

Survey of Tax Practitioners and Advisers, 1986:
[United States] (ICPSR 8884)

WABC-TV/New York Daily News Libya Poll, March
1986 (ICPSR 8579)

WABC-TV/New York Daily News Patriotism Poll,
May 1986 (ICPSR 8563)

ABC News Drug Abuse Poll, 1986 (ICPSR 8636)

ABC News/Washington Post Congressional District
Poll, 1986 (ICPSR 8638)

ABC News/ Washington Post Polls April 1986
(ICPSR 8580) February 1986 (ICPSR 8574) June
1986 (ICPSR 8635) March 1986 (ICPSR 8576)
September 1986 (ICPSR 8637)

CBS/New York Times Election Day Surveys, 1986
(ICPSR 8698)

Census of State Felony Courts, 1985: [United States]
(ICPSR 8667)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1985: Interview
Survey (ICPSR 8904)

Current Population Survey, January 1987:
Occupational Mobility and Job Tenure (ICPSR 8913)

Current Population Survey, June 1986: Immigration,
Fertility and Birth Expectations (ICPSR 8901)

Geographic Names Information System: National
Geographic Names Data Base, Michigan Geographic
Names (ICPSR 8374)

Geographic Names Information System: National
Geographic Names Data Base, Populated Places in
the United States (ICPSR 8369)

High School and Beyond, 1980: Sophomore and Senior
Cohort Third Follow-up (1986) (ICPSR 8896)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the
Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1986 (ICPSR 8701)

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1984:

[United States] (ICPSR 8497)

National Evaluation of Rural Primary Health Care
Programs, 1979-1982 (ICPSR 8534)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II,
1976-1980: Audiometric Air Conduction Test, Ages 4-
19 Years (ICPSR 8722)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II,
1976-1980: Serum Cholesterol (ICPSR 8867)

National Hospice Study: Patient and Facility Data
[1980-1983] (ICPSR 8466)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1985 (ICPSR
8868)

New York Daily News Easter Season Poll, 1986
(ICPSR 8584)

Predictive Sentencing of 16-18 Year Old Male
Habitual Traffic Offenders, 1969-1975: [Oklahoma]
(ICPSR 8508)

Social Roots of Art: Metropolitan Conditions and the
Development of Art, 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8869)

Strikes and Labour Activity in France, 1830-1960
(ICPSR 8421)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior,
January 1979 - June 1980 (ICPSR 8740-8757)

Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and
Engineers (SSE), 1986 (ICPSR 8898)

Sweden Now, 1972-1979 (ICPSR 8498-8505)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United
States]: County Level Arrest and Offences Data,
1977-1983 (ICPSR 8703)

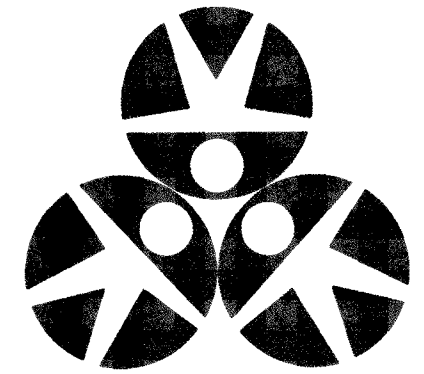
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United
States]: County Level Arrest and Offenses Data,
1984 (ICPSR 8714)

United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic
Data Standards: Digital Line Graphs from 1:2,000,000
Scale Maps (ICPSR 8379)

WABC-TV/New York Daily News Poll, January 1986
(ICPSR 8573)

ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium
for Social and
Political Research
Incorporated



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Changes to the newsletter

The first thing that you will probably notice about this issue of the newsletter is that the format has changed. This is because we are now expanding the ACSPRI newsletter to include an SSDA section. This means that the information published separately in the ACSPRI newsletter and the SSDA bulletin is now brought together in a single publication. The SSDA section of the newsletter will focus on reporting new data acquisitions, data about to be released here and overseas and general data archive news. The ACSPRI section will continue in its previous role but we hope to expand the level of contributions from readers. In order for this to happen we will be focusing on themes for the each issue. This issue looks at teaching research methods courses, and contains contributions from four academics currently teaching methods courses.

In the next issue we will be focusing on generic social science surveys as a resource for teaching and research. The last decade has witnessed the establishment of several large-scale, national surveys in Australia. We plan to focus on some of these surveys, and their international counterparts. These include the National Social Science Survey, The Australian Longitudinal Survey, Australian Values Study Survey, Australian Election Study and the Australian Class Project.

We are looking for contributions from people who have used these datasets (for either teaching or research) or from people who want to comment on this trend in Australian social science. The issue will describe the main national surveys in Australia and will contain a contribution from Rolf Uher of Zentralarchiv in Cologne describing the International Social Survey Program.

Using E-mail

Anyone who wants to contact ACSPRI or the SSDA can do so by E-mail. Contributions to the newsletter can be sent to Ken Reed on KXR310@CSC.ANU.OZ, while requests for information on SSDA data holdings and data orders should go to Gina Roach on GAR310@CSC.ANU.OZ. For general enquiries concerning ACSPRI or the SSDA, contact Roger Jones on SSB310@CSC.ANU.OZ.

Otherwise...

You can contact us at:

ACSPRI, SSDA,
Research School of Social Sciences,
The Australian National University,
GPO Box 4, Canberra 2601

Tel: (062) 49 4400 (Roger Jones), 49 3800 (Ken Reed)

ACSPRI 89 Summer Program

Booklets describing the ACSPRI 89 Summer Program are now available (see last page for more details). Much work has gone into restructuring the Program after reviewing previous ACSPRI Summer Programs and the responses of participants and course lecturers. The result is a broader range of courses (18 courses are offered this year) with more clearly identified choices for participants.

Changes in this year's Program include a greater use of micro-computers; a new qualitative research methods course; and more courses making use of graphical techniques in data analysis.

The new qualitative research methods course will be run by Lyn Richards from La Trobe University. Lyn and her husband Tom are the developers of NUDIST, a mainframe program for the analysis of qualitative data. NUDIST is rapidly becoming the best known of program of its kind in Australia. In this course, however, Lyn is using a Macintosh application called GOFER in order to thoroughly work through the principles without having to cope with the complexities of NUDIST.

The Macintosh features quite strongly in this year's program. Lyn Richards' course is one of three which will be using them. There is also a course on graphical and exploratory data analysis techniques which uses the Macintosh, as well as a course devoted solely to introducing data analysis on the Mac.

The course fees have remained at \$200 per course for members of ACSPRI institutions, while increases have been made for non-ACSPRI tertiary institutions and other organizations. So while the quality continues to improve, the price stays low enough for anyone to afford.

If there is a course you would be interested in, and it is not in the Summer Program, let us know.

Teaching packages

Data sets from the SSDA form the basis of teaching packages developed by Dr Phil

Crowe from the Queensland Institute of Technology who was a Departmental Visitor at the Archive during July and August.

The packages deal with four topic areas - aboriginal issues, environmental protection, overseas aid, and uranium mining and export - and consist of:

1. **Opinion poll data sets.** Results of opinion surveys on the four topics conducted by such organizations as Morgan Gallup and McNair Anderson which are available from the SSDA;
2. **Supporting printed documents.** Bibliography of readings from newspapers and magazines to illustrate the nature of the debate on these issues in the media around the dates the polls were conducted;
3. **Historical audio-visual material.** Catalogue of film and videotape documentaries available from the Australian National Library providing further information about attitudes and viewpoints on the issues;
4. **Overview and contemporary perspective.** Videotaped talks of about 15 minutes duration on each of the topics giving an overview of the nature of the issues and the history of the debate. The speakers on the four topics as listed are:

• Mr Charles Perkins Secretary, Department of Aboriginal Affairs

• Mr Russell Rollason Executive Director, Australian Council for Overseas Aid

• Dr Bob Brown, MLA Director, Australian Conservation Foundation

• Senator John Black Chairman, ALP National Executive Resources Committee Member, Senate Standing Committee on the Environment, Recreation and the Arts

Phil will be using the material for a class in Communication and Public Opinion he teaches at QIT. The availability of the data sets through the SSDA makes it possible for his students to undertake exercises in survey analysis using large (2,000 plus) national samples.

The Communication and Public Opinion class is concerned more with the substance of the polls than with the details of designing and conducting surveys. The data sets therefore have the additional advantage in this instance of eliminating the need for the students to be involved in the data collection phase.

Since program files are available for each survey, the amount of programming required of students is minimized - which is another advantage for this class. After students log-on to the mainframe, they type a simple command (e.g. DO SSDA D153) to copy into their file space an SPSS program for that survey. They only have to "tack on" to the end of the program file the commands for the procedures they wish performed (e.g. FREQUENCIES, CROSSTABS, STATISTICS) and then submit the program to run. The instructions to access the relevant data file are embedded in the FORMAT statement so the students do not have to be concerned with that aspect.

The packages would be suitable as teaching resources for classes dealing with any of the four topic areas. The analysis of the opinion poll data might be performed by the lecturer with the results being presented in class. Alternatively, the students could perform the analysis for a written paper on the topic or for discussion in a tutorial session.

They could also be used for classes in research methods and statistics, in which case you might want to have the students write their own SAS or SPSS program for the opinion poll analysis.

Social Research Conference

Spring witnessed the inaugural Social Research Conference held at the University of Queensland from 29th August-2 September. The conference was initiated by a group from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Queensland and organized mostly by them, with support from ACSPRI. It was generally held to be very successful, with 108 participants (who included people from tertiary education, the private sector and Government) hearing 55 papers. The large turnout vindicated the organisers' perception of the need for a

forum for the presentation of empirical social research.

At a general meeting of the participants the possibility of establishing a professional association and instituting the conference as a regular event was discussed. The idea was raised (or raised again, rather) of developing some form of individual membership of ACSPRI as a starting point for the establishment of an association. This idea attracted a good deal of interest and it was decided to approach the ACSPRI Council to consider the suggestion.

There seemed to be little doubt about the desirability of running the conference regularly. The meeting elected a committee to examine the feasibility of forming an association organizing the conference next year. The committee can be contacted through Roger Jones at the SSDA.

Sample Survey Centre closes

In the middle of 1987, the University of Sydney made a decision to close the Sample Survey Centre, the only academic survey unit remaining in an Australian university. The Centre was established in 1975, and in its twelve years of operation, acted as a consultancy service to staff and students of the university, as well as other researchers wanting advice on survey methods. The Centre also administered the University of Sydney's ACSPRI membership, and acted as a codebook centre for ACSPRI and ICPSR materials. Fortunately these duties have been ably assumed by the Department of Government and Public Administration. The new ACSPRI representative is Lynne Thomson.

Microcomputer - software info.

Below are short notes on microcomputer and software developments or new products. Most of these are culled from other publications. If you come across anything interesting, or buy some software which is particularly good then please write and let us know.

Register of software for statistical and survey analysis

The Study Group on Computers in Survey Analysis, in association with the British Informatics Society has published the seventh edition of the register of software for statistical and survey analysis.

Software packages are listed according to the types of facilities they offer, such as editing, data management, tabulation, descriptive statistics, statistical analysis and graphics.

For more details contact Ken Reed at ACSPRI.

BLOGIT

BLOGIT is a multinomial logit estimation package developed for the Australian Road Research Board. The package will handle restricted and Box-Tukey multinomial logit estimation. The package is available as either FORTRAN 66 or 77 source code at a cost of \$500 for commercial users and \$150 for academic users from the Australian Road Research Board, 500 Burwood Highway, Vermont South, Victoria 3133, Australia.

SIMCA: Simple Correspondence Analysis

SIMCA is a program developed by Michael Greenacre for using correspondence analysis on micros. Correspondence analysis is a technique for simultaneously displaying the rows and columns of a two-way contingency table as points in a sub-space which has smaller dimensionality than the original matrix. (ACSPRI ran a course on correspondence analysis in its 1987 Summer Program).

The program uses data inputted as a standard ASCII file, but once the primary analysis is completed scatterplots of the various dimensions can be requested interactively. Particular standardizations of the row and column configurations can be specified and rows and columns can be selected for inclusion or exclusion for subsequent analyses.

This version is primarily a development version, although Greenacre is currently work-

ing on a more advanced program. More details from:

Michael Greenacre,
Dept. of Statistics,
University of South Africa,
PO Box 392, Pretoria 001,
South Africa

or Ken Reed at ACSPRI.

Statistics packages for the Mac

The June 1988 issue of 'Wings for the mind' (the newsletter of the Apple University Consortium) featured a review of statistical packages for the Macintosh by Nick Rock of the University of WA. Also, the May issue of MacWorld contains a review of two packages, Systat and MacSpin, by private consultant Rob Hall. Brief summaries of the reviews are given below.

Wormstat

Wormstat was described as good for teaching students about sampling distributions but only covers elementary statistical methods. Its accuracy was rated as mediocre and data-entry and editing as cumbersome.

It costs A\$155 and is distributed by Symbiotics.

DataDesk

DataDesk provides a good range of elementary statistical functions and is especially useful for exploratory data analysis. (Malani Chaloupka, a consultant from Brisbane, presented a paper at the Social Research Conference demonstrating recently developed EDA techniques with a new version of DataDesk). The package is easy to use, numerically accurate and has good data-entry and editing facilities. Costs US\$50 p.a. for educational institutions, US\$105 p.a. for the professional version and US\$38 p.a. for students. Available from Data Description Inc., Box 4555, Ithaca NY 14852, USA.

GLIM

This is the Macintosh version of the mainframe package. It provides a single framework for most statistical models including regression analysis, fixed-effects and random-effects analysis of variance, log-linear models, logistic regression, canonical cor-

relation and so on. GLIM seems to be very much a statisticians package which is not designed for and not adapted to the Macintosh. The reviewers overall verdict was that the flexibility and power of GLIM make it a convenient package for serious data-analysts. Price was not given, but is available from Siromath.

Statworks™

Statworks is described as 'a potentially superb package for beginners and students' but which is full of bugs. It is user-friendly, data-entry and editing is extremely quick and easy, produces good quality output and good graphics.

It costs A\$261 and is available from Imagi-neering.

MASS

MASS is a local product so support facilities should be good and so should the possibility of the developers' responding to local users requests for new features. The package is numerically accurate, is extremely flexible in its operating modes and is especially good for ANOVA and cross-tabs.

Its full price is A\$450, but academic discounts and site licenses are available.

Statview 512+

Statview comes with the highest recommendation of all the packages. Its importing and exporting facilities and its high quality spreadsheet style data editing facilities are singled out as particularly impressive.

Statview is an excellent intermediate level package with good facilities for regression, factor analysis and analyses of categorical data. It is accurate, has good graphics and reporting facilities and easily allows movement of data, tables and graphs between Mac applications.

Statview 512+ costs A\$599 from Imagi-neering.

Systat

Systat is a data analysis package with the same sort of market as micro versions of SPSS and SAS. It is made up of 12 modules:

Data - allows the import and export of data between ASCII and the Systat format;

and the combination, transformation and manipulation of the data.

Stats — carries out basic descriptive statistics

Npar — carries out non-parametric statistics

Graph — graphical display, including 3D surface plots

Corr — produces correlation and distance matrices

MGLH — a flexible general linear modelling module — used for ANOVA, regression, discriminant analysis, and so on

Factor — principal components analysis

MDS — multidimensional scaling of square matrices

Series — Fourier and ARIMA time series analysis

Nonlin — a very flexible non-linear regression module

Cluster — k-means and hierarchical cluster analysis

Systat is probably the most comprehensive of the Macintosh statistics packages currently available. However, for those who like their Mac applications to look like Mac applications Systat is a bit disappointing.

Both the MacWorld and the 'Wings of the mind' reviews report that Systat operates with a high degree of numerical accuracy in its statistical calculations.

Systat costs A\$1650 and is available from Workware Australia, Melbourne.

MacSpin

MacSpin is a three dimensional graphical data analysis application. MacSpin allows you to select three variables from a data set and to plot the points in three dimensional space. This is just the start, however. MacSpin allows you to rotate the display around any of the three axes and so identify clusters or patterns in the data; to select and identify particular points within clusters; groups of points within the data cloud can be highlighted; and you can zoom into particular areas of the space.

Data entry and editing are relatively straightforward, although MacSpin requires the data in an idiosyncratic format and so imported data does need some editing.

MacSpin reflects a very different approach to data analysis from the more traditional

statistical applications and is very definitely an exploratory tool.

MacSpin costs A\$300 and is available from Eureka Solutions.

Membership changes

ACSPRI has two new members. The Australian Institute of Family Studies has rejoined ACSPRI with Mr. Andrew Prolisko acting as their representative. Also the University of Western Australia has joined us with Ms. Clare Johnstone as the representative. Clare is the Program Librarian of the WA Regional Computer Centre.

ABS Consultation Services

The ABS has a statistical consultation unit in each of its State offices and the ACT. They are able to provide advice on all aspects of survey design, including:

- data collection methods
- sample design and selection
- questionnaire design
- field procedures
- data processing
- analysis and presentation of results
- preparation of survey briefs for hiring private consultants to undertake the survey
- assessment of tender proposals from private consultants

Technical assistance can also be given on a range of other mathematical and statistical methods such as seasonal adjustment, quality control, and regression analysis.

There is no charge for the consultation service although the usual charges apply for publications, special tabulations, computing resources etc.

For assistance or further details contact:

NSW:

Debbie Neuhaus,
GPO Box 796,
Sydney 2001
(02) 268 4640

Victoria:

Wayne Antrobus,
GPO Box 2796Y,
Melbourne 3001
(03) 615 7365

Queensland:

Bruce Siemon,
GPO Box 9817,
Brisbane 4001
(07) 222 6308

Western Australia:

Col Proud,
GPO Box K881,
Perth6001
(02) 268 4640

South Australia:

Roger Mableson,
GPO Box 2272,
Adelaide 5001
(08) 237 7315

Tasmania:

Derek Stone,
GPO Box 66A,
Hobart 7001
(07) 205 828

Northern Territory:

Jack Harries,
GPO Box 3796,
Darwin 5794
(089) 815 222

ACT:

Eden Brinkley,
GPO Box 10,
Belconnen 2616
(062) 526 201

Teaching social research methods

In the last newsletter we asked you to let us know something about the way social research methods courses are organised and taught. Below are four contributions which respond to that request.

Social Research in Sociology at the University of Tasmania

Richard Volpato

The Department of Sociology was only established just over 10 years ago. This affected the direction of social research teaching in two significant ways. First, there was an immediate leap into desktop information technologies without the burden of any mainframe computer commitments, habits, or technologies. Second, growth has had to be developed from evidence that the Department brought value to the University. This was particularly apparent in the way social research was taught.

Social research teaching operates within a strongly disciplined curriculum which explicitly balances theory, research, and substantive analysis. There are four types of courses dealing specifically with social research.

An introductory course reviews social research practice. It relies heavily on showing how social research produces information that matters (to some 'client', broadly defined). Micro-computers are used to explore data, design questionnaires and forms, estimate costs and prepare small research reports. This involves a high exposure to graphics, and robust statistics (in the tradition of the EDA developed by John Tukey). The measurement side of research practices concentrates on the practical constraints to measurement (eg cost and consent) rather than formal principles about error (thus students learn more about useful sampling frames than calculating standard errors).

A more advanced data analysis course concentrates exclusively on secondary data analysis, with particular emphasis on the use of multiple regression. Students are encouraged to 'explore' multivariate data and verbalize the relationships that appear to exist. Strong emphasis is placed on regression diagnostics.

In parallel with these two courses, students can take a substantive course on the role of information in modern society. This course reviews developments in information technologies (ranging from alphabets, printing, computing to communications). It concentrates on the way information (rather than any technology) is becoming institutionalised. The course provides a theory of information and an intellectual backdrop to the other technically oriented courses.

These three courses are also cross-listed within a new information technology major run by the Department of Information Science in the University.

Finally, students can pursue a Graduate Diploma that concentrates on social research. It involves two weekly lecture streams, one on data collection, the other on data analysis. There are also 4 individual projects, involving:

- (a) literature retrieval, review and executive summation;
- (b) assessment of how some concept has been operationalised and used;
- (c) the preparation of a research proposal (including costings, project management displays, research methodologies and cost benefit analyses of proposed research directions); and finally
- (d) a substantial data analysis project involving multivariate exploration of a large data matrix.

The course is not just about research methods in technical isolation. Strong emphasis is given to the development of judgement and professionalism needed in the growing area of information services. Strong contacts are maintained with industry and government. Work placement, visits and exchanges of data are organised.

To maintain this programme of teaching the Department relies heavily on two internal networks of Macintosh computers; a large collection of major surveys, secondary data and cooperation with outside bodies which have research requirements.

Quantitative Methods Courses in The Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Queensland.

Gary Marks

Students may undertake courses in quantitative methods from either an undergraduate Bachelor of Arts degree or a post-graduate Masters of Social Science degree. Unit courses overlap at the more introductory levels. The post-graduate course is available to social science graduates and the prerequisites for the undergraduate course are introductory sociology. The department has modern facilities for both mainframe and microcomputer work.

The objectives of the Quantitative methods courses at the University of Queensland are threefold: firstly, to develop the skills necessary to design, perform and interpret analyses of social data; secondly to gain familiarity with published material employing quan-

titative methods; and thirdly to relate their analyses to a larger, and wider (theoretical) context. The students begin these courses revising material on research methods and simple univariate statistics. At this stage they are introduced to the IBM mainframe computer at the Prentice computer centre and the SAS statistical software. Using SAS on the IBM mainframe, students enter, clean and perform simple analyses on data they have collected. The next stage of the course introduces a moderate sized dataset (The Australian Class study dataset) from which a variety of statistical procedures are demonstrated and with which the students are expected to perform their own analyses. This course is followed by two half yearly courses focusing on regression, factor analysis, log linear/logit modelling and an introduction to structural equation modelling (Lisrel). In these courses students are expected to routinely use the computer to perform statistical analyses, on a variety of data sets. Each semester course is assessed by an examination and a research report.

The students doing quantitative methods courses at the undergraduate level are either working towards an Honours degree in Sociology or majoring in another social science. The post-graduate students are either students who have recently completed an Arts degree in the Social Sciences or older students in full time employment.

The post-graduate Master of Social Science course is in the process of being revised. It is proposed to make the course more focused on applied research. These changes are in response to a greater demand for people with skills in the analysis of social data.

Teaching social science research methods in the Department of Sociology, The Faculty, ANU

Owen Dent

Since its inception in 1971, the Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts at A.N.U. has offered courses in social science research methods and data analysis to undergraduates. A majority of students in these courses have been mature-age students; frequently women wishing to re-enter the workforce or to improve or broaden their

qualifications. Another significant group of students has been public servants wishing to develop skills in research design, analytical methods and interpretation of research findings.

To meet the needs of this clientele our courses have been broad-based, covering most facets of social science research methodology, including underlying philosophical issues; principles of experimental and non-experimental design; measurement theory and scale construction; theory and practice of sampling; principles of ethical research; data collection techniques such as questionnaire design, interviewing methods and the conduct of sample surveys; statistical techniques from univariate descriptive methods to a variety of types of multivariate analysis; and applications of mainframe and personal computers in data management and analysis.

Currently our program contains four semester units on research methods; a preliminary non-quantitative unit and three quantitative techniques units which are taken sequentially in the second and third years of the student's degree program. Students may enter the methods stream from first year units in other disciplines apart from sociology. As with most units in this Faculty, these methods units involve two hours of lectures and a one-hour tutorial each week. In the quantitative units, students do regular statistical and computing assignments using the University's Vax teaching computers and terminal laboratories. SPSSX is the main statistical package used, though other packages are introduced in the later units. Some FORTRAN programming is taught in the later units and there is also the opportunity for students to use personal computers for a variety of tasks including data base management, graphics and statistical processing. Data for student exercises are drawn largely from research projects in which the teaching staff have been involved or from projects which students have designed and executed as part of their course.

Demographic techniques are covered in the Population Studies Program which is allied with this Department. The teaching in demographic methods aims to equip students with the basic skills necessary to undertake studies using Australian population statistics. The students mainly have backgrounds

in sociology or geography and include both young undergraduates and mature age students.

We find that the students with the most promising career prospects upon completion of their degree are those who take a broad mix of methodology courses from both sociology and fields such as psychology, geography, demography, statistics and anthropology; along with a mix of the more applied substantive units from these and other disciplines.

Research Methods in Sociology at La Trobe

*David DeVaus, Chairperson
Department of Sociology*

Undergraduate programme

Students doing a sociology major must take at least a half year unit in research methods and students going onto honours must do the equivalent of one full year unit of sociological research methods.

The Department offers a range of research methods subjects:

(1) **Survey research and Data Analysis:**
A full year subject that provides an introduction to problem formulation, data collection (questionnaires) and statistical analysis up to introductory multivariate analysis. It includes a course on SPSSX and the subject requires extensive use of SPSSX and the VAX computer. This subject attracts over 100 students each year. Course taught by David de Vaus and Bill Martin.

(2) **Introduction to Quantitative Methods:**
A half year subject that focuses on the quantitative analysis of secondary data. It includes a course on SPSSX and the use of the VAX computer. This subject attracts about 50 students per year. Course taught by Brian Graetz

(3) **Multivariate Analysis in Sociology:**
This is an advanced half year course on multivariate analysis techniques for which either of the above two subjects are prerequisites. Using SPSSX it covers factor analysis, multiple regression, causal modelling, analysis of variance and path analysis. This course attracts between 15-20 students a year. Course taught by Brian Graetz.

(4) **Qualitative Research Methods:**
This year long course focuses on methods of collecting and analyzing qualitative research data. There is an emphasis on the inter-relationship of quantitative and qualitative analysis and on rigorous techniques constructing, coding, thematic analysis and theory testing with unstructured data. The course attracts about 70 students each year and is taught by Lyn Richards.

(5) **Interviewing in Social Enquiry:**
This half year subject focuses on the art of interviewing and on the ethical, social and technical demands of interviewing. The subject attracts about 20 students a year and is taught by Richard Trahair.

(6) **Applied Sociology:**
This course introduces students to the issues involved in doing social science consulting in organisations. It involves field placements for students so that they gain practical experience in conducting social science research in a field setting and develop an appreciation of the constraints that field situations place on social research.

Honours Year:

- (1) A course on multivariate techniques of data analysis is available to honours students. It covers the same areas as the course described above.
- (2) A six week course on research designs for social research is available.
- (3) A six week course on the use of personal computers for data analysis. This course deals with SPSSPC, Database packages and other statistical packages available on PC's.

Postgraduate Diploma in Survey Research.

A two year diploma is available in which students complete the equivalent of four year long courses in research techniques. The course consists of the following:

- (1) A year long subject on Survey Research and Data Analysis
- (2) A year long subject on Qualitative research methods.

- (3) A half year subject on a range of computer packages on PC's that are useful in social science data analysis.
- (4) A half year subject on multivariate analysis techniques
- (5) A half year subject on Research Design
- (6) A half year subject on Interviewing
- (7) A year long individual research project.

The course is only available part time and attracts about 20 students per year.

New publication from the Deakin Institute for Studies in Education

The Deakin Institute for Studies in Education have published a report by Ken Ross, Stephen Farish and Michael Plunkett which describes research undertaken as part of the Social Indicators Research Program of the Deakin Institute for Studies in Education at Deakin University.

The main focus for this work has been the construction of indicators of 'socio-economic disadvantage' that are suitable for guiding resource allocation decisions for the Disadvantaged Schools Program in Australia. The indicators are constructed by developing detailed social profiles of school catchment areas derived from the Census of Population and Housing.

For more details, contact:
Ken Ross,
School of Education,
Deakin University, Vic 3217

The National Committee on Violence

The National Committee on Violence has been formed as a cooperative venture of the Commonwealth, State and Territorial governments to sponsor research into and publish information on violent crime.

The committee will focus on: the contemporary state of violent crime in Australia; related social, economic, psychological and environmental aspects; gender issues in violence; the impact of the mass media on the incidence of violence; the effect of drugs and alcohol on violent behaviour; attitudes to violence among children and adoles-

cents; the vulnerability to violence of particular groups; the development of strategies to prevent violence; the need for support and assistance for victims; and the need for special measures in the treatment of violent offenders.

Requests for information should be addressed to:
Executive Assistant,
National Committee on Violence,
PO Box 28,
Woden ACT 2606

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.

If you want to publicise a conference or workshop to be held in the near future, or you want to report on a recently held conference, contact us at ACSPRI.

International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS)

Paris, 29th August - 6th September.

- data collection and estimation for informal economies
- methodology of household budget surveys
- methodology of agricultural surveys
- reduction of memory errors in retrospective surveys
- estimation and analysis of panel survey data
- quality improvement of survey questionnaires
- survey evaluation with special reference to non-sampling errors

For more details, contact:
Susan Rapley,
SCPR,
35 Northampton Square,
London EC1V OAX

'Social Policy in Australia: What future for the Welfare State?'

5-7 July, 1989,

Social Welfare Research Centre,
University of New South Wales

- Ideology, Philosophy and Political Environment of Social Policy
- Economic Environment of Social Policy
- Income Maintenance/Income Security
- Community Resources and Services
- From Policy to Practice

Details from:
Jennifer Young,
Social Welfare Research Centre,
University of New South Wales,
PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033

Tenth Annual Workshop in Clinical Epidemiology & Health Services Research.

28 Nov - 2 Dec 1988, Newcastle Hospital

Focuses on enhancing skills in the critical appraisal of published clinical research and health services literature; and in the development and implementation of research protocols for clinical or health services research.

Details from:
Assoc. Prof. Michael Hensley,
Centre for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics,
David Maddison Clinical Sciences Building,
Royal Newcastle Hospital,
Newcastle, NSW 2300

Alcohol, other Drugs & the Family: An International Congress.

Sydney University, 27-30th November, 1988.

- Genetics
- Family Dynamics
- Social and Subcultural Influences
- Public Health Perspectives
- Family Therapy
- Role of the Family Physician
- Community and Welfare Resources
- Evaluation of outcomes of Interventions
- Personal Responsibility

Details from:
ADF (NSW),
PO Box 328,
Waterloo NSW 2017

SAANZ 88

Sociological Association of Australia and
New Zealand Annual Conference

Australian National University, Canberra

Nov 28 - Dec 2, 1988.

Sessions are:

- Applied Action Theory
- Communications and the Media
- Crime, Law and Deviance
- Education
- Economic and Industrial Sociology
- Health and Medicine
- Ideologies and Belief Systems
- Methods
- Migration and Population Issues
- Political Sociology and Inequality
- Race and Ethnicity
- The Social Impact of Government Policy
- Women and Gender

Further details:
Stephen Mugford,
Dept. of Sociology,
Faculty of Arts, ANU,
PO Box 4,
Canberra City, ACT

IFDO/IASSIST 89

International conference on the theme of
'Value of research data for Government and
Business'.

Jerusalem, May 15-18, 1989.

Main topics are:

- Value of social science data for the public and commercial sectors;
- The role of national statistical agencies in providing social science data;
- Social trends issues;
- Cross national surveys;
- Post-censal surveys;
- Quantitative historical research;
- The impact of new technologies on the usage of data;
- Statistical mapping;
- CD-ROM data products;
- Computer networks for communication and service;

- Policies /techniques for long-term storage;
- Criteria for selecting data for preservation;
- Indexing data archive holdings;
- Legal issues in data preservation and dissemination;
- Traditional archiving issues;
- Special textual databanks;

ASCILITE-88

Computers in learning in tertiary education,
Canberra College of Advanced Education,
Dec 4-7, 1988

The themes of the conference are:

- High technology implications for more effective CAL
- Learner access to information technology
- Educating the educators
- The role of artificial intelligence in education

More details, contact:

Kay Fielden,
School of Information Sciences and Engineering,
Canberra College of Advanced Education,
PO Box 1, Belconnen 2616

Social Justice in Australia

A one day conference organized by the Social Justice Project at the ANU.

Professor Diane Bell of Deakin University will deliver the John Curtin Memorial Lecture in conjunction with the conference.

For details contact:

Shirley Kral,
Social Justice Conference Secretariat,
Centre for Continuing Education,
Australian National University,
GPO Box 4,
Canberra 2601

Social Research Methods and Research Technology

This year's Summer Program will take place from the 5th February to 17th February, 1989 at the University of New South Wales, Sydney. The Program comprises two sets of week-long courses which run from Monday to Friday, starting at 9.30 am and finishing at 5.30 pm.

Courses include:

- Introduction to statistics
- Principles of qualitative research
- Introduction to causal modelling
- Multiple regression techniques
- Survey research design
- Scaling techniques
- Life table analysis
- Data analysis in SPSS-X
- Data analysis in SAS
- Data analysis on the Macintosh
- Graphical and exploratory methods
- Times series analysis and forecasting
- Analysis of survey error
- Analysis of qualitative data
- LISREL: Structural equation models
- Log-linear modelling
- Models for analyzing change
- Multivariate analysis techniques

Course fees

The course fees are detailed below. Please note that staff and students of ACSPRI member institutions receive a substantial discount.

Each course	ACSPRI member	Non-member:	
		Tertiary	Other
	\$200	\$350	\$600

Applying for places on the Program

To apply for a place on courses on the Program you need to send for the booklet describing the courses available from the address below:

The closing date for applications is November 18th, 1988, and the balance of the fees must be paid by January 27th, 1989.

Further information:

A booklet containing descriptions of the courses and application details is available from:

Social Science Data Archives
 The Australian National University
 GPO Box 4
 Canberra ACT 2601
 Tel: (062) 49 4400

SSDA News

INTRODUCING SSDA NEWS

The production of our second newsletter for 1988 brings with it some significant changes to format, as well as to our presentation of news and information.

SSDA News will now occupy the second half of the newsletter, and will concentrate on data releases and acquisition of studies by the Social Science Data Archives, as well as general data archiving news.

We hope to keep you informed on imminent data releases, both from Australia and overseas, to present notes on data analysis and collection issues, such as comparability between surveys and variable coding, and to share information sources that come our way. As well, we will be presenting our regular descriptions of studies acquired, and details on how to access the data holdings of the SSDA.

Through our contact with overseas data archive organisations, particularly in Europe and the US, we'll also keep you up-to-date on developments in cataloguing, and with methods research and publication notes.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Among the datasets recently acquired by the SSDA are: the latest waves of data from the Australian Longitudinal Survey Project, which was initiated by the BLMR in 1984 and now provides four years of data on youth labour force experience and unemployment (see pages 7 and 8); data from a recent Commonwealth government initiated survey on attitudes to domestic violence (page 5), preliminary results from which have already been reported extensively in the press; and data from 1974 to 1987 from the annual graduates' survey conducted by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia.

Our thanks are due to Alison Harcourt from the

Department of Statistics at the University of Melbourne, for her assistance in preparing data and gathering documentation from the Henderson survey, People in Poverty, for deposit with the SSDA. This study was one of the first of its kind conducted in Australia, and set standards not only in terms of data collection and methodology, but also in the gathering of information on income and poverty. See page 5 for further details on this study.

ASCO/CALO LINKS

Recently arrived at the SSDA from the ABS is a copy of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) / Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CALO): Link File.

This file was derived from a five per cent sample of employed persons in all States and Territories (excepting NSW where the sample was two per cent), and aims to provide a "quantitative link" between the new ASCO occupation codes used in coding the 1986 Census, and the previously used CALO codes.

Researchers who make use of census data, and who wish to make comparisons of occupation data between censuses, will be able to cross-classify occupation data by a number of characteristics: state of usual residence; age; sex; status of worker; government / non-government code; income; industry; level of qualification; and field of qualification. This file is the only release, either planned or special, which will contain CALO codes.

For those already making use of this file, the following two points should be noted. Printed documentation supplied by the ABS shows the variable AGNG (govt/non-govt) as having five codes, whereas the data file contains only three (1=government, 2=private and 3=not stated). The codes for other categories "inadequately described" and "not stated"

in group 9 of the ASCO variable should be 9998 and 9999 respectively, rather than 9101 and 9102 as the documentation states.

Contact your nearest ABS office for information on obtaining a copy of this file.

CENSUS UNIT RECORD FILES

Those of you already using either of the Census 86 Households Sample Files have probably noticed a number of differences between the 1986 and the 1981 file releases. In making use of the Section of State file here at the ANU, SSDA staff and other ANU users have noted differences in the collapsing of data items which could have distinct effects on subsequent analysis of data, particularly from a comparative perspective.

Perhaps the most noticeable change occurs in the variables for birthplace, for the individual (17 categories) as well as for parents (10 categories). Particularly for parents, where information is only provided at the sub-continental level (BPF04, BPM04), but also for the individual at a country level (BPL36), it is extremely difficult to determine for example, English speaking vs Non-English speaking background. The absence of separate categories for South Africa, the US and Canada is of particular note here - even working through sub-continental groups leaves some doubt, as the category "other America" as distinct from "South America" presumably includes Caribbean as well Central American countries. Birthplace of individual in the 1981 release is detailed to 100 categories, whilst parents' COB is listed to 40 category detail.

Similar problems exist with period of residence and citizenship. The citizenship variable (CIT) provides only Australian / other categories, whereas the 1981 release gives quite extensive detail to 21 codes based on a broad Commonwealth / Non-Commonwealth split. Period of residence in Australia (PER) previously listed single years up to 35; the 1986 release has five year groupings up to 19 years, then a category for 20 years and over.

Any study involving items dealing with the workforce - qualifications, occupation, industry - would come up against the same sorts of difficulties as those

encountered when looking at issues of ethnicity.

The 1981 file release combined facets of qualifications into one variable, which reflected a combination of both field and level, whilst still retaining significant detail in terms of field. The 1986 file provides two variables for qualification; one for level (QAL02S) which retains the same categories; and one for field (QAL13S) which significantly reduces detail to ten categories. The effect here is particularly noticeable in the diploma and trade certificate levels.

Occupation and industry codings have also been the cause of some concern for researchers we have spoken to. While the broad groupings for industry (IND06S) remain the same as the 1981 release, detail within major groups is substantially reduced (60 groups in 1986, as opposed to the full ASIC coding in 1981).

Documentation for the occupation variable (OCC03) in the 1986 release does not indicate that the variable has been reduced in detail, and indeed the 63 classification groups are the broad ASCO minor group codes. When this is compared, however, with the full CCLO coding of occupation for the 1981 Census variable (comparable to the ASCO unit group level) the loss of detail between the years becomes more obvious. How this situation will affect, for example, the allocation of status scores to occupations, has yet to be determined.

We have focused here on a number of important data items likely to be used extensively, where concern has already been expressed as to the consequences for analysis of lack of detailed coding. Other variables in the file (for example AGE30S, ALM04S, HIN07S, INC13S, TIL03S, TIS03S) have had their detail reduced. It remains to be seen what the effect of having age coded in single years to age 14, then in five year groups from 15 to 74, then 75+, will have on any analysis, for example, of labour force participation or income level for the young or aged population.

In the midst of this concern, a couple of positive points should be noted. The inclusion of the location of the spouse / partner variable (SPL) and the three variables dealing with dependent children (DPA, DPE,

DPT) allow for a better assessment of family situations where spouse and / or children are temporarily absent, and reduce the likelihood of errors relating to the determination of single parent households.

SSDA News would be interested to hear from anyone using these Census files, who has comments on these issues or on other analysis problems arising from other variables we haven't looked at. Suggestions on means of overcoming analysis difficulties, as well as comments on positive aspects of the file releases would also be most welcome!

TIME USE SURVEYS

Time use studies date from the early 1900's, and were originally used to measure the balance between work and leisure time. Since World War II, there has been increasing interest in this method of studying daily activity, on an international level particularly in the US, Great Britain and the USSR. Australia has yet to conduct a national time use survey, although some smaller scale studies have been undertaken. Among the Australian surveys which have used this technique are "Australians' Use of their Time, Albury/Wodonga and Melbourne, 1974" (SSDA Study No. 18); "Quality of Life, Victoria, 1981" (SSDA Study No. 434); and the North West Region Health and Social Survey, undertaken by the Institute of Mental Health Research in Melbourne in 1976.

As a result of representations from the Office of the Status of Women, as well as increasing interest in the time diary data collection method as a way of collecting other economic and social information, the NSW office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a pilot Time Use Survey in the Sydney Statistical Division, during May and June 1987. Using this diary approach, the pilot study surveyed 1611 persons aged 15 years and over, asking them to complete their diary over a 48 hour designated period, accounting for each five minutes of time. In addition, general information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, industry, household composition, income and educational attainment was collected for each respondent.

The NSW ABS Office is considering the release of data from this pilot study in the form of a unit record

file, and has already received over 50 submissions from interested researchers relating to the need for a national survey of this type to be conducted. The ABS has also released a comprehensive Information Paper "Time Use Pilot Survey Sydney, May-June 1987 (ABS Cat. no. 4111.1) which gives details on the methodology and results of the survey, as well as reviewing the background and experience of time use surveys, both here and overseas.

For further information on the likely availability of data from the pilot study, as well as on plans for a national time use survey, contact Greg Bray, Assistant Director, User Liaison and Development Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 796, Sydney 2001 NSW.

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)

Datasets can be ordered in writing from the SSDA, and intending users should specify particular magnetic tape or floppy disk requirements at this time.

Charges for data can be supplied on request. Users can also request information or order data using E-mail (see the front of the ACSPRI newsletter for details).

Ian McAllister et al. Survey of the Military Profession, Australia, 1987. (SSDA No. 477).

The project is designed as a panel study of military professionals, commencing in 1987. The study will examine the professional socialisation and assimilation of officer cadets, their career mobility and retention, and attitudes relating to the role of the military in society, as well as more general social and political attitudes.

The questionnaire was divided into a number of sections, dealing with service and personal background (age, sex, marital status, education, previous defence force involvement); family background (birthplace, religious denomination, father's occupation, parents' birthplace and school leaving age, father's armed forces service); and choice of career. A section on training and education covered attitudes towards the importance of tertiary and postgraduate qualifications, the role of women in the services, cooperation between the various services and the importance of leisure time. Respondents were also asked about their views on the role of the officer and the military profession, and professional status in society, as well as on a range of social and political issues.

Access Category: none

International Wool Secretariat. Chinese Wool Project, 1987. (SSDA No. 478)

This study was commissioned by the International Wool Secretariat in April 1987, to explore attitudes to woollen products amongst urban dwellers in the People's Republic of China. A total of 800 respondents aged between 18 and 60 years, living in the city of Nanjing, were interviewed.

Topics covered include awareness of wool fabrics and trademarks; awareness of advertising and their effect on purchasing decisions; clothing owned and choice of fabrics; total expenditure on clothing; opin-

ions on various fabrics in terms of warmth, durability etc.; thoughts on western clothing styles; other household items made from wool, such as blankets and carpets; and patterns of shopping. Background variables include the number of persons in the household; the household member responsible for shopping; respondent's age, sex, education level, marital status, occupation and area of work; responsibility for household duties; and household and personal monthly income.

Access Category: none

Ian McAllister et al. Australian Candidate Study, 1987. (SSDA No. 479)

The Australian Candidate Study was undertaken in conjunction with the Australian Election Survey, 1987 (SSDA Study No. 445), in order to provide a comparison between the attitudes of the candidates and of the electorate, and to obtain information on the candidates' political background and the support for and obstacles to their candidacy, with a special emphasis on women candidates.

Researchers should note that, in order to preserve the anonymity of respondents, the public release of data from this study contains minimal information on characteristics that could identify respondents. Researchers wishing to obtain access to this additional information should apply to the Social Science Data Archives indicating the information required and the purpose for which it is to be used. While additional individual level data will not be released, the SSDA will conduct analyses where possible and reasonable on behalf of researchers and provide output in a form which preserves the confidentiality of respondents.

Questions on candidates' political background include dates of previous candidacies at local, State and Federal level and when elected; when interest in politics began; length of current party membership and of any previous party membership; voluntary or community organisations involved with; party activities undertaken before becoming a candidate; number of nominees for the candidacy and the number of women nominees. Information was sought on who first encouraged the candidate to stand; the support of family and friends; main source of financial support;

obstacles to nomination; negative aspects of the candidacy; and the importance of leaders to the election outcome. Women candidates were asked about their party's attitude towards women candidates; their relations with the women's association of the party; the support received from other women in the party, women's organisations and women politicians; and the importance of "women's issues". A section on election issues covered reduced taxes vs. increased social services; the power of trade unions and big business; consumption tax; defence spending; privatisation; uranium mining; marijuana legislation; abortion; benefits for aborigines; law and order; Asian migration; testing for AIDS; opportunities for women; and left-right positions for their own views and those of the major parties;

Background information includes age, place of birth of self and parents; year arrived in Australia; age left school; level of qualification; occupation; employment sector; years lived in the electorate; marital status; number of children; partner's occupation; religion and church attendance; union membership; sex, candidate's party; electorate; position on ballot; whether Representatives or Senate candidate; whether incumbent and whether elected.

Access Category: S

Office of the Status of Women, Dept. of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Community Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence, Australia, 1987. (SSDA No. 480)

In December 1987 a national survey was conducted on behalf of the Office of the Status of Women, on community attitudes towards domestic violence in Australia. The objectives of the survey were: to broadly assess community perceptions on domestic violence; to identify key issues or attitudes which require attention; to provide benchmark data to monitor the effectiveness of an information campaign; and to identify attitudinal and demographic groups in the community to be targetted in such a campaign.

Topics covered include perceptions of problems facing families, and the Australian community in general; perceptions of domestic violence as a problem; the acceptability or otherwise of physical force; those at risk from, and those responsible for domestic violence; the justification under different circumstances for a

range of actions, and whether those actions are classified as domestic violence; help for victims; attitudes to common community statements on domestic violence; and whether the respondent knows personally a victim or someone responsible for domestic violence. Background variables include age, sex, residence, education level, marital status, ethnic group, job status, occupation and household composition.

Access Category: none

Henderson, Ronald. F. et al. People in Poverty: A Melbourne Survey, 1966. (SSDA No. 481)

The principal aim of this landmark study was to measure the extent and nature of poverty due to inadequate income, and the relationship between the income of a family and its normal needs. The study surveyed persons from a total of 5843 income units in the Melbourne metropolitan area, from a sample stratified to increase the probability of selecting families in poverty.

The questionnaire covered the following areas: the number of persons in the household and the type of accommodation; the sharing of facilities with other households; occupancy status; amount of rent or mortgage instalments; household composition; the identity of the income unit head; and the number of dependent children, their age and sex. For the head of the income unit, information was collected on age, marital status; birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, employment of self and wife, work status, qualifications, and amount of time off work and reasons in the last year. Income questions covered general income level of the income unit; standard and overtime earnings of the income unit head; and income for both the income unit head and wife from pensions, superannuation, scholarships, and professional boarders; any income earned by school pupils and infants in the income unit; child endowment; dividends and income from property; any other sources of income, including that from family boarders. Information was also collected on pensioner status; membership of hospital or medical benefits organisations; retirement provisions; and amount of superannuation or insurance paid each week.

Access Category: none

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Income Distribution

Survey, 1986. (SSDA No. 483)

The 1986 Income Distribution Survey follows on from the Income and Housing Survey 1981-82 (SSDA No. 346). It collects information on various sources of income, details of housing occupancy and costs, labour force information, taxation and superannuation.

The data file contains two different record types - one for income units, and one for persons. Questions from the income unit record include housing loan / rental repayments, rates payments, and the sale price of the dwelling; information on income unit composition; figures at an income unit level from sources such as government pensions and benefits, businesses and trusts, other payments such as workers' compensation, personal investments, superannuation and wages and salary. Individual person records contain similar information on housing; education level and qualifications; individual income from the same sources as listed at the income unit level; labour force status in main and secondary jobs, weeks and hours worked, number of weeks unemployed and occupation; and amount of taxation payable. Background variables include age, country of birth, marital status, relationship to family, household and income unit head, sex, and year of arrival in Australia. Person records can be linked to their appropriate income unit record by the use of an identifier variable, and can be grouped into family and household units in the same way. (This data file is also available direct from the A.B.S.)

Access Category: none

Gabor T. Kovacs et al. Gynaecological and Sexuality Profile of Women Attending a Family Planning Clinic, Victoria, 1981-1982. (SSDA No. 484)

The aim of this survey was to establish a gynaecological and sexuality profile of new patients attending a family planning clinic. Two separate data sets document the administration of the survey instrument to a general female sample, and a teenage female sample, of clients attending the clinic.

Topics covered include: the age at which sexual activity commenced; the pattern of contraceptive usage; menstrual history; previous gynaecological prob-

lems; reproductive history; rating of first and subsequent sexual experience; classification of current relationships.

Access Category: B

Graduate Careers Council of Australia. Destinations of University and College Graduates, Australia, 1974-1987. (SSDA No. 485)

This is an annual survey of destinations of graduates of Australian universities and colleges of advanced education conducted by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia. The aim of this survey is to update the national data bank concerning the main activity of graduates shortly after they qualify, and to provide institutions taking part in the survey with a range of information about their own graduates. The design and content of the questionnaire was altered from the 1981 graduate survey, and questions become more comprehensive. However, topic areas remain consistent over the series.

Topics covered include: sex; age; institution; degree obtained; major subjects or fields of study; student status in the previous year; place of residence; employment status (including type of employment, time of employment offer, place of employment, job title, description of job, hours worked, salary); further studies being undertaken (including level and type of study, place of study).

Access Category: none

Janice Currie et al., Murdoch University. Career Development Project, 1977-1987. (SSDA No. 486)

The Career Development Project is an extensive study spanning the years 1977-1987. It aims to explore the career development patterns, tertiary and related work experiences of samples of students in different age groups, both in Western Australia and nationally. Data files are held for the following samples in this study: secondary school students in Western Australia, interviewed in their last year of secondary school (1977), and reinterviewed in 1978 and 1979; tertiary graduates from five Western Australian tertiary institutions interviewed in their last year of study in 1977, and then in 1978 and 1979; a

comparative study of younger and older (mature age) graduates from six Australian tertiary institutions first interviewed in 1986, then again in 1987; and two smaller samples of secondary students in India and the United States, who were asked the same questions about career choice and directions as the Western Australian sample.

Topic areas covered for secondary and tertiary samples include: choice of occupation and factors involved in that choice; preferences for and views on local tertiary institutions; reasons for continuing formal education; self esteem and achievement; courses of study and satisfaction with current enrolment; assessment of difficulties obtaining a job; sex role attitudes; attitudes to work; goals for the future; important personal qualities; opinions on politics and society particularly in relation to women; factors influencing career and lifestyle; and employment history since graduation. The mature age study sample was also asked questions relating to restrictions and obstacles to entering certain career paths; constraints on career and employment due to family responsibilities; and experience of discrimination due to age, gender, and social class. Background questions include: age, sex, birthplace, marital status, secondary school details, number of siblings and respondent's position in the family; age, occupation, educational level, birthplace of parents; first language spoken by respondent and parents; present and childhood religious denomination; and assessment of parents' income and social orientation.

Access Category: A

Richard Teese and Rod Fawns, University of Melbourne. Students' Attitudes to their Schooling, 1979 (SSDA No. 487)

This study of students in years 10 and 11 in Melbourne and Launceston schools aims to gauge the effect of the new high school system of junior and senior high schools which have been introduced since the last survey was conducted in 1972. The survey seeks to establish adolescent perceptions of the quality of their school experience as well as identifying the needs of students attending the post-compulsory years of secondary education.

Topics covered include attitudes to: school organisa-

tion, including the new high school arrangements; curriculum; examinations; teachers; discipline, including corporal punishment; specific subject interests. Other variables include: education and career plans; educational and income backgrounds; ethnicity; parental occupations and incomes; parental education levels; religious observance; family composition; rating of scholastic ability.

Access Category: B

Prof. David Andrich, Murdoch University. Intellectual Development of Adolescents and Pre-adolescents from Psychometric and Cognitive Developmental Perspectives, 1985-1988. (SSDA No. 488)

The aim of this study was to conduct a part longitudinal and part cross-sectional study of the rate of growth of intellectual capacity of individuals, and, in particular to determine: 1. the nature of the development on a test set in the psychometric tradition and scaled to subscribe to the principles of fundamental measurement; 2. the relationship of the development identified in 1. to development ascertained from the cognitive-developmental tradition associated with the work of Piaget; 3. the relationship between cognitive development in what are termed the social and physical domains.

An extended test analogous to the Raven's (ACER, 1958) Progressive Matrices Tests was used. Variables coded in each data set include gender and scored responses to the Raven's items administered at each testing session. The final data file contains information regarding the initial age of the subjects and their heights across all 6 testing sessions.

Access Category: none

Australian Council for Employment and Training. Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1987: Wave 3, Level 2 (Area Sample) (SSDA No. 489)

This is the third 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 No. 377, 410, 420 and 491 for details of the four waves of the ALS list sample, and SSDA Studies No. 413 and 421 for the first and sec-

ond waves of the area sample.) The 1987 wave consisted of 7110 interviews with people aged 17 to 26. 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 are not readily covered with available sources of cross sectional data. Labour market variables include job history, job search behaviour, job training and transition from school/study 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, religion, income and whether resident in an urban or rural area.

Access Category: S

Department of Social Security. Quality, Staffing and Standards in Commonwealth Subsidised Hostels for the Aged, 1985-1986. (SSDA No. 490).

This study was commissioned by the Department of Social Security to investigate the quality of hostel care, accommodation and staffing; to recommend methods of measuring the disabilities of residents, their care needs; and to determine the type and minimum numbers of staff required to provide and maintain care.

Three different types of survey instrument were used in this study. The first, a summary of the residents and the characteristics of the hostel was completed by an appropriate hostel administrator. Information was collected on characteristics of the hostel (numbers of beds, admission criteria etc.), staffing levels, hostel expenditure, and questions were also asked about the type of social and physical environment in which the hostel operated. The second form utilised two different data sources: information provided by hostel staff and hostel records concerning the residents surveyed, and the other collected in a personal interview with the residents themselves. The questions covered admission details, demographic

data, involvement in activities, satisfaction with quality of care and quality of life, and physical, mental and emotional health status. Sections of the instrument were devoted to both staff and resident perceptions of the resident's health and well-being in order to ensure that one perspective did not dominate. The third questionnaire was administered to a relative or friend nominated by the resident as visiting reasonably frequently. Questions covered perceptions of the quality of care in the hostel, amount of contact with the resident, and an assessment of the respondent's health, activities of daily living, satisfaction and coping abilities.

Access Category: none

Australian Council for Employment and Training. Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1987: Wave 4, Level 1 (List Sample). (SSDA No. 491).

This is the fourth wave of the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS) list sample which has run each year since 1984. The 1987 wave surveyed a sample of 1545 people who were first interviewed in 1984 (see SSDA Study No. 377, Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1984: Wave 1, Level 1) and again in 1985 and 1986 (see SSDA Studies No. 410 and No. 420). The 1987 sample comprised people aged 15-24 years (in 1984) and was drawn from Commonwealth Employment Service registers.

The survey is aimed principally at examining questions related to long-term unemployment which are difficult to address using available sources of cross-sectional data. Labour market variables include job history, job search behaviour, job training and transition from school/study 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: none

Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Indonesia. Economic Census of Medium and Large Manufacturing

Establishments, Indonesia, 1985 (SSDA No. 492).

The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics has been surveying medium and large manufacturing establishments since 1975. In 1985, the survey covered approximately 13000 firms, each employing 20 or more employees.

The questionnaire collected information on components of the wage bill; fuel and energy use; current sources of financing; annual capital expenditures; expenditure on raw material inputs, broken down into domestic and imports; a breakdown of ownership into percentage by national government, regional government, foreigners and private Indonesians; type of firm; labour force, including both paid and unpaid workers; and aggregate value of production sales.

Access Category: This dataset is currently only available to researchers within the ANU. Researchers from other institutions who wish to use the data will need to apply to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics for access, through the SSDA.

Robert Cumming, Department of Community Medicine, Westmead Hospital. The Western Sydney Health Study: Shopping Centre Survey, 1986 (SSDA No. 494)

The aim of this descriptive study was to obtain baseline data for the Western Suburbs of Sydney on self-perceived health status, health-related behaviours, sources of health information, and knowledge and attitudes towards health issues such as self-reported morbidity (including information on diabetes, angina, heart attack, stroke and raised blood lipids). This data set records responses to the first part of this study, a survey conducted in Western Suburbs shopping centres. The study was conducted in three health-service areas in the Western Metropolitan health region that show marked differences in mortality rates for several diseases. One aim of the study was to see if these differences were reflected in variations in the health knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of persons in these areas.

Variables include: smoking status, alcohol status, cervical smears, breast self examination, mammography, diet practices including sugar and salt intake, attitudes to diet and exercise, sources of health in-

formation, recent health service utilisation. Background variables include: age, suburb, highest educational qualification, employment status, respondent / father / mother's country of birth, language spoken.

Access Category: none

ICPSR ADDITIONS TO HOLDINGS

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated February 1988 and May 1988. Datasets are not currently held by the SSDA, but can be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

ABC News Chernobyl/Kiev Accident Poll, April 1986 (ICPSR 8581)

ABC News Libya Poll, March 1986 (ICPSR 8578)

ABC News Poll on Nicaragua, March 1986 (ICPSR 8577)

ABC News State of the Union Poll, January 1986 (ICPSR 8572)

ABC News Tylenol Poisoning Poll, February 1986 (ICPSR 8575)

CBS News /New York Times National Surveys, 1986 (ICPSR 8695)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law 94-171, 1986 Test Census of Central Los Angeles County (ICPSR 8882)

Contentious Gatherings in Britain, 1758-1834 (ICPSR 8872)

County Business Patterns, 1985 [United States]: US Summary, State and County Data (ICPSR 8883)

Executions in the United States, 1608-1987: The Espy File (ICPSR 8451)

Party Elites in the United States, 1978: Democratic Mid-Term Conference Delegates (ICPSR 8208)

Party Elites in the United States, 1980: Republican and Democratic Party Leaders (ICPSR 8209)

Party Elites in the United States, 1984: Republican and Democratic Party Leaders (ICPSR 8617)