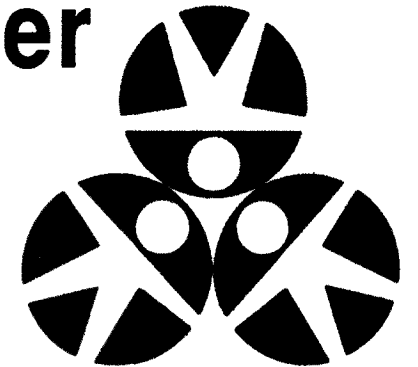


ACSPRI newsletter

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated
Number 25, March 1992 ISSN 0158-6882



incorporating

SSDA news

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. (Phone (06) 249 4400: Fax (06) 257 1893) 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.edu.au

ACSPRI is updating its address lists

Get to Know Your Local ACSPRI Representative

The ACSPRI Representative on your campus, or in your department should be your first port of call for general information on data holdings, data charges, deposit of survey data, information on summer programs and for further details on who to contact at ACSPRI and the SSDA. Reps regularly receive information, catalogues and other resource materials to add to their library of holdings on site. They are your local resource people - so make contact and let them know that you support ACSPRI activities and your institution's continuing membership of the Consortium.

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University of Western Sydney, Nepean	Dr Deborah Chambers School of Humanities & Applied Social Sciences PO Box 10 KINGSWOOD NSW 2750	ph. (047) 36 0463
UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG	Mr John Shipp University Librarian PO Box 1144 (Northfields Ave.) WOLLONGONG NSW 2500	ph. (042) 27 0555

THE THIRD NATIONAL SOCIAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Conference Themes

ACSPRI and the University of Western Sydney are jointly hosting the Third National Social Research Conference (NSRC3) at the Hawkesbury campus of UWS between Monday (Noon), 29 June and Thursday (afternoon), 2 July 1992. Like those held at the University of Queensland in 1988 and 1990, this conference has as its major themes the developments in research methodology and substantive research findings and their implications. In addition, however, it seeks to encourage the timely communication of research methods and findings by promoting innovative teaching of research methods and by fostering interdisciplinary ties among social science researchers.

To further this aim, the Conference will provide the venue for the presentation, discussion and formation of an 'Association of Australian Social Researchers', to include individuals from academic, government and commercial sectors involved in the conduct of social research and the application of social research methods.

Over 90 papers have thus far been accepted for presentation at NSRC3, and they will be presented in Sessions organized to address issues in the areas of:

- Work and youth unemployment; •Immigration; •Taxation and income; •Multiculturalism and ethnicity; •Poverty and social welfare; •Legal rights; •Health and illness; •Access and Equity; •Deviance and crime; •Recreation, leisure and tourism; •Electoral behaviour; •Teaching research methods; •Qualitative and Quantitative approaches; •Evaluation research; •Ethics and accountability; and •Survey Research Methods

In addition, a number of Special Sessions and Associated Workshops have been organized, including:

- Statistical and related software for microcomputers (e.g. NUDIST; FUZZYSTAT; TITAN; NSDStat, and others);
- Computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI);
- Accessing 1991 Population Census Data;
- Reading and Interpreting Policy Statistics (in association with the Australian Association for Research in Education);
- The ANU's 'Rights in Australia' Project.
- The 'Australian Living Standards' Study conducted by the Australian Institute of Family Studies

Conference Details

Setting

The University of Western Sydney at Hawkesbury (arguably 'Australia's most beautiful campus') is located in Richmond township, at the heart of the scenic, historic Hawkesbury Valley region of NSW (a little more than an hour from Sydney). Governor Phillip explored the Hawkesbury River in 1794, and during Governor Macquarie's term (1810-1822), plans were drafted for the five 'Macquarie Towns', including Richmond. UWS, Hawkesbury (formerly Hawkesbury Agricultural College) celebrated its centenary in 1991, and now boasts 'the most modern facilities in an historic and beautiful location'.

Registration

The Conference Registration fee is \$120 for the Full (three day) Conference (or \$65 for full-time students providing evidence of student status). A Day registration fee of \$50 (per day) will be charged those not able to attend the full Conference (this fee includes lunch and morning / afternoon tea).

Accommodation

Full room and board accommodation at Southee and Alexander Bruce Halls may be booked through ACSPRI. The all-inclusive fee of \$60 per day includes use of all Union facilities. Participants booking for all three nights of NSCR3 (\$180) will receive a discount of \$25, applicable to the Conference Dinner. Participants who wish to arrange their own accommodation off campus may request a list of local motels, but should note that there is a limited number of rooms available.

Social Activities

Among the social activities planned for NSRC3, a Cocktail Party will be held on Monday evening, June 29 at the Union Bar; the Conference Dinner will be held on Tuesday evening, June 30 at the historic Andrew Town's House restaurant in Richmond; and a three hour Lunch Cruise on the Hawkesbury River will be held Wednesday, July 1.

Transportation

Participants arriving in Sydney from interstate should plan to travel to Richmond by rail or by chartered coach. Rail service to Richmond Station departs Central Station, Sydney, 10 minutes before the hour daily, and takes approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes. Fare is \$8.80 return before 9 am and \$4.80 return after 9 am. On Monday morning 29 June, a chartered bus will depart Mascot Airport, Sydney, at approximately 10 am to convey interstate Conference participants to the Hawkesbury campus. A return service will be available on Thursday afternoon, 2 July. Taxi fares from Mascot to Hawkesbury will generally exceed \$65.

Registration Forms with complete details of NSRC3 are available from: Vance Merrill, Social Science Data Archives, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, CANBERRA ACT 2601; Tel: (06) 249-4400, Fax: (06) 257-1893. **Please note that individuals who previously submitted an 'Expression of Interest' will automatically be forwarded Registration Forms.**

Thanks to Stephanie Legg-England, and in particular, Don DeBats from Flinders University for their contributions to this issue. The newsletter was edited by Gina Roach.

ACSPRI Activities

ACSPRI - 15 YEARS 1976-1991

ACSPRI Membership News

There have been a number of changes to the ACSPRI membership list since the last newsletter, and we are pleased to welcome as new members of the Consortium the University of Canberra, and from 1 July 1992 the Australian Institute of Criminology. We also welcome back into the Consortium Curtin University of Technology who will be joining again from 1 July 1992. Our particular thanks go to those members of staff at Curtin who lobbied for their institution to rejoin the Consortium, and indicated their interest and support. It's hoped that all three institutions will enjoy an active and fruitful relationship with ACSPRI.

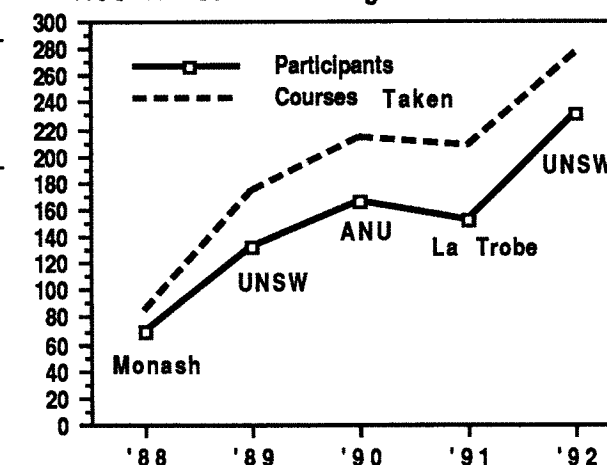
We also thought it an apposite time to publish a complete and updated list of ACSPRI members and representatives (see pages 1-3 of this issue). These hardworking people are your link to ACSPRI activities such as the Summer Program and the Social Research Conference, as well as acting as a base for information on the activities of the Social Science Data Archives. Their only reward for their role in ACSPRI is your appreciation - so take some time to make contact and show your support.

1992 ACSPRI Summer Program Report

The 1992 ACSPRI Summer Program was held from 3rd to 14th February at the University of New South Wales. This year saw the largest enrolment in the Program's history, with 231 participants taking a total of 276 courses. The previous Summer

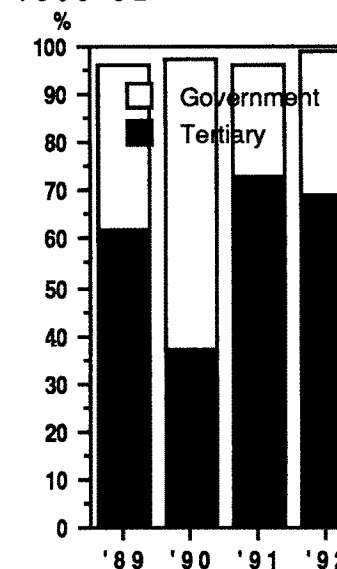
Program record was 166 participants and 213 courses in Canberra in 1990.

Number of Participants and Courses Taken at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1988-1992.



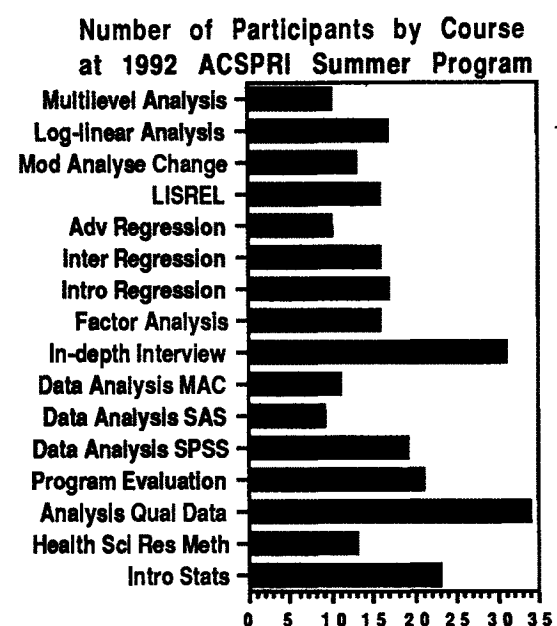
The largest single group of participants came from New South Wales (97), whilst Queensland (40) and the ACT (49) were also well represented. The balance of tertiary and government sector participants (69 percent versus 30 percent respectively) was comparable with 1991 figures.

Participation by Sector at ACSPRI Summer Programs: 1989-92



Sixteen courses were run this year, with a particularly healthy response for the new courses for 1992 - Health Science Research Methods, Program Evaluation Research and Advanced Regression Analysis. The qualitative courses - In Depth Interviewing

and Analysis of Qualitative Data - were substantially over-subscribed and a number of hopeful participants were unsuccessful in gaining places.



As usual, the success of the Summer Program is dependent in large part upon the quality of the teaching staff, and their ability to structure their courses to cover complex areas in a concentrated time period. Our thanks to all who participated in the teaching this year, and to the staff at the University of New South Wales, whose campus hosted the 1992 Program.

ACSPRI Anniversary

Creating ACSPRI: The Narrative But Not the Novel

The following article was written by Don DeBats, Head of the American Studies Discipline at Flinders University, in celebration of and reflection on the passing of the fifteenth anniversary of ACSPRI's incorporation. Don was a principal player in the setting up of ACSPRI, and has always been a vigorous supporter of its activities.

Co-operation among Australian Universities is a learned trait which rides uneasily with a more practiced tendency toward competition and, sometimes,

calculated obstructionism. The creation of the Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated is a telling exception to the more conventional pattern. That a wide range of universities joined together to create ACSPRI in May of 1976 and that the organization has survived these fifteen years are testimony to a level of goodwill both rare and encouraging. A few Australian Universities are still not members of ACSPRI, but most are and the Consortium looks like remaining as a permanent feature on the Australian tertiary landscape.

In reflecting on this fifteenth anniversary, it is worth reminding ourselves both of the long struggle to establish the organization and the somewhat special circumstances which accompanied its birth. The lesson of that history may help us find paths toward the future.

ACSPRI's longevity, if pleasing, might also be regarded as somewhat surprising given the obstacles and suspicions which accompanied its creation. In the end there was success, but ACSPRI's commencement in 1976 came only after four years of sustained effort on the part of many individuals and, it should be said, a good deal of luck. The creation of ACSPRI happened in the mid 1970s to coincide with the interests of a variety of institutions here and a new policy direction of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (ICPR) in the United States. The absence of any one of these three elements of labor and concrete interest would probably have left us without an anniversary to celebrate.¹

ACSPRI began with two central purposes. The first, and initially most urgent, was gaining access to data held by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan. Australian connections with ICPSR began in 1966 when the Australian National University began its membership and became one of about twenty five universities outside the United States to affiliate with this, one of the world's largest social science data archives. The attraction of a research school to ICPSR was obvious;

for a relatively small annual fee staff and students at ANU acquired access to one of the major international archives of systematic data on electoral behaviour, social conditions, international relations and trade patterns. Even in the early 1970s, ICPSR held, in addition to its vast American data base, systematic data files, including social surveys, relating to political, economic and social indicators in some 130 other nations. Access at nominal cost came with membership; in addition, membership allowed ANU to send staff and higher degree students to the Summer Programs in quantitative methods run by ICPSR at Ann Arbor.

The predictable problem, access of non-ANU staff to the advantages of ICPSR membership, was not long in arising. Ann Arbor was always pleased, of course, to accept new institutional affiliates but the membership fee was substantial (US\$2,000 per year in 1973) -- and unlikely to be found in the small new Australian universities of the 1970s. Data costs for staff at non-member institutions were prohibitively expensive. "Back-door" access via ANU, a logical possibility, was contrary to both the spirit and the law of the contractual arrangement with ICPSR. The inevitable occurred in late 1972 with a request from outside ANU for major ICPSR data sets and began discussions which would in time lead to both ACSPRI and ICPSR's first multi-university national membership. Today there are national memberships in Belgium, Britain, Holland, Norway, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Japan, and many other countries. But Australia and ACSPRI was first.

The Australian problem was not, of course, entirely unique at the American end. ICPSR had been around since the early 1950s and while it enjoyed the membership of most major American universities there was increasing demand for data and services from non-member institutions. In January, 1972 Richard Hofferbert, Executive Director of ICPSR, penned a memorandum in which he raised the issue of multi-institutional memberships, citing advantages in terms of access, equity, the

furthering of research interest in ICPSR materials, and a more stable financial base for the Consortium itself. Hofferbert was thinking specifically of joining together state colleges or universities in a single US state, universities or colleges in proximate locations already joined in other aspects of their activities, or institutions linked by the already expanding computer networks. California (predictably ?) acted first and by late 1972, ICPSR had its first multi-institutional membership which brought together the 19 campuses of the University of California system; the universities of the New York state system were actively considering a similar arrangement. What was not adumbrated was the looming Australian issue of a multi-institutional membership spanning a whole nation.

The issue of access festered here for another few months in 1972 and 1973 with ICPSR agreeing that ANU could provide in these special circumstances data to staff in non-member institutions. More to the point, however, Hofferbert encouraged Professor Parker at the Research School of Social Sciences to actively consider a multi-institutional membership in Australia. Hofferbert said that the possibility was "interesting" and added that Parker and the ANU were "...in an excellent position to fashion such an arrangement".

With the issue clearly on the Australian side of the net, an expanded group of interested individuals, including Peter Loveday, Don Aitken, Sol Encel, and Alan Martin, began to consider how the Australian connection might be established. ICPSR continued to be encouraging with Jerome Clubb, then director of the Historical Archives Division and soon to replace Hofferbert as Executive Director, adding his strong support. These discussions soon led to what would become ACSPRI's second major purpose - the creation of an Australian social science data archive. Again it was long unclear whether it was possible to create such an archive much less deciding where it, and an increasingly ambitious range of other activities, all to be shared by the constituent members of the

proposed Australian consortium, would be housed.

There was no shortage of blind leads. The National Library seemed an active player for a while, but even then determined that there was no real role for that organization in the efforts to create a membership and that it would be an inappropriate center for the range of activities under discussion. The issue was raised at the Australian Political Studies Association conference and at the Australian New Zealand American Studies Association conference to little effect beyond "the spreading of the word". The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee was unhelpful as was the Academy of Social Sciences. The National Library, however, did publish a report on the establishment of an Australian Social Science Data Archive which had been prepared for the Academy.

The most important positive step was the creation of the Survey Research Center at ANU and the appointment of Mr Ken Brewer as the first Director. Ken, cautious at first, eventually became one of the most enthusiastic advocates of a multi-institutional Australian membership. Moreover, the SRC provided an obvious home for the membership and a potential base for the Data Archive. In addition, the University of Melbourne took out a membership in ICPSR in 1974. In mid 1975, as he was about to step down from his position in favour of Jerry Clubb, Hofferbert responded to the flow of communication from Australia to Ann Arbor in a decisive way. Hofferbert said that ICPSR attitudes toward multi-institutional memberships was "in a state of flux", but that he was now in a position to formally propose,

a relatively low cost bilateral arrangement - a national membership as it were - which would serve the joint ends of expanding access to ICPR resources while simultaneously maintaining a fiscal arrangement that is equitable to those institutions which have sustained the ICPR financially down through the years.

The entire national membership would cost, he proposed, US\$4,000 a year.

Hofferbert attached a letter of agreement and concluded by observing that other national memberships were under discussion in Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland. This was the key letter for it again moved ahead the discussion and, as it turned out, set financial terms which would benefit everyone, including ANU and Melbourne.

As Hofferbert explained, ICPSR was facing its own financial difficulties and was losing about US\$25,000 a year (fees minus costs) in servicing its non-North American members. ICPSR was no longer able to bear this loss and had indicated its intention of re-assigning overseas institutions to membership categories which more accurately reflected both their situation and their demand for services. The consequence was that as of July 1, 1975 both ANU and Melbourne had moved from Category C membership to Category B, now defined as major Ph.D. granting institutions outside North America. This had meant an increase in annual membership fees from the US\$2,000 figure which had been unchanged since 1968 to US\$3,500 with anticipated further increases to US\$4,700 by 1977. By contrast Hofferbert was offering an entire national consortium for only US\$500 more than the annual subscription costs of ANU or Melbourne alone. It was indeed an offer which could hardly be refused.

There was a short delay - due less to shock than the clocking over of the financial year. In February 1976, Professor Parker called a meeting of all interested parties to consider the creation of a national social science consortium. At this key gathering held in the Coombs Building on February 16 were representatives from ANU, the University of Adelaide, Canberra College of Advanced Education, Flinders University, James Cook University, La Trobe University, the University of New South Wales, the University of Queensland, Queensland Institute of Technology, Griffith University, the University of Melbourne, the South Australian Institute of Technology, the University of Sydney, the Western Australian Institute of Technology, the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University and the Australian Archives.

There were effectively three items on the agenda - a national membership in ICPSR, the creation of a social science data archive, and affiliation of the national organization with data archives in Britain, Canada, the then Federal Republic of Germany as well as the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Parker's position paper urged that the issues be seen as connected and that the ICPSR membership become the basis for the establishment in Australia of a center which could both acquire and prepare local data sets for transmission to ICPSR and obtain data sets from abroad. Most significantly, Parker offered, with the enthusiastic support of Ken Brewer, the services of the Survey Research Center as the hub for the ICPSR connection, the base for data acquisition, and the archive for social science data sets in the country. ICPSR, as yet another measure of support for the Australian consortium, had agreed to arrange for the proper cleaning and documentation of data sets secured from Australia.

The rules of the association were drawn up, a legal entity, ACSPRI, was created, and a letter of agreement prepared between ACSPRI and ICPSR. To make the Consortium viable it was agreed that at least six universities, including Melbourne and ANU, would have to sign the letter of agreement by June 21, 1976. The cost to individual institutions was calculated as a maximum of US\$667 per year with a A\$150 joining fee - but of course costs would decrease as or if additional universities joined ACSPRI.

No doubt the struggle at each institution mirrored the broader national struggle. It was not always easy. The costs were small - about \$445 per year per institution as it turned out - but suspicion and bloody-mindedness often ruled. I distinctly recall at my institution vigorous objection to joining ACSPRI not just because it involved paying money to and being in legal affiliation with another Australian university but because, as a member of the University's central research committee announced, this was all a plot by which the

US Central Intelligence Agency would gather information on Australian citizens.

Nevertheless, the magic number of six was quickly reached - the reason for the May 5 official birthday - and at the closing date of June 21, 1976 ACSPRI came into existence with nine charter members - ANU, Melbourne, James Cook, La Trobe, New South Wales, Sydney, Queensland, the Western Australian Institute of Technology and Flinders.

If there is a central lesson which emerges from this narrative account of ACSPRI's emergence, it is that the organization came into existence and persists because such a step was, and has continued to be, in the immediate interest of a considerable range of institutions both in Australia and overseas. The rules of ACSPRI indicate the two central purposes which lie behind the organization - access to social science data held by overseas consortia and establishment of a social science data bank in this country. In time ACSPRI has developed a third purpose consistent with the first two - the encouragement of and training in the use of social science data sets. The Summer Program, modelled after the summer instructional programs offered by the ICPSR in Ann Arbor, has been a real success both intellectually and financially.

If internationalization and proselytizing have been the guiding concepts of ACSPRI, it is perhaps fair to say that the clearest successes have come in bringing foreign social science data sets to this country and in creating a Social Science Data Archive for Australia. The future may reside more in those other purposes - the dissemination of Australian data sets (perhaps in the form of urging comparative analysis) and in broadening the reach of social science data and methodology in this country. It is, after all, no longer so "trendy" to engage in such work and perhaps ACSPRI has some special role to play in widening rather than in deepening the reach of its efforts.

1. There is no accident in the fact that the Michigan and Australian organizations have "Social" and "Political" reversed in

their names. The interest in "the social" was strong among the founding members of ACSPRI and indeed the meeting which established the organization heard a motion urging ICPR to incorporate the word in its title. As it turned out this change had just been made. The decision to place "Social before "Political" in ACSPRI's name reflected a wish to be recognizably akin to the Michigan organization but also decidedly independent in spirit and name. The deliberate reversal of the words in the name was a way of achieving that purpose and suggesting as well that we regarded the social as important as, and certainly prefatory to, the political. I have used the revised Michigan title throughout this discussion even though the change in name did not occur until 1976.

News from ICPSR

Crime and Justice Data on CD-Rom

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, part of the US Department of Justice, sponsors the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, which is administered principally by ICPSR in Michigan.

With the direct support of the BJS, ICPSR has recently produced an innovative new product - the BJS Data on CD-Rom. This CD-Rom contains data and machine-readable documentation for 24 major criminal justice data files; documentation includes codebooks, SAS and SPSS setup files and separate citation and help files for each dataset.

The CD-Rom is available through ICPSR to members of ACSPRI institutions, as part of ACSPRI's national affiliation with ICPSR. It is also available to non-member institutions and organisations through the BJS' Justice Statistics Clearinghouse (JSC), which is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

The SSDA has received a copy of the guide for using the CD-Rom from ICPSR, so please contact the SSDA in the first instance for more information on the data available.

Archiving Epidemiologic Data: Benefits and Challenges

The February 1992 issue of the ICPSR Bulletin has as its keynote article a piece by Victor M. Hawthorne Professor Emeritus of Epidemiology at the University of Michigan, in which he focuses on the value of archiving epidemiologic data and examines some of the problems of such activity.

Whilst this article deals particularly with the efforts of the subcommittee on the Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases in Aging to ensure that appropriate data was archived for secondary analysis, it also looks in general at the science of epidemiology and the changing epidemiological situation over the last century. And in conclusion, Professor Hawthorne says "This report should be more than just an introduction to the concepts of epidemiology and their applications to research on aging. It is a direct invitation to all concerned social scientists to use influence wherever and whenever possible to bring data on health and epidemiology more firmly into the service of the behavioral sciences and the study of aging".

(Copies of this issue of the ICPSR Bulletin are available for viewing at the SSDA or from your local ACSPRI Representative)

Summer Schools

The 25th Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection will be held from 11 July to 21 August 1992 at Essex University. Self contained two week courses in various aspects of social science data analysis are offered at both introductory and advanced levels. Advanced course topics being offered this year include: Time series Analysis; Ideology and Discourse Analysis;

Question Wording in Survey Analysis; Latent Class Analysis; and Exploratory Data Analysis.

For more information, contact the SSDA.

Conferences

Australian Population Association: Australian Population Futures National Conference 28-30 September 1992

This will be the sixth national conference sponsored by the Australian Population Association (APA), and it will be held at the Manly Pacific Parkroyal Hotel in Sydney.

There will be a number of plenary sessions covering the following topic areas: the International Context; Australia's Population 1992 and Future Directions; Population Issues for Business and the Economy; Metropolitan Growth and Decentralisation; and Implications for Australian Cities. As well, numerous concurrent sessions will deal with a range of issues - internal migration; marriage, fertility and families, Aboriginal population trends; and immigration ethnic demography to name but a few.

Apart from these conference activities, the inaugural W.D. Borrie Lecture will be given by Professor Peter Karmel on demography and higher education and the conference will host displays from organisations involved in aspects of population research and information.

For further details, contact

The Conference Registrar
Sixth National Conference
Australian Population Association
13 Corbeen Ave
Moorebank NSW 2170

Bureau of Immigration Research Second National Immigration Outlook Conference 11-13 November 1992

The second Immigration Outlook conference sponsored by the BIR will be held from 11 -13 November 1992 at the new conference complex at Randwick Racecourse in Sydney.

Conference details are still being finalised, although it's planned that specific issues such as international population movements, Australia's population policy and sustainable development, and components of the immigration program will be discussed. Other major sessions will also include a discussion on immigration and the recession, and new research commissioned by the BIR on the impact of immigration on Commonwealth, state and local government budgets. A panel discussion by community group representatives on settlement issues will also be held. Registrations of interest in receiving further conference information should be sent to

Jill Atkinson Conference Services
GPO Box 358F
Melbourne VIC 3001
Ph: 03 654 7533 FAX: 03 654 8540

International System Dynamics Conference

The Department of Social Sciences at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands is organising a conference to "bring together practitioners of system dynamics from business, government and academic organisations around the world to exchange ideas about theory methods and applications". No date for the conference has been received with this advance information, so further information should be sought from

Jerry Windhouwer
International System Dynamics Conference
Utrecht University, Dept of Social Sciences
P.O. Box 80140 - 3508 TC
Utrecht The Netherlands
E-Mail: ISDC92@CC.RUU.NL

**European Integration and the
European Mind
University of Aalborg, Denmark
24-29 August 1992**

This conference, is organised by the International Society for the Study of European Ideas, in cooperation with the European Research Unit, Aalborg University; the European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam; and Pergamon Press, Oxford. Conference organisers hope to organise workshops in a number of fields, including politics, sociology, women's studies, geography, education and economics. More information can be obtained from

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**Association for History and
Computing
Seventh International Congress
August 29 - September 2 1992**

The AHC Congress for 1992 will be held mainly at the University of Bologna, Italy, and will be organised by the Italian Committee of History and Computing. The aim of AHC'92 is to present a large spectrum of information technology applications to historical and humanities research, and to discuss the historiographical perspectives opened up by new technologies.

The Congress will be divided into four research fields: general subjects (including historical research and new structures for historiography); multimedia (including graphic and image processing); educational technologies; and reports of AHC

Workshops. Following the Congress will be a two day advanced tutorial on multimedia systems and hypertext.

For more information contact:

Comitato italiano History & Computing
Segreteria del VII Convegno
Internazionale AHC
Via Zamboni, 34-40126
Bologna Italy
E-mail: TD7BOV61@ICINECA.BITNET

Update on AARNET

If you are a novice user of the AARNET (Australian Academic and Research Network - see ACSPRI Newsletters No. 20 September 1989 and No. 21 March 1990 for general information on the network), or if you haven't as yet delved into its mysteries, there are a number of documents already available which may be of use in explaining such important topics as the use of networks, file transfer, electronic mail, mailing lists and other terms used by network aficionados.

One particularly useful document for novice and advanced users alike has been produced by I.N Capon from the Office of Planning and Communication at the University of Adelaide. As the author says in the introduction to **The Uses of Computer Networking**

"These notes are to orientate new users of the networks of computers within academic institutions. They attempt to be the notes that the author would have liked to have when learning to use the network! The emphasis is on USE, not on the structure or workings of the various networks, although there has to be enough explanation of technical matters to illuminate why some things are done in certain ways."

The document covers a range of topic areas, beginning with the basic concept of a network, and following on with an

overview of the different networks available to users in Australia and overseas. In a section dealing in general with network services, the author introduces such topics as mailing lists and electronic mail, electronic file transfer and information services. This section is followed by a more detailed section on how to use these services - specific command structures, syntax rules, "electronic etiquette" and rules to follow.

This document, and its partial update are available through anonymous ftp on the node <ftp.adelaide.edu.au>, in the subdirectory /pub/misc. The filenames are uses-1 and uses-2. The SSDA also has copies of the documents in printed form.

Software Notes

PopMap

(from ACCIS Newsletter 9(6) March 1992)

PopMap is a software package aimed at supporting a variety of population activities with maps and graphics database / spreadsheet activities. Developed by the United Nations Population Fund in collaboration with the Institute of Computer Science of the Government of Hanoi, it can be used with PC-compatible microcomputers.

PopMap was created to supply a practical and integrated solution to problems specific to population activities. It provides the capability to dynamically link a population database with easily accessible retrieval tools, to display statistical data in a spreadsheet format, as well as drawing graphics and maps. The system is menu-driven; it offers an easy-to-use graphical user interface (GUI) and is designed for demographers, statisticians, planners and decision makers with little or no prior computer background.

PopMap was developed in "C" language. The software comes with two example applications: WORLD, with demographic indicators produced by the United Nations Population Division, and VIETNAM, which has a number of demographic indicators and facilities, some with individual attributes.

For further information, contact Patrick C Gerland, Project Coordinator, Computer Software and Support for Population Activities, Room DC2-1570 United Nations, New York, USA (FAX: +1 212 963 4116)

SSDA News

The first issue of SSDA News for 1992 covers a wide range of issues: access to information on SSDA holdings; news from the ABS; significant data sets acquired from overseas; a report on an SSDA data acquisition project within Australia; and our regular features on Australian data acquired, and recent data releases from ICPSR. As well, we provide a long overdue profile of the current SSDA staff positions.

Staff at the SSDA

The last year has seen the departure of a number of SSDA staff, and of course the appearance of some new faces to replace them, as well as two staff arriving to fill newly created positions..

On the data and acquisitions side, we have said farewell to Frances Byers who left the SSDA to join the federal Department of Housing, Health and Community Services, and Maggie Sutton who moved to the Division of Plant Industry at the CSIRO. Sean Batt, one of our part-time Assistant Programmers joined the Coombs Computing Unit at the ANU on a full-time basis. And Bev Lippett, our Office Administrator left to pursue her career within the ANU.

As indicated in the last newsletter, Vance Merrill is the new ACSPRI Executive Officer / Deputy Head of the SSDA, while Suzanne Dee is the CATI Survey Supervisor on the Rights in Australia survey project. Stephanie Legg-England, Tim Armstrong and Cathy Ranieri have joined us to replace departing staff.

So its about time that we gave our readers an update on the staff who deal with your requests for information, who assist with general enquiries and who prepare and process your requests for data. General contact numbers (telephone, fax and e-mail) for the SSDA are listed at the bottom of the front page of this issue. Keep this list for future reference!

Roger Jones	Head, SSDA
Vance Merrill	Deputy Head, SSDA
Cathy Ranieri	Office Administrator
Gina Roach	Research and Acquisitions
Stephanie England	Research and Acquisitions
Karen Ewens	Programming
Chris Patterson	Programming
Tim Armstrong	Programming
Suzanne Dee	CATI Survey Supervisor

SSDA Data Holdings - Electronic Access Made Easy

Most of our readers should now be aware that the 1991 SSDA Catalogue has been published. In case you may have missed earlier announcements, the Catalogue is the result of an extensive effort on the part of SSDA staff - both current and past - to provide a concise but descriptive view of the archive's holdings. This particular edition celebrates the tenth year of the SSDA's operations, and is thus a reflection of not only recent acquisition activity, but the work carried out in the early years of the archive's existence to establish links with academic and government research bodies, and to develop useful data documentation procedures.

The Catalogue provides descriptions of data from 609 general social surveys and Australian opinion polls, as well as from our comprehensive holdings of Australian census data from 1966 to 1986. Surveys and opinion

polls are indexed by subject and principal investigator, and subject terms are also listed for each study in the main body of the text. In addition, the catalogue lists holdings of data acquired from overseas data archives, and provides information on the institutional links we have with overseas organisations through the International Federation of Data Organisations.

The representatives from all ACSPRI member institutions have been sent a deposit copy of the catalogue, and we hope that in the near future most libraries in Australian tertiary institutions should have obtained a copy for reference. **Additional copies of the catalogue are available for purchase from the SSDA, or from Bibliotech at the ANU (ph. 06 249 3109; fax 06 257 5088) for A\$30 (A\$20 for students) plus postage.**

Whilst recognising that the catalogue in printed form will continue to be a useful reference document, especially for those researchers who may wish to browse through its contents, we also wanted to take advantage of the expanding computer network facilities that many social researchers already have available to them.

Users and potential users can now get access to preliminary information concerning SSDA holdings through anonymous FTP from the sub-directory **coombspapers** on the node **COOMBS.ANU.EDU.AU**.

There are a number of files available for copying using this method which list: the titles, study numbers and principal investigators of general social surveys; index terms and study numbers; opinion poll titles and dates; and general information on census and overseas data. Users will still have to contact the SSDA for further details on individual studies (number of cases, sampling method etc.), for charges and access conditions and to make formal orders for data.

Please let the SSDA know if you are making use of this facility (at the email address listed on the front page of the newsletter if you want), particularly if you have any comments, amendments, or suggestions for improvements to the service.

Latest Social Attitudes Data Available From Overseas

Arriving in the next couple of weeks at the SSDA are five data sets from overseas data archives which should be of considerable interest to Australian social researchers.

From the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex, we will be receiving copies of the 1989 and 1990 British Social Attitudes (BSA) Surveys. These latest waves complement the current SSDA holdings of data in the series which date back to 1983. A recent initiative has also been the establishment of a complementary Northern Ireland Social Attitudes (NISA) Survey series, which began with 1989. The SSDA will also be acquiring the data from the 1989 and 1990 NISA waves. Data collected in this series will be able to be directly compared with the main BSA series; for 1989 in particular, a special module of questions on community relations was asked in both the BSA and Northern Ireland surveys.

The International Social Survey Programme, to which the National Social Science Survey contributes data from Australia, has also announced the release of the 1989 module on Work Orientations. This data release follows on from the previous ISSP releases on the Role of Government (1985); Social Networks (1986); Social Inequality (1987); and the 1988 module on Family and Sex Roles. These datasets are already held by the SSDA.

General Practice Evaluation Program: Links with the SSDA

The national General Practice Evaluation Program (GPEP) grew out of the agreement between the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and the Federal Government on the vocational registration of general practitioners, and the perceived need to evaluate the effects of this scheme.

As part of GPEP, the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH) at the ANU was appointed to run the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), which oversees the technical aspects of the program - data collection methods, addressing research proposals, pooling research resources and in particular, the standardisation of terms and indicators used in research to facilitate comparability between projects in different States or areas. The TAG also produces a quarterly newsletter which will provide an overview of the progress of the Program.

To date, twenty one seeding grants for sums up to \$10000 have been made; projects grants for sums in excess of this amount number fifteen. Grants have been awarded for a range of research topics, including

the evaluation of advanced training in women's health; patient satisfaction and participation in the doctor-patient relationship; patient knowledge, satisfaction and perceived choices in primary health care; rural consumers' choice of health services; continuing education for rural practitioners; and management of diabetes in general practice. The Program is also supporting the National General Practice Morbidity Survey being undertaken at the University of Sydney, which is principally supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

A significant development to come out of this program of research and evaluation is the recommendation that researchers receiving grants under GPEP deposit their machine-readable data with the Social Science Data Archives. Staff from the SSDA attended the first workshop on GPEP Work in Progress, held at the ANU in March this year. We were able to make personal contact with a number of grant recipients who were at various stages of their research - some just starting out, others at the stage where the deposit of data arising from their research is imminent.

This recognition that the deposit of data arising from fundamental research is an integral part of the research process is particularly pleasing. The substantial body of data arising from this Program of research support will be appropriately archived. In addition, data will be able to be made available, subject of course to relevant access conditions, to other researchers who wish to compare or validate their own findings, or undertake secondary analysis.

News from the ABS

The SSDA regularly receives a number of newsletters and bulletins from State ABS offices, which provide useful background information and discussion on ABS survey activities, new user services and methodological issues such as variable coding. Snippets from these publications are reproduced in SSDA News for the information of our readers; further information on any of these news items should be obtained direct from ABS offices.

ANZSIC. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is working in collaboration with the New Zealand Department of Statistics on a combined Industrial Classification for Australia and New Zealand to be

known as Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC).

A range of products are expected to be produced from this project, including both a hard copy reference manual and a Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) package. The CAC package will contain concordances with the old editions of ASIC and NZSIC and with the current edition of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Although its not expected that the new classification will be implemented formally by the ABS in their own coding until 1993, the manuals and CAC package are expected to become progressively available over the next few months.

ASGC. The ABS has recently released a new edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Catalogue (ABS Cat. No. 1216.0).

This edition incorporates such substantial changes as the alteration of the Statistical Division boundaries of Melbourne, Brisbane and Darwin, and the Revised Statistical Subdivisions, Statistical Districts and Statistical Local Areas in Victoria and Queensland. The volume also includes the spatial units and codes which will be used in all data arising from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

Time Use Survey. The ABS will be conducting a National Time Use Survey in 1992. The survey will gather information on domestic activities, child care and child minding, paid work, education, volunteer and community work, social life and entertainment, leisure time and travel.

Recent Additions to SSDA Holdings

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 1989: Wave 5, Level 2 (Area Sample)** (SSDA No. 607)

This is the fifth wave of the youth area sample of the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS). (See also SSDA studies No. 377, 410, 420 and 491 for details of the four waves of the ALS list sample. The first four waves of the ALS area sample constitute SSDA Studies No. 413, 421, 489 and 542). The 1989 wave consisted of 3382 interviews.

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:

Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment, Education and Training. **Australian Longitudinal Survey 1990: Wave 6, Level 2 (Area Sample)** (SSDA No. 608)

This is the sixth wave of the youth area sample of the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS). (See also SSDA studies No. 377, 410, 420 and 491 for details of the four waves of the ALS list sample. The first five waves of the ALS area sample constitute SSDA Studies No. 413, 421, 489, 542 and 607). The 1990 wave consisted of 2823 interviews.

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

Geoff Parkinson, Department of Employment, Education and Training. **Australian Youth Survey 1990: Wave 2** (SSDA No. 609)

This is the second 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). The first wave of the AYS constitutes SSDA Study No. 561.

The AYS forms part of a program of longitudinal studies known as the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS), which is a continuing collection of data from a separate sample of persons aged 16-25 in 1985. Seven 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, 542, 607 and 608 for the first four waves of the youth area sample).

The 1990 wave of the AYS consisted of 6247 interviews with people aged 16 to 19, split into two files: a new cohort of 1501 16 year olds; and a file of 4746 respondents aged 17 years and over, who were previously interviewed in the first wave in 1989. A multi-stage household based sample designed to represent all Australians in the age cohort, except

those residing in sparsely settled areas, was employed.

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

These data are similar to those collected in the ALS, but concentrate on a younger group to provide current data on issues such as school retention and school to work transition.

Access Category: S

Department of Health, Housing and Community Services. **National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Social Issues Survey, 1991** (SSDA No. 610)

This study is the third in a series of national household surveys to examine current attitudes towards drugs and drug problems, usage of drugs, and to assess changes in these attitudes and usage over the period 1985-1991. The two earlier studies were Social Issues in Australia, 1985 (SSDA No. 405) and the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Social Issues Survey, 1988 (SSDA No. 498).

The questionnaire asked respondents about their degree of concern about various social issues and drugs. A sealed section of the questionnaire allowed respondents to indicate their usage of each drug without the interviewer being aware of their answers. The drugs covered were: amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, marijuana/hash, tobacco/cigarettes, tranquilisers, painkillers/analgesics, and ecstasy/designer drugs. Respondents were also asked for opinions about the availability of drug information and services, the adequacy of government efforts to deal with drug problems, the impact of the Drug Offensive campaign,

and the distribution of expenditure for reducing drug abuse. Questions about family and personal involvement in drug issues were also included.

Background variables included geographical location, sex, age-group, birthplace, employment status and occupation of self and spouse, education status, and the number and ages of other people in the household.

Access Category: A

Don Anderson, Australian National University. **Academic Scientists in Australia and New Zealand, 1990** (SSDA No. 611)

This survey represents the first authoritative study of the background and career development of academics in Australia and New Zealand. The study focuses on academics from science faculties and science-related departments.

Topics covered include employment history, main work activities, research and training interests, career plans, publications produced, and political preferences. The survey also assessed attitudes to various aspects of an academic career, including promotion, career structure, assistance to females in universities, the quality of students, the size of the university, and funding. Background variables include sex, age, and education and qualifications of self and parents.

Access Category: none

Peter Travers, Flinders University. Sue Richardson, University of Adelaide. **Australian Standard of Living Study, 1987** (SSDA No. 612)

The Australian Standard of Living Study was designed to develop indicators of the standard of living in Australia that would allow better comparisons over time, and with other countries, than was previously possible. The study aimed to avoid the assumption that a poverty threshold can be adequately defined in terms of current (weekly or annual) income. The survey makes use of direct measures of standard of living such as housing, nourishment, transport and clothing, rather than indirect measures such as income which only indicate capacity to achieve a specified standard of living. The approach is based on the Level

of Living Studies, a method of social accounting which has been used in Scandinavia since the 1960s.

The survey includes self-assessment of financial well-being, money-saving behaviours, capacity to raise money, assets, debts, financial assistance from parents, health and health expenses, contact with relatives, marital history, expenditure for children, housing arrangements, work hours, income, leisure activities, social support, and life satisfaction. Background variables include parents' birthplace, parents' education level, parents' occupation, number of children, marital status, spouse's occupation, and respondent's education, qualifications, and employment history.

Access Category: none

Gregg Snider, Australian Institute of Family Studies. **Australian Defence Force Families Census 1991** (SSDA No. 613)

This study was initiated by the Australian Defence Force (ADF) in order to gain the first comprehensive statistical profile of the family situation of its serving members. The data from this study will assist the ADF to make arrangements with relevant Federal, State and local government agencies for the improvement of access to community facilities and services. In addition, it will provide benchmark data against which the findings of future censuses can be measured. The Australian Institute of Family Studies was contracted by the ADF to undertake this census, and the project was overseen by a Headquarters ADF Steering Committee.

The census schedule covered areas such as service history - numbers of postings, length of service, service overseas; family arrangements on census night; accommodation - usual residence and residence on census night, amount of rent paid or mortgage payments, amount still owing on mortgage, insurance, number of cars owned; personal circumstances - marital status, year of divorce or separation, number of children, amount of child maintenance; information on spouse or partner - age, qualifications, income, labour force status, reasons for not working, separation due to service, change of jobs due to service related removals; information on children - age, sex, medical needs, school attendance and type of school,

allowances received for school expenses, number of schools attended, post school qualifications, childcare arrangements and amounts spent in obtaining childcare; other relatives living with the respondent; and access to sporting and recreational facilities.

Background information on the respondent included service, age, sex, rank, post secondary qualifications, other paid part time jobs outside the service, and income.

Access Category: A

ICPSR Additions to Holdings

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

Activities and Maintenance Strategies of Interest Groups in the United States, 1980 and 1985 (ICPSR 9605)

Age-by-Race Specific Crime Rates, 1965-1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9589)

Aging in Society: 1982 [Sweden]: Housing Conditions for Elderly (ICPSR 9607); Social Attitudes Towards the Elderly (ICPSR 9605)

American Housing Survey, 1989 [United States]: National Core File (ICPSR 9597)

American National Election Study: Pooled Senate Election Study, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9580); 1990-1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study (ICPSR 9673)

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1990 (ICPSR 9564)

Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1989 (ICPSR 9511)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1988: Diary Survey (ICPSR 9570)

Current Population Survey; January 1990: Displaced Workers (ICPSR 9567); October: School Enrollment: 1989 (ICPSR 9530); 1988 (ICPSR 9531); 1987 (ICPSR 9532); 1985 (ICPSR 9533); 1982 (ICPSR 9534); 1980 (ICPSR 9535); 1979 (ICPSR 9536); 1978 (ICPSR 9537); 1976 (ICPSR 9540); 1974 (ICPSR 9543); 1972 (ICPSR 9542); 1971 (ICPSR 9545); 1970 (ICPSR 9544); 1968 (ICPSR9546)

Drugs, Alcohol, and Student Crime in the United States, April-May 1989 (ICPSR 9585)

Effects of Local Sanctions on Serious Criminal Offending in Cities With Populations Over 100,000, 1978-1983: [United States] (ICPSR 9590)

Electronic Monitoring of Nonviolent Convicted Felons: An Experiment in Home Detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9587)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1988 (ICPSR 9587)

Gang Involvement "Rock" Cocaine Trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9398)

Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926-1987 (ICPSR 9517)

International Social Science Program: Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988 (ICPSR 9402)

National Corrections Reporting Program [United States]: 1986 (ICPSR 9276); 1987 (ICPSR 9402)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Behavioural Questionnaire, Ages 25-74 Years (ICPSR 9552)

National Health Examination Survey, Cycle II, 1963-1965: Ages 6-11 Years (ICPSR 9551)

National Health Interview Survey, 1989 (ICPSR 9583)

Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), 1988 (ICPSR 9523)

Political Action II, 1979-1981 (ICPSR 9581)

Popular Movements Archive, 1881-1950: [Sweden] (ICPSR 9606)

Public Libraries Survey, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9596)

Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behaviour, 1987: July (ICPSR 8842); August (ICPSR 9368); September (ICPSR 9369); October (ICPSR 9370); November (ICPSR 9371); December (ICPSR 9372)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): 1987 Full Panel Research File (ICPSR 9600); 1988 Panel (ICPSR 9568)

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9419)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest in All Cities With Populations Over 250,000, 1989 (ICPSR 9572)

Union Army Slave Appraisal Records From Mississippi, 1863-1865 (ICPSR 9427)

United Nations World Crime Surveys: First Survey, 1970-1975 and Second Survey, 1975-1980 (ICPSR 9571)

Variations in Criminal Patterns Among Narcotic Addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9856)

Victim Impact Statements: Their Effect on Court Outcomes and Victim Satisfaction in New York, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9588)

Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Three Waves Combined (ICPSR 9553)

ABC NEWS Supreme Court Nomination Poll, July 1991 (ICPSR 9612)

ABC News/Washington Post Cease Fire Poll, March 1991 (ICPSR 9608); Dan Quayle Poll, May 1991 (ICPSR 9610); Iraq Rebel Poll, April 1991 (ICPSR 9609); Poll, June 1991 (ICPSR 9611)

American Housing Survey, 1987: National File (ICPSR 9690)

Augmented Federal Probation, Sentencing, and Supervision Information System, 1985 (ICPSR 9664)

Calls for Service to Police As a Means of Evaluating Crime Trends in Oklahoma City, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9669)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1B (ICPSR 9688)

Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality Among Crack Cocaine Users in New York City, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9670)

Confederate Amnesty Records for the United States Civil War, 1863-1866 (ICPSR 9429)

Drinking and Driving: A Survey of Licensed Drivers in the United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9599)

Ethnicity and Homicide in California, 1850-1900 (ICPSR 9594)

General Social Surveys, 1972-1991: [Cumulative File] (ICPSR 9710)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Earned Degrees, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9598)

National Long-Term Care Survey, 1989 (ICPSR 9681)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Health Status Questionnaire and Access to Care Supplement [Public Use Tape 8] (ICPSR 9677); Long-Term Care Supplement [Public Use Tape 10] (ICPSR 9675); Institutional Population Component, Baseline Questionnaire Data (Public Use Tape 8) (ICPSR 9677); Facility Questionnaire Supplement [Public Use Tape 5] (ICPSR 9678); Facility Questionnaire Weight Update [Public Use Tape 6] (ICPSR 9676)

National Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 1990 (ICPSR 9569)

Occupational Prestige Ratings from the 1989 General Social Survey (ICPSR 9593)

Political Action Panel Study, 1973-1981 (ICPSR 9582)

Registry of Randomized Criminal Justice Experiments in Sanctions, 1951-1983 (ICPSR 9668)

Retail-Level Heroin Enforcement and Property Crime in 30 Cities in Massachusetts, 1980-1986 (ICPSR 9667)

Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behaviour, January 1988 (ICPSR 9623); February 1988 (ICPSR 9624); March 1988 (ICPSR 9625); April 1988 (ICPSR 9626); May 1988 (ICPSR 9627); June 1988 (9628); July 1988 (ICPSR 9629); August 1988

(ICPSR 9630); September 1988 (ICPSR 9631); October 1988 (ICPSR 9632); November 1988 (ICPSR 9633); December 1988 (ICPSR 9634)

Survey of Parents and Children, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9595)

Survey of Three Generations of Mexican Americans, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 9413)

Termination of Criminal Careers: Measurement of Rates and Their Determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974-1977 (ICPSR 9666)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)

Voter Research and Surveys/CBS News/New York Times General Election Exit Poll: 1990, National (ICPSR 9602); 1990, Regional Files (ICPSR 9603); State Files, 1990 (ICPSR 9604)