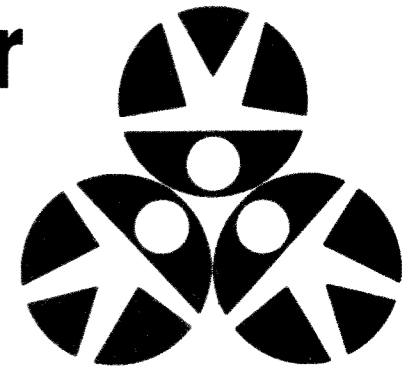


ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated
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incorporating

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Social Science Data Archives Australian National University

ACSPRI newsletter

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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

Thanks go to the many people who contributed to the newsletter: Helen Bartlett, John Buchanan, Mark Cully, Michael Dunne, David Gow, Steven Hill, Roger Jones, Claire Parsons, Don Rawson and David Williams. The newsletter was edited by Gina Roach and Frances Byers.

ACSPRI Activities

1990 National Social Research Conference

The 1990 National Social Research Conference sponsored by ACSPRI was held at Emmanuel College, the University of Queensland on 10th and 11th December. Forty papers were presented in two concurrent sessions over the two days. Thanks go to the paper givers for their contribution to the Conference.

Just over a hundred individuals attended, with participants from all States, though the majority of participants originated from Queensland, the ACT, New South Wales and Victoria. Just under a half of participants were from the University sector, a third from the Commonwealth and State public services plus a number of individuals from the private sector.

This mix of affiliations made for a lively Conference (despite the humidity and the building alterations!) The papers presented represented the diverse range of issues and methodologies being examined in Australian social research. A conference paper order form is enclosed with this newsletter.

In addition to the papers giving sessions, the Australian Bureau of Statistics mounted a hands-on display of new ABS products, David Sless demonstrated FormsDesigner, and Lyn Richards demonstrated NUDIST.

A meeting was held to discuss the feasibility of a future Social Research Conference. Conference participants with ties to the Australian Population Association, the Evaluation Society of Australia and The Australian Sociological Association all

commented that there was a overlap of participants between these 4 conferences, yet at the same time, each conference also attracted a separate pool of individuals.

Given the small size of the social science research community in Australia (and increasingly frugal allocation of organisational resources in the 1990's) it was proposed that there was limited room to maintain isolated conferences. Not only are conferences expensive to run, but there is some indication of lessening participation - each of these conferences present to a relatively small audience (between 100 to 400), with each organisation relying on separate membership and address lists. It was proposed that organising a number of Conferences 'back-to-back', sharing address lists and capitalising on economies of scale in conference organisation and bookings would promote an environment for interchange between individuals involved in social science research in Australia. Discussions will continue along this point.

At its Annual General Meeting in October 1990 the Council of ACSPRI reaffirmed its continuing support for the Social Research Conference and felt that the third conference should be held in June 1992 at a location to be determined. The conference would be held over 3 days with the morning sessions each day focussed on a theme and a keynote address. Keynote papers would be refereed and published as part of an annual review of Australian social research. This proposal was supported by participants at the Social Research Conference in Brisbane. The meeting also agreed that ACSPRI would support any initiatives to establish an association of individual members interested in social research, but felt that the initiative for such an association should come from individual social researchers.

A single volume of conference papers is not planned: however, individual copies of papers are available from Social Science Data Archives. on request A small charge will be made to cover printing and postage costs. To order papers please complete the order form included with this copy of the newsletter.

distributed to ACSPRI members later in 1991. Individuals interested in going to an ACSPRI course are advised to apply for the course as soon as possible after the advertising matter is distributed. Classes are of limited size, and there are a number of courses where late applicants have not been able to gain places, in the past.

National Centres and Research

The second National Social Research Conference held in Brisbane in December 1990, provided a valuable forum for researchers in a number of different areas of the government, academic and commercial sectors to meet and discuss their work. Partly as a result of this meeting, we asked a number of researchers involved in the research undertaken by three different National Centres around the country, to outline their work and the aims of their organisations for our newsletter. Their contributions follow.

National Centre for HIV Social Research

Background

The federal government has funded three National Research Centres to examine the causes, spread, treatment and consequences of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and AIDS in Australia. The Centre for Epidemiology and Clinical Research (based in Sydney) and the Centre for Virology (based in Melbourne) have been operating for more than four years. These centres have had two roles: first, to employ core scientific staff to examine specific problems in basic medical sciences, clinical management and epidemiology; and second, to act as centres of expertise to advise the community, government health departments and other policy bodies and other researchers.

Since 1985 there has been a considerable amount of social and behavioural research into HIV infection and AIDS. Most of the individual projects have been carried out by staff in universities, although a number have been conducted by people within state

government health and education departments. In addition, independent community groups have been very active in research, particularly in the conduct of regional needs assessment studies.

By the end of 1987, it was generally agreed among social researchers that a centre should be set up as a focus of the national social research effort. This idea was then incorporated into the federal government national strategy on AIDS. Expressions of interest were called and the centre was finally awarded to a multicentre group at Queensland, Macquarie and New South Wales universities.

Terms of Reference

The eight primary terms of reference are:

1. To conduct Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) studies to provide benchmark data from national representative samples of the population and from specific groups at risk of HIV infection.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of intervention / education strategies in effecting and sustaining behaviour change.
3. To contribute to the evaluation of media campaigns in the prevention of HIV infection
4. To provide advice on methodologies for the evaluation of social research
5. To conduct studies of the personal and social impact of HIV/AIDS on the infected, on health carers and the community
6. To conduct studies of service delivery
7. To establish an up-to-date catalogue of social science research in HIV/AIDS
8. To train researchers at the postgraduate level

Structure of the Centre

The director of the centre (Prof. Beverley Raphael) and two research and financial management staff work at the Department of Psychiatry, University of Queensland. The Brisbane group will include several research fellows and research assistants. The Units at

resource capabilities and decision-making within Australian research policy.

The key perspective of the Centre is to locate specific research policy and management technique issues within a wider understanding of innovative organisation cultures, knowledge generation processes, and social science methods that underlie management and technique.

The Centre is already nominated as the Regional Centre for STEPAN, the United Nations based 'Science and Technology Policy Asian Network', and the Industrial Technology Regional Centre for APEC, the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation organisation.

Initial research programs of the Centre include work on the formation of cooperative research centres, the assessment of strength and potential impact of research; development of performance indicators; the changing research role of the 'new' universities; the relations between teaching and research in the higher education sector; the conflicting cultures of policy making and research implementation; comparative science and technology policies and their impacts internationally; and the development of science and technology management information systems.

The Centre is also involved in providing wider resources, e.g. through building an archival resource on Australian research policy, promoting public debate on research issues, developing public oriented publications on research issues, assisting directly in government decision-making, and maintaining international linkages between Australian and international research policies.

For further information: contact the directors of the centre Professor Stephen Hill and Professor Ron Johnston. The Centre for Research Policy, University of Wollongong PO Box 1144 Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone (042) 213 256 Fax (042) 213 257

Centre for Research in Public Health and Nursing

In July 1990, the inaugural Director for the "Centre for Research in Public Health and Nursing: identified public health and clinical nursing as the two domains for nursing research in the 21st century. Hence this research centre has a strong interest in developing research in social epidemiology and in nursing practice.

Nursing has the potential to expand the quality of care in Australian society, not predominantly through 'high tech' but by way of working with the needy and marginal in the community as well as those in mainstream society. As health providers, nurses have a responsibility, not only to individual patients but to the health of the nation as a whole. Nursing practice and public health research can inform those responsible for health policy and planning. However, nurses can only influence health policies if their arguments are based on sound research.

Aims and objectives of the Centre

Aims:

1. To establish and promote standards of excellence in Australian Nursing research.
2. To undertake interdisciplinary research, at the level of description, intervention, or evaluation research.
3. To undertake research to improve the health and wellbeing of the Victorian community in particular and Australians in general.
4. To enhance the quality of nursing theory and practice through research.

Objectives:

The Centre's specific objectives are through research in public health and nursing practices:

1. To advance research in public health and clinical nursing, research, and in doing so, the quality and range of Australian nursing research.
2. To assist nurses (whether students, graduates or staff) to understand the

imperatives of research, to gain the skills and experience required for setting standards of excellence in nursing research, to undertake the research, and to publish and disseminate the results.

3. To encourage nurse researchers to gain expertise in interdisciplinary settings by engaging in interdisciplinary research.
4. To establish research links with other faculties at La Trobe university and at other universities, hospitals and health agencies, in order to engage in collaborative research in public health and nursing practice.
5. To assist staff of the department to gain higher degrees by research.
6. To promote nursing research by organising Research conferences and workshops.
7. To establish links between the university and the local Victorian community through research.

8. To maintain a research environment which will continue to attract the finest graduates and postgraduates and to encourage them to pursue careers in interdisciplinary research in the areas of social epidemiology and nursing practice.

The Centre is also interested in establishing a database of all nurses employed as project officers/research officers by the nursing division at hospitals throughout Australia. The aim is to establish a means to link these nurses (who often work in isolation and have limited research skills) to tertiary institutions which can provide advice, information and/or inservice training.

Fields of Research are social epidemiology and clinical practice while the methodological approaches utilised are principally descriptive analyses, intervention strategies and evaluation research.

The approach taken toward research is interdisciplinary and the Centre strongly encourages collaborative research. The Centre's current interests lie in a variety of areas. In clinical areas issues of interest are

retained and improved, and new products and services be designed to meet the mutually consistent objectives of satisfying users of statistics and of being successful in the marketplace.

The change in ABS marketing direction to a client oriented output strategy has ensured that 1991 Census products and services are being designed with a high level of input from census users.

The consultation process

The census output group has, for the past two years, been involved in a national census user consultation program.

- A national survey was undertaken on the usefulness of the 1986 Census small area data.
- Workshops and meetings have been held with key user groups who have a particular field of interest, to design the census tables that will meet their needs. Included amongst these groups are experts in the fields of family and household studies, education, internal migration, ethnicity and journey to work.
- A national survey was commissioned to determine user perceptions of CDATA86.
- External conferences and seminars attended by current and potential census users have been used to present papers on the census, to table prototypes of products and to discuss user needs.
- A series of census user seminars has just been completed in each capital city where users, including some ACSPRI members, were invited to comment on prototypes of proposed products and services. This activity has resulted in many modifications to the content of proposed products.

Typical requests from users are: can the layout or content of a table(s) be amended?; is it possible to incorporate a new table to my specifications?; can I have this product on a specific medium (floppy disk, for example)?;

when will these products be released?; how much will they cost?

To date approximately 1,000 census users have had their say in the design of 1991 Census products and services.

The consultation process does not end here. Many proposed products have yet to be finalised and further user consultation will be undertaken on these. If you would like to have a look at the prototypes developed to date, or would like to be involved in future consultations, contact me direct (details at the end of this article) or contact the Census Liaison Officer at the ABS office in your state.

Proposed 1991 Census Products and Services

Census Update (Catalogue No 2902.0): A quarterly newsletter, *Census Update* is intended to keep clients informed of developments in products and services, and advised of customised tables available for resale. It will be released in September this year.

Reference data: A number of printed publications will be available to enable users to understand how the census is conducted, what all the terms used in collecting, processing and disseminating its information mean, and various lists of geographic codes and other classifications.

Printed statistical publications: Printed publications will again be used to disseminate both the broad results and many of the detailed statistics from the census.

They include the following:

First counts for statistical local areas (preliminary counts for each State and Territory); national first counts (national preliminary data); census counts for small areas (basic final counts for LGAs, SLAs and localities); census characteristics of States/Australia (a series containing detailed cross classifications at State level); Australia in Profile (a portrait of contemporary Australia as painted by the census); Social

CENSAS

CENSAS is a possible new service designed to provide a significantly cheaper option for users requiring customised tables, and at the same time offering a much quicker turnaround time for production. The proposal is that the ABS provides a basic SAS skeleton, into which the user inserts the census variables, geographic level and table population required. ABS will then run the table against the full census unit record file or a sample unit record file. A test file of a 0.1% sample of unit records will be available for checking the SAS programs. Output will be in matrix format only.

Sample Files

The household sample files from the 1986 Census were not in high demand (less than a dozen were distributed). We have been advised that the procedures employed to ensure the data was confidential - such as collapsing classifications and removing geographic identifiers - made the products unattractive for the purposes to which many users wished to put them. The main difficulties were with industry, occupation and country of birth classifications. We will look at ways of expanding the detail available on those classifications whilst ensuring the overall confidentiality of the sample file.

To satisfy the needs of users for more detailed data, we are offering a range of customised services (including CENSAS). These services include sophisticated statistical analyses available through the ABS' statistical consultancy service.

Consortiums

A service which will allow users requiring exactly the same customised matrix or sample tapes to combine to defray the purchase price. Consortium members will not be permitted to on-sell. ABS will supply each member with one copy of each matrix ordered. Copyright on ABS data purchased by a consortium will remain with the ABS. Extra costs will apply in the form of service charges. The consortium option is not

available for any other customised or standard products.

Map products: CMAP91

An innovative new product to disseminate the census collectors' maps, CMAP91 packages the CD maps for Australia on compact disk (CD-ROM). A separate disk will also be produced for each state and territory. In hardcopy terms, this represents around 8,000 map sheets. CMAP91 will also be installed in each ABS office and will be used to generate hardcopy maps for clients.

The collectors' maps will also be available in bound volumes on hardcopy, and on microfiche.

Map products: Digital census boundaries

Boundaries of standard census areas from CDs to total Australia, plus Commonwealth/State electorates and postcodes, will be available in digital form. To assist in identifying the location of the census boundaries, topographic features such as main roads, rivers and localities will also be captured digitally. This digital data will also be included in CDATE91.

If you would like more information on any of the products or services described above, please give me a call on (06) 2525853, fax (06) 2531809 or write to me at the Population Census and Surveys Branch, Australian Bureau of Statistics, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616.

David Williams

Manager

Population Census Marketing

Consortium for the 1991 Census Household Sample File

Following on from this article from David Williams, in which the idea of user consortiums is floated, Roger Jones, the Head of the SSDA, outlines his thoughts on a possible approach to sample file data from the 1991 Census.

Because of the low level of use of the 1986 Census file, the ABS does not intend to

produce any sample files from the 1991 Census unless a consortium of users can be established who are willing to pay the costs of preparing a file for release. The cost is in the order of \$50,000 - \$60,000, and the file would be similar to the Section of State or State/Territory files from the 1986 Census, although it could be a larger sample than the one percent used previously.

Some Commonwealth government departments may be willing to contribute towards the cost of a sample file. Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that a file will be produced without a substantial contribution from the universities.

There are at least two approaches that could be used to raise the necessary funds. First, each member of the consortium could contribute to the cost. The contribution required is unlikely to be less than \$5000, although it may be possible to recover some costs by negotiating an arrangement for shared royalties with the ABS on further sales.

Second, the total amount required to cover the universities' contribution could be sought from a sponsor or through a grant, the obvious source being the Australian Research Council grants. The benefit of this approach is that all universities would be able to obtain a copy of the file.

An application to the ARC would probably have to be supported by specific research proposals indicating how the data is to be used. Given the amount required under a consortium approach, it seems likely that this also would apply at an institutional level. A joint proposal to the ARC from researchers at a number of institutions appears to me to have a better chance of success.

Would anyone interested in submitting such a proposal to the ARC in the 1992 round please contact me at the SSDA. Given sufficient interest, I will happily coordinate the development of the submission. In addition, I would contact potential users in Commonwealth government departments

and initiate discussions with the ABS on the file size and content.

Australian Twin Studies

Over the past decade, a series of twin studies has been conducted in Australia by Dr Nick Martin (now at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research) and associates.

Twin studies have been little used in Australian social research though they collect information of considerable interest to the social sciences. The following article by David Gow locates the place of twin studies in social science practice, provides further information about the content of the Australian twin studies and discusses issues concerned with their analysis.

Dr Nick Martin is soliciting collaborators in the analysis of the twin data. Access to the data is obtained via collaboration with Nick Martin and his associates at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research. Address: Bramston Terrace, Herston, Brisbane QLD 4006. Phone: (07) 2536222 Copies of the questionnaires can be obtained by contacting Social Science Data Archives (Ph: (06) 249 4400).

How Twin Studies Can Contribute To the Social Sciences

Undoubtedly the most important book on social and political theory in the 19th Century was Charles Darwin's (1859), *On The Origin of Species*. Notwithstanding its pre-eminent place in biological and evolutionary theory, most social scientists are largely ignorant of their own history as a species. The result is that many social science disciplines, particularly sociology and political science, operate on the 17th century theological premise of a *tabula rasa*. Sociology, for example, is still dominated by an "environmental" orientation with its commitment to a standard core of explanatory variables: race, class, sex, age, and region of origin.

To locate the social sciences within an evolutionary-biological framework is not to advocate explanatory reductionism; rather, it is to advocate the study of our species in an historical context that is measured not in centuries but in millennia - most human fossils of the last half-million years are conventionally allocated to the species *homo sapiens* - and in a comparative context that is not only cross-national, but also cross-species. "Society", for example, is a widespread phenomenon in the animal world, and thus it is naive to propose an explanation of human society as something unique or "man-made". In so far as human society is different from other mammals, such differences are not necessarily the products of "volition" or "right reason" but of a long evolutionary history.

The benefits of more biologically oriented social sciences would be immediate and far reaching (Somit 1976). To take one example, participant-observation as a method of data collection in sociology remains uninformed by the theory and methods of primate ethology in general, and human ethology in particular; notwithstanding that ethological research has important implications for key social and political issues including violence and aggression (Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1979; Lorenz 1966); peacemaking (de Waal 1989); and equality including sexism (Cheney, Seyfarth and Smuts 1986; McGlone 1986).

How then can we shift the prevailing paradigm of the social sciences to incorporate biology? One route is by forging links with behavioural genetics. This route does not require social scientists to change their substantive focus since research in behavioural genetics addresses many of the same issues that occupy the research agendas of social scientists. But it is the twin studies, in particular, that I am principally concerned with here since studying twins and their relatives allows researchers to examine the role of hereditary and environmental factors.

Twin Studies

Modern behavioural genetics began with the work of Francis Galton (1869, 1883), who introduced twin-study methods. The study of twins and their relatives best simulates an experimental design and thereby allows estimates of genetic influences on behavioural traits. The basis of twin studies is that "identical" or monozygotic twins (MZ) are genetically identical, whereas fraternal or dizygotic twins (DZ) are no more genetically alike than (full) siblings. The ideal design is the study of MZ pairs ("identical twins") who have been separated at birth and raised apart. Any observed differences on selected attributes within the pair at later ages are then attributed to environmental factors. The results of studies of the small number of MZ twins raised apart demonstrate very high degrees of twin similarity on a variety of attributes, including intelligence and personality factors (Lykken 1982).

Since known pairs of MZ twins raised apart are rare, behavioural scientists require other approaches. Studying MZ twins with varying degrees of separation represents one approach. Another approach is to use multivariate statistical techniques to introduce statistically the controls that cannot be imposed "physically". Modern behavioural genetics partitions variation by regression analysis, multivariate analysis of variance and the analysis of covariance structures (Mather and Jinks 1977; Martin and Eaves 1977).

The fact that most social scientists are familiar with these techniques gives rise to a paradox. Genetics has made two significant statistical contributions to the social sciences. It was Galton and Pearson's genetic research on the observed tendency of off-springs' height to regress towards the mean that gave rise to regression analysis. A quarter of a century later, Sewall Wright developed path methods to analyze genetic paths. Clearly, social scientists have adopted the methods of genetics while ignoring its content!

Although modern behavioural genetics has been at the cutting edge in developing and

employing quantitative techniques, the gist of the analysis is that if heritability is a significant source of variation then pairs of MZ twins will have higher genetic covariances, than do DZ twins and full siblings (McClearn and DeFries 1973).

Australian Twin Studies

A series of twin studies has been conducted in Australia by Dr Nick Martin (now at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research) and associates over the past decade. The basis for the samples was the Victorian, now the Australian Twin Registry, which includes about 15% of all twins in Australia.

Since 1980 there have been four data collection components:

- in 1980 a study of nearly 6,000 pairs of twins aged 18 and over, yielding completed instruments from 3,808 pairs of twins;
- a follow-up in 1988 of the 3,808 completed pairs of twins from the previous study;
- a study in 1989/90 of a new cohort of 4,000 twin pairs aged 18 to 26;
- and recently, a survey of about 16,000 relatives of the new cohort of twins.

Although there are different survey instruments for each study, there is a thematic continuity. The questionnaires solicit information on a number of attributes: personality, social and political attitudes, political behaviour, drinking and smoking habits and other health related variables, lifestyle factors and, of course, the usual demographic variables. (Alcohol use is examined in considerable detail, with both personal and family histories.) In the latest study, data are collected not only from adult twin-pairs, but also their families (including parents and siblings) and relatives.

In the Australian twin studies, personality is measured by the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), which focuses on three personality factors: extraversion,

neuroticism, and psychoticism. Eysenck's (1967,1970) work suggests that extraversion may have a significant inheritable component. In addition, extraversion projects into the field of social and political attitudes (Eysenck, 1954). The three personality factors together are also found in other factor analytically derived trait theories of personality, such as Cattell's 16PF. The measures of social attitudes in the twin studies are from Wilson's (1973) Conservatism Scale. This scale consists of 50 items designed to measure social attitudes towards religious fundamentalism, militarism, ethnocentrism and intolerance of minority groups, and a preference for the conventional in art and clothing.

The potential of the Australian twin studies has already been tapped in published research. Martin and Jardine (1986) found that the EPQ-measured personality factor of extraversion had a substantial genetic component; however, the conservatism scale has an identifiable, but modest family environment component. These results are in line with other studies reporting heritabilities in the 40-50% range for most personality traits. Further analysis of the conservatism scale (Martin et al. 1986) suggests that the family environmental factor may be due to assortative mating on social attitudes.

Potential

The range of research problems amenable to twin-designs is unbounded. Indeed, Plomin's (1986) prescription applies: Do whatever research you would do anyway, but use a sample of twins, adoptees, or other informative groups, and study genetic variation simultaneously with whatever else you have in mind. The Australian Twin Registry provides a convenient source of subjects for twin studies.

Twin studies have wide applicability in psychology - particularly in psychopathology. Tourette's Syndrome, schizophrenia, and alcoholism, for example, have been the subject of twin studies and the evidence is overwhelming that heredity plays a role in each of these areas. Notwithstanding their

potential, twin studies are not used by sociologists and political scientists.

Large scale data collection efforts require considerable resources, and this is particularly true of twin studies because pairs of twins constitute the basis for analysis. Thus a sample of, say, 1,000 twin pairs requires the resources of a sample of 2,000 individuals, and a response rate of, say, 66% may yield a response rate of only 50% twin pairs. Consequently, in twin studies sample sizes may need to be larger than usual.

One potential solution to this problem is secondary data analysis. The data-sets already collected are a gold-mine for scholars whose research interests correspond to the content of the questionnaires. Moreover, the longitudinal (or "two-wave" panel) design of the initial two (1980 and 1988) data sets provides opportunities for the analysis of change. However, a rudimentary understanding of data analysis is inadequate as the analysis of data on twin-pairs requires an understanding of biometrical analysis, particularly if the longitudinal dimension is included (Mather and Jinks 1977).

Of potential interest to main-stream social scientists is the use of twin designs to study personality, and social and political attitudes. Twin studies allow researchers to move beyond descriptive-correlational accounts of the structure and correlates of attitudes that are based on crude environmentalist accounts. Twin studies will facilitate research on the etiology of personality and attitudes - a line of research that will eventually locate the social sciences in the biological-evolutionary framework that has long been their missing link.

David John Gow
Department of Government,
University of Queensland

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Conferences

SPRC National Social Policy Conference 1991: *Social Policy in Australia: Options for the 1990's*

Conducted by the Social Policy Research Centre, the theme of the conference is 'Social Policy in Australia: Options for the 1990's'. The conference will bring together academic researchers, government policy-makers and others in the field to discuss the issues shaping social policy in the 1990's. The conference aims to present a wide spectrum of social policy issues from diverse points of view, notably social theory, social policy and social practice and is open to all individuals and organisations.

The Conference will be held 3 to 5 July 1991 at the University of New South Wales. Brochure and further details from Jennifer Young, Conference Secretary, SPRC, University of New South Wales PO Box 1 Kensington NSW 2033. Ph (02) 6975150 Fax (02) 398 9903

Australian Medical and Professional Society on Alcohol and Drugs: *The Window of Opportunity*

The Drug and Alcohol Services Council of South Australia, together with the National Centre for Education and Training in the Addictions is organising this major international congress in Adelaide from 2-6 December 1991, with the support of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse and other drug and alcohol authorities throughout Australia.

It is hoped that the congress will bring together people working in the drug and alcohol field, primary health care, education, correctional services, legal services and industry, to discuss current national and international thinking on drug and alcohol treatment options, prevention, early

intervention, law enforcement and social policy.

The congress will feature a number of national and international speakers, including Professor Griffith Edwards, from the National Addiction Centre in London, who will present the opening address.

A full congress program will be available in June 1991. In the meantime, contact Ellisservice Convention Management, PO Box 753, Norwood SA 5067. Ph (08) 31 5687 or Fax (08) 364 1968

Australasian National Evaluation Society: 1991 National Evaluation Conference, - Challenges of the Nineties

The Society will be hosting the 1991 Conference at the Adelaide Festival Centre from October 2-4 1991. The conference program will involve three types of session: workshops; papers on on-going issues; and presentations on the "new challenges", in such fields as service delivery, the environment, social justice, staff training and deregulation.

For further information contact the NEC91 organisers, Pam Hocking or Rosemary Ince, c/o Office of Government Management Board, GPO Box 1267, Adelaide SA 5001. Ph (08) 226 3525 or Fax (08) 211 8978.

Australasian Political Studies Association 1991 Conference: Political Studies and Political Practice

APSA is holding its 1991 Conference from 17-19 July at Griffith University. The focus of the conference will be the link between the practice of politics and the implementation of policy, with ten strands of particular focus. These include Australian federal and state politics; International Politics and Australian Foreign Policy; Gender and Political Practice; Media and Cultural Politics; and Science, Technology and Environmental Politics.

For further detailed information on conference strands or for registration enquiries contact the APSA 1991 Conference organisers, Centre for Australian Public Sector Management, Griffith University, Nathan QLD 4111. Ph (07) 875 7209.

Association for History and Computing: 6th International Conference

The Association for History and Computing (AHC) is an international organisation which aims to promote and develop interest in the use of computers in all types of historical study at every level, in both teaching and research. The AHC will be holding its 1991 conference from August 28-30 in Odense, Denmark.

The conference will be reporting on the results of a number of workshops held prior to the conference, in such fields as text encoding, model solutions for historical problems, high-tech history in the East and West, and image processing. Apart from other work in progress presentations, a number of special working groups, in areas such as intellectual property of source data banks, archiving and the exchange of data, will be taking the opportunity to meet.

Contact the conference organiser, Hans Jorgen Marker, Danish Data Archives, Munkebjergvaengt 48, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark. (Fax +45 66 15 83 20 or E-Mail (EARN) DDAH@NEUVM)

Australian Association for Research in Education 1991 Annual Conference: Practitioners, Researchers and Policy Makers - Changing coalitions?

This conference addresses the critical question of the relationship between researchers and policy makers across all educational contexts. The conference seeks the participation of people in a number of educational and research areas including practitioners, policy makers and researchers in areas including DEVET, Nursing, Teaching, Teacher Education and the like.

The conference aims to generate applied research through dialogue across the research, teaching and bureaucracy boundaries. Exposure to the transferability of research across the professions will be highlighted through the selection of addresses, papers and symposia.

The conference will be held November 26-30 1991 at the Ramada Inn on the Gold Coast

Queensland. For further information, please contact the Conference convenor: Roger Slee, Department of Education Studies, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove Campus, 130 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove 4059 Phone (07) 352 8428 Fax (07) 352 6382

Summer Schools

Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis & Collection

The Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection is to be held at the University of Essex from 13th July to 23th August, 1991. It offers a series of self contained two-week courses in various aspects of social science data analysis at both introductory and advanced levels. Courses in mathematics and full computing facilities are also provided. For further details contact Dr Roger Jones at the SSDA on (06) 249 4400.

ICPSR 1991 Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research July 1 - August 23

In June-August each year, the ICPSR conducts a Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research at the University of Michigan in the United States. The Program offers a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis and social methodology. Emphasis is placed on studying methods of quantitative analysis within the broader context of substantive social science research, and virtually all instruction is coordinated with, and reinforced by, hands on data analysis sessions.

Further details, including application forms, are available from ACSPRI. Travel assistance to the value of US\$800 is offered to participants from ACSPRI member institutions. Applications close on April 26 so please hurry!

For further details contact Dr. Roger Jones on (06) 249 4400.

Book Reviews

Victor Minichiello, Rosalie Aroni, Eric Timewell, Loris Alexander. *IN DEPTH INTERVIEWING* Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1990. (Reviewed by Helen Bartlett)

The use of qualitative methodology in social and health research challenges many of the prevailing theoretical and methodological assumptions associated with the conduct of research. However, because the very legitimacy of qualitative methods continues to be questioned, there is a pressing need for books that show the relationship between qualitative research and theory and consequently provide greater understanding of such data collection techniques as in-depth interviewing.

This book takes up the challenge and as the authors intended, goes beyond merely describing in-depth interviewing as a method of data collection. It provides a systematic account of in-depth interviewing showing the relationship between theory and research and considers the connections between data collection, analysis, report writing and field strategies.

The book is targeted at a wide audience including undergraduate and postgraduate students from health and social sciences, researchers and clinical practitioners. In all it achieves a comprehensive coverage of the topic, balancing theoretical and practical issues well throughout. Each chapter concludes with a useful glossary of all the highlighted words and terms contained in the text and an example of a qualitative report in print is included in the appendix.

The introductory chapter provides the context for in-depth interviewing and considers the origins of qualitative research. Comparisons are made with the quantitative approach, although the tabulation of the traditional characteristics of each method runs the risk of over-simplifying the distinctions.

The theoretical underpinnings of qualitative methods are further explored in Chapter 2 and some of the crucial debates about the conceptualisation of science are presented in a readable and thought-provoking way. Chapter 3 considers how qualitative methods can assist in the understanding of other human beings. Subsequent chapters address the research process and include content on the preparation for in-depth interviewing, the method, skills and strategies involved, some models of in-depth interviewing, pragmatic, methodological, political and ethical issues, organisation and analysis of data, interpretation and report writing.

The complexity and involved nature of the interview as a social science research tool is conveyed in Chapters 5 and 6 and its use in life history research considered in Chapter 7. A discussion of the application of in-depth interviewing to clinical work follows in Chapter 8. This chapter, however, deals with the topic superficially, particularly for clinicians, who would require more extensive coverage and additional references to other literature. The book is perhaps somewhat ambitious in its attempts to cover too wide a range of subject material for too many audiences.

Whilst the authors advise that 'the text was not written to be read like a novel' (p. vii), the sequencing of some of the material could have been more logical; for example, such fundamental issues as problem development and research design would have been better placed in the earlier chapter on preparation (chapter 4), rather than leaving them until Chapter 9 when the pragmatics of in-depth interviewing are discussed.

One of the many strengths of the book is Chapter 11 on assembling and organising the data. Useful examples of transcript files and personal logs are provided and the authors draw extensively on students' research and experiences, which add a valuable dimension to the book. Chapter 10 on ethics also stands out for its excellent coverage of issues and questions in relation to the nature of the informant/research relationship.

Although the authors claim only to provide a brief discussion of data coding in Chapter 12, the key principles are clearly presented and the reader is referred to other authoritative sources. Nevertheless, it is over this process that students experience the greatest anxiety and the opportunity could have been taken to illustrate the coding strategies involved more clearly with some worked examples of coded transcripts.

In a small section on the use of computers in the concluding chapter (Chapter 12), the authors briefly refer to the selection of packages now available to handle qualitative data. In distinguishing these from word-processing packages, they state that 'word processing systems do not perform operations which classify, sort and retrieve data' (p. 306). Given the speed with which new techniques are being developed and perfected, this statement could now be somewhat misleading. It is worth noting that various word-processing packages have been used successfully on the Macintosh computer to perform these functions for some time.

In sum, my criticisms of this book are minor and do not detract from its potential to become a valuable resource for researchers, students or practitioners contemplating in-depth interviewing as a method of data collection. It will be keenly welcomed as a textbook for teaching purposes. Most importantly, this book is a worthwhile addition to the literature on qualitative research and will encourage a broader understanding of this research process in relation to the political and social context.

Helen Bartlett
Senior Lecturer
School of Nursing
Curtin University of Technology

Ron Callus, Alison Morehead, Mark Cully and John Buchanan **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AT WORK: The Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey**, Canberra: AGPS, 1991, pp. xxii+366. (Reviewed by Don Rawson)

Though this is truly a much-awaited survey it is also one that has been expeditiously conducted and published. The process of designing the questionnaires began early in 1989 and interviewing was completed in May 1990. The appearance of this large book within a further nine months shows that the compilation and analysis of the data were also carried out with impressive speed. As a result, we have by far the most impressive collection of data about Australian industrial relations ever assembled and have it in time to be applied to current problems.

The survey has a predecessor in the British workplace surveys analysed in M. Millward and M. Stevens, *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980-1984* (Gower 1986) and in other publications. This, of course, adds to its value rather than being any reflection on it. The Australian survey, though in a sense long overdue, was conducted at a particularly appropriate time. Bargaining over conditions of employment at the workplace level has always characterised British industrial relations and its importance has been continually stressed, particularly since the Donovan Report of 1966. Though it has always been present, and probably under-rated, in Australia it is only recently that the fostering of better industrial relations at the workplace has become an Australian 'motherhood' concept, endorsed at least in principle by employers, unions, governments and (though with greater misgivings) by arbitral authorities. It is therefore essential that we know as much as possible about the starting point from which any new ventures of this kind must begin.

The first chapter sets out in detail the procedures and methodology of the survey, which involve some obvious problems of definition, including that of 'workplace'.

Very briefly, the data come from a national sample of 2004 workplaces with a minimum of 20 employees, involving interviews with about 4,500 managers, and 'where present', union delegates. There was a supplementary telephone survey of 349 workplaces with between 5 and 19 employees. The remaining 9 chapters include those dealing with the employment and market characteristics of workplaces; their industrial relations characteristics; management and union structures; and changes in workplace relations.

Material on the presence and role of trade unionists will serve as an example of the type of information the book provides. We learn that 57 per cent of workplaces had no union members at all. Not surprisingly, small workplaces were least likely to be unionised; and private sector workplaces (which also tend to be smaller) were less likely to be unionised than those in the public sector. Whereas 70 per cent of workplaces with between 5 and 19 employees had no unionists, this was true of less than 1 per cent of those with more than 500 employees. Less than 1 per cent of public sector workplaces were entirely non-union compared to 67 per cent of private sector workplaces.

Data on union organisation at the workplace level indicates how inadequately many unions are prepared for increased bargaining at that level, which is highly relevant to enterprise bargaining. Workplace union organisation, like union membership, is at its least impressive in those sections of the workforce which are growing. 34 per cent of unionised workplaces had no union delegates at all; and shrinking areas of employment were much more likely to have a structure of local union delegates than growing areas. Thus mining, public administration, and community services were all well above average in their likelihood of having workplace union delegates. Finance and property, wholesale and retail trade and recreation and personal services were all well below the average. People in the growing employment areas were less likely to be in workplaces where

there was a union presence. But even when there was a union presence in these industries, there were less likely to be union delegates.

Management structures are also examined in detail, providing information on a number of other vexed and important questions, such as the degree of workplace autonomy; the location and roles of line and specialist 'industrial' management; and the influence of employer associations on the making of local decisions. Another highly topical subject examined is the attempt to measure labour productivity. About 26 percent of workplaces attempted quantitative measures of labour productivity, such as 'tonnes of steel per man-hour' and 'labour costs per tonne of production'. Some others attempted some more casual and partial measure of productivity; but in half the workplaces there was no attempt at a quantitative measure of productivity at all. Quantitative measures may have their limits. Nevertheless, one is left with the conclusion that the effective operation of workplace (or even enterprise) bargaining which seeks to reward increased productivity will require a much more consistent and concrete concern with such issues than characterises most of Australian industry at present.

Rather in midstream, in chapter 7, the analysis sets up 'patterns of workplace industrial relations', which are worth much more careful examination than they can be given here. The data in this case are derived from a reduced sample, covering 5 major categories which make up 75 per cent of the major sample of workplaces with more than 20 employees. The remaining 25 per cent were so heterogeneous as to defy intelligible analysis.

The process begins with some propositions which are said to be true 'by definition'; "For example, a non-unionised workplace cannot have bargaining". (Is this correct? And, if so, where does it leave the present industrial relations policy of the Coalition parties?) Such workplaces, covering 20 per cent of workplaces and 9 per cent of employees were

defined as 'informal'. The largest single group (43 per cent of workplaces; 24 per cent of employees) were given the justly unattractive title of 'unstructured inactive workplaces'. These had a large proportion of unionised employees but little workplace activity by the union - a worrying if not an appalling situation. Then followed 'structured inactive workplaces' (15 per cent of workplaces; 18 per cent of employees) where management had 'quite elaborate processes and procedures for regulating its labour force' but where 'the union was relatively inactive'. Then came 'reactive bargainers' (7 per cent of workplaces; 10 per cent of employees) which 'only bargained when the need arose, in cases such as disciplinary matters or specific health and safety matters'. Finally came the 'active bargainers' (14 per cent of workplaces but 40 per cent of employees) where 'union activity was high, management was structured in its relations with its employees and collective bargaining characterised the workplace' - in other words, where the system showed at least outward signs of working properly.

These 'active bargainers' were generally larger workplaces, mainly in the public sector and in pockets of the private sector'. This might confirm the beliefs, or fears, of those who see traditional industrial relations, and with them union membership, as increasingly associated with a declining public sector.

It is not the purpose of the survey to debate such large matters, but this is one illustration of how this material will illuminate a great array of important questions, only a fraction of which have been even hinted at here. The appendix alone contains 112 tables, all of which are worth studying.

Don Rawson
Political Science Program
Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University

SSDA News

In this issue of SSDA News, we focus on a number of major data sets acquired (or about to be acquired), including the latest ISSP modules, AWIRS and the multi-nation Class Structure and Class Consciousness Study. We also report on work in progress at the SSDA, and provide our usual information on other SSDA data acquisitions and new releases from ICPSR.

Database on SSDA Opinion Polls

Opinion poll data held by the Social Science Data Archives comprise two series: Australian Gallup Polls, commissioned by Australian Public Opinion Polls (The Gallup Method) and covering the periods 1943-1968 and 1975-1987; and Age Polls commissioned by The Age newspaper (Melbourne, Vic) and covering 1972 to 1981. Australian Gallup Polls comprise two subseries: the earlier series conducted by Roy Morgan (1943-1968); and the latest series by McNair Anderson Associates (1975-1987).

As part of the development activities being undertaken at the SSDA, Karen Ewens, our archive head programmer has recently completed a database which will allow the user to search for information on SSDA opinion poll holdings and use the indexing terms with greater ease and facility of cross-referencing. The database, written as a Hypercard stack for use on Macintosh systems, sets out the information on opinion polls currently available in the printed SSDA catalogue, with additional entries for polls acquired since the publication of the last catalogue.

Cards for Opinion Poll descriptions are arranged chronologically. For each polling organisation there is an introductory card giving a brief generic description outlining the methods used by that polling organisation. Each poll is described using a set of category and subcategory labels (Themes-Names) based on the index system used in T.W. Beed et al. *Australian Opinion Polls 1941-1977* (Sydney: Hale and Iremonger and the University of Sydney Sample Survey Centre, 1978). The use of this index is gratefully acknowledged.

Background variables are also described for each poll. Clicking on a category in the category list will display the category with its subcategories (if any) followed by a list of SSDA study numbers which contain data relevant to the topic. The List of Opinion Polls links study numbers with the title and clicking on a poll will display the poll description. Figures 1 to 5 on the following page are screen dumps of the stack, and give an idea of its layout and structure.

The stack is available for use with Hypercard Version 2. Intending users should have a copy of this application available, or should contact their local computer facility to organise access to the application. The SSDA will be supplying the stack itself on disk for \$10. No printed documentation, apart from installation instructions, will be supplied, as the stack is already "user friendly" and contains cards providing instructions on use.

It is initially intended that this database be used as an information retrieval tool, to assist users to more efficiently locate polls which may be of use in their research, and to be able to specify exact data requirements to the SSDA. A further development (dependent of course on staff resources) is an extension of the stack to include information on question wording, and frequency distributions for each question. This is obviously a long term project, but it is one which we hope to be able to pursue.

A New SSDA Catalogue

The last catalogue describing SSDA holdings was published in late 1987, when current data holdings numbered 439. As we have now reached the landmark number of 600 studies, and have in the meantime acquired files from the 1986 Australian Census as well as data from a number of significant overseas studies, it is obviously time for us to update this publication. SSDA staff have been working on this project since late last year, and we hope to have a catalogue available in the second half of 1991. Information on how to obtain a copy of this catalogue will be published in the next issue of the newsletter in September.

Opinion Polls held by the SSSA

Quit



SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES
Research School of Social Sciences
The Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone: (06) 249 4400

This stack can be used to obtain information on opinion polls held by the SSSA.

Topics covered by each poll are listed alphabetically by category. The subcategories for any category can be displayed. A poll description is shown on entering the SSSA number.

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Figure 2 - Category List

Opinion Polls held by the SSSA

Opinion Poll Titles in SSSA number order

1	AGE POLL, JULY	1974
2	AGE POLL, AUGUST	1974
3	AGE POLL, SEPTEMBER	1974
4	AGE POLL, OCTOBER	1974
5	AGE POLL, NOVEMBER	1974
6	AGE POLL, DECEMBER	1974
61	AGE POLL, MARCH	1972
62	AGE POLL, JUNE	1972
63	AGE POLL, OCTOBER	1972
64	AGE POLL, NOVEMBER	1972
65	AGE POLL, NOVEMBER	1973
66	AGE POLL, FEBRUARY	1974
67	AGE POLL, APRIL	1974
76	AUSTRALIAN GALLUP POLLS, SEPTEMBER	1946
77	AUSTRALIAN GALLUP POLLS, SEPTEMBER	1946
78	AUSTRALIAN GALLUP POLLS, MAY	1948
79	AUSTRALIAN GALLUP POLLS, DECEMBER	1949

Return to category: Nuclear power

Figure 4 - Subcategory List

SSDA Opinion Polls held by SSSA

No. 001 Title: AGE POLL, JULY 1974

Polling Organisation: Irving Saulwick and Associates

Names - Themes	Background Variables
Anthony, D. Cairns, J. Snedden, B.M.: approval of as Leader of Opposition Whitlam, E.G.: approval of as Prime Minister national problems: economics power: groups with little; groups with much voting: compulsory; preferential voting intention	age sex highest level of education religion church attendance occupation income occupation of head of household marital status vote at last Federal election present voting intention

Return: Opinion Poll list Previous Next Poll chronologically Category list New Poll

Figure 1 - Opening Card

Opinion Polls held by the SSSA

Show List of Opinion Poll Titles
This will display a list of opinion poll titles

Clicking on a category will display its subcategories (if any) followed by the SSSA numbers for the relevant polls. The SSSA number can then be entered to display a description for that poll.

SSSA enquiries
This gives information on how to contact the SSSA.

Poll information
This describes the opinion poll data sets held by the SSSA.

Opening card

Figure 3 - List of Opinion Poll Titles

Opinion Polls held by SSSA

Subcategories and Poll Numbers

Show list of	308,	191, 20	85, 91,	320, 359
<input type="checkbox"/> Categories	61, 237	97,	43	203,
<input type="checkbox"/> Opinion Polls		4	4	506
<input type="checkbox"/> Print subcategory list ==>		46		463

- alphabetically

Figure 5 - Poll Description

ALS Conference Papers

In the second week of December last year, DEET and the Centre for Economic Policy Research at the ANU sponsored a major two day conference on Social and Economic Policy Research using the Australian Longitudinal Survey.

Papers covered a wide range of research issues. Among the presentations were: *Estimation of the extent and impact of career interruptions using the ALS*, from Don Lewis and Brett Shorten of the University of Wollongong; *Predicting the long-term unemployed*, by Bruce Chapman and Peter Smith of the ANU; *Employment, unemployment and health*, from Bruce Bradbury of La Trobe University; *Childcare, part time work and lifetime female earnings*, from Frances Teal of the ANU; and *The dynamics of underutilisation of youth labour*, from Russell Ross from the SPRC at the University of New South Wales.

Papers were also presented by a number of overseas participants, among them Michael Pergamit, from the US Bureau of Labour Statistics, who spoke on *Some recent governmental uses of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) in the USA*, Frank Vella from Rice University whose paper was entitled *Self discrimination and human capital investment: the relationship between gender roles and labour market performance*, and Hong Tan from the RAND Corporation who presented a paper in association with Bruce Chapman, *An analysis of youth training in Australia: 1984-1988*.

The Department of Employment, Education and Training intends to produce the proceedings of this conference as an edited volume, to be available later in 1991, rather than distributing individual conference papers. We'll provide further information on the availability of this publication in our next newsletter.

Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (AWIRS)

The Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey is the most authoritative and comprehensive survey ever undertaken of workplace industrial relations in Australia. Over 4500 managers and union delegates from 2300 workplaces throughout Australia in virtually all industries were interviewed. The questionnaires were developed through extensive field testing and consultation with employer and union bodies and with leading academics from around the country.

Sample design was undertaken by the Australian

Bureau of Statistics on the basis of Department of Industrial Relations specifications. All workplaces in Australia with at least 5 employees were covered (except for those engaged in the Agriculture and Defence industries), representing about 70% of employed wage and salary earners. The response rate for the survey, which was voluntary, was 87% reflecting the perceived need for this information in the industrial relations community. Fieldwork took place between November 1989 and May 1990.

A report on the main findings of the survey, *Industrial Relations at Work*, was launched recently by the Minister for Industrial Relations, Senator Peter Cook.

The data set contains information on workplace industrial relations structures, processes and outcomes including basic workplace and workforce characteristics, management and union organisation and functions, employment practices, workplace negotiations, industrial action and payment systems. It also contains a number of variables derived by the authors of the report, including a new classificatory system for interpreting workplace industrial relations which groups together workplaces with common industrial relations features, as opposed to grouping workplaces by industry where industrial relations may be quite diverse. (See this issue of the ACSPRI Newsletter page 17 for a review of this report.)

The SSSA is currently making arrangements with the Department of Industrial Relations to release the data set to interested users (as SSSA Study No. 600), and it is expected to be available in the next couple of months.

In addition, the SSSA holds data sets from the British Workplace Industrial Relations Surveys (BWIRS) for 1980 (ESRC Study No. 1575) and 1984 (ESRC Study No. 2060), which can also be made available to interested researchers. The Australian Centre for Industrial Relations Research and Teaching (ACCIRT) at the University of Sydney, is currently using both the AWIRS and BWIRS data as part of its research program.

Latest ISSP Studies Available

The SSSA has acquired the two most recent studies in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) series from Zentralarchiv in Germany. Previous studies in this series were the ISSP Role of Government 1985 (ZA No. 1490) and ISSP Social Networks and Support

Systems 1986 (ZA No. 1620), both of which are held at the SSDA.

ISSP designs modules, or 15 minute supplements to regular national surveys (or special surveys if necessary) which add a cross national perspective to the individual, national studies. The same questions (i.e. to which responses are internationally comparable) are asked in all countries, with some omissions for practical purposes in one or a few countries, and occasional variations in question wording and code categories due to language differences.

This third module, ISSP Social Inequality 1987 (ZA No. 1680) focusses on equality of income, wealth, and opportunity. Respondents are asked for their perceptions of the extent of present inequality, explanations for inequality, and support for government programmes to reduce inequality.

The fourth module of the ISSP, Family and Changing Sex Roles 1988 (ZA No. 1700) deals particularly with women's roles, effects of family women working, child care, marriage versus other living arrangements, divorce, family size, value of children, and marital history of partners. Up to 3 questions about each of the other household members were asked in West Germany, Great Britain, Austria, The Netherlands, Italy and Ireland. Both modules include an extensive core of background variables common to all ISSP modules.

These studies are available to ACSPRI member institutions for \$140 each plus service and tape or disk charges. Prices for non-ACSPRI organisations are available on request.

New Data on Class Structure

The SSDA regularly acquires data from ICPSR in Michigan on behalf of researchers from ACSPRI institutions. Once acquired, this data is permanently archived at the SSDA for future requests, and a copy supplied to the original requester. We also independently acquire recent ICPSR data releases from studies which we consider to be significant in their subject area and which are likely to be of interest to Australian researchers.

A recent acquisition which falls into this category is the

Comparative Project on Class Structure and Class Consciousness: Core and Country Specific Files (ICPSR 9323). This data collection follows on from an earlier version which covered only the United States, and includes data from ten countries: the US, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Canada, Great Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Australia and Japan.

The project, as the abstract to the users guide outlines "was designed to provide systematic data for analysing class structure. The central objective of the survey was to develop rigorous measures of the relational dimensions of social inequality (particularly relations of authority, autonomy, and property) to complement data on the gradational dimensions of social inequality (eg. income, education, and occupational status)."

The data collection is large, with a file for core and equivalent variables for all countries, and separate files for specific variables for each country. Documentation is extensive (in three volumes) and is available in machine-readable form only. Before requesting data, researchers should contact the SSDA to obtain further details about the structure of the collection and specific files.

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.

The following set of surveys, SSDA Study Nos. 579 to 593 were all deposited by the Bureau of Immigration Research. The principal investigator in each case was the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (or its successor, the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs). All these studies have Access Category A.

Visitor Visa Study 1987 (SSDA No. 579)

The Department initiated this survey in an attempt to remove unnecessary barriers to the entry of visitors to Australia, and to achieve an efficient service when issuing visas. The objectives of the study were to identify: visitor perceptions and ratings of the different aspects of service that visitors experience when applying for a visa; aspects of the service which contribute to service quality; and those service elements where improvement would increase visitor satisfaction.

Topics covered include: length of stay in Australia, and reasons for visiting; method of obtaining visa, and levels of satisfaction with service from immigration staff while obtaining visa; other contact with visa staff; and opinions on the way service could be improved. Information was also collected on respondent's age, sex and nationality.

Acquisition of Australian Citizenship, 1987 (SSDA No. 580)

The principal objective of this study was to obtain information to assist the department to develop improved strategies to promote the acquisition of Australian citizenship by eligible migrants.

Topic areas covered by the survey include: factors which motivate people to become Australian citizens; reasons which may be responsible for people not applying for Australian citizenship; regrets and reasons for regrets in taking out citizenship; values attributed to citizenship by citizens and non-citizens; the extent to which people are aware of rights, privileges and benefits which are available to citizens; awareness and

understanding of prerequisites for citizenship application; and the reaction of Australians to the granting of citizenship to migrants. Background information included age, sex, occupation and labour force status, and education.

Working Holiday Makers in Australia, 1986 (SSDA No. 581)

The Australian government offers a Working Holiday Makers scheme to young independent people, primarily from the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, Japan and the Netherlands. This scheme allows the applicants to stay in Australia for up to twelve months and undertake casual employment while holidaying in Australia. The aims of this study were: to investigate the scheme and its impact on labour markets and employers; to develop a profile of a sample of holiday makers already in Australia; to determine the patterns of their occupational and geographical mobility; and to determine employer attitudes to the employment of working holiday makers.

Migrants with Overseas Professional Qualifications, 1989 (SSDA No. 582)

The overall objective of this study was to describe the profile, and investigate the employment experience since arrival in Australia, of a sample of migrants with overseas professional, para-professional, technical and general academic qualifications who had registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) and whose resumes had been referred to the Professional Employment Service (PES) of the CES.

Temporary Overseas Workers in Australia, 1989 (SSDA No. 583)

The principal aim of this study was to investigate the usage of and attitudes of employers toward temporary overseas workers in Australia, concentrating on working holiday makers and overseas students (those studying courses of less than a year, with the course not leading to a degree or diploma). The key objectives of the research were to: describe the impact of overseas students and working holiday makers in selected industry sections; determine the reasons for their inclusion or exclusion from the workforce in selected industries; describe the characteristics of their involvement in such industries; and to describe the role of the CES in their employment.

Migrant Labour Market Experience and Sponsorship, 1989 (SSDA No. 584)

This study was commissioned with the aim of reporting on the settlement experience of a sample of recent migrants with particular attention to employment experience and past, current and intended sponsorship patterns.

Information collected falls into five broad categories: employment history (prior to departure, job offers, job search and mobility in Australia, unemployment patterns, and recognition of qualifications); family and other support systems (relatives in Australia, support from and to sponsors, dependence on social security); language skills (first language, proficiency in English, language training in Australia, effect of language skills on employment); settlement indicators (citizenship intentions, country of retirement, accommodation and home ownership); and financial capital (capital transferred to Australia, assets, repatriation of funds). Demographic information collected includes age, sex, country of last residence, employment, marital status and family type, period of residence, relationship to sponsors and household composition.

Family Migration Program Category C: Initial Settlement Survey, 1984 (SSDA No. 585)

In 1982 a new Migrant Selection Scheme extended eligibility in the Family Migration Category to non-dependent children and brothers and sisters (sub-category C) who were to be admitted subject to, among other criteria, appropriate sponsorship. The sponsorship scheme makes it easier for Australian residents to bring certain family members to Australia, thus allowing them to be considered when they might be otherwise outside the policy. In return for this concession, sponsors are expected to provide support or assistance to their relatives to avoid a charge on the taxpayer. The aims of this survey were to assess: how effectively the sponsorship arrangements are working; and how well new arrivals are settling in Australia. Interviews were conducted with applicants under the scheme and spouses, and sponsors of those applicants.

Migrant Attitudes Survey, 1986 (SSDA No. 586)

The general aim of this study was to look at the extent to which attitudes to migrants have changed over time. Particular attention was given to current stereotypes which Australians had developed toward more recently arrived migrants and refugees from regions such as Indo-China and the Middle East. The study also

examined Australian residents and their attitudes towards recently arrived migrants when such residents and migrants lived in close residential proximity; and sought to obtain information from recently arrived migrants concerning stereotypical views of traditional Australians and whether such stereotypes changed because of closer residential association.

Study of Working Age Parents, Australia, 1987 (SSDA No. 587)

This study deals with Family Migration Category 1B(2) migrants, or working age parents sponsored by their sons or daughters who were Australian citizens or permanent residents. The principal aim of the study was to establish to what extent these working age parents are settling into the community, with a particular focus on the employment experience of those who intended to enter the workforce after their arrival.

Topics covered in the survey include: employment intention at selection; employment history in Australia; job search behaviour; occupational employment and geographical mobility; English language skills; recognition of qualifications; unemployment; dependence on social security; support from sponsors and community organisations; support to sponsors; demographic details of dependents; settlement indicators such as intentions concerning home ownership, sponsorship, citizenship, retirement location; and household composition. Demographic information collected on the respondent includes sex, age, marital status, birthplace, country of citizenship, education and qualifications.

Post Arrival Experiences of Recently Arrived Independent Migrants, 1988 (SSDA No. 588)

This study deals with migrants who arrived in Australia under the Independent Migration (Sub-Category 304) scheme. The requirements of this scheme are that participants be young, skilled and educated, and thus able to settle easily and to quickly make an economic contribution to Australia without the cost of their education and training.

Business Migration Study, 1988-1989 (SSDA No. 589)

The Business Migration Study surveys those migrants who arrived in Australia between July 1984 and December 1987 as principal applicants under the Business Migration Program (BMP) whose purpose is to attract successful business people to settle permanently in Australia and contribute their capital and expertise to commercial ventures that would

benefit Australia. The study is mainly concerned with the extent to which the economic aims of the BMP are being met in practice.

Topic areas covered include: personal business and employment history (pre and post migration); variations between intended and actual business activity in Australia; whether business is primarily import or export oriented; lag time between arrival in Australia and business start-up; the experience of both setting up and running a business in Australia; capital movements into and out of Australia; perceived levels of success achieved in business; job creation arising from migrants' activities; problems of family location, with English language; citizenship intentions; degree of support given by relatives and friends in Australia after arrival; and sponsorship activity and intentions.

The Provision of Language Services, 1985; Survey of Migrant non-English Speakers (SSDA No. 591)

This study, which was part of the Review of the Provision of Language Services in Australia, had as its principal aims: the assessment of community needs for language services, access to and knowledge of services and demand levels; the construction of a comprehensive picture of language services currently provided; an investigation of services available in individual areas; the highlighting of duplication and areas where language services were not meeting community needs; and the exploration of options for improvement in language service delivery. This survey is a companion to two other surveys: the Survey of Language Service Providers (SSDA No. 592) and the Survey of Community Service Providers (SSDA No. 593).

The Provision of Language Services, 1985; Survey of Language Service Providers (SSDA No. 592)

This survey is a companion study to SSDA Nos. 591 and 593. Its main aims were: to assess the range and extent of language services available, the way in which they are developed and publicised, and the effects of such publicity; to investigate the areas of specialisation covered by these services and the particular needs prompting such specialisation; to assess location and staffing of services; and to understand the way in which language service providers assess community needs and any problems involved in the successful response to these needs.

The Provision of Language Services, 1985; Survey of Community Service Providers (SSDA No. 593)

This study is a companion to two other surveys in this series (see SSDA Nos. 591 and 592). The aims of this survey were: to identify those community service providers, both government and non-government, which have regular contact with non-English speaking clients; to identify the means by which they communicate with their non-English speaking clients, as well as the effectiveness of those means; to assess their overall requirements in terms of language services; to reveal the extent to which they rely on language services provided by other agencies; and to identify any shortfall in the provision of language services by community service providers.

Jonathan Kelley et. al National Social Science Survey Pooled Data 1984-1988 (SSDA No. 594)

The National Social Science Survey (NSSS) has been conducted since 1984 at the Research School of Social Sciences at the ANU. There are currently four waves of the NSSS, for the years 1984-85, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1989-90. (The SSDA also holds the full dataset from the first wave of the project, SSDA No. 423).

Though successive waves focus on different research issues (and contribute the Australian component of the various modules of the ISSP) all surveys incorporate questions on respondents' social background characteristics in addition to a number of common attitude items. These common variables from the first three waves of the survey are incorporated in this pooled data file. This is not a panel data series as the sample was re-drawn for each wave of the survey.

Questions relate to the respondent's personal feelings about life such as loneliness, happiness, satisfaction, identity and personal worth; job satisfaction; religious beliefs and priorities; and moral reactions to sex, abortion and pornography. The questionnaire also covers attitudes towards such topical issues as uranium mining, inequality, aborigines, trade unions, the death penalty, women and careers; feelings toward major Australian political figures, certain social and national groups, and certain countries; confidence in the government, government ownership of public authorities and government spending on the environment, health, police, the aged, the unemployed and the military.

Political data includes interest in politics, left-right assessment, party identification, past vote and vote intention. Economic data includes details from respondents about themselves and their spouses, of

money received from various sources, all of which have been adjusted for inflation; hours and weeks worked; and occupations.

Respondent social background variables are marital status, educational history, state of birth, country of origin, home ownership, church attendance, religion, self identified class and trade union membership. Additional spouse details include occupation, party identification, current employment status, years at school and trade union membership. The survey also asks about parents' occupation, work history and job responsibilities, party identification and educational qualifications.

Access Category: none

Elim Papadakis Attitudes to State and Private Welfare, Australia, 1988 (SSDA No. 595)

In exploring public attitudes to state and private welfare, this survey attempts to produce data which will provide a basis for: assessing the plausibility of theories about the development of the welfare state; testing a number of hypotheses about the relative influence on social policy of public opinion, policy makers and other factors; and for examining the feasibility of social programs in the context of community attitudes and expectations.

Topics covered include: attitudes toward the standard of health care in the public and private health care systems; health insurance; views in general on health care in Australia; attitudes toward education in both the public and private systems and the need for improvement in facilities; views on the importance of various parts of the school curricula; and financial aid to tertiary students. Sections on government and community covered views on government policy and the economy, particularly relating to taxation and welfare; community involvement; trade union membership; voting and political orientation. The questionnaire also asked for information on educational background and qualifications; detailed information on occupation, income from all sources including pensions and benefits and contributions to superannuation schemes; and perceptions of the standard of living and income levels needed to maintain an adequate standard. Background variables were years of residence; sex, household composition and religious denomination.

Access Category: E (31 December 1991)

In Issue No. 24 of the newsletter we will be reporting on

further acquisitions, including a series of New Zealand pre and post election studies for 1987, 1972, 1978 and 1975 (SSDA Nos. 596 to 599) and the Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, 1989-90 (SSDA No. 600).

ICPSR Additions to Holdings

The following titles have been extracted from the ICPSR Bulletins dated December 1990 and February 1991. Datasets are not currently held by the SSDA, but may be ordered from ICPSR on request. Contact the SSDA for more details.

ABC News Business World Polls, February 1989 (ICPSR 9239); March 1989 (ICPSR 9244)

ABC News National Cholesterol Test Poll, April 1989 (ICPSR 9246)

ABC News Poll, January 1989 (ICPSR 9186)

ABC News "20/20" Fur Poll, March 1989 (ICPSR 9245)

ABC News/ Washington Post John Tower Poll, February 1989 (ICPSR 9241)

ABC News/ Washington Post Polls, February 1989 (ICPSR 9240); March-April 1989 (ICPSR 9243); May 1989 (ICPSR 9247)

Census of Population, 1910 [United States]; Oversample of Black Headed Households (ICPSR 9453)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1988: Interview Survey (ICPSR 9451)

Current Population Survey, October 1986: School Enrollment (ICPSR 9444)

Current Population Surveys: Uniform March Files, 1964-1988 (ICPSR 9307)

General Survey of Kentucky State Government Administrators, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9408)

Euro-Barometer 29: Environmental Problems and Cancer, March-April 1988 (ICPSR 9083)

Federal District Court Civil Decisions, 1981-1987: Detroit, Houston and Kansas City (ICPSR 9367)

Inheritance Patterns in the United States, 1685-1980 (ICPSR 9443)

International Victimization Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9421)

Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1988-1989: Public Facilities (ICPSR 9445)

Minnesota Juvenile Court Records, 1984-1987 (ICPSR 9447)

Missouri Juvenile Court Records, 1984-1987 (ICPSR 9448)

National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9389)

National Health Examination Survey, Cycle III, 1966-1970: Ages 12-17 Years (ICPSR 9377)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1977 (ICPSR 9387)

National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1987 (ICPSR 9344)

National Mortality Followback Survey, 1986 (ICPSR 9410)

National Sample from the 1880 Census of Manufacturing (ICPSR 9385)

Net Migration of the Population by Age, Sex, and Race 1950-1970 (ICPSR 8493)

State Sample from the 1880 Census of Manufacturing (ICPSR 9384)

United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953-1988 Terms (ICPSR 9422)

Wealth, Household Expenditure, and Consumer Goods in Preindustrial England and America, 1550-1800 (ICPSR 9404)

Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Wave III (ICPSR 9134)

ABC News West Germany Poll, May 1989 (ICPSR 9248)

American Housing Survey, 1988: MSA Core Questions File (ICPSR 9509)

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1989 (ICPSR 9507)

Census of Governments, 1987: Finance Statistics (ICPSR 9484)

Census of Population, 1880 [United States]: Public Use Sample (1 in 1000 Preliminary Subsample (ICPSR 9474)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A: 1988 Dress Rehearsal, St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington (ICPSR 9467)

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967-1988 (ICPSR 9480)

County Income Data, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9483)

Current Population Surveys: Annual Demographic File, 1990 (ICPSR 9475); May 1989: Multiple Job Holding, Flexitime, and Volunteer Work (ICPSR 9472)

Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9481)

Drug Use Forecasting in 20 Cities in the United States 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9477)

End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD): Transplantation Dialysis, and Quality of Life in Michigan, 1984-1988 (ICPSR 9393)

Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) Survey of Mental Disorders, Wave 1 (Household), 1980-1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8993)

Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October-November 1988 (ICPSR 9321)

Freedom and Tolerance in the United States, 1987 (ICPSR 9454)

General Social Surveys, 1972-1990: [Cumulative File] (ICPSR 9505)

Height and Weight of West Point Cadet, 1843-1894 (ICPSR 9468)

Justice Assistance Data for the United States: Individual Units and Estimates 1988 (ICPSR 9446)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I: Epidemiologic Followup Study 1986 (ICPSR 9466)

National Justice Agency List, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)

National Survey of Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone, 1986 (ICPSR 9379)

Population of Counties, Towns and Cities in the United States, 1850 and 1860 (ICPSR 9424)

Reliability of Organizational Measures, 1988: Survey of Minneapolis - St Paul Metropolitan Area Organizations (ICPSR 9469)

Southern Agricultural Households in the United States, 1880 (ICPSR 9430)

Study of Consumer Purchases in the United States 1935-1936 (ICPSR 8908)

Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers (SSE), 1989 (ICPSR 9504)

Union Army Recruits in Black Regiments in the United States, 1862-1865 (ICPSR 9426); in White Regiments in the United States 1861-1865 (ICPSR 9425)

Use and Effectiveness of Hypnosis and the Cognitive Interview for Enhancing Eyewitness Recall: Philadelphia, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9478)

Voter Registration in the United States, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 9405)

Work and Family Study, 1983: [Cincinnati] (ICPSR 9465)