

1979 Match File. (ICPSR 8345)
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 Current Population Surveys, June 1975 and June 1979. (ICPSR 8371, 8349)
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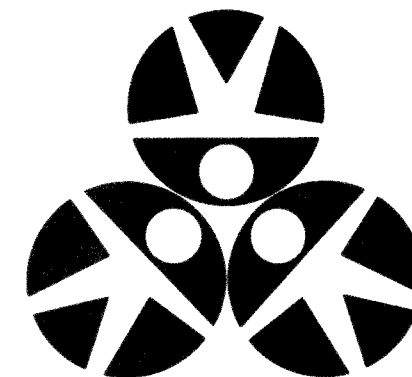
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Contributions 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:

Dr Roger Jones
 Social Science Data Archives
 Australian National University
 G.P.O. Box 4, Canberra 2601

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium
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 Political Research
 Incorporated



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NEW ACSPRI MEMBERS

Since the release of the last ACSPRI Newsletter, we have had one more member join ACSPRI. We would like to welcome Sydney Technical College, which will be represented by Mr Brian Jones of the School of Biological Sciences.

SECOND ACSPRI SUMMER PROGRAM

The Second ACSPRI Summer Program in Quantitative Social Science Methods will be held in association with the School of Sociology at the University of New South Wales from 1-14 February, 1986. There will be three course streams: an introductory course in social science data analysis using SPSS-X spanning the entire period, and two shorter streams of one week's duration, back-to-back, covering specific and more advanced data analysis techniques.

Special emphasis is given to practical applications of the techniques with participants learning through a combination of lectures and computing laboratory sessions or tutorials. Full supporting and interactive computing facilities will be available.

Each day begins with the (optional) Maths for Social Scientists course from 8.30-9.30 a.m. The main courses then run from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with lunch from 12.30-2.00 p.m., each day from Monday to Friday. Introductions to the computing facilities at UNSW are held on each weekend.

Stream 1

Stream 1 contains three courses at the introductory level, and spans the entire 2 week period, less one weekend. The first course, Introduction to Computing, consists of two half days of lectures and tutorials on the use of the VAX/VMS computing system at UNSW. It is considered an essential prerequisite for

ACSPRI Newsletter

the main course in this Stream, assuming that participants have little or no computing experience.

The bulk of work in Stream 1 is in Data Analysis with SPSS-X, to be conducted over the ten week days by Dr John Pidgeon and Dr Brian Phillips of Swinburne Institute of Technology.

The course will provide instruction and workshop sessions in techniques for elementary data analysis using pen and paper, calculators and SPSS-X. Attention will be given to both the collection, coding and analysis of new data as well as to the reanalysis of existing datasets such as Census data. Particular attention will be given to the interpretation of measures generated by SPSS-X procedures commonly used in the analysis of both experimental and survey data.

Dr Pidgeon will also conduct an introductory course in Maths for Social Scientists in week 1. This course caters for those with little or no recent mathematics, introducing the mathematical topics that form the foundation of quantitative work in the social sciences. Participants in Stream 1 with a stronger mathematical background may prefer the optional mathematics course Vectors and Matrices in week 1 instead of the introductory one. In week 2 Vectors and Matrices is repeated, alongside Linear and Non-Linear Functions and participants may choose to attend either.

Streams 2 and 3

Stream 2 runs from Monday to Friday of the first week of the program, while Stream 3 runs for the same period in the second week. Topics are at the intermediate and advanced levels, with each course spanning the full five days of the Stream. There are six courses to choose from in each Stream.

With the support of the British Council, we are able to offer a course in each Stream from Denise Lievesley, the Assistant Director of the SCPR Survey Methods Centre in London.

Denise lectures in survey methods at the City University, is consultant on the statistical aspects of sample surveys, and conducts research on survey methods. She is also a Vice-President of the Royal Statistical Society, Secretary of the Social Statistics Section, and UK Representative to the International Association of Survey Statisticians.

Her Stream 2 course, Survey Research Design, provides an overview of the major steps involved in conducting a sample survey, from initial problem definition through choice of data collection method and development of the questionnaire. The course will concentrate on the latest methodological findings and literature and should thus serve as a review for those who have been involved with surveys as well as a formal introduction to the methods of survey research.

Her Stream 3 course, Analysis of Survey Errors, provides an overview of the sources of errors, particularly non-sampling errors, in social surveys and reviews the methods used for the detection and reduction of these errors. The results of latest research will be presented and the techniques discussed and illustrated using a wide variety of examples.

A second Stream 3 course, Methods of Survey Sampling, conducted by Dr Greg Feeney of the ABS, is oriented toward providing a working knowledge of practical sampling methods, with an understanding of their theoretical background. The course will acquaint the participants with the necessary working formulae, the assumptions underlying these formulae, and outline the possibilities and limitations inherent in these assumptions.

Dr Robert Cushing, from the Australian National University, conducts Introduction to Multiple Regression Techniques in Stream 2, followed by Advanced Multiple Regression Techniques in Stream 3. The first course is an applied introduction to multiple regression techniques, with each day consisting of 2-3 hours of lectures plus 2-3 hours of practical exercises using

SPSS-X. The second course is also applied in emphasis, with the intention being to demystify the rhetoric surrounding some of the more advanced aspects of multivariate analysis through application of regression techniques to a particular data set. Since the course covers some of the more advanced topics in regression analysis, an exposure to basic statistical techniques and to the fundamentals of bivariate regression analysis is assumed, as is familiarity with the basic principles of SPSS.

Dr Michael Adena, of Intstat Australia Pty. Ltd., is giving two courses on log-linear modelling techniques. His Stream 2 course, Generalised Linear Interactive Modelling of Discrete Data, will outline the breadth of applications of log-linear modelling and the modelling process using the powerful interactive package GLIM. The theoretical background of these models will be explained in simple terms, the emphasis being on the interpretation of log-linear models. The course will assume familiarity with regression and analysis of variance, but will not require prior knowledge of GLIM.

In Stream 3 Dr Adena's course, Analysis of Contingency Tables - Log-Linear Modelling in SPSS-X, also outlines applications of log-linear modelling but uses SPSS-X instead of GLIM. As such it is not as advanced or wide-ranging as the GLIM course in Stream 2. Familiarity with SPSS (though not SPSS-X) is assumed, and knowledge of regression and analysis of variance would be useful.

Noel Crockett and Professor Don McNeil, of Macquarie University are presenting a Stream 2 course on Exploratory Data Analysis. Their experience is that more time is often spent on exploratory analysis of data than on the final analysis, and that researchers should therefore understand and use the correct techniques. This course starts from first principles assuming only basic statistical knowledge and covers the many purposes of exploratory analyses using examples from a variety of areas of social and medical sciences.

In his Stream 2 course, Demographic Analysis, Dr Peter McDonald, from the Institute of Family Studies, discusses techniques developed to describe the occurrence of events to a specific population over a period of time. Occurrence of events is normally observed in one of two ways: continuous registration or monitoring and retrospective recall in an interview survey. Although the techniques applied are the same for each type of observation, special problems are associated with each type and these will be described. Basic algebra is the only mathematical requirement of the course.

John Dehoog, of the A.B.S., presents Analysis of Contingency Tables - Association and Flow Graphs in Stream 2, which introduces a systematic approach to delineating multi-variate causal structures from data typically collected through social surveys. It draws on two related methodological areas. First and most fundamentally it draws on the so called 'elaboration model' in which the careful use of percentage differences derived from three-way contingency tables are used to explore the various ways in which the variables might be causally interrelated. Second, directed graphs are used to formulate complex causal structures.

Structural Equation Models will be run in Stream 3 by Dr Trevor Williams of A.C.E.R. The prime focus will be the development of structural equation models as formalization of 'theories' which seek to portray either or both of: the relationships between latent variables and their indicators (measurement models); the causal relationships among latent variables (structural models). Subsequently, attention will be given to the estimation and interpretation of the parameters of these models, using the LISREL program.

Also in Stream 3, Dr Ken Polk, University of Melbourne, and Dr David Tait, UNSW, present Secondary Analysis in Social Research, an introduction to the analysis of Australian population censuses and surveys. It examines the logic and assumptions associated with this form of 'knowledge', and the

problems involved in accessing and re-analysing these data. The course is aimed at researchers in social policy and other social sciences who use data from official surveys and censuses. A background of elementary statistics is required, and some familiarity with SAS.

Optional Courses

Two Maths for Social Scientists courses are available. Vectors and Matrices will be held twice, once in each week, while Linear and Non-linear Functions will be held in the second week only.

An Introduction to UNSW Computing will be given on the 2nd February and repeated on the 9th, to give participants in Streams 2 and 3 the basic system and editing commands of the VAX/VMS Computer. It will be the only such instruction throughout the program.

Enrolment Details

Participants may enrol

- . EITHER for Stream 1
- . OR for ONE course only in EITHER or BOTH of Stream 2 and Stream 3

The optional courses are available to all participants at no additional cost.

Enrolment fees are as follows:

Stream 1:	
ACSPRI members	\$325
Non-ACSPRI (academic)	\$400
Non-ACSPRI (other)	\$650
Stream 2 and Stream 3:	
ACSPRI members	\$175 per course
Non-ACSPRI (academic)	\$225 per course
Non-ACSPRI (other)	\$450 per course

For further information and application procedures, see the 16 page guide to all courses in the program, including details on accommodation, registration and social events, available from all ACSPRI Representatives or from Dr Roger Jones at the Social Science Data Archives, A.N.U. ((062) 49 4400). Applications close 15 November.

ICPSR DATA

ICPSR is producing SPSS control cards for Class I and II collections processed by the Archive in 1985. These control cards, available as separate files, are oriented toward the SPSS-X software but can also be used (with minor modifications) with SPSS Version 9. The files of control cards are being produced by ICPSR staff from the OSIRIS - format codebooks, using computer software written specifically for that purpose. Two alternate versions of SPSS control cards are available: one version describes the logical record data file, and the other documents the 80-character card-image version of each data file. Either (or both) of these files will be sent upon request with data ordered.

ICPSR plans to produce SPSS control cards for Class I and II collections that it processes in the future. In addition, control cards will be prepared for the more heavily-requested Class I and II collections released in 1984 and in earlier years. The staff would welcome suggestions (from Official Representatives and data users) for data collections that should be given priority for SPSS control card production.

ICPSR LEARNING MATERIALS - SETUPS

An extensive series of survey data sets and accompanying instructional handbooks presently available from the Social Science Data Archives provide the social scientist with a practical, convenient and extremely valuable means of introduction to basic data analysis. Each volume in the S.E.T.U.P.S. series of handbooks and data sets individually develops the skills, method and reasoning of survey analysis within the context of specific political issues, concepts or elections. Utilising data sets compiled through rigorous survey research into the particular political idea or event, each volume guides the user, step by step, through the stages of introductory survey data analysis: familiarisation with the substantive matter, handling of the data, the

formulation of individual hypotheses and, most importantly, the testing of those hypotheses through simple bivariate analysis techniques.

The beauty of the S.E.T.U.P.S. series is that it is designed as a self-instructional resource kit, which can involve the user not only in the actual performance of tasks with the data at the terminal, but also in the processes of hypothesis-testing, reasoning and evaluation of results. Each volume introduces the subject matter of the particular survey by way of a concise description of its development and background, considerable substantive detail and several references to theories and works relevant to it. The reader is thus "primed" to the subject, and certain avenues of possible investigation are suggested. An account of the nature of the survey and sampling technique is also given. The analyses progress by way of a series of exercises which individually examine a specific pattern or relationship within the data. Each exercise consists of a brief but informative discussion about the pattern or relationship and proposes a particular hypothesis, intuitively justified. A short series of questions is then asked, getting the user to gradually reason through the problem by analysing the data and reaching conclusions, in a manner foreshadowed by the text. Each exercise, in turn, extends the techniques learned, through the discovery and examination of different types of relationships and interpretations. The user learns to recall specific frequencies, identify different levels of measurement, analyse the relationship between a given variable and the concept it measures, analyse the crosstabulation of particular variables, and elaborate emerging relationships through the use of intervening and controlling variables. In this way, the logic of survey analysis is revealed simply and effectively.

Combined with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, the S.E.T.U.P.S. data set and guide book provide the student of quantitative analysis in the social sciences with an instructional tool with several

advantages. The exercises are simply and logically constructed and may just be read for brief commentaries and explanations or may be completed to different levels of difficulty. The student gains invaluable "hands-on" experience in using techniques essential in survey analysis. The series assumes no prior knowledge of either the methodology of data analysis or the subject matter of the survey. Moreover the set of exercises in any particular volume may be fully completed within a day's work, or may be treated separately over a period.

If there be any fault with the S.E.T.U.P.S. series, it is in its omission to introduce and incorporate even simple statistical techniques and procedures. Tests of significance and some of the more common measures of association could usefully have been explained and developed in conjunction with the exercises. Despite this, the S.E.T.U.P.S. series remains an excellent resource which cannot be too highly recommended to any beginner in the field of quantitative analysis in the social sciences.

RICHARD HALL, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

NEW ZEALAND SOCIAL RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

In 1984 the National Research Advisory Council (New Zealand) set up a project with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to develop SOSRIS, the Social Science Research Information System. It was designed as a bibliographic database, with on-line accessibility, detailing social science research that is either about New Zealand and the South Pacific, or prepared by New Zealand researchers.

The system started running interactively on DSIR's Wellington VAX computer in January, 1985. Information was included on books and other published work, theses, seminar and working papers, conference papers and research in progress. Almost 500 Abstracts, mainly of

1984 social research publications, are now available on SOSRIS.

These 500 Abstracts are now also available in published form in the first volume of New Zealand Social Research Abstracts. Future issues containing new listings are to be published regularly. Order forms and further details can be obtained by writing to the following address:

SOSRIS
c/- DSIR Central Library
P.O. Box 9741
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

MICROCOMPUTERS - SOFTWARE INFO

P-STAT 8

P-STAT is now available on the IBM PC/XT and PC/AT and compatible computers running MS-DOS. It is a complete system with all the file management, all the data management, and all the statistics of the mainframe version.

A good Fortran compiler is necessary for a P-STAT implementation on any computer.

P-STAT requires 640K of memory and the math co-processor (8087 or 80287 chip). Almost 4 megabytes of storage are required for the EXE(3.5) and the help file. Thus, 10 megabytes is a minimum requirement for the hard disk.

On the AT, the 640K must be configured so that all 640K is addressable by MS-DOS. This could be configured as a 512K board plus a 128K board. If two 512K boards are installed, the second board must have a separately addressable 128Kbyte sector.

The introductory price on either the PC/XT or PC/AT running MS-DOS is \$695 (in the US and Europe). Licensed users will have the option of purchasing a maintenance contract which includes updates and technical support. Details of the maintenance plan, multiple copy discounts and site licenses are available upon request from P-STAT, Inc.

In Australia, P-STAT is marketed and supported by:

Software Solutions Pty. Ltd.
5 Alexander Street,
CROWS NEST, N.S.W. 2065

Telephone: (02) 439 3055
Telex: 72618

For further details, including information on new features, contact them.

(This article was modified from the February, 1985 edition of "P-status", the newsletter of the P-STAT user community. A viewing copy is available from the SSDA.)

1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The Australian Government has decided on the content of the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The 1986 Census will seek a total of 46 responses from households, a very small increase from 43 responses required in 1981.

For the first time, the 1986 Census will include questions on each person's ancestry and on language other than English spoken at home. These questions will greatly improve census data collected on the ethnic composition of Australia's population and provide data for planning and evaluating services to migrants and ethnic communities.

A number of improvements to census data on families are planned for the 1986 Census. First, the inclusion of a question on usual residents temporarily absent will allow family members temporarily absent on census night to be included in the coding of family structures. This will overcome the problem created by absent spouses in previous censuses leading to overstatement of the number of single-parent families and understatement of the number of families with both parents normally resident in a household.

Second, a change in the question on relationships within a household will make it possible to produce statistics

on de facto living arrangements and children in blended families. Third, in response to many user requests, statistics will be produced for the first time on the family structure of persons residing in caravans or mobile homes in caravan parks.

At the request of educational authorities, an additional question for those attending an educational institution will enable comprehensive statistics to be produced on characteristics of people attending various types of institution.

A question on the material of the outer walls of dwellings has been included in previous censuses. This question is no longer considered to be a satisfactory indicator of housing conditions, and the Government has decided not to include it in the 1986 Census. A number of other census questions have been simplified in order to reduce the number of responses required, without detracting from the data collected.

A description of the topics to be included in the 1986 Census, the proposed questions and the methods of conducting the census is contained in a paper entitled "The 1986 Census of Population and Housing: Content and Procedures" available from the Census Liaison Officer in each ABS Office.

Warren Laffan (062) 52 5941

(From: Population Newsletter No.17, April, 1985)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Economic and Social Indicators

The Statistics Group, Legislative Research Service, Department of the Parliamentary Library publishes Monthly Economic and Social Indicators, the timing of each release coinciding with the publication of monthly unemployment statistics by the ABS. Each new version contains the latest statistics available at the time of publication for all included series. The areas covered are

labour, wages and prices, national accounts, overseas transactions, business conditions, finance, social welfare, and international comparisons. The SSDA has a copy of the March, 1985 edition.

In April 1984, a supplement to the monthly publications was released. Monthly Economics and Social Indicators Supplement No.1: Sources of Australian Official Statistics is the first attempt at a compilation of sources of statistics published by Commonwealth government departments and authorities. The main sections of the supplement are general publications, 1981 Census publications, and publications listed under subject headings, this last group filling the bulk of the booklet. A short section at the end lists ABS data releases on magnetic tape and microfiche.

Alcohol in Australia

(Source: National Information Service on Drug Abuse. Technical Information Bulletin No.74)

The publication 'Alcohol in Australia. A Summary of Related Statistics' brings together a selection of statistics concerning alcohol usage in Australia and updates a similar book published in 1979.

The publication was prepared by the Central Statistical Unit of the Commonwealth Department of Health, Australia, drawing upon a wide range of source data. By doing this, the publication endeavours to present a summary of alcohol related statistics which are relevant, comparable and readily available. The publication provides comments and statistical data on three broad aspects of the alcohol issue: (1) commerce; (2) consumption; and (3) the social and health effects of its usage.

Requests for copies of the publication may be directed to:

The Chief Statistical Officer,
Central Statistical Unit,
Commonwealth Department of Health,
P.O. Box 100,
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

Telephone: (062) 89 8773

Choi, C.Y. and A. Gray An Evaluation of Census Counts of the Aboriginal Population, 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses, A.B.S. Occasional Paper No. 1985/2.

This paper concerns the enumeration of Aborigines in the last three Censuses. It traces the development and changes in the wording and layout of the census question on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, the census field procedures used in both urban and rural areas, the quality of response from respondents (both non-Aborigines and Aborigines), and the processing in the census data transcription centre of responses to the Aboriginal origin question. The paper concludes with an evaluation of the quality of Aboriginal data in Australian censuses.

BOOK REVIEWS

The following two reviews were taken from the "ESRC Data Archive Bulletin", No.30, January, 1985:

Governments in Democratic Capitalist States 1950-1983: A Data Handbook, by Heikki Paloheimo (University of Turku, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Studies in Political Science, No.81984).

This handbook, intended to provide comprehensive and up-to-date data about the governments of democratic capitalist states, includes information about the date of nomination, the name of the Prime Minister, the party affiliation of the P.M., the party distribution of ministerial seats and the parliamentary support of the governments. One section is devoted to the above details for each of the 24 countries covered, including a short summary of the political system, with a short description of the constitutional system, the political parties in the parliament and the governments since the end of the Second World War.

Comparative data is included in the appendices; comparisons are presented of constitutional systems, of numbers of political parties in the various governments, numbers of different governments in given periods, numbers of changes in the political complexion of the government in different periods, the average parliamentary support of governments in various periods and the actual termination of governments.

Copies can be obtained from the author at The University of Turku, Kasarminkatu 6/24, SF-20500 Turku, Finland.

Sociological Research Methods: An Introduction, 2nd ed., edited by Martin Bulmer (Macmillan, 1984)

First published in 1977, this volume of collected essays on sociological research methods has now been released in a second revised edition. The editor, Martin Bulmer, in his preface, states that the material included was intended to encourage reflection, discussion and debate about research methods in sociology, with an emphasis on contrasting methodological statements about key issues. The main concern is with overall research strategy and the core of the book examines four distinctive styles of research and considers how fruitful they are: social survey research (Bulmer, Morris, Rosenberg and Catherine Marsh); unobtrusive measures (Bulmer and E.J. Webb et al); historical sources (Bulmer, John Goldthorpe, Michael Anderson and Robert Roberts); and interpretative procedures (Bulmer, Mark Benney and Everett Hughes, and Irwin Deutscher).

A final chapter deals with theory, method and substance, with contributions by Bulmer, W. Baldamus and Lewis Coser. Equal emphasis is given throughout on research developments in Britain and America. An extensive bibliography completes the volume.

The following review is taken from the "ISR Newsletter" (University of Michigan), Winter, 1984-85.

Sampling for Social Research Surveys, 1947-1980, by Irene Hess (1985, 300 pages, paper \$US20).

This new volume, which recounts developments in survey sampling at ISR's Survey Research Center (SRC) from the Center's origin in the late 1940s to the early 1980s, is an important reference for survey researchers and sampling professionals, as well as for students of these disciplines.

Author Irene Hess, who headed SRC's Sampling Section from 1963 to 1981, offers a detailed description of the procedures used to develop a multipurpose national sample of counties and to obtain samples of housing units and individual household members within those counties for personal interview surveys. Several chapters discuss how this sample was modified to be used for a number of well-known studies such as the Surveys of Consumer Finances, the Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behaviour, the Omnibus Surveys, and the National Election Studies. Special sample design features used in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the Survey of Black Americans, and the Studies of Congressional Elections are also highlighted.

The author also discusses special sampling techniques for nonresidential populations, for SRC's telephone surveys, and for several other types of surveys.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Thesaurus of Education Descriptors

The recently published Australian Thesaurus of Education Descriptors is expected to go online in the near future.

The hard copy Thesaurus was prepared by G.B. Lavender and Margaret Findlay, who examined all ERIC terms and consulted numerous subject experts to prepare a definitive vocabulary of education in Australia. It is available from the Australian Council for Educational

Research, Box 210 Hawthorn 3122, at \$39.

International Data Base

The Center for International Research of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, has established an International Data Base (IDB) which offers easily accessible, current and fully documented demographic, economic and social data for all countries of the world.

The IDB is comprised of a series of statistical tables uniquely identified by country and table number. Ideally, when complete, each country will have data for each of the 94 tables currently included in the IDB. The IDB covers 202 countries or territories.

Data is available in any of the following forms: printouts of statistical tables, machine-readable files (magnetic tape or floppy disk), SAS system files, graphics (bar charts, piecharts, plots), maps of the world by country, and regional and country comparisons.

A fuller description of the IDB can be found in the European Political Data Newsletter, No.54, March 1985, a viewing copy of which is available at the SSDA.

CONFERENCES

IASSIST 86

The 1986 IASSIST Annual Conference will be held at Marina Del Rey, California, U.S.A., from May 22-25, 1986. The conference will feature presentations on a wide variety of topics of interest to social scientists, data archivists, librarians, information specialists, researchers, programmers, urban planners and government agency administrators. The Program Committee is now soliciting contributions in the form of papers, proposals for panel discussions, roundtables, workshops or tutorials to be presented at the conference.

All papers or proposals concerned with the generation, transfer, retrieval and use of machine-readable social science

data will be considered. Papers which discuss issues and techniques related to integrating the service, processing and utilisation functions are particularly encouraged.

Notification of intent to submit a paper or proposal should be done by November 15, 1985 and an abstract should be with the Program Committee by January 20, 1986. Notification of acceptance by the Program Committee will be made by February 25, 1986. Questions, intent forms and abstracts (less than 500 words) should be directed to:

IASSIST 1986 Program Committee
c/- Jackie McGee
The Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica CA USA
90406-2138

A pamphlet containing a list of possible topics, an intent form, and details of the conference location, is available from the SSDA.

APA National Conference

The Third Conference of the Australian Population Association will be held at Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia from December 3 until 5, 1986.

The organising committee proposes to announce topics and appoint organisers for those topics by the end of October and invites persons to offer papers on those topics to the appropriate organisers by the end of the year. The complete programme will be circulated early in the New Year.

For further details write to:

Australian Population Association
1986 Conference
c/- Dr G.J. Hugo,
School of Social Sciences,
Flinders University,
BEDFORD PARK, S.A. 5042

AUSTRALIAN DATA AVAILABLE

Additions to SSDA holdings are listed below. Please note that some of these carry a special access condition, or "Access Category", which should be interpreted as follows:

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

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

E: there is an embargo period; no access at all is permitted until after the date specified.

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

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

t.b.a.: to be advised (currently unknown)

NOTE: In ACSPRI Newsletter No.11, access categories for data sets described were accidentally omitted. Below is a list of SSDA Study Numbers for those data sets, and their respective access categories. If the category is "None", then no special access conditions apply at this time.

SSDA Study No. 328 - BU
SSDA Study No. 329 - BU
SSDA Study No. 331 - None
SSDA Study No. 332 - AS
SSDA Study No. 333 - AS
SSDA Study No. 334 - SU
SSDA Study No. 335 - None
SSDA Study No. 336 - A

Australian Gallup Polls

A further group of eleven Australian Gallup Polls has been included in the SSDA holdings, one per month from

[10]

February to December 1982. They are SSDA Study Nos. 354-364, respectively.

The main topics covered across the Polls are major social and economic problems of the day, housing finance, daylight saving, health issues, taxation, professional sport, the neutron bomb, family life, sixteen and seventeen year olds, gambling, public holdings, trade unions, the Falklands War, nuclear issues, the public service, environmental issues, marriage, women's issues and the performances of Mr Fraser, Mr Hayden and the state premiers.

Mant, Andrea et al General Practice Survey, June 1976 (SSDA Study No. 337)

The general purpose of this study is to contribute to an understanding of patient management and in particular the management of emotional states in general practice.

There are two questionnaires for each patient; one is completed by the patient and one by the doctor. The patient questionnaire consists of two sections, the 30-item General Health Questionnaire and the socio-demographic section. The socio-demographic section includes questions on age, sex, marital status, level of education, age when patient finished full-time school, whether the patient has obtained any professional, trade or academic qualifications, employment status and occupation. Topics covered in the doctor questionnaire include: sex of patient; status of patient (new vs old patient); classification of the patient's condition; whether this problem is new; treatment for the illness; what drugs were used in the treatment; and, whether there are any follow-up arrangements.

Access Category A.

Broom, Leonard et al ANU Occupational Status Scales: Translations From ABS Classifications (SSDA Study No. 338)

During a 1965 study on social stratification (see SSDA Study No.7 and Broom et al, 1965), 1961 Census classifications of occupation groupings were reallocated to a new series of codes

more directly applicable to sociological analysis. This recoding is known as "ANU 1 coding" and in its full form has 100 categories. These can be aggregated into 17 categories. As part of a 1973 study of social mobility (see SSDA Study No.8 and Broom et al, 1977) a more detailed classification of occupations was developed, which reflected inequality in social status. This coding is known as "ANU 2 status scales". As both of these classifications were developed from ABS codes, two files have been produced whereby a link could be made to translate ABS codes from the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses into ANU status scores. A further method of classifying occupations is by worker function i.e. the level of complexity of working with data, people and things. Using the US Department of Labour Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), a link was also made between worker function codings and the ANU status scales.

File A allows translation from the 1971 ABS codes to ANU status scores and contains the following variables: ABS unit group; ANU 2 status scores; ANU 1 coding for 100 unit groups; ANU 1 coding regrouped to 17 ranked status groups; level of complexity of working with data, people and things; a descriptive occupational title; and counts of people in each occupation at the 1971 Census (total, men, women).

File B allows translations from 1976 and 1981 ABS codes back to 1971 codes and thence ABS status scores and contains the following variables: ABS codings for 1981, 1976 and 1971; ANU 2 status scores; ANU 1 coding for 99 unit groups; ANU 1 coding regrouped to 16 ranked status groups; level of complexity of working with data, people and things; and counts of people in each occupation at the 1981, 1976 and 1971 Censuses (men and women).

Hill, David and Nigel Gray Smoking Survey, Australia, 1983 (SSDA Study No. 339)

This survey was conducted in order to determine smoking behaviour and related

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beliefs and intentions within the Australian adult population.

Topics covered were smoking category (regular smokers, ex-smokers, never smoked regularly); daily quantity and type of tobacco smoked; regular brand of cigarettes (including type and pack size); when smoking began; ability to give up and advantages of giving up; disadvantages of giving up smoking; attitudes of friends, relatives, workmates and doctor; perceived chance of fatal illness from smoking; chances of other illnesses from smoking; health problems helped by smoking; attitude to cigarette company advertising and sponsorship. Background variables included geographical location, sex, age, birthplace, marital status, level of education, employment status, income level, occupation, number of children, and religion.

Access Category A.

Mukherjee, Satyanshu K. et al Australian Criminal and Social Statistics, 1900-1980 (SSDA Study No. 340)

This study contains a compilation of criminal justice, demographic, social and economic statistics in Australia, collected where available from 1900 to 1980. Overall statistics for Australia are included, plus figures for each of the six states and two territories.

The data is contained in 266 small sub-files. The majority of these files are of criminal statistics, which cover the following topics: Police, including the size of the police force, police expenditure, crimes reported and cleared, and persons involved in crimes cleared; Magistrates' courts, with total offences divided into five major categories - offences against the person, against property, against good order, forgery and uttering, and petty offences, plus some specific offences; Higher courts (offences similar to Magistrates' courts); and prisons, including prisoner numbers, prison accommodation and expenditure. Other topics include population, marriage, divorce, male:female ratio, urbanisation,

unemployment rate, workforce, gross domestic product, motor vehicle registration, and life expectancy. Other miscellaneous files are also included in the data collection.

Access Category A.

Hemel, Ross Random Breath Test Surveys, New South Wales, 1983 (SSDA Study No.341)

This study was undertaken in order to document perceptions of the legal threat associated with random breath testing (RBT) and to compare changes in drinking and driving behaviour patterns over time as a result of RBT. Two surveys were conducted, two months apart, the first of which occurred ten weeks after the introduction of RBT in New South Wales.

Both surveys contained the following variables: knowledge of RBT and other government methods used against drink-driving; whether respondent has been tested, or a passenger while driver tested; other exposure to RBT (indirect); perception of likelihood of being tested; respondent's drink-driving behaviour; behaviour changes since RBT was introduced; knowledge of drink-driving penalties; and general opinion of RBT. The second survey contained further variables; reasons not to drink and drive; knowledge of legal blood alcohol limit; if respondent has been convicted for drink-driving; difficulty of drinking less among friends; perception of likelihood of arrest and conviction; personal reaction to punishment if guilty; and personal importance of using a vehicle.

Descriptive variables were driving status; age; sex; education; occupation; and drinking quantities and behaviour. The second survey also assessed the number of household members 18 years and over, and respondent's location in N.S.W. (all respondents in the first survey were from Sydney).

Access Category B.

Ochiltree, Gay et al Australian Children in Families, 1982-83 (SSDA Study No. 348)

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This study was conducted to discover the experiences of children in families at various stages of the life cycle, giving special attention to the child's perception of family life. The data file combines information from interviews with one child and one parent of the same family. A major focus of the survey was the concept of child competence, and the ways in which various types and levels of family resources are actively used by children in the development of competence.

The parent interview included sections on perceptions of the child's characters, competence and health; relations with the child; aspirations for the child; the family environment and relationships; the marital relationship; the child's reaction to divorce or separation; values concerning children; and relations with relatives and friends. Background variables for parents include questions on birthplace, mobility, marriage and partners, resources and costs, housing, education, employment and present household structure.

The child interview included sections on division of labour and division of goods and resources in the household; views about parents and other family members; family decision-making and rules; child's friendships; outside activities and interests; feelings about school; and after-school activities and television. Background variables are sex, age, school class, urban/rural area, type of school, and family structure.

Access Category AS

Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism. The Activity Levels of Australians, 1984 and 1985 (SSDA Study Nos. 350,352,353)

The purpose of the surveys was to establish accurate data on the proportion of the population which is regularly and persistently active to assist in planning appropriate recreation and fitness programs. The surveys were conducted over 3 weekends in June/July 1984 (winter survey) and

January/February 1985 (summer survey). The winter survey sample consisted of 3,502 Australians aged 14 years and over (summer survey sample 3,484). Each person was questioned about his or her participation in physical activity during the two weeks preceding the interview. Data on participation was obtained against the following variables - age, sex, marital status, socio-economic status (i.e. by education, occupation, income), difference by area and States.

Access Category t.b.a.

N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services Emergency Assistance Applicants Survey, New South Wales, 1983 (SSDA Study No. 351)

The Social Welfare Programme provides emergency cash assistance, clothing, blankets, travel warrants, half-fare transport concessions, spectacles and rent relief to persons in necessitous circumstances. This survey was conducted to aid in identifying the underlying causes of the increased demand for emergency relief placed upon the Youth and Community Services Department. As such it is the first comprehensive statewide survey of applicants for Social Welfare assistance.

In this survey questions were asked of 11,296 applicants about their main source of income, the number of income earners in the household, reasons if no income, amount of gross fortnightly income, type of housing, housing costs, use of Social Welfare, type of assistance gained, amount of assistance received and main purpose of cash assistance. Background data included location (postcode), sex, age group, family status, number of dependent children, number of children 5 years old or less, and country of birth.

Access Category t.b.a.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (S.A.) Alcohol Consumption Survey, South Australia, October, 1983 (SSDA Study No. 367)

At the request of the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board of South

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Australia and a number of State Government Departments, a survey was conducted as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey relating to the consumption of alcohol by persons aged 18 years and over in South Australia.

Details were sought from respondents in respect of the type and quantity of alcohol consumed in the previous seven days; the effect of the wine cask on drinking patterns; the impact of low alcohol beer on consumption patterns; the characteristics of people who have been tested at random breath test sites; views on random breath tests; and knowledge of the relationship between alcohol consumption and the legal blood alcohol level for driving. Background data was obtained for the following variables: sex, age group, marital status, birthplace, geographical location, household type, number of children, labour force status, occupation and industry.

Access Category S.

South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport South Australian Leisure Activities Survey, 1982-1983 (SSDA Study No.366)

This study contains the results of four surveys of the South Australian community conducted to establish what leisure activities they had undertaken recently. The surveys were conducted quarterly over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variations, with the same households approached each quarter.

Questions were asked about sports played, both organised and not; sports not played and reasons; watching sport; other recreational activities done away from home; social activities outside the home; social and recreational activities done at home; use of public and private leisure facilities; camping and caravanning; fishing; and boating. Background variables were sex, age, marital status, country of birth, year of arrival, occupation and hours of work.

Thompson, B.J. et al Community Benefits from the Arts, Sydney, 1982 (SSDA Study No. 345)

This survey was conducted to establish the extent and nature of demand for the arts in Australia as a public good. Topics investigated include attendance at live professional performances of plays, ballet, opera and musical events; level of interest in different art and craft forms; attendance at professional exhibitions of arts or crafts; listening to classical music at home on radio, record or tape; watching good quality plays on television; participation in professional or amateur arts or crafts which would be acceptable to the respondent. Attitudinal questions included the importance of the arts to Australia, and to the Australian way of life; the role of arts education; and whether there should be public funding of the arts. Demographic variables include age, sex, marital status, country of origin, level of education, occupation, type of household, relationship of respondent within household, gross income of respondent, gross household income, number of adults per household and number of adult respondents per household.

Access category t.b.a.

Rowley, Charles D. Aboriginal Households Survey, Sydney, 1984 (SSDA Study No.349)

This survey was designed as a follow up to a similar survey conducted in 1980, and was intended to examine changes which had occurred.

Topics investigated include household composition, ownership and physical characteristics of the dwelling and details of visitors; health including child mortality, ante-natal and infant care, use of health services and medical insurance; education, literacy, employment, hospitalisation, trade union membership, income (individual and household), assets and chief recreations. Demographic variables covered age, sex, and relationship to head of household.

ICPSR ADDITIONS TO HOLDINGS

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated March 1985 and May 1985. For further information contact the SSDA.

Age Cohort Arrest Rates, 1970-1980. (ICPSR 8261)
 Alternative Probation Strategies in Baltimore, Maryland. (ICPSR 8355)
 Annual Housing Survey, 1983: National Core File. (ICPSR 8331)
 Annual Survey of Governments, 1982: Finance Statistics. (ICPSR 8329)
 Calling the Police: Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime, 1979. (ICPSR 8185)
 Census of Population and Housing - 1970 and 1980 (United States): Group Quarters Population by Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin. (ICPSR 8342, 8341)
 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 (United States): Master Area Reference File (MARF) 5. (ICPSR 8323)
 Characteristics and Movement of Felons in California Prisons, 1945-1964. (ICPSR 7971)
 County Boundaries of Selected United State Territories/States, 1790-1980. (ICPSR 9025)
 County Statistics File 1 (CO-STAT 1) (United States). (ICPSR 8314)
 Crime Days Precursors Study: Baltimore, 1952-1976. (ICPSR 8222)
 Detroit Area Study 1978: A Study of the Family. (ICPSR 8190)
 Drinking and Driving: A Survey of Licensed Drivers in the United States, 1983. (ICPSR 8356)
 Effects of Determinant Sentencing on Institutional Climate and Prison Administration: Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, 1981-1983. (ICPSR 8278)
 General Election Data for the United States, 1968-1983. (ICPSR 0013)
 Health Interview Survey, 1979: Home Care Supplement. (ICPSR 8049)
 Health Interview Survey, 1980: Home Care Supplement and Smoking Supplement. (ICPSR 8223)
 Health Interview Survey, 1981. (ICPSR 8319)
 Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), 1981: Residence and Migration. (ICPSR 8293)
 Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), 1981-1982: Degrees

Conferred. (ICPSR 8287)
 Mortality Detail Files, 1968-1978 (Volume I) and 1979-1980 (Volume II). (ICPSR 7632)
 Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract, 1968-1978, 1979-1980. (ICPSR 8224)
 National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1982 (Mature Women, 1982). (ICPSR 7610)
 Politics of Public Utility Regulation in the United States, 1980. (ICPSR 8080)
 Referenda and Primary Election Materials. (ICPSR 0006)
 Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1979 (ICPSR 8344)
 Social Order in Middletown, 1932-1975. (ICPSR 9058)
 State Court Statistics, 1979-1980. (ICPSR 8280)
 United Nations Roll Call Data, 1946-1982 (32nd and 37th Plenary Sessions). (ICPSR 5512)
 World Debt Tables, 1970-1982. (ICPSR 8313)
 World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators III, 1948-1982: (Domestic Political Events Data). (ICPSR 7761)
 Agrarian Typology of Provinces of European Russia at the Turn of the 20th Century. (ICPSR 8380)
 American National Election Study, 1984. (ICPSR 8298)
 Annual Housing Survey, 1977 (United States): Travel to Work (SMSAs). (ICPSR 8322)
 Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons, 1983. (ICPSR 8357)
 Arrests Without Conviction, 1979-1980: Jacksonville and San Diego. (ICPSR 8180)
 Bureau of Justice Statistics Profile Data (1968-1978). (ICPSR 8075)
 CBS News Election Day Surveys, 1984: State Surveys. (ICPSR 8368)
 CBS News New York Times Election Survey, 1984: Election Day National Survey. (ICPSR 8373)
 Continuation of Services Funded Under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965. (ICPSR 8246)
 Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919. (ICPSR 8299)
 County Business Patterns, 1981 and 1982 (United States): U.S. Summary, State, and County Data. (ICPSR 8348, 8360)
 Current Population Survey, March/April