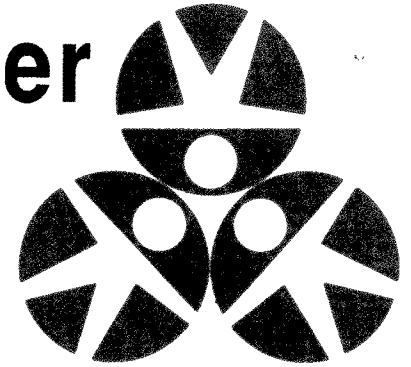


ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated
Number 22, September 1990 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

Social Science Data Archives Australian National University

ACSPRI newsletter

Social Research Conference	1
ACSPRI News	3
ACSPRI Summer Program - 1991	3
Feature - The Academic Enterprise in the 21st Century	4
An Australian at the ICPSR Summer Program	6
Australian Road Research Board CDROM	7
Education in Statistics	8
ABS Notes	8
Software Bits and Pieces	9
Conferences	11

SSDA news

The Bureau of Immigration Research and the SSDA: Data Cooperation	14
SSDA Connected to CDnet	15
Canadian National Election Studies On-Line Index	15
World Values Survey	15
International News	16
Access to Multicultural Data	17
Australian Data Available	17
ICPSR Additions to Holdings	21

This newsletter is produced at the Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601. Articles, letters, research notes, conference information and other contributions are encouraged. Write to the editors at the address listed above, or send using e-mail to ssda@coombs.anu.oz.au

December 10

9:15 - 10:30 Plenary Session

Lyn Richards & Tom Richards, Department of Sociology, La Trobe University
"Critiquing Qualitative Computing: Grounded theory method versus code and retrieve techniques"

Jerome Winston, Public Sector Evaluation Program, Phillip Institute of Technology
"Evaluation without Performance Indicators: Evaluation Needs Analysis (ENA) for the Commonwealth Access and Equity Strategy"

David Sless, Communications Research Institute of Australia
"Organisational Definitions of Information"

11:00-12:30 Multivariate Analysis

David Chant & Mark Western, University of Queensland
"Mobility Table Analysis with SAS: Procedures and Applications"

Mark Griffin, Institute of Education, University of Melbourne
"The detection and interpretation of moderators in OLS multiple regression: Social support and work stress"

Susan A. Treloar, Nick Martin & Andrew Heath, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, University of Queensland
"Multivariate modelling with LISREL: causal analysis of cross-sectional data on some women's health variables"

11:00-12:30 Barriers to Employment

Therese Smith & Mariann Jonczyk, Department of Social Security
"Results of Barriers to Employment Survey"

Tony Kryger, Department of the Parliamentary Library
"The Australian Longitudinal Survey: 1985 to 1988 - Dynamics of the Youth Labour Market"

Jon Altman & Habte Tesfaghiorghis, Australian National University,
"Aboriginal socio-economic status: are there any evident changes?"

2:00-3:30 Ecology

John M. Penhallurick, Centre for Communication Studies, University of Canberra

"A Geodemographic analysis of the ACT"

Paul Mahoney, Statistical Services Branch, Australian Bureau of Statistics
"A New ABS product: Socio-economic indexes for Areas (SEIFA)"

2:00-3:30 Multiculturalism

Gerard Sullivan & Christine Inglis, University of Sydney
"National Patterns of Enrolment and the Availability and Use of Support Services by NESB students in Sydney"

A. Galla, University of Canberra
"Heritage Curricula and Multiculturalism"

John Schwartzkoff & Susan Young, MSJ Keys Young, Sydney
"Attitudes and Perceptions relating to Multiculturalism"

Ken Strahan, Productive Culture Australia
"Youth, Media and Multiculturalism"

4:00-5:30 Multivariate Analysis

Paul Boreham & Hugh Compston, Department of Government, University of Queensland
"Political Institutions and Economic Growth"

Peter Whiteford, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales
"Income Inequality and Social Policy in Australia: the Record of the Hawke Government"

Mark Groves, Department of Psychology, University of Queensland
"The Assessment of Hypothesized Structure Using Observed Data"

4:00-5:30 Service Beneficiaries

Robert Cummins & Gregory R. Leigh, Disability Program Evaluation Unit, Victoria College
"Adult Literacy and Basic Education needs for people who are hearing impaired: an evaluation of supply and demand in Victoria"

Terese Smith, Social Policy Division, Department of Social Security
"Sickness Beneficiaries"

Geoff Howse & Tony Garino, Adult Migrant English Service
"Adult Migrant English Program Reach of 1988-1989 Migrants"

December 11

9:00-10:30 Research Methods: Teaching & Presentation

Victor Minichiello & Lou Farnsworth, La Trobe University

"Doing and Teaching Qualitative Research Methods in the Health Sciences"

Ken Sharp, University of Melbourne

"The Teaching of Statistics: to Whom, Why, When, What and How?"

Frank Vanclay, Charles Sturt University

"Statistics and publishing"

9:00-10:30 Research on Sensitive Issues

Michael Dunne and Beverley Raphael, National Centre for HIV Social Research, University of Queensland

"Aims and Structure of the National Centre for HIV Social Research"

Don Porritt, Australia Social Issues Research

"Asking Survey Questions About Sensitive Issues"

11:00-12:30 Voting Behaviour

Toni Makkai & Ian McAllister, Australian National University

"Informal Voting and Ethnicity in the 1990 Australian Federal Election"

Hugh Compston, University of Queensland

"The Electoral Impact of Tax: A comparative study of Sweden and Australia"

Karen Stenner-Day, University of Queensland

"Dimensions of Leader Evaluation in Australia"

11:00-12:30 Attitudes Research

Kate Aisbett & Emelian Millward, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal

"Violence on Television: Attitudinal research and the public inquiry process"

David Collins, Frank Small and Associates

"Government and business response to public concern about the environment"

Geoff Alford & Dina Tanphanich, Marketing, Monash University

"Practical Advances in Employee and Customer Services Research"

2:00-3:30 Methodology

Ron Callus, Department of Industrial Relations

"The Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey"

Caroline Coombes, Population Survey

Development, Australian Bureau of Statistics

"Improving non-response in a mail survey of returned Australian travellers"

Sandra Horbury, Population Survey Development, Australian Bureau of Statistics

"Response Errors in the collection of domestic travel expenditure data by household interviews: two experimental studies"

Catriona Bate, Population Census Development, Australian Bureau of Statistics

"New Developments in data collection in the Australian Census"

2:00-3:30 Women

Leonie Still & Cecily D. Guerin, School of Business, University of Western Sydney

"Typologies of enterprising women: managers versus entrepreneurs"

Helen Bartlett, School of Nursing, Curtin University of Technology

"Community participation in planning women's health care services"

Ken Strahan, Productive Culture Australia

"Immigrant women in Small Business"

4:00-5:30 Causal modelling

Nick Martin, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, University of Queensland

"The Genetics of Persistence and Change in Social Attitudes. An eight year follow-up of 3000 Australian twin pairs"

Bill Tyler, Sociology, Northern Territory University

"Career, Family and Community in the Australian Defence Force"

Danny Hasofer

"When Death us do part: towards a phenomenology of funerals"

Social Research Conference

The 1990 National Social Research Conference sponsored by ACSPRI will be held at Emmanuel College, the University of Queensland on 10th and 11th December, immediately preceding The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) Conference. Conference registrations close on December 1st. Details regarding fees and accommodation have already been sent out to all those on our mailing list, however conference programs and additional registration forms are available from the Social Science Data Archives.

The Conference program has been finalised with forty papers to be presented in two concurrent streams. One stream has a methodological focus, with sessions on multivariate analysis, econometric modelling, ecological analysis, research methods in teaching and presentation, survey methodology and the analysis of voting behaviour. The other stream covers a wide range of current applied research issues, such as research in the fields of multiculturalism, barriers to employment, evaluation, service beneficiaries, attitudes, causal modelling and women. Pages One and Two of this newsletter gives details of individual sessions, participants and titles of presentations.

The Conference is appreciative of the financial support being offered by the Office of Multicultural Affairs towards the contribution of a number of papers on issues of multiculturalism in Australia.

On 11th December, a number of displays and demonstrations will also be presented. The Australian Bureau of Statistics will be mounting a day-long trade exhibition, with publications and software on display. ABS officers will be present to answer questions on the 1986 and 1991 Censuses and will be demonstrating ABS products including the newly developed Socio-economic indices package (see ABS Notes further on in this issue for more information on this package). David Sless from Communications Research Institute of Australia will present an hour-long demonstration of FormsDesigner, an application for the Macintosh which will be of interest to anyone involved in questionnaire or form design.

Lyn Richards from La Trobe University will also be demonstrating the NUDIST (Non-numerical Unstructured Data Indexing Search and

Judith Perrolle is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Northeastern; she is the author of *Computers and Social Change: Information, Property and Power* (Wadsworth, 1987), and is completing *White Collar Computers*, a study of the computerization of mental labour.

The Automated Intellectual: Faculty Work in the 21st Century

When anticipating the changes in working conditions for university faculty in the next century, it is tempting to focus on the benefits of technological innovation. Yet these innovations will occur in a changing social and organizational context. The automated intellectual will indeed have new tools. But he or she will also experience new social conditions of work. The following fictional day in the life of a 21st century academic illustrates some of the benefits and drawbacks we may expect from automating intellectual work.

8.30 am: I arrive at my overheated fifth floor office, open the window, and turn on my scholar's workstation. I send an electronic memo to building maintenance to complain about the temperature and to let them know that the elevator isn't working. In our rush to implement new technologies, budget items for the maintenance and renovation of the university's infrastructure have been reduced. The memo itself is quickly done with the command: SEND MAINT HEAT & ELEVATOR.

8.35 am: I begin to sort my electronic mail. With the integration of FAX, telephones, videodisc, and e-mail, I receive voice messages mixed with text files and video segments. My department has eliminated two secretarial positions and the university mail room staff has been cut by 90 percent. Most of my mail is junk - solicitations for products and services whose ads have somehow made it past my customized filter program. I am reminded to send my congresswoman an electronic letter in support of her bill to require warning headers on unsolicited commercial transmissions. This is fairly quick because I have a "Dear Congressperson:" form letter. I file items to be saved on my optical disc. The disc itself has become pretty disorganized but my desk has never looked neater. When I get around to it, I'm going to use the optical scanner to put the contents of my filing cabinets on discs and make a little more room in this office.

9.15 am: My first class of the day is started by remote video controller. I'm using the same lecture discs as last year because I haven't quite gotten around to updating the material for this introductory course. The enrolment is 800, with several part-time instructors (non-tenure track) to hold discussion sessions and help with the grading. I do one or two live broadcasts per quarter, and usually manage to produce a few new video sessions each year. The university has dealt with declining enrolments by reducing its number of regular faculty and employing a larger number of low salary part-timers. The media services office and the educational computing staff have merged to become one of the university's most important faculty support services - course production.

9.20am: I set my workstation up for a video conference call with the other editors of a professional journal. To do this I have to bring one of the department's two video cameras to my office. When we're all hooked up, each of us appears in a video window on one another's screens with the manuscript we are discussing displayed in the centre.

10.15 am: I join my class in progress to take interactive video questions about the lecture materials. More than one hundred students submit questions; I respond to a few during the remainder of the class period. The rest are transferred as video files to the assisting instructors to be answered during the discussion sessions.

10.30 am: I begin proofreading an article I am about to transmit to a journal. After running the spelling and grammar checkers, I start the automatic reference formatting program. Occasionally it asks me to choose among several items by the same author, but otherwise it types my bibliographic data base by itself in the appropriate format for the journal. One missing item is easily retrieved from the university library's online card catalogue.

10.47 am: A window opens on my screen to announce that the university scheduling program has selected this Friday at three for a committee meeting. I have other plans but have forgotten to log them into my schedule. I access my schedule and fill in a lot of non-existent events for the next few weeks.

protections for intellectual property that erode the fair use provisions of the copyright law may burden the academic enterprise with fees, regulations, and prohibitions on classroom use of information.

Yet the electronic transformation of publishing can provide an increasingly flexible way to design courses and instructional materials. In automating academia, we must make every effort not to lose sight of the educational mission of the university. Faculty members must become participants in the design of technologies for the academic workplace. Otherwise we will have to adapt to whatever is designed for us.

An Australian at the ICPSR Summer Program!

The following item was provided by Kevin O'Toole, from Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education who attended the 1990 ICPSR Summer Program in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"Anyone who opts to take the eight weeks ICPSR Summer Program at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor requires a good deal of stamina. Unlike the ACSPRI Summer Schools, most of the courses at ICPSR are taught over four week periods. This has some advantages. Firstly it allows time to develop concepts which may need time to properly digest. Secondly, it allows for the development of complementary streams. For example, the teaching of Matrix Algebra and Calculus, alongside Linear modelling type courses helps to ground the mathematical concepts. I realise that ACSPRI Summer Schools teach such things as Matrix Algebra. The point here is that over a four week period, lecturing staff in other courses can gradually apply the Matrix Algebra as the skills of the participant increase. (A brief aside here. It may seem like a minor issue but the teaching of Introductory Mathematics courses during the day at ICPSR, rather than at the beginning of the day as at ACSPRI, better enables the student to contextualize the Maths into the program!) Thirdly in a four week program there is time to master and more importantly, to practise the skills being learnt. A fourth and related point is that a four week program also allows a student to develop expertise with the various statistical packages available for computers. The down side of this is that if lecturing staff direct their teaching to obscure packages it is sometimes

difficult to translate the processes to other better known products.

While I see the above points as advantages, this is not to imply that the ACSPRI Summer Schools are in any way inferior. The time element is purely logistical. If ACSPRI could attract sufficient graduate students looking for credit towards their post graduate degrees, I am sure it would be a viable option in Australia. Certainly a good many of the participants at the ICPSR Summer Program are seeking credit for courses elsewhere. This means a rather heavy assignment load. For Visiting Scholars this task is not compulsory, but the attempt to complete such assignments is a good test of one's own knowledge.

The lecturing staff that I have encountered at the ACSPRI Summer Schools (3 in all) are on par with the ICPSR staff; some are very good and some are rather erratic. The demands of teaching a four week course may be the same as those for a week long course in terms of class contact hours, but if weaknesses in teaching become apparent early, four weeks is a long time to bear! Class attendance does wane quite dramatically towards the end of the courses. This may be due to teaching strategies, but it can be due also to "brain numbness". In this respect one week courses may be an advantage. (The ICPSR summer program also incorporates one week courses, but these are usually on reasonably specific topics).

One worthwhile exercise at the ICPSR summer school is the Advanced Topics in Social Research. This is a series of specialist lectures, usually held during lunch time, in which an expert in the field discusses new and developing techniques of analysis. This year some of the major topics were: "Chaos " Models; Graphical Presentation and Data Analysis; and Computer Simulation Analysis of Social Systems.

Other presentations were made by scholars in the areas of International Relations and Latino Research. I found the series of lectures both informative and entertaining.

Finally, in the area of social activity, ICPSR is well organised. Besides the picnics, cocktail evenings etc., directions to a host of activities on the campus were distributed. The many restaurants, theatres and sporting facilities within easy walking access of the main campus at Ann Arbor made the summer school an enlivening

The user will be supplied with the PROTAB software on payment of a specified amount - the minimum being \$1000 - to the ABS. This amount is a pre-payment, to which the cost of any subsequent tables ordered through PROTAB will be credited. Users can also pre-pay larger amounts if the volume of tables required is likely to be large.

The software can be run from any IBM compatible microcomputer and has the following features: a screen based table design utility; a complete list of data items available from individual surveys and full details of every data item including descriptors, weighted frequency counts of each value and percentage distribution of values; and immediate calculation of table and batch cost. Users will be able to send requests specified by PROTAB by fax, floppy disk as well as ordinary mail, and arrangements can be made for the return of output by similar means.

Users of ABS data who may be interested in obtaining more information on the availability of PROTAB should contact their State ABS Office, or Leanne Hefron at the ABS Office in Canberra on (06) 2526317.

Socio-economic Indices

Using data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing, the ABS has produced five indices of socio-economic status for areas across Australia.

The indices summarise a range of characteristics of the relevant areas and have a variety of uses. The **Higher Socio-Economic Status for Urban Areas** and **Higher Socio-Economic Status for Rural Areas** indices measure the prevalence of high income households, tertiary students and people in occupations requiring training, in urban areas (population > 1000) or rural areas (population < 1000).

The index of **Lower Socio-Economic Status** indicates concentrations of low income households, people without tertiary qualifications, and people in occupations requiring little formal training, while the index of **Economic Resources** summarises the income profile of communities, their family structure, and their housing arrangements. The last index, **Education and Occupation** summarises the level of education in the community and the type of occupation that the population is engaged in.

This socio-economic index package (on floppy disk) comes with "user-friendly" software which allows manipulation of the indices, and a manual which explains the functions of the software. A useful feature of the package will be the ability to create user defined areas for analysis. If the standard areas available are not suitable, the option exists to create and store more suitable areas. It is expected that the package will cost \$2000 (with software), or \$900 for the data alone. An Information Paper (ABS cat no. 1356.0 costing \$15) which outlines the technical details involved in the production of the indices, has also been produced.

Further information on the availability of these indices can be obtained from Caroline Bowles from the ABS in Canberra, on (06) 252 5864. Participants in the Second National Social Research Conference (see page 1 of this newsletter) also have the opportunity to see the package in action at the ABS Trade Display.

HES and HESSAD

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has attempted to overcome the problem of a lack of small area data from the Household Expenditure Survey with a new product due for release in mid to late 1991. The Household Expenditure Survey Small Area Database (HESSAD) will provide estimates of expenditure for each Census Collection District (CD) using HES estimates and the 1986 Census of Population and Housing as its base.

HESSAD will contain estimates of expenditure based on both the 1984 and 1988/89 HES cross classified by demographic characteristics. Estimates of expenditure at the CD level can also be aggregated to the regional level.

In addition, the ABS plans to update HESSAD and ensure continuity by using annual building statistics, retail prices data and changes reflected in demographic regional profiles from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

The ABS also expects to release an Information Paper on the preparation of a Unit Record File for the 1988/1989 Household Expenditure Survey (ABS cat no. 6544.0) by the beginning of November 1990. Preliminary information indicates that this file should cost around \$5000. Contact the ABS directly for more information on

contain extra information such as data entry forms, cleaning specifications and Skip and Fill rules.

Normally, one of the problems with SPSS system files is that the special format prohibits you from displaying it on the screen. Data Entry allows you to view all of the data in spreadsheet format and to edit individual fields. This is useful when changes have to be made to only one or two cases as normally you would have to write a program to do this.

SPSS portable files are those which are written in a special format so that they can be read by any machine. Data Entry gives you the option of reading in a portable file to become your "active" file which is stored in memory workspace and in temporary files on disc. Similarly, when saving your active file, you can choose to write it as a portable file. This is useful for transferring files from PC to mainframe and vice-versa. Note, however, that additional DE information is NOT retained on a portable file created by DE.

The PC version of Data Entry can translate to and from other file formats eg. Dbase and Lotus 1-2-3. A test file output by DE has been successfully read by DbaseIII+ and a Clipper database file has been read into DE.

4. The dictionary of an existing file can be easily copied into a new SPSS system file without the data. This is very useful if you have a continuous survey with new data being collected at regular intervals. Cleaning rules and ranges are copied to the new file as well as the variable definitions, labels, etc.

5. The documentation is very good. The manual has four tutorials for the first-time user to work through.

Disadvantages

1. It may not be feasible to carry out all edit checks by Data Entry, especially where the data structure is hierarchical. Some aggregating and matching may be required so that checks between two levels can be performed eg. between household and person data.

2. At the variable definition stage, the default width of each numeric variable is 1 character.

3. It takes a while to get used to the menu-driven system. It is not always obvious which branch you

need to go to, to carry out a task, and which key to press when you get there!

4. Because forms, edit rules and ranges are dropped when producing portable files, there is no way of transferring this information between PC and mainframe. Thus you could not, for instance, specify the rules and ranges on a PC and then do the data cleaning on the mainframe.

5. It is possible to copy a list of cleaning specifications to an external file, but you cannot subsequently read some or all of these ranges and rules into the dictionary of a system file. Each specification has to be entered separately via the Cleaning Branch.

6. There is no means of checking duplicate records or duplicate keys. This would have to be done in SPSS using the LAG function.

7. It is not always clear when range and rule checking is being carried out.

8. There are inconsistencies in the way SPSSX and SPSS/PC+ interact with Data Entry - for example when files are merged. When using MATCH FILES in SPSSX, users may receive the warning message "Note - Information specific to SPSSX Data Entry will be lost, unless it is contained in the first file specified". This contrasts with SPSS/PC+ where use of the JOIN MATCH command results in all DE information disappearing from the active file.

Summary. Data Entry has some useful features which can aid the processing of surveys both on mainframes and PCs. However, not every survey will be suitable for using DE. Important considerations are: the size of the survey; the type of survey; the structure of the survey; editing the data; and learning to use Data Entry. To sum up, the ideal survey for Data Entry would be a small continuous survey with non-hierarchical data, with no complicated edit checks but with lots of simple checks.

Conferences

IASSIST 1991

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) brings together individuals from around the world engaged in the acquisition, processing, maintenance, and distribution of computer-readable text and numeric social science data.

discussions on topics of particular relevance and interest to registrants.

For further information and registration details, contact Christine Kilmartin, at the Australian Institute of Family Studies, on (03) 608 6890.

SPRC Conferences

The Social Policy Research Centre (formerly the Social Welfare Research Centre) at the University of New South Wales is involved in the organisation of two events which have as their particular focus social policy and community services.

The first of these is a one day seminar - **The Planning and Delivery of Community Services in the 1990s** - organised jointly by the SPRC and the Centre for Australian Social Policy Analysis at Phillip Institute of Technology. The seminar will be held at the Coburg Campus of Phillip Institute on 23rd November, and will be opened by the Minister for Community Services and Health, Brian Howe.

The second event is the SPRC National Conference **Social Policy in Australia: Options for the 1990s**, which is to be held from 3-5 July 1991 at the University of New South Wales. The conference organisers intend this to be a "forum for public discussion of social policy issues and for the presentation of policy relevant research results" with participation from academic researchers, policy-makers, administrators, professionals in service delivery, and others concerned with social policy and social welfare issues.

Broad areas of interest include social theory and social policy; community services and resources; policy and practice; and economic aspects of social policy. Abstracts of papers for this conference should be sent to Peter Whiteford, SPRC, University of New South Wales (ph. 02-697 5152 or 697 5150).

General information about the conference and the one-day seminar can be obtained from Jennifer Young at the SPRC (ph 02-697 5150).

ALS Conference

The Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) at the ANU is joining with the Department of Employment, Education and Training to present a two day conference, *Australian Longitudinal*

Survey: Social and Economic Policy Research. The conference will be held in Canberra on 10th and 11th December 1990, and will focus on presentations from researchers who have used ALS data as part of their research. Contact CEPR at the ANU on (06) 249 2387 for more details.

1991 U.S. Census Bureau Conference

The U.S. Bureau of the Census will hold its Annual Research Conference (ARC) in March 1991 in the Washington DC area. ARC 1991 will feature papers on topics related to a broad range of Census Bureau research interests, including data collection technologies, data processing developments, impact of automation on survey organisations, longitudinal methodology for survey data, modelling and measuring non sampling errors, collecting sensitive behaviour data, effects of interviewers and respondents on data quality, and cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of questionnaire design.

Registration details can be obtained from

Maxine Anderson-Brown
Conference Coordinator
Office of the Director
Bureau of the Census
Washington DC 20233 USA

Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference

The conference will be held from 5-6 August 1991 in Washington DC. Participants will be drawn mainly from countries which have taken part in the DHS (formerly World Fertility Survey) program, but will also include representatives from USAID, cooperating agencies, international agencies, and the scientific community. Invited and contributed papers will focus on substantive findings from studies using DHS and other data, but will also address methodological, technical and policy issues. For information contact

Ann K. Blanc
DHS
Institute for Resource Development Inc.
Stanford Blvd
Columbia MD 21045 USA

ISI Session 1991

The 48th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) will take place from 9-17 September 1991, in the International Conference Centre in Cairo, Egypt.

Amongst the proposed topics for invited papers are: longitudinal analysis; training of statisticians in developing countries; statistical methods in chronic disease epidemiology; statistical issues in assessing the quality of health care; release of microdata - the right to information and the right to privacy; non-response - new methods; geographic information systems in surveys; processing the 1990 round of population surveys; statistical methods for measuring infectious diseases; and comparable indicators for quality of life in developing countries. Contact

Denise Lievesley, Director
International Statistical Institute
428, Pr Beatrixlaan
2270 AZ Voorburg Netherlands

LIS East-West Workshop

The Luxembourg Income Study group (see ACSPRI Newsletter No. 21, March 1990 for information on the LIS project) is organising a conference on income comparisons between Eastern and Western countries, in Walferdange, Luxembourg. Preparations for the conference are still being made, but it is hoped that it will be held in conjunction with the Biannual LIS meeting in summer 1991.

The purpose of the conference will be to discuss the meaning of money income in Eastern Europe vis-a-vis the West, and the usefulness of LIS for East-West comparative research. Topics to be included are the role of non-cash income, currency conversion, social indicators, and the impact of recent economic changes. Papers using LIS data will also be presented.

If you are interested in finding out more about the conference, write to:

Barbara B. Torrey
US Bureau of the Census
International Division
709 Scuderi Building
Washington DC 20233 USA

SSDA News

The Bureau of Immigration Research and the SSDA: Data Cooperation

The Bureau of Immigration Research (BIR) was established in 1989 as a result of a recommendation of the Fitzgerald Committee which was advising the Federal Government on immigration policy. It is located within the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and has offices in Canberra and Melbourne. The Bureau is also a member of ACSPRI.

The BIR has as its major functions: the commissioning and managing of research into immigration and population issues; the publication and dissemination of professional, objective research; the development of a comprehensive program for collection and analysis of statistical data on immigration; and the promotion of informed public discussion on immigration and population issues.

As part of its commitment to these objectives the BIR has recently entered into arrangements with the SSDA for the deposit of data from fifteen surveys already held at the Bureau, and for the future deposit of data from surveys commissioned as a consequence of its research activities. This survey data will be made available to researchers for secondary analysis under ordinary SSDA conditions of access, and individual studies will be described in more detail in our next newsletter in March 1991.

However, as an indication of the extent of the topic areas covered, the following is a list of the titles of the studies we have recently archived:

Visitor Visa Study 1987

Acquisition of Australian Citizenship, 1987

Working Holiday Makers in Australia, 1986

Temporary Overseas Workers in Australia, 1989

Migrant Labour Market Experience and Sponsorship, 1989

Family Migration Program Category C: Initial Settlement Survey 1984

Migrant Attitudes Survey 1986

Study of Working Age Parents, Australia, 1987

Post-Arrival Experiences of Recently Arrived Independent Migrants, 1988

Australian Gallup Polls, June 1985 (Immigration Program)

Survey of Migrants with Overseas Professional Qualifications, 1989

Business Migration Study, 1988-1989

and three surveys conducted in 1985 under the Provision of Language Services project.

These studies are in the process of being checked and documented; interested researchers should contact the SSDA for details on availability.

We are appreciative of the cooperation we've received from the BIR in implementing this arrangement, and we are of course pleased to be able to extend the range of data resources available to the research community in the area of immigration studies.

Government departments engage in research into many of the social and economic issues which influence Australian society and ultimately determine government policy. This research often produces data which is a rich resource for secondary researchers in the wider community. Unfortunately, in many instances, access to this data is extremely difficult - staff and time considerations within departments often preclude the organisation of access on an individual basis.

Whilst the SSDA has received survey data from a number of other government departments through the usual data deposit process (for which we are of course most grateful), this is the first occasion when we have been able to set up procedures for the regular deposit of data. We hope that this will be the first of many such

arrangements, and we intend to actively pursue this issue, beginning with those departments who have deposited data with us in the past. Anyone who wishes to discuss matters associated with data deposit arrangements, is encouraged to contact Gina Roach at the SSDA on (06) 249 3809.

SSDA Connected to CDnet

Those of our readers who order data from ICPSR in Michigan through the SSDA, or who have been thinking of doing so, will be pleased to hear that the SSDA is now connected to CDnet.

CDnet (the Consortium Data Network) provides on-line access to ICPSR data holdings and computational resources, and of particular importance to the SSDA, allows members to place orders for ICPSR data interactively. Previously, orders for data from ICPSR had to go through ordinary mail services, as we did not have the facilities here to connect to the appropriate network to give us access to CDnet. Whilst service was commendably quick under this old system, data tapes were still taking approximately six weeks to reach the SSDA.

We had an opportunity to test access to this new system recently, when we placed an order on behalf of a researcher at the ANU for data from the World Values Survey (information on which follows this item). Data and documentation from this survey project arrived at the SSDA in just under two weeks from the time we formally placed the order. CDnet also provides the facility to enquire about the progress of data orders, and to send mail directly to ICPSR personnel.

With this facility now available to us in Australia, access to the wide range of data from ICPSR is made even simpler - a further encouragement (if one was needed) for Australian researchers to make good use of this resource.

Canadian National Election Studies Online Index

We've recently received an interesting item through our archive e-mail network giving information on the development of an on-line index for Canadian election studies conducted over the last 25 years.

This index has been developed at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, using the SPIRES database format. The index is organised into two SPIRES sub-files or databases - one containing complete descriptions of the seven election studies, and the other containing information on variable-level items from the

questionnaire.

The seven election surveys contain a total of over 800 questions asked of over 20,000 Canadians over the 25 year period. Questions cover a wide range of subject areas providing respondents' views on Canadian government, political parties, leadership, social issues, and personal goals. Many questions have been repeated over time, allowing researchers to study the changes in Canadian attitudes from election year to election year, as well as differences between pre-election and post-election responses. Using subject keywords, it is possible to search the online index and locate all survey questions containing a particular keyword or combination of keywords. The index can also be used: to compare question wording; locate variables to be used in secondary analysis; or to examine the frequencies displayed for a variable or set of variables.

According to the information supplied to us, the index is available for remote online searching through the BITNET network: the SSDA is currently investigating access. The index is also available for distribution in SPIRES format for use on mainframes. If you are interested in finding out more about the index, or how to use the databases, contact the SSDA.

World Values Survey

The SSDA has recently acquired the ICPSR prepared dataset resulting from the World Values Survey Project (ICPSR 9309). This combined dataset enables the comparison of values of representative national samples of the public in 22 societies, interviewed from 1981 to 1983.

The Project grew out of a study sponsored by the European Values Systems Study Foundation of Amsterdam. The World Values Study Group's first survey, carried out in ten West European societies in early 1981, was replicated in fifteen additional countries, including Australia (see SSDA Study No. 375). A second wave of surveys is planned for 1990.

The twenty two nations included in this release are: France, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Hungary, Australia, Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Iceland and Finland. Total number of cases across this list is 28,764.

Broad topics covered in this dataset are leisure, work, the meaning and purpose of life, family life, and

contemporary social issues. In the section on leisure, respondents were asked whether they preferred to spend their leisure time relaxing or being active, about groups and associations to which they belonged, how often they read a daily newspaper, the number of hours spent watching television, whether they experienced feelings such as loneliness, boredom, restlessness, depression and happiness, if they felt other people could be trusted, if they felt they had free choice and control over their lives, and if they were satisfied with life overall.

Topics relating to work include aspects important in a job, pride in work, satisfaction with present job and financial situation, and owner/ state/ employee management of business. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondent's views on the value of scientific advances, things in life that were worth sacrificing everything for, opinions on good and evil, and religious behaviour and beliefs. Respondents were queried regarding closeness among family members, their level of satisfaction with their home life, if they shared the same attitudes towards such things as religion, morality, politics, sexual mores with their partner and parents, their views on marriage and divorce, and qualities important for a child to learn.

In the final section on social issues, areas covered include the respondent's interest in politics, opinions of various forms of political action, self-placement on a political left/right scale and party identification, the most important aims for their country, alcohol and alcoholism, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they felt divorce, abortion, suicide, cheating on taxes, lying and other such actions were ever justified. Background information on individuals includes age, sex, marital status, household composition, employment, trade union membership, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity.

International News

A Data Archive for New Zealand

Roger Jones, the Head of the SSDA visited Massey University, New Zealand at the beginning of August this year, to advise the recently established Data Archive Working Group from the Faculty of Social Sciences on the formation of a New Zealand Data Archive.

A number of New Zealand academics from various

institutions have expressed interest in the formation of an archive over the past few years, so it's especially pleasing to see this effort achieve some extra momentum. The head of the current Working Party is Dr Henry Barnard, from the Department of Social Anthropology at Massey; Prof. George Shouksmith, the Dean of Social Sciences has also played a prominent part in the establishment of the Working Party and the investigation of the proposal.

Roger addressed a weekend Working Group meeting made up of representatives from a range of departments within the faculty. He dealt briefly with the background to data archives, management issues associated with the establishment and development of an archive, and with specific technical matters such as computing environments, cataloguing and documentation and programming. Roger also gave an overview of the current international archive scene, and provided information on links with other archive and research organisations.

Armed with this information, the Working Group has developed a detailed proposal (currently in draft form) for the establishment of an archive, which will be submitted to both Massey University and the NZ Foundation for Research, Science and Technology for consideration on funding. It is recommended that the archive be located at Massey University.

It is envisaged that the SSDA will maintain close links with the New Zealand archive, particularly in this early establishment phase. We hope that we will be able to encourage the two way exchange of data, and cooperation between researchers across the range of social science disciplines - and maybe include a regular feature on NZ news in future issues of our newsletter! We wish the New Zealand group success in the endeavours.

Social Science Data in the Soviet Union

The SSDA regularly receives newsletters and other information from data archives and data libraries around the world, as part of our efforts to maintain links and foster research cooperation, and encourage the exchange of data throughout the social science community. We already have extensive resources of information on data holdings from North American and Western European data organisations; we have now

received the first newsletter from a data organisation in the Soviet Union.

The ADB Newsletter is produced by the All-Union Data Bank which describes itself as "a computerized data base and a technical service facility for social science researchers in the Soviet Union and all over the world". The ADB was founded in 1985 under the auspices of the Institute of Sociology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Issue No. 1 1990 of the Newsletter contains titles of data holdings as well as principal investigators to December 1989; a more extensive publication giving study descriptions is also available on request.

Researchers interested in finding out more about ADB's operations should contact

All-Union Data Bank
Institute of Sociology
Krzhyzhanovskogo 24/35 Building 5
Moscow 117259 USSR

Social Research in Hong Kong

The SSDA has recently been contacted by the Social Sciences Research Centre at the University of Hong Kong, which is in the process of establishing a Consortium for Social Research. The principal aim of this Consortium is the collection of social science data from Hong Kong, and China, and the Southeast Asian region.

The Consortium has already made application to join ICPSR, and is interested in establishing archival and research links in Australia. We'll keep you informed of the activities of the Consortium in future issues of SSDA News.

Access to Multicultural Data

As reported in SSDA News No. 21 March 1990, the SSDA has acquired data from the survey of Issues in Multicultural Australia (SSDA Studies No. 534-537), which was initiated by the Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA). This survey project has received a great deal of attention in the media, and has been widely promoted in a number of journals and newsletters.

These data sets are on open access, and all organisations making a request for this data will be charged the same price irrespective of ACSPRI

membership etc. However, there seems to be some confusion regarding the charges being levied by the SSDA. The SSDA's general pricing policy was set out in SSDA News No. 21, but it is useful to repeat some of the information here using the OMA datasets as a specific example.

The first charge to be made is the standard service charge of \$60 (irrespective of the number of data sets ordered); added to this is a charge for the data according to size in number of records. For the OMA sample of the general population (Study No. 534) this is \$100; for the other samples (Study Nos. 535-537) the charge is \$80 each. In addition to these charges is a recovery cost for floppy disk or magnetic tape (usually \$10 unless multiple reels or disks are required) and a charge for printed documentation. For the OMA surveys, there are two volumes describing all four studies, which cost together \$55. In total, if you were ordering all four samples the cost would be \$465; for the sample of the general population alone it would be \$225.

We believe users of data supplied by the SSDA receive value for money, especially when one considers charges for similar products and services offered by some other commercial and governmental agencies. When you are thinking of ordering data however, a short phone call, e-mail message or letter/fax to the SSDA requesting confirmation of charges could save confusion and delay.

Australian Data Available

Additions to SSDA holdings are listed below. Please note that some of these carry an 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 is permitted until after the date specified

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

U: as specified in the User Undertaking Form, the user is required to obtain the permission in writing of the

original depositor of the data, or an authorised representative, before publishing any interpretation of such materials

For datasets listed as having no special Access Category, users must still sign a standard SSDA User Undertaking Form prior to access.

Data 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.

Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment, Education and Training. **Australian Longitudinal Survey, 1985-1988: Area Sample Calendar File** (SSDA No. 560)

The youth area sample component of the Australian Longitudinal Survey includes panel data from household interviews conducted in four annual waves from 1985 to 1988 with a representative sample of 8995 persons in the age cohort. In the calendar section of the survey, details are recorded each year which show the start and finish date of each job and period of job search. These have been linked over the four year survey period to give a continuous record of each job, period of job search, period of unemployment, period out of the labour force, and period of employment.

Each of these states can have up to 36 occurrences. Each occurrence is identified by the week it started and the week it finished. Other variables summarise the number of spells and total weeks in employment, unemployment and weeks out of the labour force. For each job held in the survey period, a variable provides a link to the associated questions in the main data sets (SSDA studies No. 413, 421, 489 and 542), so that individual job details can be accessed.

Access Category: S

Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment, Education and Training. **Australian Youth Survey, 1989: Wave 1.** (SSDA No. 561)

This is the first wave of a survey program based on a cohort of young people aged 16-19 in 1989, and known as the Australian Youth Survey (AYS). It is part of a program of longitudinal studies known as the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS), which is a continuing collection of data from a sample of persons aged 16-25

in 1985. Five waves of data have been collected from this cohort (see SSDA Studies No. 377, 410, 420 and 491 for details of the four waves of the ALS list sample, and SSDA Studies No. 413, 421, 489 and 542 for the first four waves of the youth area sample).

The 1989 wave of the AYS consisted of 5350 interviews with people aged 16 to 19. 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 data obtained for the AYS is similar to that collected in the main ALS, but concentrates on a younger group to provide current data on issues such as school retention and school to work transition.

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 and health. 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

Directorate of the Drug Offensive, NSW Department of Health. **Drug Use Among Secondary School Students, New South Wales, 1986** (SSDA No. 563)

This survey has a number of objectives: to monitor the nature and extent of alcohol and other drug use; to provide data from which the need for social policy and educational initiatives could be determined; and to provide background data to facilitate the evaluation of such initiatives. The drugs examined in this study were tobacco, alcohol, analgesics, inhalants, marijuana, sedatives, hallucinogens, narcotics and stimulants (including cocaine).

The first part of the questionnaire investigates the knowledge and beliefs about the effects of drugs. The students were then questioned about whether they had ever smoked cigarettes, how often they smoked, what they would do if their friends smoked, whether people close to them smoked, methods of obtaining cigarettes,

and perceived effects of smoking. Similar questions were asked about alcohol and inhalants. A section on headache powders and tablets concludes the questionnaire. Background variables include: age, sex, country of birth, parents' birthplace, and household structure.

Access Category: none

National AIDS Education Campaign Benchmark Surveys

In the early 1980s the Commonwealth and State governments moved rapidly to provide information to groups at high risk of contracting the AIDS virus. The AIDS Task Force and NACAIDS decided that a comprehensive education campaign was necessary to inform the public about AIDS. A series of surveys was commissioned in 1986 to provide information to develop strategies for AIDS prevention education and to provide a benchmark against which to measure the effectiveness of the National AIDS Education Program.

The initial phase of the study covered four groups: adults - the general population aged 16 to 60 (SSDA Studies No. 564 and 565); adolescents - aged 12 to 15 (SSDA No. 566); gay and bisexual men (SSDA No. 567); and intravenous drug users (SSDA No. 568).

The data collected covered: levels of awareness of AIDS, knowledge of what constitutes high risk behaviour; knowledge of why high risk behaviour increases the likelihood of transmitting AIDS; attitudes toward people with AIDS and high risk group stereotypes; barriers to absorbing information and changing behaviour; attitudes and beliefs about the security of blood transfusion supplies; sources of information on AIDS; current sexual and drug use behaviour. Background variables include media habits, sex, age, region, country of birth, language use, coresident children, marital status, occupation, church attendance, education and transport use.

The second phase of the study was a followup to these benchmark surveys, which assessed the effectiveness of the first phase of the education campaign (SSDA No. 569). In addition to questions covered above, this survey also incorporated questions relating to the AIDS advertising campaign.

Access Category: none

Ian McAllister, Roger Jones, Elim Papadakis and David

Gow. Australian Election Study, 1990 (SSDA No. 570)

The Australian Election Study is the second in the series initiated in 1987, (see Australian Election Study 1987 - SSDA Study No. 445) and builds on the data collected earlier in the 1967 and 1979 Australian Political Attitudes Surveys (ICPSR Studies No. 7282 and 7393). The series provides a long-term perspective on stability and change in the political attitudes and behaviour of the Australian electorate, and investigates the changing social bases of Australian politics as the economy and society modernise and change character. In addition to these long-term perspectives it examines the political issues prevalent in the election and assesses their importance for the election result.

Two major themes are covered in the survey, the economy and the environment. Questions on the economy include retrospective and prospective evaluations of the country's economy and the individual's own personal household situation; wages and price controls; attitudes to particular economic issues; and the position of the major parties and party leaders on the main economic issues. Questions on the environment include attitudes to the protection of the environment and to environmental issues in general; the role of industry and the government in ensuring environmental protection; rankings of the most urgent environmental issues and the respondent's assessment of their likely future importance; and attitudes toward environmental pressure and interest groups, including current or likely membership.

As in the 1987 AES, a range of questions are included in the survey which cover election issues and the respondent's assessment of the most effective party to handle them, as well as questions on specific political issues such as government spending and the pilots' dispute. A section on social policy includes questions on around 30 contemporary social and moral issues, including abortion, Aboriginal rights, pornography, health care and many others. A section on industrial policy focuses on attitudes towards the control of the economy, attitudes to trade unions and big business, and to industrial conflict in general.

In addition to the standard questions on vote in the current election, recalled vote in the 1987 federal election, and party identification, the survey contains an extensive section dealing with attitudes to the major parties and to the party leaders. Finally, a range of

demographic data are collected for each respondent and their spouse or partner, if applicable.

Access Category: none

David Gow, Roger Jones, Marian Simms, Ian McAllister. **Australian Candidate Study 1990** (SSDA No. 571)

This study follows on from the first Australian Candidate Study 1987 (see SSDA Study No. 479) in surveying candidates for the House of Representatives and Senate in the 1990 Federal election. This second study however restricts the sample to those candidates for the major parties - Labor, Liberal, National and Australian Democrat - plus candidates standing on green and environmental platforms. Other minor party candidates and independents were not included.

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.

The study examines the political issues prevalent in the election, replicating some of the questions on the economy, the environment, social issues and industrial policy asked in the Australian Election Study 1990 (see above). This includes candidates' attitudes to particular economic issues, attitudes towards the protection of the environment and to environmental issues in general. A section on social policy includes questions on around 30 contemporary social and moral issues, including abortion, Aboriginal rights, pornography and health care. A section on women focuses on women's issues, support for women, attitudes to women and to women as election candidates.

In addition the survey asks questions relating to political background, such as electoral history, party political involvement and membership of community organisations, and questions on pre-selection such as the support the candidate was given to gain nomination. A section on campaigning asks candidates' perceptions

of the personal attributes and experience which they think are required to make a successful candidate and MP, and the activities the candidate engaged in during the campaign.

Access Category: S

Clive Bean, Australian National University. **Australian Parliamentary Candidates, 1990 Federal Election.** (SSDA No. 572)

The study contains data on social and political characteristics of all candidates standing for election to the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Australian federal election of 24 March 1990, plus certain social and political features of the electoral divisions in which they stood (for House of Representatives candidates only).

Basic variables are: house contested; state; electoral division*; party affiliation; sex; occupation; whether elected or not; first preference vote in 1990 election*; position on ballot; incumbency status; years in parliament; ministerial status; number of candidates on ballot; median income in electoral division*; urban-rural location of electoral division*; two-party preferred vote in 1987 in the electoral division*; two-party preferred vote in 1990 in the electoral division*. (Variables * are collected for House of Representatives candidates only).

Access Category: none

Directorate of the Drug Offensive, NSW Department of Health. **Evaluation of the Peer Support Program (Student Drug Prevention), 1986-1987.** (SSDA No. 574)

The Peer Support Program is a school based program funded by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) as a drug prevention strategy. This evaluation was conducted with the aim of addressing whether the program was an effective drug prevention strategy; and the factors which contributed to its success or failure.

The study included a pretest and post-test survey of students in grade 7 and grades 10 and 11 with experimental and control groups drawn from schools which did and did not participate in a Peer Support program. The study covers drug use behaviours, drug attitudes, drug use intentions, self esteem, assertiveness, attitude to school, truancy and parental

relationships. Background variables include age, sex, school year and family composition. An additional survey of group leaders of Peer Support programs evaluates the organisational aspects of running a Peer Support program.

Access Category: none

Directorate of the Drug Offensive, NSW Department of Health. **Recreational Drug Use and Attitudes of 15 to 18 year olds, 1986.** (SSDA No. 575)

A survey of 15 to 18 year old drug users was conducted in Sydney to investigate their drug use, drug attitudes and AIDS awareness in 1986. The drugs of concern in this study were amphetamines, cocaine hallucinogens, designer drugs, tranquilizers, barbiturates, opioids and inhalants. Use of marijuana or alcohol alone did not qualify the respondent for inclusion in the study.

The survey covered: frequency of drug use; reasons for taking drugs; motivations and difficulties stopping, maintaining or increasing drug use; drug use by peers; ease of obtaining drugs; attitudes to drug use; the possibility of contracting AIDS. Background variables include: age; sex; occupation and residence.

Access Category: none

Christian Research Association, **Combined Churches Study on Faith and Mission, 1987** (SSDA No. 576)

This survey of church attenders was conducted by the Christian Research Association in 1987. Its principal aims were to explore the directions that the church in Australia was taking, the forces shaping church life and the changes and debates taking place within the church as reported by parishioners. The survey was nationally based and covered Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, Pentecostal and Uniting churches.

Topics covered include personal level of church involvement; the value and importance of services of worship, church groups and organisations; the importance of religious books, and radio and television programmes; relationship with priest or minister; financial contributions to the church; involvement of family and friends in the church; religious upbringing; aspects of faith, prayer and meditation; attitudes towards church matters including church unity and clergy; and attitudes to overseas aid. Background variables include age, marital status, qualifications,

employment status and occupation, country of birth and co-resident children.

Access Category: none

Sharon Winocur, University of Queensland. **Australian Women and Economic Security, 1988.** (SSDA No. 578)

This study aims to provide information on the applicability and value of the current retirement income system to women, in relation to women's changing work and family patterns. A national sample of over 1000 women is used to compare the life patterns of different age cohorts of Australian women over across the adult life span. To date, future patterns of women's retirement have been extrapolated from the situations of those women who are currently older. The study investigates the hypothesis that women are economically disadvantaged in old age because the current retirement income system is designed around the traditional male worklife pattern, which differs from that of most women.

The questionnaire covers work history, including timing of and reasons for movements in and out of the work force; switching between full and part time work; marital history; children and child care; employment status of husband/partner; attitudes to superannuation; splitting of accrued superannuation upon divorce or retirement; membership and knowledge of superannuation scheme and its benefits, reasons for joining or not joining; other investments; household financial management currently, in retirement and on death or divorce of spouse. Background variables are highest level of education, occupation, income, home ownership, age, country of birth, full or part time employment, marital status.

Access Category: B

ICPSR Additions to Holdings

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated May and September 1990. Datasets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

ABC News Polls: Democratic Convention Poll, July 1988 (ICPSR 9070); First Presidential Debate Poll, September 1988 (ICPSR 9182); Good Morning America Five State Poll, October-November 1988 (ICPSR 9185); Nightline Drugs and Alcohol Poll August 1988 (ICPSR 9180); Politics Poll August 1988 (ICPSR 9072); Republican Convention Poll August 1988 (ICPSR 9071); Second

Presidential Debate Poll October 1988 (ICPSR 9183); Vic Presidential Debate Poll October 1988 (ICPSR 9184)

ABC News / Washington Post Polls: 50 State Poll September-November 1988 (ICPSR 9179); Iran Airliner Poll July 1988 (ICPSR 9066)

ABC News / Washington Post Monthly Polls: January, March, May, July, September, 1988 (ICPSR 9061, 9062, 9064, 9067, 9181)

American Housing Survey, 1986: MSA File (ICPSR 9334)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1987: Employment Statistics (ICPSR 9298)

CBS News Polls: CBS Morning News Shopping Habits and Life Styles Poll January 1989 (ICPSR 9230); Federal Government Poll February 1989 (ICPSR 9231); 48 Hours Gun Poll March 1989 (ICPSR 9233)

CBS News / New York Times Monthly Polls: January-March, May, July-September 1988; January, April 1989 (ICPSR 9098, 9101, 9102, 9104, 9108, 9110, 9144, 9229, 9234)

CBS News / WCBS-TV New York City Poll January 1988 (ICPSR 9099)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data, 1983-1984 and 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9313, ICPSR 9314)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1987-1988: Reports on Financial Activity (RFA) Data (ICPSR 9315)

Concerns of Police Survivors, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9327)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1987: Diary and Interview Surveys (ICPSR 9333, ICPSR 9332)

Current Population Surveys: Survey of Employee Benefits, May 1988 (ICPSR 9316) and Voter Supplement File 1988 (ICPSR 9318)

Debtor-creditor Laws, Amendments and Revised Statutes: New York State 1785-1860 (ICPSR 9255)

Deterrent Effects of the New York Juvenile Offender Law, 1974-1984 (ICPSR 9324)

Detroit Area Studies, 1979-1984 (ICPSR 9301-9306)

Distances Between Cities Acting as National Midpoints in the European System, 1816-1980 (ICPSR 9274)

Disturbed Violent Offenders in New York, 1985 (ICPSR 9325)

Downtown Safety, Security and Development in New York City 1984 (ICPSR 9326)

Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System, 1950-1951: Life History Interview Recodes (ICPSR 8972)

Helping Crime Victims: Level of Trauma and Effectiveness of Services in Arizona, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9329)

Illegal Immigration and Crime in San Diego and El Paso Counties 1985-1986 (ICPSR 9330)

Individual Responses to Affirmative Action Issues in Criminal Justice Agencies, 1981: [United States] (ICPSR 9311)

Juvenile Court Statistics, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9297)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9317)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1988 (ICPSR 9259)

National Crime Surveys: National Sample 1986-1989 [Near-Term Data] (ICPSR 8864)

New York Times Polls: Business World Survey 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9213); Nutrition Survey, October-November 1987 (ICPSR 9216); Race Relations Survey March 1987: New York City (ICPSR 9214); Stock Market Crash Survey October-November 1987 (ICPSR 9215)

Professional Schools in the United States, 1972 (ICPSR 7793)

Repeat Offender Laws in the United States: Forms, Uses and Perceived Value, 1983 (ICPSR 9328)

Robbery of Financial Institutions in Indiana, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 9310)

Rural Development in Deccan Maharashtra India: Village Panel Study 1942-1977 (ICPSR 9308)

Screening of Youth at Risk for Delinquency in Oregon 1980-1985 (ICPSR 9312)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1984 Full Panel Research File and 1986 Panel (ICPSR 9331, ICPSR 9319)

Uniform Crime Reports: County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data 1985 and 1987 (ICPSR 9252)

Uniform Crime Reports: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest Time Series Data 1965-1983 (ICPSR 8631)

United States Fiscal Austerity and Urban Innovation Project 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8709)

WABC-TV / New York Daily News Race Relations Poll January 1988 (ICPSR 9187)

WCBS-TV News / New York Times Race Relations Poll June 1988 (ICPSR 9106)

Washington Post Democratic and Republican Convention Delegate Polls 1988 (ICPSR 9068 and 9069)

Washington Post Poll June 1988 (ICPSR 9065)

Washington Post Race Relations Poll March 1988: Washington DC (ICPSR 9063)

Anti-Foreign Demonstrations in Asia, 1945-1980 (ICPSR 9338)

Annual Survey of Governments: Employment Statistics, 1988 (ICPSR 9417) and Finance Statistics (ICPSR 9391)

Canadian National Election Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9386)

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1988 (ICPSR 9337)

Census of Governments, 1987: Government Organization File (ICPSR 9388)

Community Policing in Baltimore, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9401)

Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1988

(ICPSR 9364)

County and BEA Economic Area Employment Estimates for 1974 and 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9278)

County Business Patterns, 1987 [United States]: US Summary, State and County Data (ICPSR 9381)

Crime Stoppers: A National Evaluation of Program Operations and Effects (ICPSR 9349)

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1988 Rewrite Supplement (ICPSR 9415) and August 1988 Retiree Health Insurance (ICPSR 9345)

Effects of Foot Patrol Policing in Boston, 1977-1985 (ICPSR 9351)

Effects of "UNITED STATES vs LEON" on Police Search Warrant Practices, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9348)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1987 (ICPSR 9396)

German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1988 (ICPSR 9382)

International Social Science Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383)

Longitudinal Career Histories of Public School Teachers from Colorado, Michigan, and North Carolina, 1972-1986 (ICPSR 9320)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1989 (ICPSR 9397)

National Crime Surveys: Crime School Supplement, 1989 (ICPSR 9394)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Chest X-ray Examination, Ages 25-74 Years (ICPSR 9346)

National Health Interview Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9412)

National Health Interview Survey Supplements: AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, 1988 (ICPSR 9411); Child Health, 1988 (ICPSR 9375); Medical Device Implant Questionnaire, 1988 (ICPSR 9406); Adoption Supplement, 1987 (ICPSR 9342); Cancer Control Study, 1987 (ICPSR 9343); Cancer Risk Factor, Epidemiology Study, 1987 (ICPSR 9341); Poliomyelitis, 1987 (ICPSR 9376)

National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of College Graduates, 1967-1985 (ICPSR 9390)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey I, Population and Home Health Providers (ICPSR 9339) and Household Survey, Prescribed Medicines for Medicare Beneficiaries (ICPSR 9340)

National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1987 (ICPSR 9299)

National Survey of Field Training Programs for Police Officers, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 9350)

National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1989 (ICPSR 9373)

Police Documentation of Drunk Driving Arrests, 1984-1987: Los Angeles, Denver and Boston (ICPSR 9400)

Police Performance and Case Attrition in Los Angeles County, 1980-1981 (ICPSR 9352)

Population (1988) and Per Capita Income (1987) Estimates [United States]: Governmental Units (ICPSR 9416)

Rise of American Industrial Corporations, 1880-1914 (ICPSR 9392)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, January-June 1987 (ICPSR 8836-8841)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1986 Full Panel Research File (ICPSR 9414)

Uniform Crime Reporting Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest in All Cities With Populations Over 250,000, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9336)

Uniform Crime Reports: County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1988 (ICPSR 9335)

Victims' Needs and Victim Services, 1988-1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County (ICPSR 9399)

Violence Against Police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984-1986 (ICPSR 9347)

World Factbook, 1989 (ICPSR 9366)