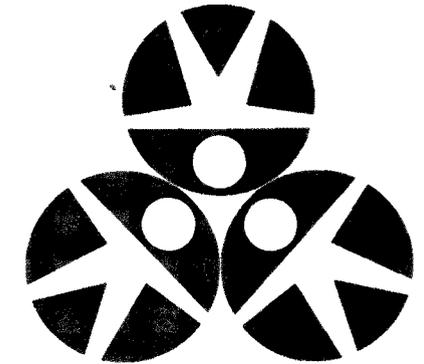


ACSPRI newsletter



Australian Consortium
for Social and
Political Research
Incorporated

Number 7 April 1983

ISSN 0158-6882

ACSPRI Newsletter

the SSRC Data Archive at the University of Essex and the Data and Program Library Service at the University of Wisconsin, with whom ACSPRI has data exchange agreements.

SSRC Data Archive, University of Essex

Robertson, N.
The role of full-time trade union officers in Northern Ireland.

Crewe, I. et al.
British election studies
- February 1974 cross-section
- October 1974 cross-section
- June 1970-February 1974 panel
- October 1974 Scottish cross-section
- Welsh election study 1979
- Scottish study 1979
- May 1979 cross-section
- February 1974 - May 1979 panel survey.

Thorburn, P.
Nuffield backward dictionary of occupations.

Webber, R.
National parliamentary constituency classification: Planning Research Applications Group (PRAG) Inventory of Social Area Variables.

Boyle, J.
Queen's University Belfast social mobility study; phase I questionnaire data.

Crewe, I.
British parliamentary constituencies
- 1955-1970
- 1970-1974
- 1955-1974

Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Ryder, N.B. and C.F. Westoff
National fertility study
- 1970
- 1975

Westoff, C.F. et al.
American family growth, 1957-1967

University of Windsor, Ontario

Clarke, H. et al.
The 1974-1979-1980 Canadian national elections and Quebec referendum panel study

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Contribution from readers are encouraged and reports on the use of data supplied through ACSPRI would be of particular interest. Contributions and enquiries about ACSPRI should be addressed to:

Roger Jones
Social Science Data Archives
Australian National University
P.O. Box 4, Canberra 2600
Telephone (062) 494400.

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NEW ACSPRI MEMBER

The Institute of Family Studies is about to become the 21st member of ACSPRI.

The Institute commenced operation in Melbourne in February 1980 with a notional staff ceiling of four. By 1982-83 staff number 20 full-time and 8 permanent part-time, and the Institute is well established. Objectives of the Institute are essentially practical ones, concerned primarily with learning about real situations through research on Australian families. A seven-year research plan to 1987 includes twelve major studies, some of which are to be longitudinal with follow-up studies conducted at various intervals within this period. In association with the research functions of the Institute, the Family Information Centre provides a range of bibliographic and reference services, including special subject files developed on selected topics, a network file of organisations and individuals working in the field, and on-line access to national and international bibliographic databases.

The Institute has research data which it intends to archive with ACSPRI at a later date, once a first major report on IFS studies has been released. Studies completed so far are:

- . Study 2: Family Formation, Stage 1, a national sample of 2556 persons aged 18-34
- . Study 3: Family Reformation, Stage 1, a sample of 330 divorced persons from the 1979 Family Court records

- Study 4: Family Support Networks, a sample of 400 families in Geelong, 200 families in the Northern Territory and 200 families in Ashfield, an inner-city suburb of Sydney.

In the field at the moment is a study of 400 children and their parents titled "Children in Families". Next financial year the Stage 2 panel follow-up of both Study 2 and Study 3 is planned.

Publications of the Institute include a Newsletter, Discussion Papers, Working Papers, Family Information Bulletins and major Reports on research projects. Inquiries should be addressed to the Institute at 766 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne 3000, telephone (03) 342 9100.

MAJOR STUDY OF 1981 CENSUS

The National Institute of Labour Studies at the Flinders University of South Australia is undertaking a major study of the 1981 Census for the Population Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. The aim of the project is to process some of the results of the 1981 Census in conjunction with other relevant data and to make them available at an early date in a refined and interpreted form to policy makers, administrators and planners. A series of working papers are being prepared containing the ongoing results of the study. The focus in these papers is upon current population trends and their inter-relationships with social and economic factors, looking particularly at population structure, characteristics and mobility. Changing patterns of population distribution and the nature of the impact of international and internal migration are to be examined. The changes in the labour force indicated by the Census are to be examined as is the pattern of ageing in the population. The emphasis in the working papers is on providing data in a more refined form than is usually the case as well as a discussion of the findings in such a way that it can be understood and used by a wider audience especially policy makers and

planners in both private and public sectors. Outlines of the first 12 working papers to be prepared are available as are the first two papers which have been completed from The National Institute of Labour Studies. The researchers currently working on the project are Graeme Hugo, Frances Robertson and Deborah Wood.

Dr Don DeBats
American Studies Discipline
Flinders University of S.A.

SAMPLING SCHEMES BASED ON CENSUS DATA

Over the past few years my main research concern has been with the use of Population Census data as a base from which to derive efficient survey sampling schemes. The methods involve the use of multivariate statistical techniques (mainly principal components analysis and cluster analysis) to form Census Collection Districts into comparatively homogeneous groups. These groups can then be used as strata at the initial stage of a multi-stage sampling design.

The aim of this procedure is to obtain the advantages of multiple stratification without the practical problems which arise when the correlation structure of the stratifying variables is not taken into account. The main problem which is avoided is the necessity of using a very large number of strata. For example, a stratification based on five variables each categorised into only two groups would require 32 strata (obviously impractical) if the correlation structure of the variables is ignored.

Because of this advantage the groups derived using the multivariate methods can be based on a wide range of variables. Consequently, they can be expected to be useful strata for surveys on a large variety of topics. Similar methods have been successfully used in the U.K. (sponsored by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) and the U.S.A., although so far the main

applications have been in market research.

Dr David Charnock
School of Social Sciences
W.A. Institute of Technology

CENSUS NEWS

Australian Electoral Division Summary Data (AEDSD)

The AEDSD consists of counts of persons or dwellings grouped to form 43 tables for each Australian Electoral Division. For each Division, the tables contain a total of 4563 counts, a veritable goldmine of detail for ecological analysis of the 1982 election results. Data are available from the ABS on magnetic tape for only \$16 plus \$5 freight charge if you supply your own tape. Computer printouts are also available at cost - a sample obtained by the SSDA for one electorate cost about \$15. Printouts are fully labelled and are ideal for researchers interested in just one or two electorates.

AEDSD are also available on microfiche (9 fiche at 30 cents each cover the whole of Australia) in a less comprehensive form, each electorate being covered by 34 tables. Quote batch reference 81.208 when ordering.

AEDSD based on the 1976 Census are also available from the ABS or the SSDA. In addition, the SSDA distributes a data file produced by Dr Ian McAllister at ANU which combines the 1977 election returns with a subset of the 1976 Census data file (see Newsletter No.6). Should there be a reasonable demand for a similar merged file using 1981 Census and 1983 election returns, the SSDA will produce one. Anyone interested?

CD and LGA Summary Data Files - Processing Programs

The ABS is distributing a COBOL Table Generating Program with the 1981 Census Summary Data Files, and an additional COBOL program developed by the

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs to allow selection and/or aggregation of particular CD's or LGA's has been made available to the SSDA. Copies of these programs are available to ACSPRI members although they cannot be supported in any way. Problems due to differences in operating systems and compilers are bound to arise but should readily be resolved by local computer centre personnel.

Computer printout

Because of these programs, the SSDA is able to offer ACSPRI members a data processing service on these data. The service will be charged at cost and is intended to serve members whose table requirements are fairly limited. Output is in the form of computer printout. The 7 pages produced for each CD, LGA or aggregation are described in the ABS Technical Details (ABS Catalogue No 2160.0) and any subset of these pages can be selected. Contact Roger Jones (062 494400).

Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables

Edition 2 of this Catalogue is now available, and contains considerably more information about output from the 1981 Census than was contained in Edition 1. All 1981 tables either produced or specified by the end of 1982 are included; some are in the form of printed publications, but most are available on microfiche and magnetic tape.

The Catalogue (Catalogue No. 2139.0) is available free of charge, on request, from ABS offices. In addition, members of ACSPRI Institutions may consult copies located with their ACSPRI representative.

ABS Technical Papers

Two technical papers have been recently issued by the ABS.

1. Methods and procedures in the compilation of estimated resident population 1981 and in the construction of the 1971-81 time series. Catalogue

No. 3103.0. Price \$2.20 (\$2.40 overseas).

This paper contains a detailed description of the methodology used by the ABS in the compilation of 1971-81 Estimated Resident Population Series. It includes discussions of the 1981 Census Post-enumeration Survey, the adjustment for under-enumeration at the 1981 Census, the estimation of Australian residents temporarily overseas, and the compilation of LGA estimates.

2. Estimates of residents temporarily overseas, visitors in Australia and category jumping Catalogue No. 3104.0. Price \$1.70 (\$1.90 overseas).

This paper describes the methods involved in the use of overseas migration statistics for the estimation of the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas at census dates. It also discusses the problems in the use of overseas migration statistics for the estimation of migration gain to the resident population and presents the solution adopted.

Requests for these papers should include payment and be forwarded to

Collector of Public Moneys
Information Services
Australian Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 10
BELCONNEN, A.C.T. 2616

SOFTWARE AT SWINBURNE

1. A short course, Introduction to SPSS, has recently been conducted by the Mathematics Department at Swinburne, with components of the course taught by members of the Mathematics and Psychology Departments. The course offered new users a "hands-on" experience of using SPSS on the Institute's Facom M180N mainframe, and presented the basic structure and syntax of SPSS commands. This course will be offered

again on a regular basis, and interested persons should contact:

The Mathematics Department
Swinburne Institute of Technology
P.O. Box 218, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122.

2. A Statistical Analysis System (SAS) Users Group has been formed in Melbourne, with the inaugural meeting held at Swinburne in late 1982.
3. Swinburne has recently upgraded its Facom mainframe to a M180N, with 12 megabytes of main storage. This installation currently supports the following social science software: SPSS, SCSS, SAS, OSIRIS IV, SIR, P-STAT, and MINITAB.

Dr Chris Robinson
Department of Psychology
Swinburne Institute of Technology

IASSIST CONFERENCE 1982

Terry Beed (Sydney) and Bob Stimson (Flinders) attended the May, 1982 meetings of IASSIST held at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, California. Both presented papers and acted as session Chairs during the meetings. Terry's paper dealt with computer-based simulations of the audience for opinion poll results during election campaigns, and Bob dealt with computer-based spatial data for urban and regional planning. Workshops were held on software systems for accessing the 1980 US Census, automated archive administration and applications of SAS to data management problems. Other sessions dealt with the distribution policies and practices of national statistical production agencies; the rights of researchers and governments to national records; health data; the effects of data collection methods on data quality and the problems of reconstructing historical data.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DATA ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

ACSPRI has recently joined IFDO, the International Federation of Data Organizations for the Social Sciences.

The possibility of this membership was raised at the ACSPRI AGM in October 1981, and pursued with renewed vigour at the 1982 AGM. It was agreed that ACSPRI's participation in such organisations will improve the international visibility of Australian social science.

IFDO was established in 1977 to coordinate activities of scholars and organisations active in social science data archiving and distribution. It has a world-wide membership including organisations in the U.S. (eg. ICPSR, Roper Center, National Opinion Research Center), Canada, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, England, Netherlands, Poland and India, and is itself an Associate Member of the International Social Science Council of UNESCO.

The Federation has established a number of committees in various interest areas, including comparative research, computer cartography, data processing technology, technical assistance to less developed nations, information retrieval and data documentation, and privacy legislation. In addition, a number of publications are available; residential training seminars are provided by some member organisations; workbooks and training packages have been developed in cooperation with UNESCO; and meetings and seminars are hosted by IFDO.

SSDA is awaiting copies of the IFDO brochure, which will be distributed to ACSPRI representatives in member institutions.

AUSTRALIAN DATABASE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For those involved in database production, the development of the new ADDA should be of great interest.

Growing out of a common concern for improved communication among database producers, the Association was established in November last year and held its Inaugural General Meeting on 29 March, at which the constitution was ratified and a program of activities planned for 1983. The objectives of ADDA are to

1. provide a forum for the exchange of information
2. promote the interests of members
3. provide a focus for communication with users
4. provide a focus for communication with government and other appropriate bodies
5. formulate policies on the development of Australian databases.

Membership is to be open to any organisation or individual directly concerned with the development, production or provision of access to public Australian databases, with associate membership open to those with an interest in the provision of such databases. Databases are defined as public access databases, whether bibliographic or numeric. The Footscray Institute of Technology Library has offered to provide a newsletter free of charge for one year, which should effectively help the new organisation while it is getting on its feet. Further information may be obtained from

Gerard Peguero, ADDA,
Footscray Institute of Technology
Library,
P.O. Box 64, Footscray, Vic. 3001.

WORKSHOPS AT THE SAMPLE SURVEY CENTRE

The Sample Survey Centre at Sydney has continued to offer jointly sponsored workshops in survey research methods and has plans for further workshops in 1983. In November 1982, the Centre ran a workshop on Transport Survey Methods which was attended by 25 survey practitioners in transport planning agencies throughout Australia. The Centre's partners in this venture were

[5]

[4]

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the State Transport Study Group of the New South Wales Ministry of Transport and the Department of Civil Engineering Transport Unit at Monash University. The program extended over three days and the sessions were run by Liz Ampt, Tony Richardson, Terry Beed and Laraine Hayes. A feature of the workshop was an on-line data access session, using a sub-set of data from the 1981 Sydney Travel Survey.

On March 24-25, 1983 the Centre joined with the Law Foundation of New South Wales in offering a two-day workshop on social science research techniques in law at which sessions were chaired by Tony Vinson (UNSW), John Schwartzkoff (Law Foundation) Ros Homel (Macquarie) and Terry Beed (Sydney).

A workshop on sampling methods will be offered at the Centre May 18-20 in conjunction with the Flinders University Centre for Applied Social and Survey Research. It will be led by Professor Graham Kalton of the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Workshop support staff will include Ken Foreman, Noel Purcell and Ian McRae of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This promises to be a most worthwhile update on current sampling practices and applied problems. Further information and a brochure can be obtained by writing to Terry Beed at the Sample Survey Centre, University of Sydney, NSW, 2006.

SSDA VISITING FELLOWS

Two visitors are to be hosted by the Social Science Data Archives during 1983.

E.K. Foreman, First Assistant Statistician at the Australian Bureau of Statistics in Canberra, has been awarded a one-year Public Service Fellowship and expects to take up his appointment shortly. He will be attached jointly to the SSDA and the ANU's Department of Demography, and plans to write a book from his widely-used lecture series notes "Principles of Sample Surveys".

Terry Beed, Director of the Sample Survey Centre at the University of Sydney, has been offered an ANU Visiting Fellowship and takes up this appointment for six months from July. In addition to working on current research interests, he plans to work with SSDA staff and computing resources to produce a data archive based teaching package for Australian social scientists. The package will contain an Australian data set chosen from the ACSPRI/SSDA collection, a published monograph for classroom use, and a teacher's manual. Data will most probably be accessible through SPSS.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Bureau of Transport Economics,
Australian Transport Information
Directory Bulletin 1. Canberra: AGPS,
October 1982. 50pp.

The BTE recently released the first in a series of ATID Bulletins containing references to information sets relevant to all forms of Australian transport. Entries relate to tabulated information (eg. results of statistical collections) and listings of individual records (eg. vehicles registered, characteristics of aerodromes), and cover "data sets" held in the BTE, the Department of Transport and Construction, the Department of Aviation and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It is hoped that in future Bulletins, coverage will increase to include transport-related data holdings in all Commonwealth and State Government agencies, institutions of higher education and relevant major private companies.

Entries are annotated according to a standard format, containing a great deal of useful information. Most useful for ACSPRI members is a detailed summary of contents of each data set, plus the form in which it is made available. Several are available as machine-readable data files on magnetic tape, though some of these

have a confidentiality restriction on individual responses. Perhaps the most significant of those freely available for general use is the BTE's National Travel Survey 1977-1978. SSDA is considering applying for deposit of this data set. Anyone interested?

Editorial comment: For those of us in the business of locating research data suitable for secondary analysis it is refreshing to find an information source such as the ATID, in which annotations are geared to describing DATA. Most information sources describe publications in a given topic area as distinct from the research or data collection on which publications are based, thus missing the whole methodology/data dimension. Even more frustrating for us data archive types, many bibliographies contain author/title entries only, with no annotations at all!

Mayer, Henry et al., The media: questions and answers Australian surveys 1942-1980. Sydney: Allen Unwin, 1983. 206pp. \$29.95.

The Department of Government and the Sample Survey Centre, University of Sydney have collaborated in the production of this publication. Professor Mayer's team drew on the reference collection of public opinion poll press releases, media reports and computer printouts housed in the Sample Survey Centre and indexed in the Centre's Australian Opinion Polls, 1941-1977, by Beed, Goot, Ridley and Hodgson, and an update of this volume (1978-1982) currently in preparation. Some 545 attitudinal questions were identified as having a media theme - press, radio or television. The book provides the text of the questions asked and brief tabular summaries of these results. There is an extensive section containing key words and index numbers to facilitate access to the media attitudes questions. The book should interest a wide variety of social scientists, as well as media and communication specialists, market researchers and journalists.

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Employment, contends that official statistics are, at best, semi-processed data whose full value can only be tapped by detailed secondary analysis. The census, various regular national sample surveys together with ad hoc surveys by government departments and agencies are very expensive to mount because they attempt to cover the total population but the nature of government use is often very limited. The aim is either to produce merely descriptive statistics of, say, the unemployed or, in the case of ad hoc surveys, to produce reports geared to a narrow and well-defined policy area.

Hakim argues that there is ample scope and indeed a strong need for researchers not under the constraints of day to day policy issues to 'stay with the data' and help place them within the context of social science theory and previous empirical research.

The author's more specific purpose is to acquaint British social scientists with the rich array of government-collected social data now available for analysis through the SSRC Data Archive at the University of Essex. As such the book is of limited value to Australian researchers unless they are looking for sources of comparative data. The book's usefulness lies, however, in making one aware of the range of possibilities for secondary analysis not yet available in Australia. Very limited use has been made of such rich data sets as the ABS Labour Force Survey, partly to do with unresolved problems of access and partly to do with the low demand by researchers. The general availability and increasing use by academics of multi-purpose national surveys in Britain in the late 1970s shows we have a long way to go to take advantage of similar vast collections of social data in Australia but so far only minimally analysed.

Richard Curtain
Department of Sociology
Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University.

Marsh, Catherine. The Survey Method:
The Contribution of Surveys to

Sociological Explanation. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1982. 180pp. Price \$18.95.

This is a very readable defence of survey research in Sociology. Marsh is a lecturer in Sociology at Cambridge, is critical of British Sociology's disdain for empirical research based on the survey method and mounts a strong case for the value of social surveys distinct from opinion polls. Chapters cover a history of the use of surveys in British sociological research, discussions of adequacy at the level of cause and meaning and the political applications of survey research. Unfortunately the price makes it an expensive paperback.

Richard Curtain
Department of Sociology
Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University.

AUSTRALIAN DATA SETS AVAILABLEAge Polls

As announced in Newsletter No.1, Irving Saulwick and Associates have agreed to deposit their Age Poll data for release two years from completion of surveys. These are now being received regularly through the Department of Political Science at the University of Melbourne, and most polls are available for 1972 to 1974, and from April 1976 onwards.

Age polls are commissioned by 'The Age' newspaper, and conducted by Irving Saulwick and Associates in association with the Department of Political Science at the University of Melbourne. They are conducted on a regular quarterly basis, and use an area-cluster sample of 2,000 households drawn from all electorates except the Northern Territory. Interviewees are men and women 18 years and older, and enrolled to vote,

with one selected per household and a sex quota imposed.

Topics vary widely, and the SSDA should be contacted for further information. Standard variables include economic conditions today and in six months' time, opinion of party leaders, country of birth, education level, religious denomination, occupation of respondent and head of household, age group, sex, vote intention, vote at last Federal election, marital status, subjective assessment of social class, and whether on telephone.

Gallup Polls

Twenty five Australian Gallup Polls are available, covering the period 1946-1967. They were conducted by Australian Public Opinion Polls (The Gallup Method), and use an area-cluster sample with a sex quota. Interviews were held with adults aged 21 and over throughout Australia, with a total of about 1,500-1,900 cases in each survey.

Standard background variables include vehicle and telephone ownership, religion, occupation, economic classification, age, sex, vote intention, and vote at last Federal election.

A.C.T. Schools Authority, School leavers from A.C.T. and Queanbeyan schools, 1980 (SSDA Study No.60)

In this survey, school leavers were asked about school attended and regular part-time work during 1979; reasons for leaving school; whether they had a definite promise of a job on leaving; and questions, using a monthly time-frame, about work, activities, and receipt of unemployment benefits from December 1979 to July 1980. As well, there were questions on education, current employment including type, location and employment sector, opinions on whether the school had prepared the respondent for the tasks associated with employment, and any other comments. Year 12 leavers were asked, in addition, about the type of regular

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and land rights. Background variables were age, education, relationship to head of household and marital status.

Inquiry into Management Education (Australia), - Management education in universities and colleges of advanced education, 1981 (SSDA Study No.73)

The survey aimed to assemble comprehensive data about the nature and scope of the provision by universities and colleges of advanced education of management education courses; that is, courses the principle aim of which is to equip students for administrative or management positions in business enterprises, including those in the public sector.

Topics investigated were staff: numbers, recruitment, profiles, workload, and policy on outside earnings; students: profiles, wastage, and employment of graduates; courses: types (both award and non-award), future plans, profiles, available places, and admission criteria; and financial arrangements: sources of income and expenditure.

There are 5 data files as follows: A - general information with 46 cases and 301 variables; B1 - award courses with 102 cases and 408 variables; B2 - non-award courses with 31 cases and 264 variables; C - staff profile with 712 cases and 43 variables; and D - financial information with 40 cases and 78 variables.

- Graduates and students of postgraduate courses in management, 1981 (SSDA Study No.74)

The survey aimed to investigate the attitudes and characteristics of those who had completed or were undertaking postgraduate management and business administration courses; and to seek the views of those people of the appropriate structure and the effectiveness of such courses.

Topics investigated were opinions on the value of the selected degree/diploma, the reasons for the selection and the choice of institution;

opinions on the quality of the course and the appropriateness of the curriculum, employer's recognition of the degree, the selection of students and academic staff, whether the course should be conducted on a full-time, part-time or mixed basis, and the value of work experience. Background variables included employing organisation and respondent's function in the organisation, salary, employment history, and source of financial support during study.

The data file contains 1,549 cases.

- Management education in public and private organisations, 1981 (SSDA Study No.113)

In this survey of current management education objectives, topics investigated were management development policies, educational qualifications of managers, in-house and external management courses, Australian versus overseas management courses, effect of courses on management practices, managerial qualities, promotion, and personnel management.

There are 3 data files, containing data for 119 chief executives, 111 personnel managers and 1,490 managers.

Alexander, Ian and John A. Dawson, Australian National University, Retail employment in shopping centres in the Woden Valley, A.C.T., 1978 (SSDA Study No.106)

The aim of the study was to establish the extent and type of employment in retail and related service activities in shopping centres of different types in Canberra.

Employers were asked about ownership of the business, location of headquarters, duration of occupancy on current site and any relocations, staff numbers including full-time, part-time and casual staff, staff duties, whether the firm offered part-time hours for particular categories of employees, and size of firm.

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Employees were asked about length of tenure of current job, previous work activity, type of current work, working hours, journey to work, place of residence, age on leaving school, further education, and source of information in applying for current position. Background variables were age, sex, marital status and number of children below and at school age.

There are two data files, containing data for 297 employers and 670 employees.

Kitay, G.B., Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand), Scout section leadership survey, New Zealand, 1976 (SSDA Study No.107)

This survey examines the reasons for many adult scout leaders not remaining in scouting long enough to provide an "acceptable" level of service, with the questionnaire focussing on the contexts in which social control and communication are supportive of leaders.

Variables cover background in scouting; the leaders' troops and groups; the amount of time spent on scouting; feelings about scouting; the training and support available to leaders; opinions about the basic aims of scouting; communications in the Scout Association; opinions on policies, activities and problems in scouting; influence of different people or groups on scouting; and how much leaders' jobs influence scouting and other leisure activities. Background variables are age, marital status, number of children and whether members of Scouts or Guides, type of residential area, highest educational and other qualifications obtained, race, income, and occupational status.

The data file contains 465 cases, with 328 variables and 3 cards per case.

Lewins, Frank, Australian National University, Vietnamese refugees in Australia, 1982 (SSDA Study No.111)

This survey constitutes the completion of a longitudinal study begun by the

late Dr Jean Martin of the first large wave of Vietnamese refugees in Australia. The study aimed to locate the factors which have shaped the different patterns of settlement of these Vietnamese. Such factors relate to experiences both in Vietnam and in the early post arrival period in Australia.

Questions covered education and occupation in Vietnam and Australia, group membership, friends, contact with official bodies, health, changes to life, attitudes, intentions, and things missed in Australia. Background variables include religion, ethnicity and languages spoken.

The data file contains 537 cases, with 57 variables per case.

Royal Commission on Human Relationships, National survey of medical practitioners, 1976 (SSDA Study No.112)

This survey of general practitioners sought information about the ways in which respondents dealt with patients presenting with socially and sexually related problems. Main areas of inquiry were family planning, abortion, child management, sexual problems and support and rehabilitation services. Background variables were country of medical training, social class and ethnicity of patients, knowledge of foreign languages, use of professional journals and other resources, age, sex, birthplace, religion and marital status.

There are 1,145 cases with 128 variables per case.

Caldwell, J.C. et al., Australian National University, Australian family formation project; Melbourne survey 1977 (SSDA Study No.109)

This survey consists of three segments: a follow-up survey of respondents first interviewed in 1971; a survey of recently married women; and a survey of never married males and females aged 18 to 25.

[11]

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Topics investigated were age at and reasons for leaving parents' home, subsequent living arrangements, child care arrangements where applicable, personal relationships, history of contraceptive use, and attitudes to sexual intercourse, contraception, family planning, family formation, spacing of children and family size. An omnibus section in each study asked for opinions on marriage, child-bearing, the role of women, assistance to parents and personal expectations. A final section consists of in-depth questions about attitudes to child-rearing, marriage, over population, pressures on housewives and working wives, the women's liberation movement, and motherhood. Background variables were date of birth, birthplace of self, parents and spouse (if applicable), education, occupation, employment status, income, holidays abroad and ownership of pets and consumer durables.

There are three data files, as follows:

follow-up: 229 cases, 351 variables,
7 cards per case
recently married: 516 cases, 350
variables, 8 cards per case
never married: 495 cases, 200
variables, 5 cards per case.

Access Category 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.

Caldwell, J.C. et al., Australian National University, Australian family formation project; Queanbeyan family survey 1971 (SSDA Study No.110)

This survey was conducted as a pilot survey for the 1971 Melbourne study of family formation. Questions covered history of contraception and child-birth and opinions on these issues. Background variables were living arrangements, age and educational level of self and husband, husband's occupation, proximity of relatives and frequency of contact with them,

religion, income, work history, and birthplace and childhood home environment of self and spouse.

National Blood Pressure Study, Australian national blood pressure study, 1973-1979 (SSDA Study No.114)

This National Heart Foundation project in community screening for hypertension, and therapeutic trial in mild hypertension was established to provide further information, and guidelines, for the control of hypertension in the Australian community. It was also designed to evaluate a number of different methods for screening for hypertension.

Blood pressure measurements are available for first and second screenings, examination for entry to the trial, and all follow-up visits; electrocardiogram, biochemistry and urine measurements are available for entry and annual examinations; and the treatment (tablet regime) is monitored at follow-up visits. Personal details include age, sex, marital status, country of birth, employment, (for females) whether on the contraceptive pill or pregnant, and consumption of tobacco, analgesics and alcohol. Other data include past medical history, family history, physical measurements, and details of withdrawals from the trial by default or other terminating events.

Four data files are available. A Screening File contains screening records for all subjects (104,185 cases; 1 record per case). The main Trial File contains all edited data for each subject in the trial population (3,931 subjects) with as many as 7 different record types for each subject, as follows:

- . screening record - 1 card
- . entry examination, part 1 - 1 card
- . entry examination, part 2 - 1 card
- . follow-up visits - up to 53 cards
- . annual examination - up to 6 cards
- . withdrawals - up to 5 cards
- . terminating events (trial end point) - 1 card.

[12]

A Follow-up File contains edited data for all follow-up visits after the end-of-trial date; and an Extract File contains screening, entry and follow-up data for the 3,427 trial subjects whose DEP ever reached 95mmHg.

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

ICPSR ADDITIONS TO HOLDINGS

Since publication of the 1982-83 Guide to Resources and Services, the following data sets have been added to ICPSR holdings. Further information about these data sets may be located in the ICPSR Bulletin dated January 1983.

All of these data sets may be accessed by ACSPRI members. Two of them, marked with an asterisk, have recently been added to SSDA holdings, so there would be no delay in requests for these items. The remaining data sets would have to be ordered from ICPSR, necessitating a three-week delay because of mailing time.

Readers in ACSPRI member institutions are reminded that the latest ICPSR Guide to Resources and codebooks for all Class I ICPSR data sets are located at SSDA and the other ACSPRI codebook centres, one in each state capital. A limited range of non-Class I ICPSR codebooks is also held at SSDA.

Davis, James A. and Tom W. Smith, General Social Survey Cumulative File, 1972-1982 (ICPSR 9010)

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has made available a cumulative data set merging nine years of General Social Surveys into a single file. Class III.

Johnston, Lloyd D., et al., Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values Of Youth, 1981 (ICPSR 9013)

This is the seventh in a continuing series of annual surveys of high school seniors in the U.S. Class II.

American Political Science Association, SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics, Political Participation: THE 1974 Election in Canada (ICPSR 7373)

A new teaching package has been added to the existing SETUPS collection, intended for use in teaching courses in comparative politics and international relations. This package contains data from two political studies, the 1974 Canadian National Election Study and the 1976 American National Election Study. The SETUPS manual for this data set is held by SSDA.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census/EEO Special File (ICPSR 9026)

The Census Bureau has created a special subset file from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing data designed to meet the needs of Equal Employment Opportunity and affirmative action planning. It contains detailed 1980 Census data dealing with occupation and educational attainment for the civilian labor force, various race groups, and the Hispanic population. Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, May 1978: Adult Education (ICPSR 9015)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, of the population as a whole and of various subgroups in the population.

This survey for May 1978 is a newly released file, totally separate from Current Population Survey, 1978 (ICPSR 7783). This data set contains the usual May supplement demographic data but also has information on adult education, particularly by persons 16 years and over. Class IV.

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U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Annual Housing Survey, 1980 (United States): National Core File (ICPSR 9016)

The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) Core file for 1980 contains data on various aspects of the housing units which were surveyed. Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Annual Housing Survey 1975 (United States) Travel-to-Work (SMSAs) (ICPSR 7849)

The Travel-to-work supplement was designed to provide current information for selected metropolitan areas concerning such subjects as place of work, means of transportation to work, carpooling and carpool occupancy, travel time to work, distance to work, time of departure for work, and other transportation-related subjects. This collection contains transportation data from the supplement and selected demographic and household characteristics which are also available from the AHS Public Use Files. Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Annual Housing Survey, 1978 (United States): SMSA File (ICPSR 9017)

The SMSA collection for 1978 contains data on housing units within chosen SMSAs. Topics also include housing living facilities, neighborhood conditions and the adequacy of services. Class IV.

National Cancer Institute, Cancer Surveillance and Epidemiology in the United States and Puerto Rico, 1973-1977 (ICPSR 8001)

This data set, also known as Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER), contains demographics and information on cancer which was gathered from hospitals, clinics, private laboratories, private practitioners, nursing/convalescent homes, autopsies and death certificates. Class IV.

Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income: Corporate Source Book, 1976 (ICPSR 8084)

The Corporate Source Book is created annually from a stratified sample of the 1.5 to 1.8 million corporation income tax returns filed. Class IV.

ABC News/Washington Post, ABC News/Washington Post Education Poll, September 1981 (ICPSR 8018)

The study consisted of two parts: interviews with school principals and interviews with the general population. Topics were major school problems, curriculum, attitudes towards teachers and school standards. Class II.

* U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, International Demographic Data Center, World Population 1955-1981: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World (ICPSR 8054)

This file contains recent international demographic information. There are five types of records for each country. The first record contains general information about the country including name, development status, and region codes. Records 2 to 5 include vital rates for 1978 and population estimates for selected years from 1950 to 1979. Records 6 to 9 contain more recent data, including midyear 1981 estimates, but only for countries with populations of ten million or more. Class IV.

National Center for Educational Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972 (ICPSR 8085)

The National Longitudinal Study is an ongoing study of the persons who were high school seniors in 1972. Initial interviews were conducted with persons selected from a stratified sample of all private, public, and parochial high schools. Schools in low income areas and those with high black enrollments were oversampled. The purpose of the study is to follow the educational and occupational careers

of young people in relation to high school and family backgrounds. Class IV.

* U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Women in Development, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8053)

This file contains national-level data concerning female/male differentials over a range of demographic and socioeconomic variables for each of sixty-nine developing countries. Breakdowns by age and urban/rural residence are frequently included. Data come primarily from censuses and reliable surveys, and constitute the most recently available information at the time of collection (1979-1980). Class IV.

Education Commission of the States, National Assessment of Educational Progress (United States), 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8072)

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, understandings and attitudes of young Americans. Each year for the past 11 years, 75,000 to 100,000 persons have been assessed in one or more learning areas taught in the schools. Class IV.

Rodgers, Willard L., et al., Quality of Life in the Detroit Metropolitan Area, 1975 (ICPSR 7986)

This study was a part of an extensive research project the purpose of which was to produce theoretically important and operationally useful research on the urban environment. The specific purpose of the Detroit area study was to develop valid indicators of the subjective quality of urban life and to examine the residents' evaluations of their environment. Topics included the public transportation system, the schools, recreational opportunities, public safety, and housing, neighborhood and population charac-