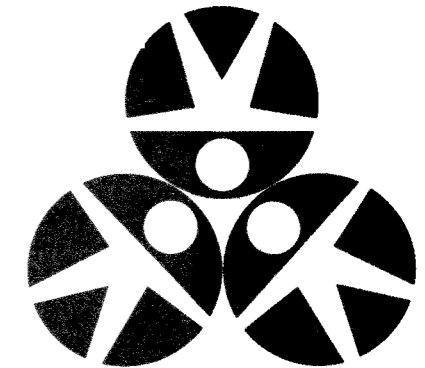


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CONTENTS

1981 Census of Population and Housing.	1
Australian NH&MRC Twin Registry.	2
The Australian Demographic Data Bank	3
Questionnaire Design	4
NSW Land Information Directory	4
Workshop in Clinical Epidemiology and Health Services Research	5
The Archive of Survey Data on Drug Use in Australia	5
Australian Data Sets Available	8

1981 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has recently released a number of information papers describing 1981 Census output on magnetic tape, on microfiche and in statistical publications. Copies of the papers are available free from ABS Information Services in Canberra and any State Office.

LGA and CD Summary Data

The Local Government Area (LGA) and Collection District (CD) Summary Files will be available on magnetic tape and microfiche progressively for States from late 1982 and for the whole of Australia early in 1983. Both LGA and CD files contain the same 34 summary tables - see

the list of CD Summary Tables in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables, Edition 1 (ABS Cat. No.2139.0) or the CD Summary Files - Technical Details (ABS Cat. No.2160.0) for a full description.

The CD Summary Files are available on 7 reels of magnetic tape or on 748 microfiche. Tape copying cost is \$34 per reel, plus \$16 per reel if ABS supplies the tape and a \$5 freight fee for every despatch. The LGA Summary Files are supplied on 2 reels of tape or on 35 microfiche, and the tape copying cost is only \$10 per reel. Microfiche are 30 cents each.

The same 34 tables are available on microfiche only for statistical subdivisions, postcodes, urban centres, Commonwealth electoral divisions and section of state. Also on microfiche only and only for LGA's and urban centres with a population of over 5000 persons, a more detailed set of 43 tables is available which expands the number of categories of characteristics such as birthplace, occupation, age, structure of dwelling - full details are given in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables under the heading LGA Summary Tables.

In addition, a Geographic Descriptor File and CD Master File will be available as single reels (\$9 copying cost) later this year, and also a reel containing two COBOL programs that may assist users in producing tables from the Summary Files (\$9 copying cost).

Order forms for the magnetic tape files are included in the information paper Census 81 - Magnetic Tape Summary Files (ABS Cat. No.2143.0) and for the microfiche in the paper Census 81 - Microfiche (ABS Cat. No.2145.0).

Unit Record Data

Two files of unit record data, a Household Sample and a Person Sample are planned for release during 1983.

The Household Sample will comprise a 1 percent sample of occupied private dwellings plus a 1 percent sample of persons in non-private dwellings. For each occupied private dwelling, the file will include a dwelling record followed by a person record for each person enumerated in the dwelling. These records will include codes for all the characteristics of persons and dwellings available from the 1981 Census data except area identification - Usual IGA and State of Residence variables will be excluded and the only geographic area code given will be Section of State.

The Person Sample will also be a 1 percent sample. A few person variables will be collapsed (Age truncated to 75+, Duration of Marriage to 21+, Total Issue to 7+, Birthplace of Person collapsed from 101 to 40 codes, Citizenship from 21 to 6 codes, Industry to the 2-digit sub-division level, Period of Residence from 37 to 8 codes, Qualifications from 554 to about 150), and Racial Origin will be deleted. Nature of Occupancy, No. of Motor Vehicles and Inmates of Dwelling will be transferred from the dwelling record. A geographic area code will give N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A. and W.A. subdivided into Capital City Stat. Div. and Balance of State, Tasmania as one code and the N.T. and A.C.T. combined. A person will be allocated to area of usual residence (if stated, otherwise to area of enumeration) with persons usually resident overseas excluded from the file.

Both the Household Sample and the Person Sample will be available as 10 independent samples of 0.1 percent. The Household Sample is planned for release in March 1983 with the Person Sample

following in June 1983. However, these dates are subject to variation by a number of factors - the revised Census and Statistics Act has yet to be proclaimed, a determination providing for the release of the data has to be made and the form of undertaking to be given by the user has to be finalised.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN NH&MRC TWIN REGISTRY

While most social scientists have adjusted to the idea that variation in cognitive abilities has a genetic component, many would regard it as improbable that such allegedly malleable traits as attitudes to social or sexual questions could be influenced by genetic differences between individuals. Most would guess that social forces and cultural inheritance were more potent moulders of individual differences in political opinions. A simple screening test for the relative importance of these sources of variation is provided by the classical study of monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twins reared together.

The classical twin method compares the similarities of MZ with those of DZ twins. Although it has been criticised on a number of grounds, the method still provides the most powerful and practical technique for the estimation of heredity and environmental sources of variation. Recent advances in methods for the design and analysis of twin studies allow for the detection of some forms of interaction and covariation between genetic and environmental influences, and extension of studies to the relatives of twins will enable an even greater range of hypotheses to be tested. (1)

Such studies have, indeed, established that there is a substantial genetic component in social and sexual attitudes and in many facets of personality.

We wish to draw attention to the establishment of the Australian NH&MRC Twin Registry formed by merging the Victorian Twin Registry started in Melbourne in 1977 with the Australian

Twin Registry initiated in Canberra in 1978. The combined registry has now attracted National Health and Medical Research Council support as a national resource to facilitate medical and behavioural research into the causes of individual differences.

More than 15000 pairs of twins, both MZ and DZ of all ages and from all parts of Australia (representing about 10% of all Australian twins) have so far been registered on a voluntary and confidential basis. Several research projects are already in progress, and additional base-line information has been obtained by postal questionnaire from a large majority of the 5500 pairs of adult twins registered.

The Registry is available for use by bona-fide research workers. To satisfy ethical and scientific requirements, a research protocol should be submitted to the Secretary of the Australian NH&MRC Twin Registry at the Canberra address. For ethical reasons it will not be possible to release names and addresses directly to research workers requiring access to the twins; in the first instance, communication with twins will proceed via the Secretariat of the Registry.

We shall be pleased to answer any queries from potential users.

N.G. MARTIN
Research Fellow,
Australian NH&MRC Twin Registry,
Department of Population Biology,
Research School of Biological Sciences,
A.N.U., Canberra

REFERENCE (1) Nance WE (ED). Twin Research: Part A Psychology and Methodology, New York: Alan R. Liss, 1978.

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THE AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BANK

The Australian Demographic Data Bank was conceived by the late H.P. Brown in the mid 1960s. As a data bank, the exercise consisted of two parts: the collection of the officially recorded vital

statistics (including immigration) and censuses from 1921 onwards into a convenient and consistent form and the development of procedures which would ensure the greatest possible internal consistency between the recorded annual flows of demographic events and the measurement of the stock of the population at the times of the successive censuses.

For the period 1921 to 1966, with the assistance of seemingly very accurate censuses, Brown was able to achieve a high degree of internal consistency between the annual demographic events and the population censuses. Since 1966 the measurement errors in the censuses have grown significantly necessitating some changes in the ways in which the inter-censal and census adjustments are made. Nevertheless the organisation of the structure of the data and the techniques for handling it are those devised by Brown.

The data stored in the Data Bank comprise three main groups:

1. recorded vital events classified by single year of age and marital status
2. the above recorded vital events transformed into sets classified by year of birth rather than age
3. population series classified by marital status and either single year of age or year of birth.

The vital events covered are marriages and divorces, arrivals and departures, births, deaths and death of spouse. The basic data arrays are age distributions or year of birth distributions of these vital events for each of four marital statuses - single, married (including separated), widowed and divorced. The population series are either recorded data from the censuses or series derived by combination of the census and year of birth data sets.

Data for the period 1921-1966 are available as a collection of 10 files on a single reel of magnetic tape. A second reel currently contains data sets

for the period 1966-1976 and is soon to be updated to include the period 1976-1981. A short Technical Guide describing the format and content of the data sets is available free of charge. The publication Australian Demographic Data Bank by H.P. Brown describes the sources of the vital statistics and the adjustments made to them and discusses the methods used to form the population estimates and demographic rates. Volume 1 presents tables of the recorded vital statistics from 1921-1976 and Volume 2 gives tables of population estimates and demographic rates. Orders for the data tapes and/or publications can be made through the Social Science Data Archives.

* * *

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The effects of question design on the results of surveys has always been a major concern of survey researchers. Two books have recently been published which present the results of many years of systematic research on this problem.

The Design and Understanding of Questions in the Survey Interview by Dr William Belson (Gower Publishing Company Ltd, 1981) is essentially a report on work carried out in the mid nineteen sixties:

- . to investigate the particular ways in which survey respondents understood/misunderstood a wide range of questions put to them
- . to determine the level of understanding of each of a number of experimental questions and to establish the relationship between question understanding and various characteristics of respondents
- . to provide an empirical basis for the formulation of hypotheses about the principles and processes involved in such misunderstanding as occurred
- . to formulate an easy-to-use system for general use in testing survey questions.

The research program was rigorously undertaken and produced valuable findings about respondents' misunderstandings of questions as well as a method for revealing those misunderstandings.

Questions and Answers in Attitude Surveys: Experiments on Question Form, Working and Context by Howard Schumann and Stanley Presser (Academic Press, 1982) presents the results from 200 experimental items placed in more than 30 national surveys conducted between 1974 and 1980. Rather than studying the effect of specific wording or subject matter of individual questions, the authors' strategy was to examine the consequences of variations in question-form. The major variations studied were:

- . open v closed questions
- . encouragement v discouragement of "don't know" responses
- . provision v absence of middle alternatives in questions
- . balanced v unbalanced questions
- . variations in question order and in the order of alternatives within questions
- . changes in tone of wording
- . variations in measuring the strength of attitudes

According to the reviewer in the SPCR Survey Methods Newsletter, "The research reported in this volume represents the most up to date, systematic and comprehensive research of its kind. As such it is an invaluable reference to all those with an interest in the design of surveys, particularly attitude surveys."

* * *

NSW LAND INFORMATION DIRECTORY

The NSW Department of Local Government and Lands has recently established an inter-departmental committee on land

information. This committee has called for a Land Information Directory, similar to one recently published by the Western Australian Government and the Survey Information Directory first published in 1978 by the Institution of Surveyors, Australia, New South Wales Division. The directory will contain brief details about each type of land based information available from organisations in New South Wales including availability, likely cost, the medium by which it is available (tape, microfiche, booklet, etc), the location of the organisation's offices, the hours of opening and a suitable contact point within each organisation to help assist enquirers.

A questionnaire has been prepared and circulated amongst organisations known to possess land based information. The directory established from these returns will be made available to any organisation or individual. The committee is empowered to monitor within NSW the development of all information systems, be they manual or computerised, recording land based information and proposals to modify an existing system or to develop a new system must be referred to the Committee in the first instance.

Correspondence should be directed to the committee, C/- Registrar General's Office, Prince Albert Road, Sydney 2000 or contact directly on Sydney 2382 325.

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WORKSHOP IN CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH

This, the fourth such annual workshop, is offered at 2 levels: an introductory 3 day course with an emphasis on critical reading of literature; and a more advanced three day course on research design and developments. The two courses run over 5 days with one day in common. The introductory course is designed for clinicians, social scientists, statisticians or others who require an introduction to research skills. The advanced course is designed for those working in research who wish to extend and improve their skills.

This year the workshop will be hosted by the Department of Community Medicine at the Westmead Centre, Sydney on 6-10 December. Any further enquiries to: Ms Jane Hall, Dept of Community Medicine. Phone (02) 633 6677.

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THE ARCHIVE OF SURVEY DATA ON DRUG USE IN AUSTRALIA

This Social Science Data Archives project, designed to bring together copies of computer-readable data sets of drug use in Australia, began in September 1981 with the appointment of Linda Dodd to the staff of the SSDA. Following an initial literature search, principal investigators involved in approximately 160 studies have been contacted regarding the status and availability of their data. The response from investigators has been excellent, with details of only 15 studies now outstanding, and only 12 studies for which data exists but will not be released. A further 20 data sets had never been computerised and were therefore outside the scope of the project. Of the remainder, the effort to archive the data for future use has in many cases unfortunately come too late - the data from 63 studies is no longer extant, a woeful waste of expensive and irreplaceable material for drug use research.

To date, 38 data files have been deposited in the archives and the remaining available data are being actively sought. The full collection should include about 60 data files. A catalogue indexed according to key words, investigators and title of study is being prepared for general distribution, and a codebook containing a description of the study methodology, the questionnaire and details of the coding is being compiled for each study deposited.

A list of the studies currently held in the collection is given below and researchers wishing to use any of these materials or receive further details should contact Linda Dodd at the SSDA on (062) 49 2185.

ACSPRI Newsletter

SURVEY DATA ON DRUG USE IN AUSTRALIA - DATA DEPOSITS TO SEPTEMBER 1982

The collection of these data is funded by the National Drug Education Programme administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

ACT Health Services	Canberra mental health survey 1971.
A. Burry (Royal Brisbane Hospital)	Analgesic nephropathy and renal morbidity and mortality, 1971.
Busselton Population Studies Centre, Western Australia	Kondinin/Kulin health survey W.A., 1981.
D. Christie (University of Melbourne)	Analgesic Consumption, Queenscliff, Victoria 1975.
R. Engs (University of Queensland)	Drug taking patterns of health care students, Brisbane 1980.
G. Egger and B. Flaherty (N.S.W. Drug and Alcohol Authority)	Drug use by N.S.W. children of school age 1980.
N. Gray and D. Hill (Victorian Anti-Cancer Council)	Tobacco Smoking Patterns in Australia 1976 and 1980.
W. Grichting (James Cook University of Northern Queensland)	Alcoholism and its prevention in Townsville 1980. Health Care Behaviour in Townsville 1978. Quality of Life in Townsville 1976.
I. Hamilton and T. Peterson (Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education)	Drug usage in Latrobe Valley secondary schools 1980.
P. Harrison (Dept of Education, Victoria)	Drug use by state post-primary school students in Victoria 1979.
J. Hendtlass (Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Victoria)	A study of the characteristics of non-drinkers 1977. A study of the characteristics of alcoholics 1977.
P. Homel (Health Commission of N.S.W.)	Health knowledge and drug use among high school students 1980.

ACSPRI Newsletter

R. Irwin (Australian National Univ.)	Drug use among Canberra high school students, 1973 - 1974.
I. Lewis (University of Tasmania)	Drug use among Hobart secondary school students, 1971 - 1982.
D. Linklater (Traffic Authority of N.S.W.)	Survey of truck drivers on NSW highways 1976. Survey of general vehicle drivers on N.S.W. highways 1976.
A. Mant and W. Heine (South Australian Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs)	Patterns of use of psychotropic and other drugs in Adelaide 1978.
D. Messum (Health Commission of N.S.W., Illawarra region)	Drink-driver programme assessment, 1981.
I. Pitman (Northern Territory Liquor Commission)	Under-age drinking in the Northern Territory 1979.
J. Pougher (Mental Health Services, W.A.)	An examination of illicit drug takers in the under 30 age group Perth 1973.
K. Rigby (S.A. Institute of Technology)	Drug use among Adelaide secondary school students 1974.
B. Selge (Dept of Public Health, S.A.)	The South-East Regional Health Survey S.A. 1972 and 1974.
N. Shiraev (Health Commission of N.S.W.)	Health Care Surveys, Gosford-Wyong and Illawarra Regions, N.S.W. 1975.
H.R. Sloane and M.L. Huebner (Road (Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Victoria)	Drink-driving behaviour, knowledge and attitudes in Victoria, 1978 - 1979.
South Australian Health Commission	Survey of smoking in South Australia 1981.
Survey Research Centre (Australian National University)	Canberra population survey - September 1978 - March 1979 - September 1979.

ACSPRI Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN DATA SETS AVAILABLE

John Evans, Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission, and Roger Jones, Survey Research Centre, The Australian National University

Feasibility of group legal services in Australia

- the public's attitude to group legal services, 1980 (SSDA Study No. 13)
- survey of solicitors practising in Victoria, 1980 (SSDA Study No. 14)

The aim of this study was to determine the feasibility of this method of delivering and financing legal services in Australia.

In the survey of public attitudes, adults resident in Melbourne and other major urban centres of Victoria were interviewed to determine the level of interest in the idea of group legal services schemes. Such schemes were presented as 'insurance schemes which would cover the costs of legal advice - like medical insurance covers the cost of medical advice'. Other items on the questionnaire explore exposure to legal problems and the use of lawyers for these problems, and reasons for not seeking legal advice when needed. Demographic variables are age, sex, marital status, household characteristics, organisational membership and (for respondent and spouse) occupational characteristics and income.

The survey of solicitors was designed to examine the level of support for the introduction of group legal services. In particular, the survey examines whether solicitors believe there is a need for group legal services in Australia and their reasons; solicitors' perceptions of the benefits to the general community and to the members of the legal profession of such schemes; the type of scheme that solicitors prefer; and what solicitors see as being the major obstacles to the establishment of group legal service schemes. A short background section includes data on age, year began practising in Victoria, and size and nature of law firm.

There are 456 cases in the survey of the public, with 3 cards per case containing 150 variables. The solicitors' survey has 243 cases, with 2 cards per case containing 78 variables.

* * *

Gerald Elsworth et al., Tertiary Education Research Unit, Melbourne State College.

From school to tertiary study, 1980 (SSDA Study No. 16)

The survey was aimed at finding out about the needs of young people who applied through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for further education in 1980. It was designed as an exploratory investigation of the effects of the biographical, socio-economic and educational backgrounds of students on their transition to tertiary education.

Data were collected on current educational institution and course, whether the VUAC had offered to the student his/her preferred course, influences on the decision about the VUAC offer, namely: convenience; student life; prospects of success; job opportunities, status, salaries and goals; influence of peers, parents, and teachers; and financial support. Background variables include type of school; subjects and grades in the last year of secondary schooling; year of birth; own, siblings' and parents' birthplace; parents' educational level, and parents' occupations and employment status.

There are 1299 cases, with 4 cards per case containing 189 variables.

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McNair Anderson Associates Pty Ltd

Australians' use of time, Albury - Wodonga and Melbourne, 1974 (SSDA Study No. 18)

This study is a companion effort by the Australian Cities Commission to the Multinational Time Budget Studies conducted in 1965 and 1966 in twelve

European and American countries. Samples of the Albury-Wodonga and Melbourne populations were drawn to examine use of time in both a large and a small centre. Respondents aged between 18 and 69 kept an activities diary, and pre- and post-diary interviews were conducted.

The main topic of investigation was activity over a 24-hour period, its nature, duration, location and whether any others had participated. Interview questions sought information on activities over a longer term.

Background variables were occupation including second job (if any), hours of paid work, whether shift work was involved, journey to work, birthplace, parents' birthplace, marital status, home ownership, duration of residence at current address, locale of upbringing, places of residence since age 18, preferred community size, consumer durables including vehicles, telephone renting, use of paid domestic help, religious affiliation, library use, education, current educational activities, provision for retirement, household income and head of household income. Adult females were asked about housework including care of dependent household members, and resultant amount and use of uncommitted time.

There are 1491 cases, with 26 cards per case containing 370 variables.

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Kenneth R.W. Brewer, Roger G. Jones and Erica Fisher, Survey Research Centre, The Australian National University

Canberra population survey

- March, 1978 (SSDA Study No. 23)
- September - October, 1978 (SSDA Study No. 24)
- March, 1979 (SSDA Study No. 25)
- September - October, 1979 (SSDA Study No. 26)

These four omnibus surveys were conducted using a systematic random sample of

private addresses in Canberra, yielding approximately 500 personal interviews in each survey. Demographic data included education and income of the respondent, plus age, sex, marital status, birthplace, income and workforce variables for all household members over 15 years. Questions of topical interest were included by the Survey Research Centre, with the same political attitudes, vote intention and economic conditions variables in each survey. Other topical questions included attitudes to self-government in the A.C.T., quality of life, radio listening, readership and the future of Canberra. Topics included in the surveys on behalf of sponsors were housing tenure, child care services, occurrence of disabilities in the population, family planning, drug use, cancer, community education programs, A.C.T. schooling, bushfly control, football codes participation, national parks and conservation, and the International Year of the Child.

There are individual and workforce data files for each survey. In addition, there is a household file for each of the first two surveys, a disability file for each of the first three surveys, and a drug use file for each of the last three surveys.

* * *

Wolfgang L. Grichting, Department of Behavioural Sciences, James Cook University of North Queensland

Alcoholism and its prevention in Townsville, 1978 (SSDA Study No. 45)Health care behaviour in Townsville, 1978 (SSDA Study No. 46)Quality of life in Townsville, 1976 (SSDA Study No. 47)Families in Townsville, 1982 (SSDA Study No. 105)

This series of surveys is concerned with aspects of community life in Townsville. The first survey, in 1976, focussed on opinions of Townsville, the neighbourhood, the social services available and the economic situation. It also

ACSPRI Newsletter

included variables on drug use and attitudes to drugs, the respondent's self-image, leisure activities and attitudes towards education.

The second survey, in 1978, collected information on consumer health care behaviour, satisfaction with health services and general health characteristics of the population, including diet, fitness and use of drugs.

The 1980 survey examined perceptions of alcohol-related behaviour as alcoholism, respondents' and friends' patterns of alcohol consumption and supply, including "shouting" behaviour, opinions of the cause of and remedy for alcoholism, and support for intervention alternatives.

The 1982 survey collected information on choosing marital partners, previous marriages, socialisation of children, family interaction on leisure activities, consumption of alcohol, doing domestic chores, family decision making, satisfaction with the family, attitudes towards crisis situations, life and family situations, and social services available.

Background variables include years of education, occupation using the ANU- 2 16-point status scale, total household income, place of birth, age, sex, marital status, residence, residential and job preference, religious preference and religiosity, and political preference.

Data files for these surveys are as follows:

1976 - 363 cases, 288 variables;
1978 - 230 cases, 260 variables;
1980 - 358 cases, 217 variables;
1982 - 411 cases, 414 variables.

* * *

McNair Anderson Associates Pty Ltd

Quality of life index, Australia, 1981
(SSDA Study No. 101)

A national study of individual perceptions of well being, this omnibus survey

was designed as a first step towards establishing a Quality of Life Index for Australia. Males and females 13 years and over responded to a mail-back questionnaire containing six sections. Section 1 contains the quality of life component of the study, modelled on Andrews and Withey's work in the U.S.A.; sections 2 and 4 explore a new consumer values typology, based on a U.S.A. classification; section 3 includes items previously examined in Probe's Social Barometer 1978; and section 5 looks at the corporate standing of 70 major organisations operating in Australia. Background variables in section 6 are age, marital status, age left school, occupation of head of household, country of birth, whether a qualification obtained since leaving school, incidence of children under 16 living at home, income, ownership of dog and cat, and postcode.

There are 1090 cases with 4 cards per case containing 263 variables.

* * *

Charles D. Rowley, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

Aboriginal survey

- New South Wales and South Australia, 1965 (SSDA Study No. 102)
- New South Wales panel, 1980 (SSDA Study No. 103)

In 1965, surveys of households in and around the country towns of New South Wales and in areas of South Australia were conducted to gain some idea of the social and economic situation of persons identifying as Aboriginal in the more closely settled regions of Australia. In 1980, a subset of the New South Wales sample was surveyed to examine changes that had occurred in social and economic conditions since 1965.

Variables include household composition, race, age, sex, marital status, details of visitors, residence, ownership and physical characteristics of the dwelling, health including child mortality, ante-natal and infant care, use of

health services and medical insurance, education, literacy, employment, hospitalisations, trade union membership, assets, hire purchase, income and recreation. In the 1980 additional questions were asked related to schooling, health services, Aboriginal languages, Aboriginal land rights, political parties, police, officials of the Department of Aboriginal affairs, the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, The Aboriginal Health Service, changes since 1965 in the economic situation of Aborigines, and local Aboriginal leadership.

There are three data files for the 1965 survey: male data (888 cases containing 63 variables), female data (902 cases containing 55 variables) and household data (269 cases containing 72 variables). There is one data file for the 1980 survey, containing 896 cases with 205 variables for individual household members and 224 variables for heads of household.

* * *

Ian McAllister, Department of Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University

Federal election returns 1977 and 1976
Census summary file - merged data (SSDA Study No. 104)

This file matches aggregate data from the 1976 census to 1977 federal election results, by federal electoral divisions. The source for the census was a raw data file prepared by the ABS; technical details plus listings of the variables can be found in Collection and District Summary Files Final Data Technical Details (Canberra: ABS No 2131, 1978). The source for the 1977 federal election results (including the two party preferred vote) was Malcolm Mackerras, Elections 1980 (Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1980).

Variables include the electoral data; population summary; racial origins; labour force; residence; age and place of birth; language and place of birth; parent's birthplace of Australian born population; parent's birthplace of

overseas population; birthplace, citizenship and residence; period of residence in Australia of overseas born; religion; age left school; highest level qualification obtained; annual personal income; social security and pensions; occupational status; industry sector, employed population; occupation, employed population; industry, employed population; annual family income; annual household income; rooms in dwelling; bedrooms in dwellings; facilities in dwellings; motor vehicles at dwelling; nature of occupancy; weekly rent; sources of mortgages; monthly mortgage payments.

All figures in the data file are population counts. There are 33 cards per case containing 313 variables.

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