

A Longitudinal Study of Ethnic Minority People

A horizontal bar composed of three segments: a dark brown segment on the left, a yellow segment in the middle, and a red segment on the right.

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Aims of the Development Work

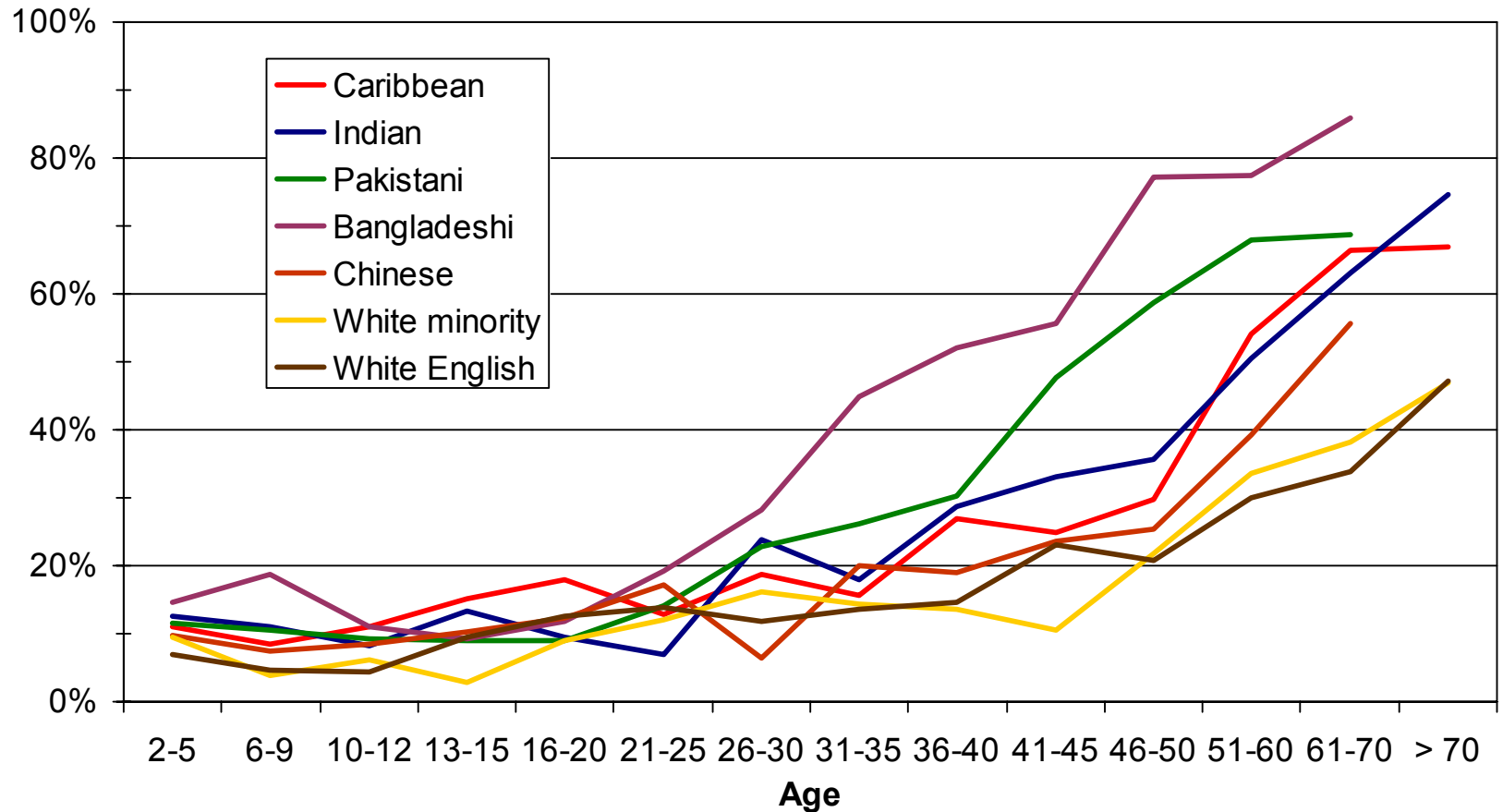
- Identify the populations that should be covered by a longitudinal study of ethnicity in the UK.
- Identify the key research questions that the study should address.
- Identify the most effective strategy for collecting the longitudinal data.
- Estimate the likely cost of conducting the study

The Need for Longitudinal Data

- General issues
 - Measuring change
 - Predicting transitions
 - Separating age and cohort effects
 - Unpacking causal relationships
- Additional issues for studies of ethnic minority people in the UK
 - Difficulty of separating age from cohort effects with rapid transitions in ethnic relations
 - Age/period effects complicated by migration and generation effects

Fair or Bad Health by Ethnic Group and Age

Cross-Sectional Analysis



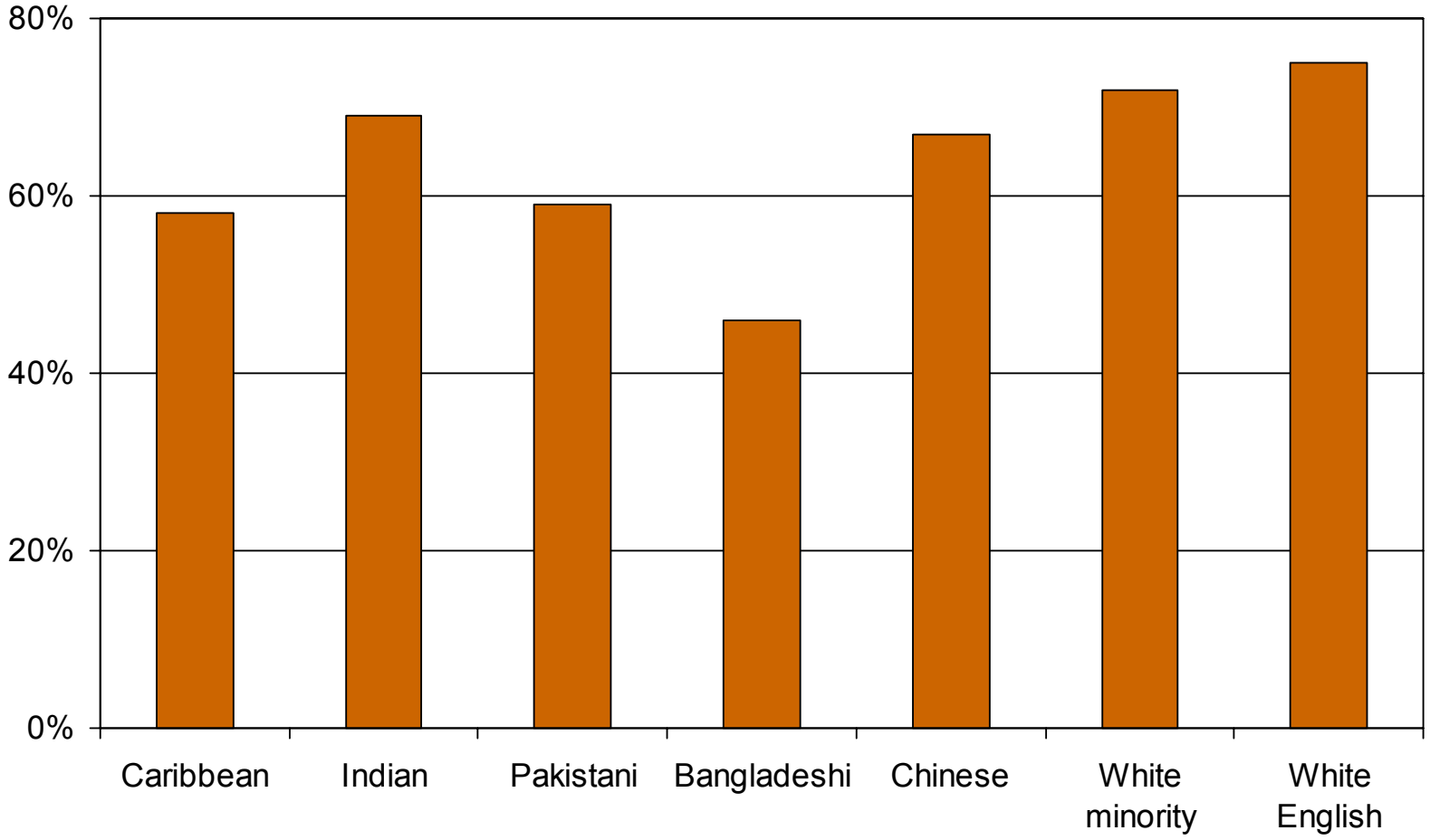
England and Wales Population: Per Cent in Census Ethnic Categories

White	91.3	Asian or Asian British	4.4
British	87.5	Indian	2.0
Irish	1.2	Pakistani	1.4
Other white	2.6	Bangladeshi	0.5
Mixed	1.3	Other Asian	0.5
White Black Caribbean	0.5	Black or Black British	2.2
White Black African	0.2	Black Caribbean	1.1
White and Asian	0.4	Black African	0.9
Other Mixed	0.3	Black Other	0.2
Chinese or other group	0.9		
Chinese	0.4		
Other	0.4	Total Number: 52,041,916	

Ethnicity in the UK

- Ethnically diverse population
 - Recent history in the UK for most groups
 - Many different ethnic groups, each making up a small percentage of the population
 - Census categories are far from ethnically homogenous (for example, Indian and Black African)
 - Diverse migration histories
 - Emergence of a 'mixed' category
- Significant, but varying levels of inequality in demographic, social and economic circumstances

Male Employment Rates (age 16-65)



Which Ethnic Groups: Principles

- A longitudinal study of ethnicity and of ethnic relations, not of immigration, nor of culture or sub-culture
- A general purpose study, not a study of specific groups
- A strict probability sample design covering all UK countries
- Shortage of data for many ethnic minority groups
 - Diversity of the groups involved
 - Many groups have not appeared in national quantitative surveys
 - Need to have large enough samples to provide precise estimates, which is not practical for all groups

Which Ethnic Groups: Principles

- A longitudinal study of ethnicity and of ethnic relations, not of immigration, nor of culture or sub-culture
- A general purpose study, not a study of specific groups
- Need a strict probability-based design
- Shortage of data for many ethnic minority groups
- Variable, historical and contextual nature of ethnicity
 - Inherent instability of ethnic classifications and identities
 - Growing significance of 'mixed' identities
 - Contemporary significance of religion
 - Implies a need for a sample design that allows a flexible categorisation of respondents cross-sectionally and, as far as possible, over time

Which Ethnic Groups?

- Cover all non-white ethnic minority groups
 - Ensure sufficient sample in each of the larger groups (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Black African)
 - Smaller non-white groups included to deal with the contextual nature of ethnic classifications, but are not over-boosted

Which Ethnic Groups?

- Cover all non-white ethnic minority groups
- Mixed ethnicity people
 - Diverse groups, internally heterogeneous, possibly 'unstable' identification with this category, and a small group
 - An issue for investigation, not classification?

Which Ethnic Groups?

- Cover all non-white ethnic minority groups
- Mixed ethnicity people
- Recent immigrants should only be covered if they have long-term secure residency
 - Indefinite leave to remain
 - Refugee status
 - Entitlement to work in the UK

Which Ethnic Groups?

- Cover all non-white ethnic minority groups
- Mixed ethnicity people
- Recent immigrants should only be covered if they have long-term secure residency
- White minority groups are not to be covered
 - A study of ethnic relations and ethnic inequality
 - White minority groups have similar profiles to those of the white majority
 - Many of those with Irish ancestry self-identify as English

Which Ethnic Groups?

- Cover all non-white ethnic minority groups
- Mixed ethnicity people
- Recent immigrants should only be covered if they have long-term secure residency
- White minority groups are not to be covered
- Need for a white ethnic majority sample

Sample Design

- Coverage of all non-white ethnic minority adults (aged 16 and older) in the UK
 - A definition that is reasonably stable over time
 - One that connects with 2001 Census categories in all countries, allowing for a probability design
 - A sample design that allows for potential shifts in how non-white groups are categorised and self-identify over time

Topic Coverage: Principles

- A general purpose study, not a study of specific issues
- Content should be driven by research questions
- The design should maximise the opportunities provided by
 - Multi-disciplinary analysis to go beyond description
 - Longitudinal data
- Focus on identifying the incidence of events, measuring change and understanding the dynamic of outcomes (economic etc.)
- Understand the impact and changing nature of the ethnic 'experience' and how it correlates with outcomes
- Make use of standardised questions and repeats of questions used in previous studies of ethnic minority people
- Maximise the potential of administrative data

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being
- Ethnic and religious identity
- Racism and prejudice
- Social networks and social and civic participation
- Life history

Topic Coverage

- Demography
 - Ethnic group, religious group, etc.
 - Migration history and reasons for migration
 - Family origins
 - Housing tenure and conditions
 - Marital status and ethnicity of partner
 - Household and family structure, fertility
 - Attitudes to marriage and family formation
 - Reasons for living in local area, barriers to moving
 - Perceptions of neighbourhood quality (amenities, environment, crime/nuisance, social capital etc.)
 - Economic and social conditions in, and ethnic make-up of, local area.
 - Language

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
 - Economic activity
 - Employment circumstances (job types, hours worked, shift working)
 - Characteristics of job (control, autonomy, security, etc.)
 - Job history (time spent in a job, promotion, job applications)
 - Employment and human capital (ethnic penalties)
 - Overseas qualifications and access to employment
 - Self-employment
 - Employment aspirations
 - Gender, fertility and employment
 - Reasons for not being economically active

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
 - Level of personal and total household income
 - Sources of income (including social security benefits etc.)
 - Accessibility of benefits
 - Levels of financial wealth
 - Levels of typical forms of consumption
 - Forms of consumption that are ethnically located or based on religious identity
 - Levels of debt and access to credit
 - Perceived social status and levels of deprivation
 - Economic dependants and transfers out of household
 - Pension wealth and planning for retirement
 - Property owned outside the UK

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
 - School qualifications and transitions out of school
 - Country of education and returns from education
 - Perceived Importance of education
 - Investments in education (time and money)
 - Use of private education, tutors, non-statutory schooling, helping out in schools
 - Importance of ethnic, religious and gender mix of schools
 - Participation in further education and vocational courses
 - Types of further education institutions
 - Experiences of racism and discrimination
 - Impact of education on ethnic and gender identities

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Experience of crime
- Relationship between crime and ethnic differences in area of residence
- Fear of crime and consequences for attitudes and behaviours
- Experience of interactions with the criminal justice system (including police)

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being
- Inequalities in health, disability and mortality (wide range of potential explanatory factors)
- Age and generation effects
- Significance of migration and pre-migration experiences
- Inequalities in positive well-being, happiness and quality of life
- Inequalities in health and ethnic differences economic activity
- Is it possible to include direct measures (blood pressure, height, weight, blood samples)?

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being

- Ethnic and religious identity
 - Ethnic/religious self-descriptions and labels
 - Maintenance of ethnic traditions across generations
 - Attitudes to multiculturalism and integration
 - Interaction between ethnic and other identities
 - Ethnic and religious identity/affiliation
 - Religious participation, religiosity and spirituality
 - Religious involvement and cultural defence
 - Identification as British and co-existence of British and ethnic /religious identities
 - Racialised ethnic and religious identities
 - Ethnic/religious identities and globalisation
 - Significance of 'mixed' ethnicities to ethnic identities

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being
- Ethnic and religious identity

- Racism and prejudice
 - Levels and forms of prejudice
 - Focus of prejudice (skin colour, religion, cultural difference, immigration)
 - Prevalence of racism and racial bullying across different locations, including low level harassment
 - Experiences of racial/religious disrespect
 - Perpetrators of racism
 - Understandings of institutional racism, and perceptions of where and how it operates
 - Perceptions and experiences of discrimination in employment, schooling, housing, etc
 - Impact of and coping with racism and discrimination
 - Fear of racism

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being
- Ethnic and religious identity
- Racism and prejudice

- Social networks and participation
- What are ethnic and religious communities
- Participation in ethnic/religious communities
- Importance of ethnic make up of local area
- Rewards and obligations of ethnic/religious community membership
- Civic and social participation and productivity
- Trust in civic and political institutions
- Types of social networks
- Ethnicity and access to bonding, bridging and linking social capital
- Social interactions with those from other ethnic groups
- Attitudes to relationships with people of other ethnic and religious backgrounds

Topic Coverage

- Demography
- Employment
- Income, wealth and consumption
- Education
- Crime and criminal justice
- Health and well-being
- Ethnic and religious identity
- Racism and prejudice
- Social networks and participation
- Life history
- Migration history (self, parents and grandparents, siblings, etc.)
- Childhood circumstances (family structure, parents' employment, etc) and events
- Education (including applications for further education)
- Employment (labour market history)
- Marital/family/household relationships
- Fertility
- Geographical mobility
- Major health events
- Periods of imprisonment and compulsory treatment
- Using life grid methods