

1979-1980 (ICPSR 8649)
 Violence and Crime in Cross-national
 Perspective, 1900-1972 (ICPSR 8612)
 American National Election Study, 1986
 (ICPSR 8678)
 British Crime Survey, 1982 (ICPSR 8672)
 Census of Population and Housing, 1980
 {United States}: Public Use Microdata
 Sample (D Sample) {PUMS-D} (ICPSR
 8646)
 Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1984:
 Interview Survey (ICPSR 8671)
 County Business Patterns, 1984 {United
 States}: U.S. Summary, State and
 County Data (ICPSR 8665)
 County Statistics File 2 (CO-STAT 2):
 {United States} (ICPSR 8662)
 Current Population Survey, May 1985:
 Work Schedules, Multiple Jobholding,
 and Premium Pay (ICPSR 8663)
 Health Interview Survey, 1984 (ICPSR
 8659)
 Juvenile Court Statistics, 1983: {United
 States} (ICPSR 8656)
 National Crime Surveys Redesign Data:
 Peoria Record Check Study (ICPSR 8669)
 National Survey of Children: Wave 1,
 1976 and Wave II, 1981 (ICPSR 8670)
 Nationwide Personal Transportation
 Study, 1983: {United States} (ICPSR
 8661)
 Presidential Appointees, 1964-1984
 (ICPSR 8458)
 Sentencing in Eight United States

District Courts, 1973-1978 (ICPSR
 8622)
 Six-year Follow-up Study on Career
 Criminals, 1970-1976: {United States}
 (ICPSR 8648)
 Social Effects of Minor Tranquilizer
 Use: Detroit, 1981 (ICPSR 8415)
 Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978:
 Victim-level Supplementary Homicide
 Reports (ICPSR 8676)
 Uniform Crime Reports {United States}:
 Supplementary Homicide Reports,
 1976-1983 (ICPSR 8657)

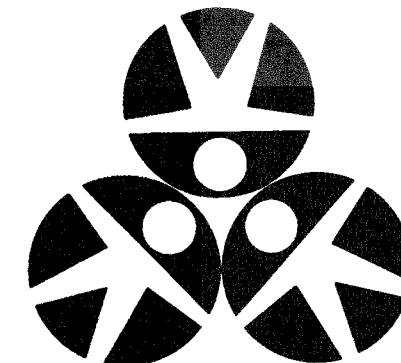
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Contributions from readers - articles
 for inclusion, suggestions, notices of
 forthcoming meetings and events, letters
 - 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
 P.O. Box 4
 Canberra ACT 2601

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Australian Consortium
 for Social and
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NEW ACSPRI MEMBERS

Since the publication of the last ACSPRI
 Newsletter, ACSPRI membership has grown
 to 25 teaching and research in-
 stitutions, with the advent of the
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, and
 Kuring-Gai College of Advanced Education
 into the Consortium. The ABS represen-
 tative is Dennis Trewin, head of the
 Statistical and User Services Division,
 and Tony Veal from the Department of
 Leisure Studies will act as Kuring-Gai's
 representative.

NEW SSDA CATALOGUE

Staff at the SSDA have been working
 diligently over the last eight months in
 the preparation of the updated and
 revised catalogue to all Social Science
 Data Archives holdings. This single
 volume, book form catalogue will replace
 the previous ring binder volume, which
 was last updated in 1984, and will
 include all studies previously documen-
 ted, as well as those deposited since
 1984.

The new catalogue will be divided into
 four sections: Australian research
 studies; Australian opinion polls;
 Australian census holdings; and datasets
 received from overseas archives. Each
 study will have a detailed entry with
 information on dataset dimensions, sam-
 pling and access conditions, as well as
 a summarised abstract of themes covered
 and a list of principal publications.

Australian research studies have been
 carefully indexed using the Australian
 Public Affairs Information Service
 (APAIS) system of subject terms, to
 reflect the general topic areas covered.
 They will be listed separately by name
 of principal investigator, and by al-
 located subject terms. Subject terms
 will also be able to be cross referenced
 to allow the user to establish related
 studies which may be of interest.

Holdings of Australian opinion polls
 date from 1943 to 1983, a total of 224
 polls. They have been indexed to a
 detailed question level, and entries
 organised chronologically. The index

system used for this detailed level is based on that developed by T.W Beed et al. in compiling the publication "Australian Opinion Polls 1941-1977". A brief description of each opinion poll type begins this section, along with information on background questions asked of each respondent.

Australian census holdings begin with the 1966 census, and are arranged by specific file releases. Information on 1976 and 1981 matrix tapes are presented with details of appropriate three character mnemonics, which indicate population characteristics which can be cross-tabulated. A short description of the history and methodology of Australian census taking has been included.

Datasets received from overseas archives are described in the same way as Australian studies listed in section one, but are not included in the main indexes. The SSDA currently holds data from studies originating in the United States, Great Britain, Canada and West Germany, and has reciprocal arrangements with a number of other European archives to facilitate data acquisition. We also have extensive holdings of data from ICPSR in Michigan, which are not documented in this catalogue. Information on ICPSR studies is contained in the 1987 ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, copies of which can be obtained from the SSDA.

This catalogue should be both an informative and comprehensive guide to our holdings, as well as a convenient and easy to use reference tool for locating studies of interest. Call or write to us at the SSDA if you would like to receive information on how to order your copy.

FOURTH ACPRI SUMMER PROGRAM

The fourth ACPRI Summer Program in Quantitative Social Science Methods will be held at Monash University from 31 January to 12 February 1988. There will be 3 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 Monash are held on each Sunday.

Stream 1.

Stream 1 contains three courses at introductory level, and spans the entire 2 week period, less one weekend. The first course, Introduction to Computing, consists of one full day of lectures and tutorials on the use of the VAX/VMS computing system at Monash. It is considered an essential prerequisite for the main course in this Stream, assuming that participants have little or no computing experience.

The bulk of the work in Stream 1 is in Data Analysis with SPSS-X, to be conducted over the ten week days by John Pidgeon, Brian Phillips, Peter Jones and John Iacono from the Department of Mathematics at 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.

[2]

An introductory course in Maths for Social Scientists will also be conducted in week 1. This course caters for those with little or no recent mathematics, introducing the mathematical topics that form the basis 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 course. In week 2 Vectors and Matrices is repeated, along with 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 intermediate and advanced levels, with each course spanning the full five days of the Stream. There are four courses to choose from in Stream 2, and five in Stream 3.

We are for the third year running 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, Introduction to Survey Research Design, provides an overview of the main 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. Although most of the instruction will be by lectures, there

will also be some practical exercises. Ample opportunity will be provided for students to contribute to the course and to discuss issues which have arisen in their own work.

Analysis of Survey Errors, the course which Denise will conduct in Stream 3, provides an overview of the sources of errors, both sampling and non-sampling, in social surveys, and reviews the methods used for the detection and reduction of these errors. The results of the latest research will be presented and students will be provided with extensive reading lists to enable them to pursue particular topics in more detail. The course is pitched at an advanced level: it is assumed that students will have a good grounding in survey methods and techniques. A knowledge of basic statistics is also assumed.

Dr. David Gow, from the University of Queensland, will be conducting Multiple Regression in SPSS-X in Stream 2, and Data Analysis in SAS 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 will provide an applied "hands on" introduction to the SAS package, for data management, statistical analysis and report writing.

Multivariate Analysis Techniques: What, When and How? is the title of a course being run by Dr. Bob Cushing, from the Australian National University, in Stream 2. This course will provide students with an introduction to and a comparison of multivariate techniques, to gain an appreciation of the similarities and differences among the various techniques, and of approaches for dealing with the everyday problems that surface in real data sets. The course is applied rather than theoretical, and whilst a background in mathematics is not assumed, exposure to basic statistical techniques and a familiarity with SPSS or SPSS-X are required.

Victor Minichiello, from Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences, will conduct

[3]

Principles, Strategies and Analysis of Qualitative Data as the fourth course offered in Stream 2. This course will deal with some of the theoretical and methodological issues in the use of qualitative data for maximum effect. Emphasis will be placed on outlining systematic methods for use with testing and drawing conclusions on qualitative data, fieldwork strategies, coding and analysis of qualitative data, not only in narrative text, but with use of networks, matrices and graphical methods.

Dr. Trevor Williams, from A.C.E.R., will again be presenting the course Structural Equation Models, in Stream 3. The principal focus of this course 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 relationship among latent variables (structural models). As the second part of the course, attention will be given to the estimation and interpretation of the parameters of these models, using the LISREL program.

Also in Stream 3, Log-Linear Modelling, using either or both GLIM and SPSS-X will be taught by Dr. Ken Sharpe of the University of Melbourne. This course will concentrate on the application of log-linear modelling techniques to a range of situations, and the understanding of the use of log-linear models reported in social science research papers. Some of the underlying theory will be described in simple terms, and the course time will be divided equally between lectures and practical computer sessions. The course will assume some familiarity with regression analysis and analysis of variance up to the level covered in most elementary statistics textbooks. Some familiarity with statistical packages would be useful, but is not essential.

Dr. Philippa Pattison, also from the University of Melbourne, will present the first ACSPRI course in Scaling Techniques as the fifth course in Stream 3. The course will cover procedures

available in SPSS-X, including multidimensional scaling, multidimensional unfolding and factor analysis, for the scaling of proximity data. These procedures will be applicable to data in the form of measures of similarity and dissimilarity among variables and/or other entities. Examples of a number of different scaling applications will be presented, and some uses of scaling in social science research will be discussed. No particular knowledge of data analysis procedures will be assumed, although familiarity with some statistical methods would be an advantage.

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 Monash Computing will be given on 31st January and repeated on 7th February, to give participants in Streams 2 and 3 the basic system and editing commands of the VAX/VMS computer. This course will be the only such instruction throughout the program.

For further information and application procedures, see the 15 page guide to all courses in the program, including details on accommodation and registration, available from all ACSPRI representatives, or from Dr. Roger Jones at the Social Science Data Archives, A.N.U ((062) 49 4400). Applications close on 20 November 1987.

MICROCOMPUTER - SOFTWARE INFO

The following three items have been reprinted from the European Political Data Newsletters No. 62 for March 1987, and No. 63 for June 1987.

* CLUSTAR-PC - An Interactive Program for Hierarchical Cluster Analysis. CLUSTAR-PC performs hierarchical cluster analysis and provides for: methods of data standardization; 14 commonly used (dis)similarity coefficients for binary or multistate data; 9 coefficients for

interval/ratio scaled data; and 4 clustering methods - single linkage, complete linkage, average linkage, and minimum variance (Ward's method). It also allows for data matrices with attributes measured on a mixture of binary and interval/ratio scales. Dendograms are produced, and the program will label the branches according to names the user specifies.

CLUSTAR-PC runs on IBM PC's and compatibles. The number of objects that can be clustered depends on the available computer memory. Memory of 512K is easily sufficient for clustering, for example, 200 objects. The program will compute the memory required by any problem when the user specifies the number of objects and attributes in the data matrix.

CLUSTAR-PC is written in PASCAL and is an updated version of an earlier mainframe program. The source contains 3052 lines of code plus 191 lines of comments. The program, the source, and sample test problems come on a 5 1/4 inch floppy disk. The cost is US\$50, postpaid. Write to

H. Charles Romesburg
College of Natural Resources
Utah State University
Logan UT 84322-5200 USA

* OCMAP|PC - OCCUPATIONAL COHORT MORTALITY ANALYSIS. The OCMAP program for epidemiologic cohort mortality analysis using mainframe computers has been extended and enhanced and is now also available for use on the IBM PC or compatible microcomputers.

The current mainframe and microcomputer versions contain four main analytic modules: MODULE 1 - standardized mortality ratio analysis; MODULE 2 - proportional mortality ratio analysis; MODULE 3 - data screening and editing; and MODULE 4 - generalized effective exposure-response analyses.

Enhancements contained in the current OCMAP and OCMAP-PC include ability to use cause of death data coded to three or four digits of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD),

ability to adjust mortality data for comparability across various revisions of the ICD codes using the comparability ratio or a revision-specific coding approach, greater flexibility in controlling printed output, and reduced execution times via FORTRAN code optimization.

OCMAP|PC commands are simple and easy to use. The modules are batch-oriented, although input data can be entered in an interactive mode with dynamic editing. Study variables are limited to reasonable number of subgroups, but there is no limit on the number of observations.

OCMAP|PC is written in Microsoft FORTRAN. The package includes a 200 page user's guide, and on three diskettes, program source code, test data, sample control files, and a setup program for hard disk installation. The FORTRAN source code in both the mainframe and PC versions contains about 10,250 lines, including about 1000 lines of comments.

Contact

Gary M. Marsh
Dept. of Biostatistics
Graduate School of Public Health
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh PA 15261 USA

* A seventeen page article, by Eugene Huber, from the University of Geneva, entitled "Exploring Aggregate Data: Conceptual and Practical Aspects". This paper was originally presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions Workshop on "The use of aggregate data in social and political science" (Amsterdam, 1987). It covers general issues in exploring aggregate data, demonstrating the usefulness of exploratory data analysis as an approach, and providing illustrative examples of the EDA package. Copies of the full article can be obtained from the SSDA.

* ICPSR On-Line Database. The Research Libraries Group (RLG) at Stanford, California, has entered into an agreement with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) to add records derived

from ICPSR's "Guide to Resources and Services 1986-1987" to the on-line database of RLG's Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). The Guide contains descriptions of approximately 1300 machine-readable data collections in the social sciences, that ICPSR makes available to researchers. Each collection description in the Guide will become a bibliographic record in the RLIN file for Machine-readable Data Files (MDF), allowing the user to reference search according to Library of Congress subject headings.

Access to RLIN can already be obtained through Library networks at the A.N.U. Contact your local university or college library for information on access in your area.

From EconData Pty. Ltd

* **ECONOMIC TIME SERIES DATA ON THE IBM-PC.** EconData's dX Program and dX DataDisks offer IBM-PC users access to all time series data from major economic time series. Databases available include: the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Time Series Service (3200 series); the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) Bulletin Database (1200 series); RBA SA Databank, Australian Economic Statistics 1949-50 to 1984-85 (1500 series); and the ABS and Australian Treasury NIF-10S Model Data (400 series). The dX program allows the time series data to be viewed, manipulated, plotted and transferred to spreadsheets, econometric packages and other applications programs for the IBM-PC. EconData also offers users a regular update service of latest time series releases. For further information on the databases, and costs, contact

EconData Pty. Ltd.
794 Malvern Road
Armadale VIC 3143

Developments in Census Information.

* An Australian company, Space-Time Research Pty Ltd. has recently released its first commercial CD-ROM product **Supermap**, which enables the user to retrieve and make use of information

from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. CD-ROM storage has particular application to large numerical databases such as censuses, and Space-Time Research's aim is "to develop software which enables a user with no programming skills to retrieve, manipulate and display graphically data using only a personal computer".

With Supermap, information can be presented as tables or maps. Tables can be ranked or scanned for areas of interest; transferred to spreadsheet programs; and included in word processing documents. Modules included in the software cover the specification of regions (census collection districts, local government areas, statistical divisions and states); selecting items from the census (being able to specify particular sub-groups); retrieving selected items from specified regions (using a combination of the two modules above); tabulating; mapping; and file management (including the ability to copy saved files, to archive and to move information between systems).

Supermap requires the user to have access to an IBM PC XT or AT with a hard disk and 512K of RAM, and a DOS setup - either IBM PC DOS or Microsoft MS DOS at version 2 or later. Other enhancements are required for the display and printing of maps and tables in particular ways.

More information on the product, including costs, can be obtained from

Space-Time Research Pty Ltd.
27-31 King Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Census Small Area Data.

* The June/July issue of **DEMOZ**, the Newsletter of the Australian Population Association contains a seven page summary of the analysis of small area census data. Apart from the comprehensive sections dealing with planned ABS statistics releases and work being carried out in each state, details have also been supplied on a number of private consultants whose work is aimed at microcomputer applications of census

databases and other software developments.

As well as the Supermap system mentioned above, other consultants include Census Applications, of Sydney, which provides data on floppy disk, as well as analysis programs and mapping facilities; and Regional Information Systems, of Newcastle, which specialises in use of census data and demographic modelling.

Users interested in obtaining more information on any of these systems, should read through the **DEMOZ** article for more details. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also provides a list of over 30 private firms which offer census analysis services for the 1986 Census.

* **CRESSET** - information on a locally developed database currently running on the FACOM mainframe at the A.N.U. CRESSET, developed at the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, integrates the 1976 and 1981 Censuses with the 1986 Australian Municipal Information System (AMIS) database on a local government area (LGA) basis. With the use of LGA conversion codes, CRESSET enables the user to make direct comparisons between 1981 and 1976 Census data, without the need for recoding and merging. CRESSET operates using three main datasets, which are accessed using the SAS statistical package. For more information, contact Shawn Callahan, at the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, at the Australian National University.

* **NONLINEAR PARAMETRIC ESTIMATION** - a new book and software package, developed by John C. Nash and Mary Walker-Smith. NPE requires an IBM PC, AT or compatible with 256K RAM, and provides a source code in BASIC with cross-reference listings. The software allows the user to place bounds constraints on parameters; fix individual parameters; test derivative expressions; and estimate parameter dispersion and correlation. The accompanying volume of documentation explores many different statistical methods, as well as giving examples of estimation problems, and provides a number of appendices describing the program codes in more

detail. A set of sample problem files based on real world applications is also provided on diskette. The full package costs US\$78, and can be obtained from

Promotion Dept.
Marcel Dekker Inc.
270 Madison Ave
New York NY 10016 USA

A.B.S. NEWS

1986 Census Publications

Following on from the item on 1986 Census publications in the last ACSPRI Newsletter (No. 15, March 1987), we report here on the release of the Census Newsletter, an ABS publication intended to inform users on census output products and services, as well as producing summaries of concepts and definitions. The first newsletter, February 1987, includes information on census counts and estimated resident population, as well as publication details and expected releases of census material. Newsletter No. 2 (August 1987) contains details on some of the statistics available for the ACT and Tasmania, and presents some interesting comparative tables on the ancestry question for these states, as well as providing further information on expected releases. Contact your state ABS office for more information on the newsletter.

DIRECT from the A.B.S.

DIRECT is the name for the newest reference tool for obtaining information on statistics provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. DIRECT (Directory of Social Statistics) is an interactive database, for use with IBM microcomputers, and close compatibles. It enables the user to access information in a systematic fashion, on the majority of surveys on social issues such as health and education, conducted by the ABS since 1980. DIRECT will also facilitate the ordering of publications and specific tabulations directly from the ABS.

The database is organised in a hierarchical structure, with information available from the very broad topic level, to the very detailed data item level. The TOPIC level is the broadest - listing general areas of interest such as "children" "income" and "youth" - from which the user moves through the database to more detailed information stages. Moving on from the general topic area, accessing the PUBLICATIONS level will give the user details of ABS publications relating to particular subjects, and SURVEYS will provide information on data collected from ABS surveys relating to the topic area.

The survey section is further subdivided into DATA GROUPS (identified by a three letter code) and the more specialised DATA ITEMS (with the same three letter code plus an identifying number) which allow the user to reference particular survey questions.

The last step in this database, TABLES, allows the user to specify particular cross-classified tabulations from data items of interest, in an appropriate form for direct ordering from the ABS.

DIRECT comes as a package of three diskettes and a ring binder reference manual of operating procedures, for a total cost of \$110. More information can be obtained from the Data Services (Social) Section of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

ASCO Computer Assisted Coding

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was launched in September 1986, and is being used progressively in the presentation of ABS statistics, beginning with the August 1986 Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, and the 1986 Population Census.

ASCO is a hierarchically structured classification covering occupations relevant to all jobs in the Australian labour market. Occupations are grouped according to similarity of main tasks performed, defined in terms of level and specialisation of skill.

The ASCO Coding System, used in accordance with the procedures set out, will enable users to code information on occupations accurately and to produce results comparable with those of the ABS. A rule-based approach is adopted so that occupation title, task and industry information can be interpreted consistently.

As a consequence of the adoption of this rule-based coding, the ABS has developed a program for use with IBM-PC's and compatibles, known as ASCO Computer Assisted Coding (CAC), which allows the user to perform index searching automatically, to allocate ASCO numeric codes (4 digit level) to survey data. Ideally, the data being coded would include questions on the job held at the relevant time; main tasks or duties in that job; industry in which the employer is engaged; and the name of the employer. At minimum, the first two are required to be available: the first is always used in the coding process, and the second is necessary in over 50% of responses, to more accurately identify the correct code. The ABS provides a printed manual for use with the program, as well as tutorial lessons on the diskettes to enable the user to understand the structure of the program in more detail.

For information on ASCO CAC and other ASCO publications, contact

Dr Graeme Vaughan
Social Classifications Section
Australian Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

A.B.S. Evaluates CATI

(Reprinted from DEMOZ, June/July 1987)

The West Australian (16 June, 1987) reports that, after a considerable period of investigation over the last eighteen months, the ABS has selected the Reark CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) product for in depth evaluation. The ABS has established a number of important criteria in its brief for a CATI system including: individual question and

answer have to appear on the screen; the ability to display responses collected in previous surveys so that comparisons and editing of data can be performed simultaneously with the interview; provision for a full telephone number management system; and provision for a full interview reporting system.

A trial is underway with ABS Canberra officers on three specific studies, prior to a decision to install such a system.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Publications on Population

The National Population Council (NPC), under the chairmanship of the Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, has recently published the eighth in its series of Population Reports, entitled What's happening to the Australian family?. This twenty page publication brings together statistics from government sources, including census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and from surveys carried out by research institutions such as the Institute of Family Studies, to present a profile of Australian families and their changing structure.

Themes covered include: differences in definitions of the family; the family life cycle, and living arrangements at various stages of the cycle; age profiles; and trends in such areas as marriage, remarriage, childless couples and ex-nuptial births. The impact of demographic trends in births and mortality is also considered, and the report concludes with some views on the implications, for government policy in particular, of these changes. Tables and charts interspersed with the text, present key points in these topic areas.

Previous reports in the series have focused on topics such as population trends and ageing, immigration and refugee programs, mortality and population change. Contact

The Executive Officer
National Population Council
c/o Dept. of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs
P.O. Box 25
Belconnen ACT 2616

for more information on council activities and copies of reports.

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has also released its report to Parliament on Australia's population, Australia's Population Trends and Prospects, 1986. The report, released in late 1986, is divided into two particular areas of interest - the "special topic" of the Australian family, and the population in general.

Much of the information in the first section is drawn from the NPC report mentioned above. The bulk of the publication, however, concentrates on documenting recent trends in the Australian population as a whole, looking particularly at population growth in various sectors; the changing age structure of the Australian population, and the effect on the labour force, health and social services; and population distribution and urban-rural population movement. Two appendices cover population forecasts 1985-86 to 1990-91, and demographic statistics for 30 selected countries. A general reading list of related publications has also been provided. Write to the Population and Economics Section of the department, at the address listed above, for more information.

Cross National Research

The following article has been reprinted from the ESRC Data Archive Bulletin, No. 37, for May 1987.

"The Cross-National Research Group in the Department of Modern Languages at Aston University (Birmingham, U.K.) has as its main purpose to foster international collaborative work and to encourage the development of the comparative dimension of research. The topics and areas covered are concerned with aspects of social, economic and political structures, institutions and

policies in two or more countries of different languages, particularly French and German speaking countries and Japan.

The Group's aims are: to help overcome obstacles to effective cross-national communication between international researchers, particularly the language barrier; to answer the need for closer co-operation, collaboration and exchange of ideas between researchers from different language communities; and generally to stimulate the development of cross-national comparative research.

The main research activity of the Group is to initiate and run cross-national research by: organising research seminars, conferences and meetings on cross-national research theory, methodology and practice; publishing papers and reports on cross-national comparative research; establishing, maintaining and extending a network of contacts for national research teams and individual researchers; offering research training and supervision for postgraduate research projects; offering a research base to enable researchers from abroad to spend periods of time in Great Britain carrying out cross-national research; building up documentation and a database on British cross-national research projects; providing self-financing services for translating, interpreting and language training to support cross-national comparative work." Further information can be obtained from

Dr. Linda Hantrais
Dept. of Modern Languages
Aston University
Birmingham B47ET U.K.

Family Living Conditions

The following key paragraphs have been extracted from a three page article, by Peter Granda and Erik W. Austin, for the ICPSR Bulletin, May 1987. Please contact the SSDA to receive a copy of the full article.

Many researchers may be surprised to find that systematic investigations of living conditions in the United States were conducted long before the advent of

sample survey data collection (usually assumed to date from the 1940's and 1950's, or from the late 1930's at the earliest). Original materials from several surveys conducted over the last century by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, beginning with the first such national investigation undertaken in 1888, have been or are being converted to computer-readable form, by ICPSR. Datasets containing family level information from these "surveys" or investigations are being compiled as research resources of incredible richness and detail.

Two such research datasets have already been prepared and are available for use: Cost of Living of Industrial Workers in the United States and Europe, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711), and Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919 (ICPSR 8299). Conversion of information from the latter collection into computer-readable form was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Currently, funding from NEH is also supporting the automation of original protocols from a third survey, conducted in 1935-1936.

The data contained in these collections describe segments of the American population at specific time periods and provide exhaustive information on such diverse subjects as family structure, expenditures for numerous food and non-food commodities, fertility patterns, the work experiences of all family members, and diets and general health. As well as being windows on the eras of the late nineteenth century, World War I, and the Great Depression, these collections, taken together, will enable researchers to investigate the changes which have occurred in the United States and in the conditions of life for a major component of its population over one of the most tumultuous half centuries of American history.

For the 1888-1890 study, conducted by Carrol D. Wright (later Superintendent of the U.S. Census), interviews were taken with 6809 families from 24 U.S. states, and 1735 families in five Western European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and the

U.K.). The 1917-1919 study interviewed 12817 families in 99 cities, across 42 states of the U.S., and produced a data collection of over 2200 variables. Data from the 1935-1936 investigation is not yet available, although ICPSR hopes to have portions released by the end of 1987.

Drug Abuse Statistics

The National Drug Abuse Information Centre, of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, has released its first Statistical Update (August 1987), on drug caused deaths in Australia for 1985. This two page bulletin provides summarised information on death by drug type, and traces trends over the last seven to eight years. The contact officer for this publication series is

Mr. Mal Gibson
National Drug Abuse
Information Centre
P.O. Box 100
Woden ACT 2606

New Zealand Bibliographies

News from the National Library of New Zealand on Index New Zealand (INNZ) a bibliographic database providing access to journal articles, theses, reports, books and conference papers published in or about New Zealand and the South Pacific. Subject areas are based on the Dewey Classification schedule and include such general areas as Technology, Library and Information Science, Social Sciences, and Geography and History. Searchable fields include bibliographic description, ISSN and ISBN, and abstracts, and users will also be able to view documents by subject and offline publication. INNZ will be searchable through the National Library of New Zealand's information and retrieval service from late 1987. Search details can be obtained from

National Library of New Zealand
Collection Management (attn INNZ)
Private Bag
Wellington New Zealand

In addition, among its hardcopy bibliography publications available, is

the recently published New Zealand Social Research Abstracts Vol. 2, No. 2 1987. Other hardcopy guides will follow the online implementation of INNZ.

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH NEWS

Bicentennial Project - Youth Employment in Australia.

The Statistical Society of Australia's Bicentennial Project on Youth Employment has been operating now for almost a year (see ACSPRI Newsletter No. 14, September 1986, for the first report on the project). The SSA's Newsletter No. 39, for May 1987, reports on the progress of the project, and in particular, on the workshop held in April this year at the Australian National University, in which participants reported on their activities. The workshop also discussed the scope for additional studies which could enhance the project, including a study of the demand side of the youth employment market, possibly involving a survey of employers; a review of alternative data sources, to complement data available through the Australian Longitudinal Survey; and a macro-economic study of youth unemployment and economic factors.

Studies forming part of the project, which are already underway, involve such topic areas as transitions from school to work; correlates of youth unemployment in rural areas; a comparative study of various definitions of unemployment; and the impact of job search techniques on labour market outcomes. Further meetings have been held since April to report on research results. Contact local state SSA co-ordinators for more information on the project, or contact William Dunsmuir, from the Australian Graduate School of Management, at the University of New South Wales, who is a member of the Steering Committee.

Federation of Australian Social Science Organisations

Representatives of 21 Australian social science organisations met in Canberra on 31 July 1987, to launch the Federation of Australian Social Science Organisations, which is being sponsored initially by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

The Federation has been conceived as a counterpart to FASTS (the Federation of Australian Scientific and Technological Societies), with the aim of putting "the opinions of social scientists before governments, public authorities, industry and the community. The questions of immediate concern to the federation include: the funding and organisation of research; ethical questions about the use of research; and the provision of library and other research facilities". The Federation is also seen as a way of linking "the associations promoting the social sciences in Australia, so as to improve communication between them and enhance their knowledge of each other's work and activities".

The organisations which met to launch the Federation have a total membership of approximately 30,000, and are representative of a wide range of disciplines and professional groups, from economics, statistics, population and law, to education, anthropology, history, politics and industrial relations. The Federation hopes to hold its first formal meeting late in November, after individual organisations have had the opportunity to consult with their members on affiliation. Office bearers will be elected on this occasion, and more formal constitutional matters discussed. Another report on the progress of the Federation should appear in the next ACPRI Newsletter, early in 1988.

The International Social Survey Program

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) began in 1984 as a collaborative project between four research organisations - ZUMA in West Germany, NORC in the United States, SCPR in Britain, and the Department of Sociology, in the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University - to

bring together existing national survey projects and add a cross-national dimension to data collected. This aim would be achieved by the inclusion of modules of questions on topics of interest, as supplements to regular national surveys, as well as adding a common set of background variables. Since 1984, ISSP has grown to include nine countries, and has developed three modules or themes for inclusion in surveys running from 1985 to 1987.

Data from Australia for the first of these three modules, the Role of Government, has been released by the principal Australian ISSP investigator, Dr Jonathan Kelley, from the National Social Science Survey at the ANU.

The Australian data was collected in 1986, and has a total of 1528 cases, with 140 variables per case. The range of topics covered in the general subject area was extensive, and includes: attitudes to the breaking of laws in various circumstances; forms of protest, including demonstrations and public meetings; the powers of police; the opportunities for women in society; education issues, including the importance of teaching various subjects in schools, opportunities for tertiary education and the importance of government aid; the intervention of public authorities in the raising of children; wearing of seat belts; smoking in public places; opinions on the role and influence of the "average person" on public affairs and government; government action on the economy; opinions on the level of government spending in different areas of the economy; the level of income tax; the power of trade unions, business and industry, and government; and the responsibility of the government for the provision of jobs, health care, and other social services.

Standard background questions which allow data from each ISSP country to be compared include: occupation; employment status of respondent and spouse; sex; age; marital status; trade union membership; education level of self and spouse; type of housing; household composition; earnings of respondent;

family income; party affiliation; religious affiliation and church attendance; a subjective rating of social class; and vote in the last election.

The European Political Data Newsletter No. 63, for June 1987, reprints a note by Tom W. Smith, which originally appeared in the Journal of Official Statistics (Vol. 2 No. 3, 1986), outlining the background of the ISSP project. This research note also provides details on the methodology of the project, the countries currently participating, and information on the progress of the first three modules - the Role of Government, Social Networks and Support Systems, and Inequality.

The SSDA should be obtaining information on the availability of overseas data from these modules in the near future. Please contact us if you would like to receive details on these datasets as they come in:

CONFERENCES

The following are notices of conferences to be held around Australia, and overseas in the next six to nine months. Readers interested in obtaining more details should contact the organisers listed.

* INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TELEPHONE SURVEY METHODOLOGY will be held in North Carolina, from 8-11 November 1987. Topics of interest include: coverage of household populations by telephone; sample design for telephone surveys; administrative organisation; nonresponse in telephone surveys; and computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) systems. For further information, and details of abstracts available, contact

Ms. Mary Barnes
American Statistical Association
806 15th Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005 U.S.A.

* A REFERENCE LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE will be held at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, from 14-15 November 1987. Major themes to be addressed are

'information', 'technology' and 'administration and management'. Details can be obtained from

Ray Choate
Borchardt Library
La Trobe University
Bundoora VIC 3083

* REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE will be held from 7-9 December 1987 at Deakin University, in Geelong. The conference will include sessions on the economy of provincial cities; technological change and regional development; development in suburban regions; a housing session and workshops on various topics. A session of particular interest is entitled "Regional Applications of the 1986 Census", in which participants will be invited to present papers on population, migration, employment and other demographic aspects of census data at a regional level. The convenor for this session is

Dr. Gerald McCalden
Regional Information
Systems Pty Ltd.
P.O. Box 16
Hamilton NSW 2303

For more general enquiries and registrations, contact

David Singe
c/o Dept. of Regional
Development of the NW
P.O. Box 250
Northam WA 6401

* IASSIST88 - The International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST) is a professional association of individuals engaged in the acquisition, processing, maintenance, and distribution of machine readable text and numeric social science data. Its 14th annual conference will be held in Washington D.C. from May 26-29, 1988. The program will consist of contributed papers, workshops and round table discussions concerned with archiving, accessing and using machine readable social science data. The conference will feature presentations on a wide variety of topics of interest to

social scientists, data archivists, librarians, researchers, programmers and program administrators. Conference organisers are now calling for proposals for papers. For further information, contact Roger Jones, at the Social Science Data Archives, at the Australian National University.

* APA FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE - The fourth conference of the Australian Population Association will be held at the University of Queensland from 31 August to 2 September 1988. Further details on topics and organised sessions can be obtained from

APA 1988 Conference
c/o Mr. R. Barker
Premier's Department
P.O. Box 185
North Quay Brisbane QLD 4000

* SYMPOSIUM ON PLANNING FOR POPULATION CHANGE will be held in Sydney from 17-20 August 1988. Sponsored by the International Geographical Union Commission on Population Geography, the conference will have four principal themes: changing mortality patterns; changing fertility patterns; changing mobility; and planning for population change. Please contact

Assoc. Prof. Peter Curson
School of Earth Sciences
Macquarie University
North Ryde NSW 2109

for more information.

* NINTH AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL CONFERENCE, convened by the Australian Statistical Society, will be held in Canberra, from 16-20 May 1988. For more information, contact

Dr. D. Daley
Department of Statistics, IAS
Australian National University
P.O. Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601

* FOURTH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP - STATISTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DATABASE MANAGEMENT, will be held between September and October 1988, in Italy. Please contact

Maurizio Rafanelli
General Chairman
IV International Workshop on
Stat. and Scien. Management
IASI, Italian National
Research Council
Via Manzoni 30
1-00185 Rome Italy

* XXIV INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY - the scientific program committee is now inviting delegates who wish to present a paper on any scientific aspects of psychology to submit abstracts for consideration, for presentation at the congress, which is to run from 28 August to 3 September 1988, in Sydney. Topics being considered include: hypnosis; health psychology; man-environment issues; single case research methodology; and computer applications to psychological practice. Workshop sessions are also planned, to provide participants with the opportunity to learn new skills. For further information, write to

The Secretariat
XXIV International Congress
of Psychology
GPO Box 2609
Sydney NSW 2001

AUSTRALIAN DATA AVAILABLE

Additions to SSSA 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)

Australian Gallup Polls

A set of nine Australian Gallup Polls conducted by the Roy Morgan Research Centre on various dates in 1966, 1967 and 1968 have been translated from their original punch cards to magnetic tape for permanent storage (SSDA Study Nos. 424 to 432).

Topics covered include the minimum driving age; attitudes to euthanasia; immigration to Australia; attitudes to trade unions; compulsory military training; republicanism versus the monarchy; withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam, and the American bombing of North Vietnam; Australian Labor Party and Liberal Party leaders; size of the Australian armed forces; school leaving age; self government for Papua New Guinea; approval and respect for the police; cost of and standard of living; trade with China; penalties for drunken driving; part-time gaol sentences; attitudes to doctors, including fees; defence self reliance; attitudes to birth control; metrification; and late night shopping. Access Category: none

Sheedy, Christopher South Australian Work Experience Survey, 1983 (SSDA Study No. 407)

This study was undertaken with the aim of giving a clearer picture of how schools organised their Work Experience programs, and what types of employment students were placed in. Separate questionnaires were sent to secondary school Work Experience co-ordinators, in each of the three terms of the 1983 school year in South Australia.

Topics covered were the numbers of male and female students enrolled in the program and the numbers placed in employment in each secondary grade; the numbers of teachers who assisted with the organisation of the program; assessment of the adequacy of time allocated to the program; strategies for locating employers willing to participate; counselling of students and follow-up activities; problems encountered with the program; views on the aims of the program, and whether these aims had been met well; opinions on the amount of support needed from within the school to effectively run a program; and the number of male and female students placed, within specified broad occupational groupings. Background information was also collected on the location of the school and the total number of secondary enrolments. Access Category: none

McRae, Ian et al. Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1986: Wave 3, Level 1 (List Sample) (SSDA Study No. 420) and Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1986: Wave 2, Level 2 (Area Sample) (SSDA Study No. 421)

SSDA Study No. 420 is the third wave of the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS) list sample which will run each year from 1984 until at least 1987. The 1986 wave surveyed a sample of 1711 people who were first interviewed in 1984 (see SSDA Study No. 377, Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1984: Wave 1 Level 1) and again in 1985 (SSDA Study No. 410, Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1985: Wave 2, Level 1). The 1984 sample comprised people aged 15-24 years (in 1984) and was drawn from Commonwealth Employment Service registers.

SSDA Study No. 421 is the second wave of the youth area sample component of the Australian Longitudinal Survey. Successive waves of this youth sample component will be carried out from 1985 to at least 1988 (see also SSDA Studies 377, 410 and 420 above for details of the first three waves of the ALS list sample, and SSDA Study No. 413 for the first wave of the area sample). The 1986 wave consisted of 7871 interviews with people aged 16-25. A multi-stage household based sample designed to

represent all Australians in the age cohort, except those residing in sparsely settled areas, was employed.

The survey aims mainly at providing data on the dynamics of the youth labour market, and in particular to address questions which cannot easily be answered with cross-sectional data sources. Labour market variables include job history, job search behaviour, job training and transition from school to work. Background variables and topics related to the main labour market theme include education, occupation, health and attitudes to women working. Basic demographic variables include age, sex, size of household, country of birth, racial origin, parental education and occupation, spouse's education and occupation, religion, income and whether resident in an urban or rural area. Access Category: S

Australian Values Study Steering Committee Australian Values Study Survey, 1983: Self-Completion Questionnaire (SSDA Study No. 422)

The Australian Values Study was undertaken as part of a major international survey project to compare fundamental values in different countries throughout the world. It focuses on such areas as attitudes towards work, life satisfaction, family, political, moral, religious and spiritual values, and a wide range of social issues. The study was conducted in two parts. The first stage was a personal interview questionnaire, administered by an interviewer. The data for this stage has been previously documented as SSDA Study No. 375 (see the ACSPRI Newsletter No. 13, March 1986 for further details). The second stage was a questionnaire left by the interviewer, to be completed by the respondent and mailed back. The dataset for Study No. 422 is a merged file of all those respondents who completed the mail back questionnaire, with all variables for both stage one and stage two.

Topics covered in the mail-back questionnaire include newspaper and magazine readership; television watching

and radio listening; parental attitudes; family costs; division of labour in the household; personal experiences in the previous year; opinions on current social issues such as invitro fertilisation, nuclear arms, terrorism, conditions for aborigines in Australia; attitudes towards business growth in Australia, government intervention in business, jobs and trade unions; perceptions of individual companies, changes in the respondent's own attitudes and opinions; details of foods and beverages usually consumed, types of cigarettes and cigars smoked; personal finance, investment and credit card usage; insurance and superannuation; and makes and models of automobiles purchased or preferred. Background variables include age, sex, birthplace, nationality, languages, level of education, employment status, approximate income, occupation, details of main income earner, household pets, home ownership, type of dwelling and size of town. Access Category: B

Kelley, Jonathan et al. Australian National Social Science Survey, 1984 (SSDA Study No. 423)

The Australian National Social Science Survey is a major multi-purpose survey measuring a wide range of variables of interest in sociology, political science and labour economics. It is similar to national social surveys conducted regularly in the U.S.A., Britain and West Germany. Much of the data in the Australian survey are directly comparable with these other surveys. The data are representative of the non-institutionalised population aged 18 years and over, capable of being interviewed in English, in all States and Territories of Australia. The urban sample of this survey was previously documented as SSDA Study No. 347. This release contains the full dataset for both the urban and rural samples.

The questionnaire covers attitudes toward how much money is spent on foreign aid, defence, unemployment, medical and social services, education, roads, science, aborigines, and drug abuse; other issues such as taxation, inflation, crime and punishment,

business affairs, uranium, poverty, women and careers, and migrants; feelings toward major Australian political figures, Mr Reagan, Mrs Thatcher, certain social and national groups, and certain countries; confidence in institutions such as banks, police, government, political parties, the military, universities and schools, the press, companies, trade unions and small business; and perceived economic and social priorities for Australia over the next ten years. Other questions relate to the respondent's personal feelings about life, such as loneliness, happiness, satisfaction, level of control, and identity; health, the need for medical services, and availability of trustworthy friends; religious beliefs and priorities; moral reactions to sex, abortion, pornography; facets of human nature; relationships with parents and children; and a sentence completion test. Political data includes party preference and voting history; spouse's party preference; willingness to act to change things; and perceptions of personal feelings of power. Economic data includes detailed information on income from various sources for both respondent and spouse; hours and weeks worked; occupations (coded into the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations: Working Draft); and spouse's education and occupation. Background variables include family history; employment history; education; birthplace; ethnic origin; places of residence; parental occupation and education; religion; age; sex; current state and size of town; place of upbringing; number of years in current area; home ownership; marital status; number, sex and age of children; and union membership. Access Category: none

Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism Activity Levels of Australians, January/February, 1987 (SSDA Study No. 433)

This study is one of a group of surveys conducted at six month intervals for the purpose of establishing accurate data on the proportion of the population which is regularly and persistently active, to assist in planning appropriate recreation and fitness programs (see

also SSDA Studies No. 350, 352, 353, 370, 384 and 411).

Respondents were questioned about their participation in physical activity during the two weeks preceding the interview. For a range of sporting and other activities respondents were asked the frequency, the amount of time involved each time, and the level of energy expended on each event. Questions were also asked about activities within organised clubs, advertised or sponsored events, and participation alone or socially. Reasons for inactivity were also obtained. Background variables include age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, income, state, electorate, birthplace, work status, number of children, religion, type of dwelling and size of town. Access Category: A

Headey, Bruce and Alexander J. Wearing Public Aspirations and Public Policy, 1978 (SSDA Study No. 434)

The purposes of this survey were to measure levels of life satisfaction, and to discover the social background, personality, social networks and domain satisfaction correlates of life satisfaction. The main measures used were Andrews and Witty's Life-as-a-whole index (1976) and Bradburn's scales of Positive Affect, Negative Affect and Affect Balance (1969).

Topics include perceptions of wellbeing and satisfaction with various facets of life - leisure, marriage and children, working conditions, health, community, personal qualities, family relations; political issues; environmental attitudes; Australia's objectives in the next decade; political parties and political involvement and mass media. Background variables include age, country of birth, marital status, income, education, employment, occupation, family size and ages of children, sex, breadwinner's usual occupation, religion and regularity of attendance, eligibility to vote at federal elections, numbers of hours of television viewing in an average week and perceptions of social class. Access Category: none

ACSPRI Newsletter

Headey, Bruce and Alexander J. Wearing Quality of Life Survey, Victoria, 1981 (SSDA Study No. 435)

The purpose of this survey, the first wave of a panel study planned for 1981-1991, was to monitor and explain change in people's levels of subjective wellbeing and illbeing. Interviews will be conducted every two years.

Measures of wellbeing used, relate to life satisfaction, happiness, self-fulfilment and positive affect. Measures of illbeing used, relate to negative affect, somatic complaints and anxiety. Correlates of wellbeing and illbeing in the survey include the personality traits of extroversion, neuroticism, personal competence and optimism; social network measures (Henderson et al. 1981); social background measures and measures of satisfaction with particular aspects of life. Time budget data was also collected. Background variables include age, country of birth, marital status, income, education, occupation, number of people 18 years and over living in the household, sex, breadwinner's usual occupation, religion and regularity of attendance, and eligibility to vote at federal elections. Access Category: none

Alexander, Malcolm and James Walter Business Leaders in Brisbane and Melbourne, 1984-1985 (SSDA Study No. 436)

The business leaders project involved interviews with 90 chief executive officers or heads of regional subsidiaries (or divisions) of large private companies operating in Brisbane and Melbourne. The respondents' companies were chosen as a stratified sample of local, interstate and multinational companies operating in resource, manufacturing and service industries.

Topics covered include details of the size of the company; company strategies for the future; corporate planning and management; attitudes towards the business and economic climate of each state; the company personnel structure and assessment of its effectiveness;

opinions on industrial relations issues, contact with government and government handling of economic issues, at a state and federal level; involvement with academic and industry organisations; views on economic development in Australia; foreign investment; attitudes to political parties and their leaders; and respondent's personal career advancement. Background variables include income, education, employment history, membership of clubs and associations, birthplace, education level and birthplace of parents, occupation of father, marital status, religion, and number of siblings and own children. Access Category: A

Rattigan, Kevin et al. National Survey of Potato Growers, Australia, 1977 (SSDA Study No. 437)

The purposes of this survey were to obtain data, not otherwise available, necessary to describe some economic and social characteristics of potato growing enterprises in each of the potato growing districts identified in earlier work; to obtain information about the age distribution of present potato growers, the likelihood of family continuity in potato growing and possible reasons for any future decline in the number of farmers or expected lack of family continuity, and to canvass potato growers' views about the current and future problems of the potato industry.

Topics included are average income attributable to potatoes; proportion of potato production grown for sale from seed; category of additional employed labour; nature of land tenure; age; number of years of potato growing; timing of and reasons for discontinuing potato growing, whether another family member will continue potato growing, and problems facing potato growers. Access Category: none

Curtain, Richard and Andrew Hopkins Redundancy from the White Goods Industry in Sydney, 1983: A Case Study (SSDA Study No. 438)

The purpose of this study is to describe the responses of the workers to their redundancy and, in particular, to focus

on how those workers who did not initially retire permanently fared in the labour market over time. The underlying theoretical questions are if, how and why do redundant workers differ from the unemployed in general.

The questionnaire for Phase I of the survey contained only seven questions to find out the current labour market status of the retrenched workers, 10 months after the closure of the plant. The questionnaire for Phase II of the survey, conducted some 9 to 12 months later, sought information on their current labour force status, employment history, job search behaviour, how the current job compared with their old job, reasons for not wanting a job, and whether retrenchment had been a good or a bad thing for them and why. In addition, background information was obtained at the start of the project, mainly from unions and supplemented by company sources where necessary, on retrenchment dates, age, sex, marital status, country of birth, years resident in Australia, length of service with employer, occupation, qualifications and union membership. Access Category: none

Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Health Survey, 1983 (SSDA Study No. 439)

The main objective of the survey was to obtain information about the health of Australians and their use of and need for various health services and facilities. It is the second national survey of its kind to be conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the first being conducted in 1977-78 (see SSDA Study No. 196).

The main topics covered in the survey are: health-related action taken including episodes in hospital, consultations with doctors, dentists and other health professionals, days of reduced activity and days away from work or school, and medication taken; reasons for action, classified as illness conditions or non-illness reasons; illness or injuries experienced for which no action was taken; health insurance data including the type and cost of cover and reasons for not having cover;

and details of accidents occurring in the last four weeks. Background variables include; age; sex; marital status; area of residence; country of birth; year of arrival in Australia; age left school; highest qualification; source and amount of annual income; labour force status; hours and days usually worked; type of employment; industry and occupation. Access Category: S

ICPSR ADDITIONS TO HOLDINGS

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated March 1987 and May 1987. For further information contact the SSDA.

Balance of Payments Statistics (ICPSR 8623)
 Behavioral Correlates of War, 1816-1975 (ICPSR 8606)
 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 {United States}: Special Tabulations of Population 60 Years and Over (ICPSR 8533)
 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 {United States}: Summary Tape File 5, Special Tabulations of Population 60 Years and Over (ICPSR 8658)
 Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1984: Diary Survey (ICPSR 8628)
 Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1986 (ICPSR 8660)
 Government Finance Statistics (ICPSR 8624)
 Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Allergy Skin Testing, Ages 6-74 Years (ICPSR 8626)
 Health Interview Surveys, 1969-1981: Cumulative Core File (ICPSR 8629)
 Master Facility Inventory: Nursing and Residential Care Homes, 1982 (ICPSR 8652)
 National Crime Surveys: Redesign Data, 1975-1979 (ICPSR 8484)
 National Long-term Care Survey and National Survey of Informal Caregivers, 1982 (ICPSR 8654)
 National Medical Care Expenditure Survey, 1977: Health Insurance Employer Survey Data (ICPSR 8627)
 Norwegian Life History Study, 1971 (ICPSR 8545)
 Relationships Between Employment and Crime: A Survey of Brooklyn Residents,