SARs NEWSLETTER

February 2005

Samples of Anonymised Records from the 1991 and 2001 Census

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This Newsletter provides an update on a large number of recent developments with the 2001 SARs. It also provides a short research report on analysis using the more detailed Controlled Access Microdata Sample. We will be publishing more research reports in subsequent Newsletters so please send us contributions.

All SARs news is regularly emailed to the SARs JISCmail list. If you do not subscribe to this list please register by going to www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/sars.html.

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THE SARS FOR 2001

The 3% Individual SAR

Individual SAR (Licensed)

The Individual SAR (Licensed) for 2001 is available for download from CCSR on the SARs web site at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars. At this site you will find a User Guide to the SARs as well as full documentation and a codebook for all the variables.

A second, more detailed version of the Individual SAR (Licensed) was planned for early February containing:

- ethnic group expanded from 5 categories to 16 (14 in Scotland)
- country of birth extended to the 16 categories in the original specification
- occupation extended from SOC SubMajor (25 categories) to SOC Minor
- some additional breakdowns on age.

However, a recent decision by ONS to allow religion to be restored to the SARs means that the file will be delayed by a few weeks while additional work is done to check the disclosure risk of the full 16 categories on ethnicity as well as religion.

The addition of the religion variable is very welcome and will restore a significant part of the research value in the 2001 SARs.

A codebook for this revised file will be issued as soon as we receive the data and will replace the existing codebook. As soon as this second version is available we will email all users who have downloaded the first version asking them to agree to destroy the first version before downloading the second version. We will require positive affirmation that you have done this before you can access version 2.

Access
Academics need to register with the Census Registration Service at http://census.data-archive.ac.uk/, where you will be asked to agree to a standard set of conditions and supply your Athens user number. Non-academics need to download a registration document from the CCSR web site. Charges for non-academic users are £1,000 a file for business users and £500 a file for the public sector. All users receive free training and documentation.

All registered academic users can explore the SARs on the web using NESSTAR. They can also download data, either as a subset from NESSTAR or the whole file. For those downloading the whole file there is a variety of formats, shown below.

Which file?
In the 2001 SARs imputation information is stored as an additional variable (imputed/not imputed) for each original variable. Adding on this information nearly doubles the number of variables on the file. Because many users will not want this extra information (and bulk) we have provided two datasets for each format. If you want imputation information click on the version with 'impflag' in the middle of the name. If you do not want this information you will find the other smaller file easier to work with.

Which format?
Each SAR is available as:

- SPSS files
- SPSS portable files
- Stata files
- Tab delimited text files
- NSDstat – you can download the NSDstat software free of charge and then the datasets you wish to use. NSDstat is able to run exploratory data analysis, standard statistical analyses and graphics on your PC.

Conditions of use for the Licensed SAR

1. You must not attempt to identify, or claim to have identified, any individual or household in the SARs.
2. You must not pass on the data to an unregistered user.
3. You must ensure the data is stored in a safe location.
4. You must provide CCSR with details of any publications based on the SARs.
5. You must inform CCSR of any errors in the data.
6. You must inform CCSR if you leave your current institution.
7. You must destroy or return copies of the SARs once your registration ceases.
8. All users should consult the SARs User Guide before beginning analysis.

It is important that all users understand and adhere to the conditions of use.

Controlled Access Microdata Sample (CAMS)

A more detailed version of the Individual file (Controlled Access Microdata Sample) is now available for use within a safe setting – either at ONS Titchfield or London. It is intended that access will soon also be available at Newport and Southport. Please email and tell us if geographical location is important to you.

The Individual CAMS file contains geography at Local Authority level, full occupational detail, Index of Deprivation scores for super output area of enumeration and for area of residence one year earlier (for movers), as well as considerably more detail on many other variables. A codebook for the file is available on the SARs web site at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/2001/indiv-CAMS/codebook/index.html.

Access
Access to the CAMS is handled by ONS. The application forms, a description of the application process, the criteria used to assess applications and the confidentiality guidelines are available at www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/sar_CAMS.asp. The application process should take 1-2 months. Only non-disclosive results will be allowed out of ONS. There will be a charge of £52 per day + VAT.

The 1% Household SAR

The Household file provides individual records that are linked within households. It is therefore hierarchical and allows relationships to be made between family and household members. The only geographical information will be at the level of country.

The individual detail is expected to be similar to that on the Individual SAR (Licensed). ONS propose that some information on individuals in large households will be grouped and there will be no individual records for households of size 10 and over. The file will also be subject to perturbation.

Loss of detail on age and marital status

In the Licensed SAR (i.e. the released version) ONS have proposed successively more grouping to age and marital status as household size increases. Because of the differences in size of countries the recodes for age kick in at smaller household size for Wales and Northern Ireland than for England. Details are given below. Recodes for Scotland have not yet been agreed.

Proposed recodes for age and marital status on the Household SAR

England

	Household size			
	1 - 4	**5 - 7**	**8**	**9**
MSTATUS (Marital Status of respondents)	1 Single (never married) 2 Married (first married) 3 Remarried 4 Separated (but still legally married) 5 Divorced 6 Widowed	1 Single 2 Married/ Remarried 3 Separated/ Divorced 4 Widowed	Married/ Not Married	Married/ Not Married
AGE (Age of respondents)	Single years to 94 then 95+	0-15 (single years) 16-19 20-24 25-29 30-44 45-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-94 (single years) 95+	0-9 10-19 20-29 30-44 45-59 60-69 70-79 80+	0 to 19 20 – 64 65+

Households of size 10 and over – no individual records

Wales and Northern Ireland

	Household size			
	1 - 4	**5 - 7**	**8**	**9**
MSTATUS (Marital Status of respondents)	1 Single (never married) 2 Married (first married) 3 Re-married 4 Separated (but still legally married) 5 Divorced 6 Widowed	1 Single 2 Married/ Remarried 3 Separated/ Divorced 4 Widowed	Married/ Not Married	Married/ Not Married
AGE (Age of respondents)	0-15 (single years) 16-19 20-24 25-29 30-44 45-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-94 (single years) 95+	0-4 5-10 11-15 16-19 20-29 30-44 45-59 60-69 70-79 80+	0-9 10-19 20-29 30-44 45-59 60-69 70-79 80+	0 to 19 20 - 64 65+

Households of size 10 and over – no individual records

Loss of detail on ethnic group

It is also proposed that the 16-category ethnic group will be available for households of size 1-7 in England with a change to the 5-category coding for households of size 8 and 9. In effect this precludes using the 16-code categorisation, at least for the analysis of South Asians. 25% of Pakistanis and 27% of Bangladeshis were in households of size 8 or above in 1991. It is unacceptable to lose the vital distinction between Indians and Pakistanis and Bangladeshis for such a high proportion of households.

Analysis of bias from omission of large households

We estimate that there will be about 100 households and 1,000 individuals in households of ten or more. For these households there will be no individual records. These households are disproportionately likely to be of South Asian ethnic group. In 1991 58% of households of size 10-11 were South Asian and 8% of Pakistanis and 5% of Bangladeshis lived in households of size 10-11. These households are more likely to contain large numbers of children under 16; they are more likely than smaller households to contain at least one 'ill' person; 95% of households of size 10-11 are overcrowded (i.e. more than one person per room); this compares with 1% of households of size 1-4.

At the national level omitting households of size 10-11 in the 1991 Household SARs has only limited impact – it reduces the level of over-crowding (defined as more than one person per room) from 5% to 4.8% and reduces the percentage of the minority ethnic population from 5.3 to 5.2. However, the impact is larger when one looks at specific ethnic groups. Thus, comparing number of children in the household (as a proxy for family size) between ethnic groups, we find that 15% of Pakistanis have 5 or more children in their households (households capped at 9) by comparison with 20% when households of size 10-11 are included; for Bangladeshis the comparable figures are 18% and 22%. These figures are based on 1991 SARs and omit households of 12 and over.

Perturbation

In the Individual SAR perturbation was introduced for variables determined as risky and this will be repeated on the Household SAR. Perturbation was used as an alternative to further recoding. It affects only specific values for a small percentage of records – as opposed to the large decrease in the information that results from further recoding. Perturbation involves changing the values on a set of categorical variables in the microdata file according to a prescribed probability mechanism. Each new value may or may not be different from the original value. The key aspect of the PRAM method used is that the method conserves the original frequency distributions, while minimising the loss of information. More information about the method and how it was used with the Individual SAR is available at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/guide/2001/disclosure.html.

Whilst it was also possible to preserve relationships between a given set of variables on the individual records (e.g. age and marital status) with the Individual SAR it will be harder to ensure consistency across all members of the same household and there are concerns about damage to the integrity of within-household relationships in the Household SAR. This is, therefore, a further source of concern.

Initial consultation suggests that users will find it very hard to deal with different age groupings for different sized households. In addition, the bias introduced by omitting individual records for large households will be significant for some analyses. Taken together, these restrictions will severely limit the value of the file. We have therefore asked ONS to deliver a file that will be of use to 'professional' researchers. A useful file would contain age in single years and households up to size 12 and other detail at the level of the Individual SAR (Licensed). We propose that access would be restricted to research which was consistent with the aims of National Statistics and to researchers working in a recognised institution that would take responsibility for the safety of the data. ONS have agreed to assess this proposal. We will report the results of this to users via the SARs JISCmail list. If you are not subscribed to this list go to www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/sars.html to register.

Household Controlled Access Microdata Samples (CAMS)

A much more detailed version of the Household file is available for analysis within ONS on the same basis as the Individual CAMS file. This has age in single years, full ethnic group, all information for large households and no perturbation. In addition the file contains the full details recorded for the household matrix. An initial version is available now and applications to use the file should be made to ONS at www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/sar_CAMS.asp. Additional derived variables are likely to be added to this file during the spring. Details of the variables in the file are available from the CCSR SARs web site.

The 5% Small Area Microdata File

In principle this file has been agreed with ONS, GROS and NISRA although detailed disclosure checking has not yet taken place. The file will provide geography at Local Authority level for England and Wales, Council Areas for Scotland and Parliamentary Constituencies for Northern Ireland. In England and Wales information for the Scilly Isles will be merged with Penwith and the City of London with Westminster; for Scotland the islands of Orkney and Shetland will be merged into one area. Eilean Siar will remain as a separate area. All other areas will be identified. A draft specification is available on the CCSR SARs web site.

SARs meetings

On 30 September 2004 an excellent meeting on the SARs was held at the Royal Statistical Society, London. Speakers included Len Cook, Ian Diamond and Richard Laux and covered all aspects of the development of the SARs, the rationale for the reduced detail on the SARs and the methods used for disclosure control. The meeting was very well attended and produced a constructive and well informed discussion. All of the presentations and papers from this meeting are available at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/events/.

ONS are keen to develop further interaction with users and we will be organising a joint SARs User Group Meeting on Friday 15 July 2005 at the Royal Statistical Society in London. More details will be emailed and placed on the SARs web site as soon as they become available. In particular we will be asking for some research presentations based on the 2001 SARs/CAMS. Please send any offers to gillian.meadows@manchester.ac.uk.

Training workshops and seminars

The SARs team is now providing a series of one-day training workshops around the country. All of the materials from the first workshops, held in Manchester in December and Oxford in January, are available on the web site at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/events/.

The next one-day workshops are planned for Cardiff on Monday 21 March 2005 and Plymouth on Friday 15 April 2005. These will include an introduction to the 2001 Individual Licensed SAR and details of how to access the data, together with hands-on sessions in Nesstar and an analysis package. For more details and to book a place please go to www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/events/.

We are also running update seminars for groups wishing to get the latest information on the 2001 SARs but who do not need hands-on experience. The first of these will be held at the Greater London Authority in City Hall, London on Wednesday 23 February 2005.

If you would like to host a workshop or ask us to give a seminar please email gillian.meadows@manchester.ac.uk and we will try to accommodate your requirements.

CCSR short courses

CCSR run a programme of short courses on analysis methods relevant to users of the SARs. The next courses to run include Multilevel Modelling, Aspects of Statistical Modelling, Conceptualising Longitudinal Analysis, Data Reduction and Classification and Surveys and Sampling. Courses are offered at introductory, intermediate and advanced level. The complete list of short courses is available at www.ccsr.ac.uk/courses/.

Bursaries are available for all courses but are limited and awarded on a first-come, first-served basis. Details can be found at www.ccsr.ac.uk/courses/bursary.html.

February to March 2005

16 February:	Multilevel Modelling
23 February:	Aspects of Statistical Modelling
28 February:	Conceptualising Longitudinal Analysis
2 March:	Data Reduction and Classification
9 March:	Surveys and Sampling
16 March:	Introduction to Longitudinal Analysis
30 March - 1 April:	Longitudinal Data Analysis

For further information about these or any other CCSR courses, please contact Siobhan Riley on siobhan.riley@man.ac.uk or 0161 275 4736.

Web sites

The SARs web site at CCSR: www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars
Census Registration Service: http://census.data-archive.ac.uk
Controlled Access Microdata files: www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/sar_CAMS.asp

Some preliminary findings on ethnic minority labour market activity using Controlled Access Microdata[1]

Ken Clark (University of Manchester) and Stephen Drinkwater (University of Surrey)

This paper presents some preliminary findings from the Controlled Access Microdata Sample (CAMS) for England and Wales. In particular, we focus on how the CAMS can be used to analyse differences in ethnic minority labour market outcomes, which was one of the most fruitful areas for research using the 1991 SARs (e.g. Blackaby et al., 1997; Clark and Drinkwater, 1998; Fieldhouse and Gould, 1998; Holdsworth and Dale, 1997). We add to the existing literature by analysing the link between the labour market behaviour and opportunities of ethnic groups and the new and improved information available in the 2001 Census.[2] Specifically, the CAMS can be used to examine the impact that religion and a more detailed breakdown of educational qualifications, as well as immigrant status, have on labour market outcomes. Research using the CAMS should improve our understanding of why labour market experiences differ so markedly across ethnic groups in the UK.

Table 1 reports activity rates for males and females for selected ethnic groups for the working age population, split by whether the individual described themselves as a Muslim or a non-Muslim. Activity rates are higher for non-Muslims for all ethnic groups for females, whilst only Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslim males have a higher activity rate than their non-Muslim counterparts.[3] The differences between the activity rates of Muslim and non-Muslim females from all ethnic groups are particularly noticeable.

Table 2 presents similar information, but this time with respect to unemployment rates. The table shows that the unemployment rates of both male and female Muslims are higher than the equivalent rates for non-Muslims for each of the ethnic groups. These differentials are generally very large, with the overall unemployment rates of Muslims being over three times greater than they are for non-Muslims.

The impact of educational attainment on unemployment is reported in Tables 3 and 4. Firstly, Table 3 reports unemployment rates for each qualification level for both sexes and split by whites and all ethnic minorities. As expected, higher attainment reduces unemployment rates for males and females in both of the ethnic categories. However, it is noticeable that ethnic minorities with no or lower level qualifications experience considerably higher unemployment rates than whites and even ethnic minorities with higher (Level 4/5) qualifications have unemployment rates that are more than twice those of their white counterparts. Another striking finding is that ethnic minority females with a degree have a higher unemployment rate than white females with no formal qualifications.

It can be seen from Table 4 that unemployment rates vary considerably by ethnic group with high and low levels of educational attainment. For example, males with no qualifications from the mixed White & Black Caribbean and White & Black African and Black African groups all experienced unemployed rates of 35% or more, whilst unqualified Indian and Chinese males had an unemployment rate of 12% or less, with the unemployment rate of unqualified Chinese being lower than the equivalent rate for whites. Chinese and Indian males with higher qualifications also had low unemployment rates (less than 5.5%), as did those from a mixed White & Asian background. In contrast, the unemployment rates for males with higher qualifications from the mixed White & Black African, Bangladeshi and Black African groups were in excess of 10%. For females, high rates of unemployment are observed amongst Bangladeshis and Black Africans with no qualifications and relatively high rates exist amongst Pakistanis and Black Africans with a higher qualification.

Information on how labour market outcomes vary between immigrants and the UK born for selected ethnic groups can be found in Tables 5, 6 and 7 respectively. For males, activity rates are generally higher for ethnic minority immigrants than for the UK born.[4] The opposite is the case for Black Caribbean and White males. However, less than a quarter of female immigrants from the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups are economically active, compared to more than 40% of the UK born from these groups. Unemployment rates are actually lower for immigrant born minorities, which contrasts to the situation for whites. Unemployment rates are particularly high for some UK born minority groups such as Bangladeshi males and females, although the unemployment rate amongst Bangladeshi females who were born abroad is also very high. Finally, the self-employment rate amongst immigrants from the ethnic communities is much higher than the corresponding rate amongst the UK born. This effect is particularly pronounced for the Chinese, Pakistanis and Indians.

Endnotes

[1] This research forms part of a Joseph Rowntree Foundation funded project entitled "Ethnic Minorities at Work: Dynamics and Diversity". The information presented here is preliminary and is intended to be indicative of the type of research that it is possible to undertake using the CAMS. The data used in this paper were obtained from an early version of the CAMS that was accessed in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) offices at Titchfield in September 2004. The support of the ONS, CCSR and ESRC/JISC Census of Population Programme is gratefully acknowledged. The authors alone are responsible for the interpretation of the data. Census output is Crown copyright and is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. We would also like to thank Angela Dale for helpful comments.

[2] 16 ethnic groups can be identified in the CAMS compared to 10 groups in the 1991 SARs. This is mainly due to the separate identification of three white and four mixed groups.

[3] Pakistanis and Bangladeshis have been combined because of the relatively small number of non-Muslims among these groups. Even then the sample sizes are not particularly small, with 200 and 135 non-Muslim males and females of working age respectively.

[4] To some extent this is caused by the younger age structure of UK born minorities and the fact that students are classified as students in this analysis. For this reason, it is noticeable that the inactivity rate is very high amongst both UK born and immigrant Chinese given the large proportion of students in this group.

References

Blackaby, D., S. Drinkwater, D. Leslie and P. Murphy (1997) "A picture of male and female unemployment among Britain's ethnic minorities," *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 44, 182-197.

Clark, K. and S. Drinkwater (1998) "Ethnicity and self-employment in Britain," *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 60, 393-407.

Fieldhouse, E. and M. Gould (1998) "Ethnic minority unemployment and local labour market conditions in Great Britain," *Environment and Planning A* 30, 833-853.

Holdsworth, C. and A. Dale (1997) "Ethnic differences in women's employment," *Work, Employment and Society* 11, 435-457.

Table 1
Activity Rates by Selected Ethnic Group: 2001

	Male		Female	
	Non-Muslim	**Muslim**	**Non-Muslim**	**Muslim**
Other White	79.2	60.4	67.8	35.1
Mixed (excluding White & Black Caribbean)	72.8	62.5	65.7	37.8
Indian	78.3	72.7	67.0	40.0
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	67.5	68.3	56.7	29.6
Other Asians	76.5	64.9	63.6	39.8
Black Africans	74.8	61.5	65.5	36.1
Other	68.1	56.3	55.0	40.6
Other groups	82.5	68.2	72.2	48.7
All groups	**82.2**	**66.4**	**71.8**	**33.5**

Table 2
Unemployment Rates by Selected Ethnic Group: 2001

	Male		Female	
	Non-Muslim	**Muslim**	**Non-Muslim**	**Muslim**
Other White	5.7	18.3	5.8	17.6
Mixed (excluding White & Black Caribbean)	12.0	17.7	8.2	18.5
Indian	7.3	11.7	6.7	11.7
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	12.6	17.2	12.4	19.6
Other Asians	7.7	15.2	8.9	11.2
Black Africans	15.0	27.2	15.0	30.4
Other	7.3	22.7	7.5	17.2
Other groups	5.8	16.3	4.3	14.2
All groups	5.9	17.4	4.5	18.2

Table 3
Unemployment Rates by Broad Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification: 2001

	Male		Female	
	White	**Ethnic Minority**	**White**	**Ethnic Minority**
No qualifications	9.8	18.8	6.7	15.2
Level 1	5.7	16.7	4.9	13.1
Level 2	5.6	15.3	4.2	12.4
Level 3	5.2	13.7	3.9	12.2
Level 4/5	3.1	7.3	2.4	7.1
Other	4.8	12.8	4.6	13.2

Table 4
Unemployment Rates by Selected Ethnic Group and Highest Qualification: 2001

	Male		Female	
	No quals	**Level 4/5**	**No quals**	**Level 4/5**
Mixed: White & Black Car.	35.7	7.7	27.4	6.8
Mixed: White & Black Afr.	34.9	14.7	17.1	6.0
Mixed: White & Asian	23.1	3.9	13.2	6.3
Other Mixed	27.4	7.5	14.8	7.0
Indian	11.5	4.0	9.0	5.7
Pakistani	19.3	9.6	25.2	10.9
Bangladeshi	23.1	11.6	40.6	8.2
Black Caribbean	22.7	9.4	14.1	4.6
Black African	40.3	10.9	33.6	11.0
Other Black	20.2	7.3	26.4	3.8
Chinese	7.8	5.4	8.8	6.6

Table 5
Activity Rates by Selected Ethnic Group and Migrant Status: 2001

	Male		Female	
	UK Born	**Immigrant**	**UK born**	**Immigrant**
White	82.5	79.1	72.1	68.0
Indian	69.3	82.0	63.4	63.8
Pakistani	60.1	72.7	43.6	22.9
Bangladeshi	56.5	72.4	43.5	23.3
Black Caribbean	80.3	73.9	74.1	70.9
Chinese	62.7	65.3	67.6	54.7
Ethnic Minority	69.8	73.9	62.4	52.3
All groups	**82.0**	**76.1**	**71.7**	**59.2**

Table 6
Unemployment Rates by Selected Ethnic Group and Migrant Status: 2001

	Male		Female	
	UK born	**Immigrant**	**UK born**	**Immigrant**
White	5.8	6.0	4.2	5.6
Mixed: White & Black Car.	17.6	15.6	14.9	8.9
Mixed: White & Black Afr.	22.6	20.8	10.9	8.4
Indian	11.0	6.4	9.3	6.1
Pakistani	22.9	13.0	19.7	16.1
Bangladeshi	31.1	17.8	20.9	24.7
Black Caribbean	18.7	13.9	9.7	8.5
Black African	18.0	17.2	12.2	18.2
Other Black	21.7	13.9	16.4	9.3
Chinese	8.6	6.9	6.9	7.9
Ethnic Minority	16.5	11.4	11.7	10.4
All groups	**6.1**	**9.1**	**4.5**	**8.0**

Table 7
Self-employment Rates by Selected Ethnic Group and Migrant Status: 2001

	Male		Female	
	UK born	**Immigrant**	**UK born**	**Immigrant**
White	17.2	17.8	7.3	10.6
Indian	13.0	25.0	4.8	13.2
Pakistani	17.4	29.3	4.6	14.3
Bangladeshi	10.7	20.4	5.3	6.0
Other Asian	13.1	22.1	4.3	8.8
Black Caribbean	10.5	16.4	3.0	3.6
Chinese	13.4	31.8	9.9	20.1
Ethnic Minority	12.8	22.3	4.7	10.1
All groups	**17.1**	**20.3**	**7.2**	**10.4**

Note: In each table the information relates to the working age population living in England and Wales. The source is the Individual CAMS, 2001. In tables 1 and 2 white-British and Irish are included in 'Other groups'.

SARs support at CCSR

Contact us at:

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M13 9PL

If you have any queries or comments about the SARs please direct them to the SARs helpdesk by one of the methods below. The helpdesk is staffed from 9:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday.

Email: sars-helpdesk@man.ac.uk
Helpline: +44 (0) 161 275 4735
Fax: +44 (0) 161 275 4722
Web site: www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars

The SARs team

Angela Dale, Ed Fieldhouse and Mark Brown are responsible for the overall direction of the SARs programme.

Angela Dale has responsibility for consultation and negotiations over the content of the SAR files. The day-to-day work to support and develop the SARs is provided by research fellow Jo Wathan and research associate Reza Afkhami, who work half-time on the SARs and half-time on other research projects. They have a great deal of experience of large-scale datasets, including the GHS, LFS and the SARs.

Sam Smith is the SARs web interface developer, with particular responsibility for downloads and access using Nesstar. Gill Meadows provides administrative support including organising events, preparing newsletters and updating web pages.

Resources for the SARs

The SARs web site contains important resources to facilitate your analysis of the data. These include:

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Getting Started with the SARs
- User Guide to the SARs - essential documentation for all users of the SARs
- Introductions to common software packages
    - Analysing the SARs in SPSS
    - Analysing the SARs with STATA

Publications

A list of SAR-related publications and past copies of SARs newsletters are available at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/publications/. To submit a publication based on research conducted with the SARs you can use the web form at www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/publications/submit.html or email gillian.meadows@man.ac.uk.