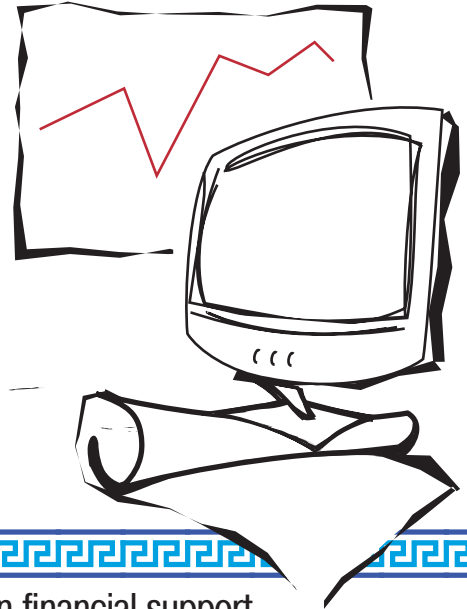


# Sophist



Information Bulletin

With Ford Foundation financial support

Our previous issue provided some information on leading sociological data archives and networks encompassing archive organizations. The current issue focuses on the Finnish Sociological Data Archive. The overview is presented by Maria Forsman, an expert with the Finnish archive ([Maria.forsman@uta.fi](mailto:Maria.forsman@uta.fi))

## FSD Celebrates its Fifth Anniversary.

Finnish Social Science Data Archive (FSD) ([www.fsd.uta.fi](http://www.fsd.uta.fi)) was founded in January 1999. It started from scratch and has now grown into a remarkable information resource for Finnish social scientists.

FSD is a national resource centre for social science research and teaching. It operates as a separate unit of the University of Tampere, providing a wide range of services from data archiving to information services. Its primary goal is to increase the use of existing social science research data by disseminating it throughout Finland and also internationally. FSD is funded mainly by the Ministry of Education.

During 1999-2000 FSD concentrated on creating the basic infrastructure for data archiving. In addition, it collected data, gave information about the new unit and its services and created national and international co-operation networks.

Over the years 2001-2003, FSD managed to make researchers aware of its existence. During these years 200 new datasets were deposited at the archive and hundreds of datasets were delivered to be used for secondary analysis.

FSD's strategy for 2004-2006 is to support the

high quality of academic research and teaching, especially by producing printed and electronic material for teaching and learning. Another goal is to promote the use of secondary data by emphasising the teaching of social science methodology. Also the promotion of international co-operation in social sciences is another goal.

In the beginning of 2004 FSD's collections contain more than 400 archived datasets. Most are quantitative, but there are also some qualitative datasets. FSD data catalogue also includes information about 30 qualitative datasets that are archived at some institution outside FSD.

The datasets archived at FSD have mostly been collected in Finland and by Finnish social scientists, but there is also some data material of large international surveys like ISSP (The International Social Survey Programme), WVS (World Values Survey) and Eurobarometers.

## Research co-operation with Russian social scientists

Finnish social scientists have had international and bilateral co-operation with social scientists from other countries, including Russian scientists. Some of the datasets archived at FSD have been collected in Russian-Finnish scientific co-operation projects.

«Religion and Religiousness» in Russia was a joint Finnish-Russian project. The Finnish partners involved were The Academy of Finland and Research Institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. The Russian partner was the Russian Academy of Sciences. The data have been collected in the years 1991 (FSD1092), 1993 (FSD1093), 1996 (FSD1094) and 1999 (FSD1095).

Another interesting research project was «St. Petersburg Sex Survey 1996» (FSD1245), which was funded by the Academy of Finland. The data were collected by Gallup in St. Petersburg.

The Academy of Finland will be funding 25 new research projects on the theme «Russia in Flux» in the years 2004-2007. It is self-evident that some of these projects will collect data which will be deposited at FSD at some later stage.

During its five years of operation, Finnish Social Science Data Archive has managed to make Finnish researchers and social science community understand the significance of a data archive. The archive has established itself as a valuable resource for both research and teaching. The archived datasets are in active use.

# Breadwinners and Dependents

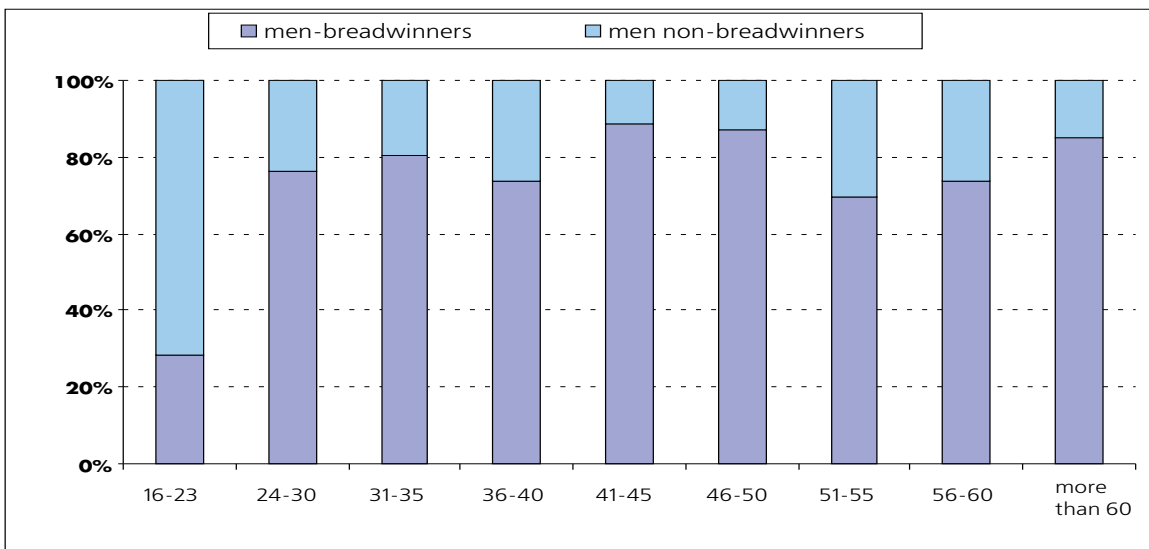
Attempts of defining the notion of a breadwinner can be found in funny stories as well as scientific studies on social policy issues. According to opinion poll results, although traditional attitudes and the actual distribution of roles among a male breadwinner and a housewife do exist in the bulk of Russian society, they tend to dissolve. Almost three quarters of Russian men (71%) believe that it is they who account for the largest share of the family income, whereas 46% of Russian women are of the opinion that their investments are the main source of revenue to their family budget (Pic. 1).

The breadwinner self-image changes according to the age, or, rather, the stage of the life cycle. Seventy-nine percent of people aged 16 to 23 believe they are no breadwinners. Merely 28 percent of men and 12 percent of women think that it is their efforts that account for the bulk of the family income. The number of men who regard themselves as breadwinners increases dramatically when they reach the age of 25 (to almost 80 percent), and, from this age on, it remains at about the same level (Pic. 2). On the other hand, the percentage of female breadwinners increases gradually according to their age, peaking at the age of 61 and higher (Pic. 3). These figures reflect differences in life expectancy between men and women, as well as the loneliness of women in their old age.

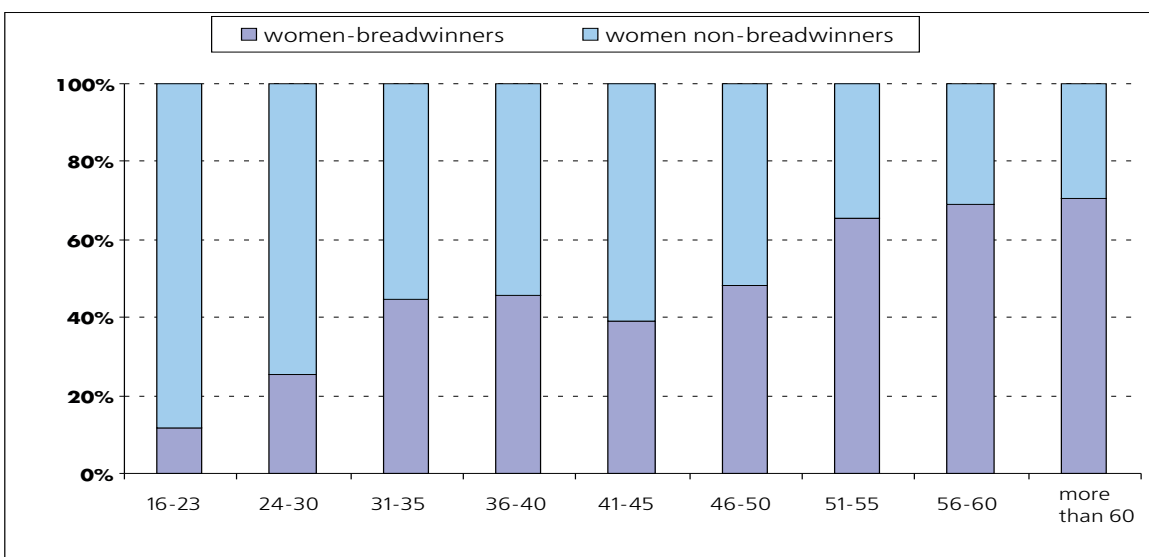
The family status has a marked effect on the distribution of family roles. Single men and women make almost no difference to the breadwinner/dependent ratio (Pic. 4 and 5). Marriage doubles the number of breadwinners among men, and somewhat reduces the number of breadwinners among women. Civil (common-law) marriage has almost no effect on the number of male breadwinners, but does affect the number of women who provide for their families on their own. Separate residence, divorce or widowhood charges both men and women with extra responsibilities for supporting their families.

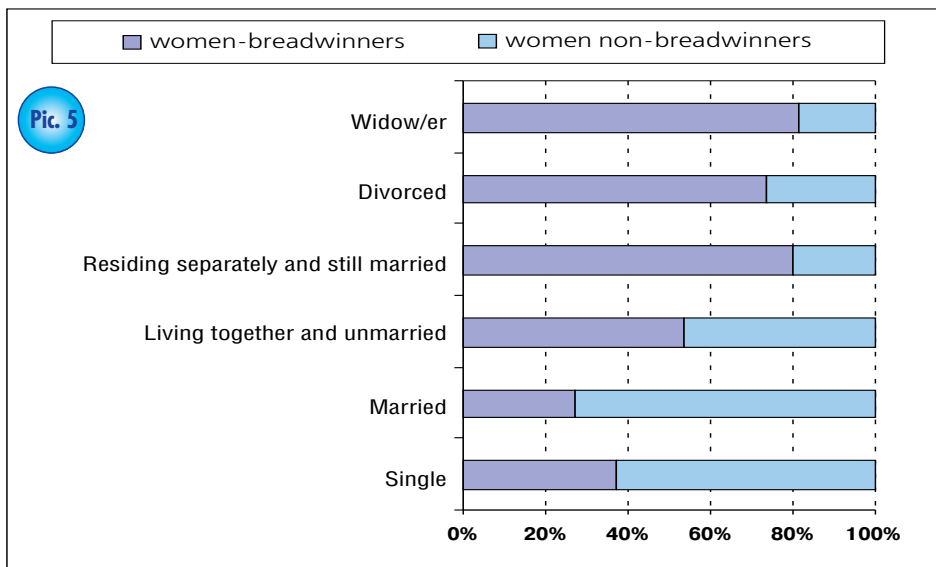
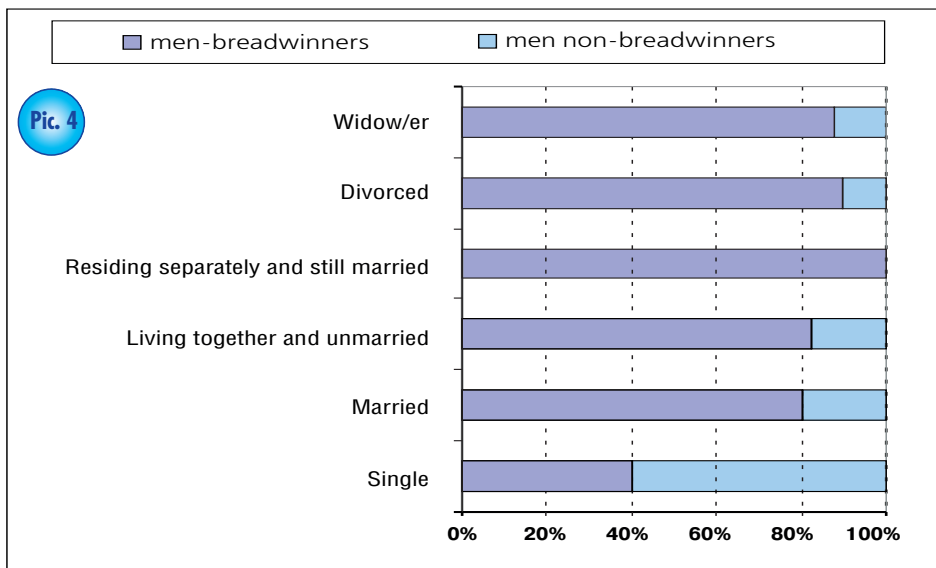
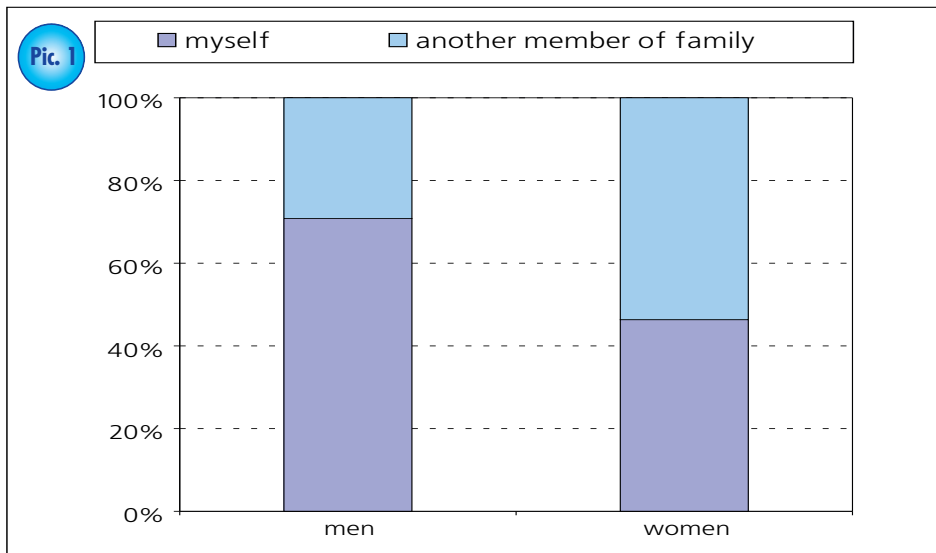
Family size and structure are closely linked to the distribution of family roles. For childless couples and single-parent families, it is the adults – both men and women- who are in full charge of their families. In families that have one child only, the share of female breadwinners declines, and keeps going down as the number of children increases. At the same time, as the number of children goes up husbands more often tend to shirk a part of their responsibilities on to other members of the family.

**Pic. 2**



**Pic. 3**





### Joint Sociological Data Archive User Feedback

The Joint Sociological Data Archive is a unique domestic project. Promptitude in obtaining and making use of public opinion polls on a variety of topics provides lecturers and scholars with a high level of empirical reliability for their studies. It should also be born in mind that the archive provides data for noncommercial purposes free of charge. The fact that data are available online in the form of frequencies makes it very easy for students to use it when writing their term papers. On the other hand, the full package of data that can be provided upon request is indispensable for scientific or pedagogical studies. Most of the teachers working with our department do use the archive.

**O.A. Maksimova, PhD in Sociology, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Management of the Kazan State Technical University (KGTU)**

I think the Joint Sociological Data Archive is of great use for both students and teachers, as no serious paper on sociology and similar subjects can ignore the results of previous surveys. The data search system Sofist allows a quick and efficient search for the required information and provides frequencies for any question needed. Additionally, the archive provides public opinion poll data for secondary analysis. And here is an opportunity for serious research work.

**Dmitry Rodionov, a student, Department of Sociology, Higher School of Economics, Moscow**

### Joint Sociological Data Archive Workshop

In November 2003, the Joint Sociological Data Archive conducted a workshop. The workshop involved researchers and teachers from Moscow and a number of regional higher educational establishments, including Yekaterinburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Magadan, Ufa, Kazan, Biysk, Irkutsk, Barnaul, Ulyanovsk, Samara and Vladikavkaz. The seminar was divided into two days.

On the first day, the seminar participants were informed about the network that encompasses sociological data archives as well as a particular contribution of the Joint Sociological Data Archive. They also learned how to use the retrieval system, and obtained data they required for their research.

The second day of the seminar was devoted to principal analytical skills one should have to handle sociological data. Participants of the seminar analyzed the data they found, with regard to their research objectives. Each of seminar participants was given real sociological research data that they were allowed to take with them for further reference.

The report is based on results of surveys currently stored in the Joint Sociological Data Archive.

Archive data is available for research purposes free of charge.

You can find the list of surveys and more information on the archive at <http://sofist.socpol.ru>

## List of Data Sets Deposited in 2003

SURVEY TITLE	FIELDWORK TERMS	number of respondents
1. Social and Economic Situation and Ways of Survival of Russian Households (IKSI)	01.10.2000 - 26.10.2000	1751
2. Russians about the Fate of Russia in the XXth Century and Their Expectations for the XXIst Century (IKSI)	09.02.2000 - 25.02.2000	1776
3. Woman of New Russia (IKSI)	22.12.2001 - 15.01.2002	1406
4. New Russia: Ten Years of the Reforms by Eyes of Russians (IKSI)	04.11.2001 - 27.11.2001	1753
5. Europe and Germany by Eyes of Russians (IKSI)	07.06.2002 - 24.06.2002	1753
6. IKSI Monitoring 1996-IV	27.11.1996 - 14.12.1996	1686
7. IKSI Monitoring 2000-III	16.09.2000 - 09.10.2000	1751
8. IKSI Monitoring 2000-IV	17.12.2000 - 04.01.2001	1753
9. IKSI Monitoring 2001-II	07.06.2001 - 24.06.2001	1752
10. IKSI Monitoring 2001-IV	07.12.2001 - 24.12.2001	1736
11. IKSI Monitoring 2002-II	07.06.2002 - 24.06.2002	1753
12. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 93-IV»	01.03.1993 - 31.03.1993	2027
13. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 93-V»	01.05.1993 - 30.06.1993	1986
14. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 93-VI»	01.11.1993 - 30.11.1993	2020
15. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 94-VII»	01.05.1994 - 30.06.1994	2044
16. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 94-VIII»	01.11.1994 - 30.11.1994	2051
17. IS RAN All-Russian Monitoring «The Opinion Mirror 95-IX»	01.06.1995 - 30.06.1995	2050
18. Carnegie Moscow Center Research on Economic and Social Situation of the Russian Population in Framework of the Project 'Middle Classes' (basic sample)	01.11.2000 - 31.12.2000	3994
19. Carnegie Moscow Center Research on Economic and Social Situation of the Russian Population in Framework of the Project 'Middle Classes' (city sample)	01.11.2000 - 31.12.2000	2661
20. Living Standard and Poverty Rate of Urban Population (Saint-Petersburg)	May, 2001	1000
21. Living Standard and Poverty Rate of Urban Population (Vyazniki)	May, 2001	500
22. VCIOM Monitoring 1993-10	04.10.1993 - 04.11.1993	4001
23. VCIOM Monitoring 1993-11	01.11.1993 - 05.12.1993	3959
24. VCIOM Monitoring 1993-12	10.12.1993 - 03.01.1994	3933
25. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-1	10.01.1994 - 02.02.1994	3977
26. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-2	03.02.1994 - 02.04.1994	3776
27. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-4	16.04.1994 - 07.05.1994	2935
28. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-5	12.05.1994 - 30.05.1994	2975
29. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-6	06.06.1994 - 26.06.1994	2958
30. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-7	06.07.1994 - 27.07.1994	2957
31. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-8 (11/12)	10.11.1994 - 09.12.1994	2957
32. VCIOM Monitoring 1994-9	13.09.1994 - 07.10.1994	2959
33. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-1	10.01.1995 - 05.02.1995	1989
34. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-3	10.03.1995 - 03.04.1995	1980
35. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-5	15.05.1995 - 05.06.1995	2550
36. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-7	03.07.1995 - 21.07.1995	2549
37. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-9	10.09.1995 - 09.10.1995	2392
38. VCIOM Monitoring 1995-11	08.11.1995 - 06.12.1995	2551
39. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-1	12.01.1996 - 31.01.1996	2426
40. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-3	12.03.1996 - 27.03.1996	2328
41. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-5	06.05.1996 - 24.05.1996	2405
42. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-7	01.07.1996 - 27.07.1996	2404
43. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-9	06.09.1996 - 29.09.1996	2430
44. VCIOM Monitoring 1996-11	01.11.1996 - 21.11.1996	2399
45. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-1	07.01.1997 - 29.01.1997	2406
46. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-3	14.03.1997 - 02.04.1997	2395
47. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-5	11.05.1997 - 01.06.1997	2401
48. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-7	04.07.1997 - 27.07.1997	2322
49. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-9	11.09.1997 - 30.09.1997	2407
50. VCIOM Monitoring 1997-11	11.11.1997 - 30.11.1997	2407
51. VCIOM Monitoring 2003-3	10.03.2003 - 25.03.2003	2100
52. VCIOM Monitoring 2003-5	10.05.2003 - 25.05.2003	2100
53. VCIOM Monitoring 2003-7	10.07.2003 - 25.07.2003	2100

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