

Ethnicity, religion & inequality

Session organizer: Fran Darlington-Pollock (University of Liverpool)

Tuesday 11 September 9.00am

The spatial division of occupation categories: Analysis for ethnic groups in England and Wales

Sarah Garlick, University of Liverpool, Department of Geography and Planning

This paper contributes to ongoing ESRC North West Doctoral Training Centre-funded PhD research into 'Geographic inequalities in ethnic minority and immigrant labour market experiences in England and Wales'. The paper explores the relationship between ethnic group and broad occupation categories at national and local scales, having applied quantitative spatial analysis methods to Office for National Statistics' 2011 Census data for Middle Layer Super Output Areas [MSOAs]. At the national level, Indices of Dissimilarity have been calculated for each ethnic group resident population within an occupation category, comparing employed residents in each ethnic group to White British ethnic group residents. For MSOAs, Interaction Indices compare the ethnic diversity of employed residents in each occupation category whilst Location Quotients compare the proportion of each MSOA's occupation category population who were from a particular ethnic group to the same proportions nationally. The Indices of Dissimilarity provide a national view of the extent that an occupation category's employed residents from different ethnic groups were evenly distributed residentially. For example, within the Professional Occupations category residents from the Bangladeshi ethnic group were found to be more separate and residents from the White Irish ethnic group least separate from the White British ethnic group. The Interaction Indices highlight local variations in the ethnic diversity of employees within different occupation categories, whilst the Location Quotient figures highlight locations where employed residents from an ethnic group were under- or over-represented in an occupation category compared to the overall population of England and Wales.

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How many Jews are really there? When the national census and genetic testing come together

Daniel Staetsky, Institute for Jewish Policy Research

How many Jews live in the UK? In Europe? In the whole world? There are simple answers to these questions, from the demographic canon: in the UK-about 290,000, in Europe- 1.4 million, in the world-14.5 million. How does one know the number of Jews existing in the world, or in the UK, for that matter? Today, this knowledge comes from the same sources that tell us how many people exist in general: censuses and population surveys. In absence of these, administrative sources on Jewish communities are explored by demographers. The multitude of sources notwithstanding, there has been an incessant conversation in the Jewish community about the imprecise measurement of Jewishness at the national level, as rendered by the census. 'There may be more Jews out there than meets the eye'-such is the gist of the recurring claims. This paper will discuss the reasons to believe the national Census as well as the reasons to doubt it. It will focus on the United Kingdom as a case study of a larger, disciplinary problem of Jewish demography. The paper will supplement the UK census data with data from the large scale genetic testing undertaken across the world by 'MyHeritage'-a company offering genetic testing and ethnicity estimates for its users across the globe. These data will be presented to demographers for the first time in history of this subject, and they allow quantification of the proportion of people with Jewish roots living today in the UK.

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The transition into sustainable employment for Turkish and Moroccan women in Belgium
Julie Maes, Jonas Wood, Karel Neels; University of Antwerp

Belgium is characterized by the largest employment gap between non-European migrant women and native women in the EU15. Further, the Belgian labour market is highly segmented and non-European origin women are overrepresented in precarious employment sectors with low wages. These employment gaps already emerge at the beginning of the professional career, which is worrisome, since early disadvantages in (sustainable) employment have a considerable impact on labour market positions and social protection at later stages of the life course. Therefore, this contribution uses unique longitudinal register data from the MIA Panel (2005-2016) to study early labour market differentials between native women and women of Turkish and Moroccan origin in Belgium (Flanders). Focussing on women of the intermediate and second generation who have finished their education in Flanders, we assessed whether there are differences in i) the transition into sustainable employment, ii) the sector of first sustainable employment, and iii) the duration of first sustainable employment. In addition, we assessed whether and to which degree these differentials can be explained by individual attributes, as well as household and parental characteristics. Results indicate that after controlling for individual, household and parental characteristics differences with natives in accessing sustainable employment decrease and are no longer significant for intermediate generation Turkish women. Regarding sector of first sustainable employment, we find significant ethnic differentials. Finally, the probability to become unemployed or inactive after sustainable employment is significantly higher for Turkish and Moroccan women than for Belgian women, even after controlling for individual, household and parental characteristics.

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Exploring the morbidity-mortality paradox among South Asians in Britain *Matthew Wallace¹, Fran Darlington-Pollock²; ¹INED, ²University of Liverpool*

Immigrants from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are three of the most important foreign-born populations in Britain. Interestingly, the morbidity-mortality literature on South Asians documents higher limiting long-term illness (LLTI) rates yet lower mortality than the UK-born. Such an inconsistency may be down to differing definitions, time periods, and age-ranges. However, given that LLTI has been proven to be an effective proxy for mortality, such an inconsistency remains striking. We investigate whether the paradox is real i.e. are South Asians living longer, but in worse health, than the UK-born (which would impact demand for health services and require culture-specific health policies) or whether it is generated by overestimation of LLTI, or underestimation of mortality. To achieve this, we calculate age-adjusted and age-specific LLTI and mortality incidence rate ratios through Poisson regression by sex, using the age range 20-24 up to 85+ for Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, using a consistent definition (country of birth) and period (2010-2012). Death and population counts are taken from the 2011 Census and Office for National Statistics Mortality tables; LLTI and population counts are taken from a 5% sample of the 2011 Census. We observe this morbidity-mortality paradox in all groups except Indian males. The paradox begins emerging around age 40. This paper informs future work wherein we use individual-level, longitudinal data to track South Asians and UK-born by their linked LLTI-mortality status. This will reveal in mortality (rates, time-to-death, and cause of death) among South Asians relative to the England and Wales-born according to their LLTI status.

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