

Ethnicity

Strand organisers: Prof. Nissa Finney (University of St Andrews) and Dr. Gemma Catney (Queen's University Belfast)

1:30 - 3:00 Monday 11 September: Ethnicity, internal migration and fertility

Internal mobility of international migrants: A review of the literature and future research agenda
Gusta G. Wachter & Maaïke Hornstra - Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI/KNAW)-
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Europe is becoming increasingly diverse due to migration. Where international migrants live and move to after arriving in their destination country influences both individual life courses and macro level population compositions. Different disciplines show interest in the internal movements of migrants and approach it from varying perspectives, but a clear overview of the literature is missing. The aim of this paper is therefore to review the literature on the internal mobility of international migrants in Europe from an interdisciplinary perspective and identify research gaps. Our systematic literature search resulted in 914 unique publications. After selection based on pre-set criteria, 61 publications remained. First, we discuss the development of the field across scientific disciplines over the last two decades. Geography publications dominate the literature, the number of publications is increasing, and certain countries are overrepresented due to differences in data availability. Second, we present and critically reflect on the current state of knowledge on patterns and drivers of internal mobility of migrants in Europe. We discuss the role of opportunities, constraints, and preferences, but also their interdependence with lifecourse events. Overall, the findings are heterogenous due to the many ways in which mobility is defined and measured. While setting a research agenda, we stress the importance of studying the internal mobility of migrant populations over their life courses, to test theories across migrant generations, to do more justice to population diversity, strengthen the link between the literature on internal and international migration and, finally, we emphasize the need for comparative research.

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Residential mobility and housing changes among immigrants and their descendants in the UK
Julia Mikolai & Hill Kulu, University of St Andrews

We investigate residential and housing changes among immigrants and their descendants in the UK. Whilst there are many studies on individuals' residential and housing experiences and their socio-demographic correlates across the life course among majority populations, most studies on the experiences of immigrants and their descendants are descriptive and cross-sectional in the UK. Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, we apply event history analysis to study residential change by destination tenure type among immigrants and their descendants. Indian, Pakistani, and African immigrants are more likely to move than natives, whereas European/Western immigrants are less likely to do so. Natives and European/Western immigrants are most likely to move to private renting, followed by homeownership, and social renting. Indian and Pakistani immigrants are more likely to move to homeownership than natives, whereas those from Bangladesh, the Caribbean, and Africa are more likely to move to social renting and less likely to move to homeownership. Among the second generation, individuals with a Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin are less likely to move than natives. Compared to natives, the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, and African second generation is less likely to move to homeownership, whereas individuals with South Asian heritage are less likely to move to private renting. Among the Indian and Pakistani second generation, moving to a dwelling which is owned by someone else is common, whereas moving to social renting is one of the most common outcomes among the Bangladeshi, Caribbean, and African second generation.

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Modelling Determinants of Fertility among UK-born Ethnic Minorities including 2G and 2.5G
Jiseon Baek¹, Hill Kulu¹ & Francesca Fiori² – ¹University of St. Andrews, ²University of Strathclyde

Various ethnic groups in the UK have exhibited diverse fertility levels, resulting in distinct effects on the overall

British fertility rate. In previous studies investigating childbearing behaviours of people with immigrant backgrounds in the UK, mainly two perspectives have been explored. One is that certain people with immigrant backgrounds display distinct fertility levels compared to the host population. Another one is that different generations in the same immigrant group have different childbearing behaviours. However, the reasons behind these phenomena were mostly focused on the first, and occasionally the second generation. Furthermore, the “second generation” in the previous studies has often included all people who are born in the UK with at least one foreign-born parent. Hence, this research distinguishes between individuals with two foreign-born parents (2G) and those with one parent born in the UK (2.5G). This research aims to investigate the determinants of fertility among UK-born ethnic minorities including second (2G) and second and half (2.5G) generations. Event history analysis will be employed using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study to carry out this research. The results are expected to reveal that factors such as demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, cultural attributes, and partnership status may explain the childbearing behaviours of UK-born ethnic minorities. Furthermore, varying fertility trends are anticipated between the two generations (2G and 2.5G). This research can provide a better understanding of variations in fertility across ethnic groups and generations, while also disentangling the different determinants of fertility amongst various groups in the UK..

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Educational gradients in parity progression among the intermediate and second generation in Belgium **Leen Marynissen, Jonas Wood, Karel Neels - University of Antwerp**

Educational gradients in first, second and higher order births have been well documented for general populations. In many countries, they are becoming less negative, neutral or even positive. However, they likely mask variation by migration background, of which our understanding is still poor. This is remarkable given the increasing diversity of European populations which may play a progressively important role in education-fertility nexus, and the increasing body of work on intergenerational adaptation in migrant groups in various life domains. Hence, this article explores educational gradients in first births and parity progression among women with a migration background of the intermediate and second generation in Belgium. Using population-wide longitudinal microdata from the Belgian 2011 Census, we estimate discrete-time hazard models for first, second and third births including a random effect at the level of individual women (shared frailty). This analytic approach allows selective entry into parenthood to be controlled for, which is of particular interest to the study of intergenerational adaptation in the association between education and parity progression. Subsequently, we estimate model-based synthetic parity progression ratios to a first, second and third birth by level of education, migration background and generation. Preliminary results show substantial variation in order-specific fertility between origin groups and generations. Furthermore, findings on the education-parenthood nexus indicate that whereas a neutral educational gradient is found for women without a migration background, substantial negative educational gradients in first births are found for women of the second, and particularly intermediate generation.

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1:00 - 2:30 Tuesday 12 September: Understanding local geographies of ethnicity in the UK

Geographies of ethnic diversity and inequalities (GEDI): Insights from census 2021

Gemma Catney¹, Christopher D. Lloyd¹, Mark Ellis², Richard Wright³, Nissa Finney⁴, Stephen Jivraj⁵, David Manley⁶, Sarah Wood⁷ - ¹Queen's University Belfast, ²University of Washington, ³Dartmouth College, ⁴University of St Andrews, ⁵UCL, ⁶University of Bristol, ⁷Office for National Statistics

In this presentation, we will introduce a new major project that aims to explore the Geographies of Ethnic Diversity and Inequalities (GEDI) of the UK. Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, the project aims to examine, analyse, and explain the UK's changing ethnic geographies, making use of Census data covering the last 30 years (1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021) – a period of significant social, economic and political change. Following a brief introduction to the project and its aims, the presentation will explore some of the key findings to date. GEDI has so far focused on the changing geographies of ethnic diversity and segregation in England and Wales 1991-2021. We will demonstrate how the growth of ethnic diversity at the national level is mirrored across residential neighbourhoods. We evidence how increasing numbers of neighbourhoods are home to a

substantial mix of people from different ethnic groups, and that this growing neighbourhood ethnic diversity has been spatially diffusing across all regions of England and Wales. We argue that places labelled as ‘minority-majority’ are, in fact, ethnically diverse, home to sizable proportions of people from many ethnic groups. We show that increasing ethnic diversity is matched by decreasing residential segregation, for all ethnic groups—majority and minority. Since GEDI aims to provide timely analyses of how our population and society are changing, the content of the presentation will be updated right up to the time of the conference. Come along to hear more from Census 2021 and gedi.ac.uk!

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Social statistics transformation: Producing ethnicity statistics from administrative data
Michael Cole - Office for National Statistics

Census 2021 provided rich data on the ethnic composition of the population of England and Wales. However, since census day, the world has continued to change and there is a need for statistics to be available on a more frequent basis to allow us to better understand population change over time. Our long-term ambition is to produce annual statistics on the population by ethnic group down to local authority level and below. As part of our plans to deliver the 2023 Recommendation on the future of population and social statistics, we are conducting research into the potential to produce statistics on the population by ethnic group from administrative data. This presentation will present the findings from research published in June 2023 on producing admin-based ethnicity statistics for 2021. This research has taken a record-level approach, with the 2021 Statistical Population Dataset V4 used as the population base and ethnicity records linked on from a range of administrative data sources and the 2011 Census. A set of rules have been used to deal with multiple ethnicity records for a person. The presentation will explore the coverage achieved through linking together these data sources and look at how the admin-based ethnicity statistics produced from the linked admin data compare with the Census 2021 estimates. It will also discuss the challenges when producing ethnicity statistics from admin data, and the planned next steps in the research to address them.

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Local belonging of ethnic minorities in England and Wales: Exploring local contexts, experiences of racism and ethnic attachment

Joseph Harrison and Nissa Finney - University of St Andrews

This paper examines the local belonging of ethnic minorities in England and Wales as a means to discuss the significance of ethnicity in experiences of community and home, and the role of local place in wellbeing, safety and security. A vein of previous research investigated related concepts of neighbourhood trust and social cohesion; we turn from this lens of inter-ethnic relations to one of ontological security and rights to a home. Using the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), conducted in 2021, we determine factors which are associated with professing strong local belonging. We consider individual characteristics, such as experiences of racism and attachment to identity, along with local area characteristics including ethnic diversity and deprivation. Results show that those from South Asian ethnic groups persistently report strong local belonging, whereas Roma and Eastern European people report the lowest levels of belonging to their neighbourhood. These extremities remain clear when considering characteristics at both individual and area level. The influence of all the variables is inconsistent across groups; for example, living in a deprived neighbourhood is not clearly associated with lower levels of sense of place. Notable results include the long-lasting negative effect of experiences of racism on local belonging and the positive relationship between attachment to ethnic identity and local belonging. The results suggest that attachment to culture and shared bonds with co-ethnics provide foundations for the development of strong attachment to the local area, but there can be strong and lasting negative impacts of experiences of racism on feeling at home.

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Understanding family, employment & housing patterns of immigrants and their descendants in England & Wales through a spatial context

Parth Pandya, Hill Kulu, Julia Mikolai, Chia Liu, Isaure Delaporte - University of St Andrews

We explore family, employment, and housing patterns of immigrants and their descendants in England and Wales using the Census 2011 microdata (N~ 2.6 million). We contribute to existing evidence first by distinguishing between immigrants and their descendants, not just ethnic groups, to deepen our understanding

of generational patterns. Second, we combine spatial characteristics, specifically first-generation density in local authorities and detailed urban/rural classifications, with socio-demographic characteristics. We employ multinomial logistic regressions to examine differences by ethnicity and migrant generation in each life domain and explore the extent of progress achieved by immigrants and descendants of different socio-demographic and spatial profiles. Preliminary results show divergence in cohabitation, dissolution, and having dependent children. For example, South Asian and Black Caribbean younger immigrants and descendants who live in lower first-generation density areas cohabit more than their counterparts in higher first-generation density areas. Additionally, we find sizeable differences in occupational status. Among ethnic groups who face labour market penalty, such as Bangladeshi and Pakistanis, individuals who live in higher first-generation density areas are more represented in managerial occupations compared to individuals who face lower penalty who live in lower first-generation density areas, such as Indians and Black individuals, who are more represented in managerial occupations. Finally, minor differences are observed in housing tenure at the household level such as an improvement in homeownership among Black groups, Chinese and Bangladeshi individuals. This study highlights the importance of distinguishing between migrant generations and harmonising individual-level data and spatial data to further contextualise immigrants' and descendants' experiences.

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Informing local race equality policies

Nigel de Noronha – University of Manchester

This paper presents findings from a joint project being carried out with the Stockport Race Equality Partnership to explore aspects of racial inequality in the Borough. The first phase has used Census 2021 data to develop a local area profile which will be used to inform a programme of community-led research into the lived experience of racialised minorities in the Borough. The driver for the approach is the lack of attention paid by the Council and health partners to the evidence from the local voluntary and community sector of increasing racial inequality in the borough. The evidence from the 2021 Census and historical data suggests significant heterogeneity and spatial polarisation of the local population with significant gaps in health, education and employment outcomes between neighbourhoods in the Borough. The research will use qualitative methods to explore the extent to which this is true for different racialised minorities and what this means for their lived experience in the Borough. The project aims to engage with political and administrative leadership in the Borough to influence local policies in the context of ambitious regeneration plans to create additional housing attractive to the young professional market. These plans seem to pay little attention to the needs of people living within the Borough, to the significant number being housed temporarily through the asylum process or to the impact of internal migration within Greater Manchester.

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9:00 - 11:00 Wednesday 13 September: Ethnic inequalities, education & employment

Census 2021: The diversity in age and sex profiles and outcomes across ethnic groups and religious affiliations
Sarah Wood, Charlotte Standeven, Dr Jesse Ransley, Kanekwa Nzimba, Elliott Gwynn

Census 2021 provides a unique opportunity to produce detailed insights for both ethnic groups and religious affiliations by characteristics and outcomes. This showcase presents work on the demographic characteristics and outcomes of 19 ethnic groups and 8 religious affiliations across England and Wales. Using Census data, we highlight how diverse the age and sex profiles are across both ethnic and religious groups – information essential to understanding the size and structure of these population groups. The age and sex composition of any group can be a key contributing factor to outcomes in education, employment, health and housing. This work provides information on the different experiences and outcomes for religious and ethnic groups, highlighting inequalities and disparities across the groups. For example, professional occupations were most common for people who identified as “Indian” and “Chinese” and nearly one in every three people who reported “Other religion” was disabled. Understanding the demographic picture of each group, and when it does and does not contribute to these outcomes, is crucial to any research into inequalities and social trends. Using examples from additional work on the varied life outcomes of these groups, we demonstrate how important these population profiles are to any further analysis.

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Ethnic differences in reading and mathematical test performance in primary schools in England
Alexey Bessudnov - University of Exeter

This study investigates ethnic differences in Key Stage 2 (KS2) reading and mathematical test scores among primary school pupils in state schools in England between 2007 and 2018. The analysis uses data from the National Pupil Database combining ethnicity information from school censuses with KS2 attainment data. Mean test scores are compared across ethnic categories, while the method of relative distribution is employed to evaluate performance in each ethnic category relative to the White British across the entire distribution of test scores. Between 2007 and 2018, the reading and maths test scores of British Bangladeshi, Black African, and Pakistani pupils improved relative to the White British group. In 2018, British Bangladeshi and Black African pupils performed at a similar or slightly higher level compared to their White British peers. The advantage in test scores in the two higher performing categories, British Indian and Chinese, further increased. Attainment in the other White category remained similar to the White British group. The test scores for the Black Caribbean and Mixed White and Black Caribbean categories tended to be concentrated in the lower part of the distribution. In 2018, the proportion of mixed and non-White pupils remained largely constant throughout the reading test score distribution, while in maths, a higher proportion of mixed and non-White pupils were found among high achievers compared to other parts of the distribution. The paper proposes potential explanations for these differences, which are related to the volume and characteristics of immigration to England.

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Taking the long view: Lifecourse employment trajectories through the lens of ethnicity and gender
Magda Borkowska and Neli Demireva - University of Essex

Persistent ethnic and gender inequalities in the labour market are well documented. However, less is known about how these inequalities are formed over individual life-courses, and to what extent they're determined by different factors such as: local area characteristics, parental background, family formation patterns, geographical mobility, frequency of job changes, initial job characteristics. In this study, we first investigate inter-ethnic and gender differences in employment trajectories of young adults in the UK over a twenty-year period. To do this, we look at multiple outcomes including overall duration of paid employment, continuous full-time employment, occupation type and wages. Secondly, we assess the importance of different types of structural, individual, and family characteristics that determine long-term employment outcomes. We find that although many common patterns of employment trajectories are present both among ethnic minority and majority populations, there are also some important differences. For example, we find evidence of similar prevalence and duration of full-time employment among ethnic minority and majority women but we also note that ethnic minority women have much lower rates and duration of part-time employment and spend more time as family carers. Interestingly, a large proportion of ethnic minority men follow part-time employment pathways, whereas for white British men, part-time employment over an extended period of time does not appear as a career option. Our study also suggests that initial local area characteristics (such as deprivation) have particularly significant long-lasting effects on some of the unfavourable labour market outcomes, especially those associated with job quality.

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Residential location and the educational performance of Swedish-born children whose parents obtained refugee status in Sweden
Frankseco Yorke – Stockholm University

Sweden has a long history of receiving refugees. Scholars have found that refugees experience disparities in socioeconomic outcomes relative to the native-born population. Much less is known about the socioeconomic outcomes of native-born children of refugees (the second generation, G2). While the extent of adaptive patterns existing among the G2 in general has been researched, little is known about the G2 children of refugees, despite the additional obstacles faced by their parents. In addition to increased risks of poorer health, one of these obstacles is the fact that refugees typically have fewer opportunities to determine where they live. Using longitudinal register data for the entire Swedish population we apply advanced regression techniques to compare outcomes of persons born between 1990 and 2005. We investigate whether the educational outcomes of the G2 children of refugees in Sweden are influenced by their residential location. We also examine the

impact of the area-level education (general educational level of residents in an area), as well as the migrant/refugee student compositions on educational outcomes. Comparisons are made between the G2 children of refugees and the Swedish-born children of Swedish-born parents, as well as with foreign-born children of refugees. Country of origin differentials are also explored. The study provides insights that can inform the under-researched patterns of adaptation for the G2 children of refugees. It adds to the research on systematic inequality and linkages between inequality and segregation. Our results demonstrate how patterns of inequality vary. We suggest possible consequences and propose suggestions for further research.

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Transition between unemployment and overqualification among second generation immigrants: A vicious circle?

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Previous studies have found that second generation immigrants show higher risks of overqualification, defined as having educational qualifications that exceed those required for the job, and unemployment compared to natives with two native parents. Our study contributes to immigrant integration literature by investigating whether overqualification and unemployment are interrelated over time such that one disadvantage begets the other, generating a vicious circle of accumulating labor market disadvantages among second generation immigrants. Specifically, this paper analyzes this interrelationship, comparing second generation groups with the ancestral Swedes by focusing on the transition from the past to the current labor market participation state. In particular, we ask: how does past overqualification/unemployment affect current unemployment/overqualification, and how do these transitions widen labor market inequalities between ancestral Swedes and 8 second generation origin groups over their careers? We answer these questions using dynamic correlated random-effects multinomial models to study the effect of past on current employment with different matching statuses and unemployment. We use Swedish register data to follow individuals over their early working careers. Our results show that ancestral Swedes are more likely to experience transient disadvantaged positions because of higher probabilities of transitioning to matched employment. For all ancestry groups, the probability of transiting to a matched job is higher among the unemployed as compared to the overqualified, which is in contrast with the career mobility theory. Moreover, higher transition rates from overqualification to unemployment, together with a higher unemployment stickiness, suggest that the second generations experience more severe entrapment into unemployment than ancestral Swedes.

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11:30 - 1:00 Wednesday 13 September: Ethnicity measurement, estimation and forecasting

Evaluation of alternative methods for forecasting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia

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Assessing future demand for a wide range of services requires good quality population forecasts. Unfortunately, many past forecasts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia have proved highly inaccurate. This is likely due to low data quality, missing data, and demographers' incomplete understanding of Indigenous population change. In addition, because Indigenous population estimates are published only every five years and long after the reference date, forecasts are often used as provisional population estimates. These form the denominators of various metrics used to monitor programs aimed at improving health and social outcomes. The aim of this paper is to present an evaluation of alternative forecasting models and forecasts of the Indigenous population of Australia's States and Territories by age and sex. We evaluated Indigenous population forecasts from four models differing substantially in complexity: (1) the simple Hamilton-Perry method, (2) the synthetic migration cohort-component model, (3) a cohort-component model with net migration, and (4) a multistate cohort-component model. The population forecasting methods were evaluated against several criteria, including forecast accuracy over the 2011-21

period, input data requirements, conceptual adequacy, output detail, plausibility of forecasts, consistency with other forecasts, time required to prepare, ability to create scenarios and select alternative assumptions, and ease of implementation. The models possess different strengths and weaknesses. The Hamilton-Perry and synthetic migration cohort-component models were found to score well against many of the evaluation criteria, including forecast accuracy. In challenging data environments, simpler forecasting methods offer several practical advantages, and can produce more accurate forecasts than more complex models.

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Projection of migrant family life-courses in Britain

Hill Kulu, Andrew Ibbetson, Júlia Mikolai - University of St Andrews

There is a large literature that investigates family dynamics among immigrants and their descendants in the UK. Previous research reports large heterogeneity in partnership and fertility patterns among immigrants to the UK, which persist among the descendants of migrants. Individuals from other European countries cohabit prior to marriage and their fertility levels in unions are often similar to those of ancestral natives. In contrast, South Asians in the UK exhibit marriage-centered family behaviour with low separation levels and elevated third-birth rates. Individuals of Caribbean origin display higher levels of non-marital family transitions. This study will project family life-courses of the descendants of immigrants in the UK. We develop a microsimulation model, which uses the 2011 census data and transition rates from our previous research. Our simulation exercises are guided by various what-if-scenarios. We change some parameters of the projection models (e.g., improve the educational level of the population or reduce the number of siblings). We expect some patterns to persist across future ethnic minority populations such as preference for marriage, whereas others are likely to vanish, for example, large families.

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Social statistics transformation: Producing housing by ethnicity statistics from administrative data

Teresa Tinklin, Jo Harkrader, Christina Nascimento, Jamie Knowles, Erin Lumsdale - Office for National Statistics

Census 2021 provides a rich source of data on the population of England and Wales. That information, however, becomes increasingly out of date as we get further away from census day. ONS is researching the feasibility of providing up-to-date statistics between censuses using administrative data, as part of a programme of work looking at the future of population and social statistics. The aim is ambitious: to provide as much information as possible for every member of the usually resident population of England and Wales using admin data. Work on admin-based univariate datasets on ethnic group and housing is progressing, with coverage of the population steadily increasing and methods to create these datasets being gradually improved. Our research is investigating how well these datasets work when combined with each other and the feasibility of providing multivariate statistics using admin data. We will present an analysis of the population coverage achieved through linking together admin-based datasets on ethnicity and housing for 2021 and look at how the statistics provided compare with the estimates from Census 2021. Challenges include the need to ensure the anonymity of individuals by suppressing small numbers and rounding counts in line with the requirements of admin data suppliers, while providing statistics at low-enough levels of geography to satisfy user needs. Future plans include work to improve the coverage and quality of the univariate datasets.

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Social statistics transformation: Producing income by ethnicity statistics from administrative data

Joanna Harkrader, Michelle Bellham, Samantha Pendleton, Alison Morgan, Joe Pearce, Emily Stennard, Gareth Jones, Rebecca Leeson – Office for National Statistics

The lack of an income question on the Census – omitted due to negative impacts on quality and responses rates – has meant the production of multivariate income by ethnicity statistics has not been possible in census outputs to date. ONS is researching the feasibility of providing up-to-date statistics using administrative data, as part of a programme of work looking at the future of population and social statistics and forming part of the evidence base for the National Statistician's Recommendation in 2023. The aim is ambitious: to provide individual-level records for every member of the usually resident population of England and Wales using admin data. Following the positive progress made in research on the univariate topics, work on admin-based univariate datasets on ethnic group and income is progressing, with coverage of the population steadily increasing and

methods to create these datasets being gradually improved. Access to record-level administrative data has allowed us to combine our admin-based income and ethnicity measures, linking individuals between the two, and assess the feasibility of producing such multivariate statistics at subnational levels in England and Wales for the first time. Our research developing these statistics is truly novel and shows much promise. This presentation will showcase our progress so far, discussing initial coverage and income by ethnic group findings from two published case studies. We will highlight some of the challenges in using administrative data sources to produce these statistics and in assessing their statistical quality. We will also discuss how this research can be taken forward.

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Articulating and categorising ethnic identity: Reflections on invisible identities in standard ethnic group categories using the EVENS survey

Magda Borkowska - University of Essex, Nissa Finney - University of St Andrews, James Nazroo - University of Manchester

This paper explores articulations of ethnic identity using novel data from an open-ended ethnic identity question in the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS). The paper elucidates the conceptual underpinnings of articulations of ethnicity and provides a critique of ethnic group categories used as standard in data collection. Textual analysis is used to reveal the concepts that underpin articulations of ethnicity. Multivariate analyses then examine the characteristics and experiences of those who use a non-standard articulation of ethnic identity focusing on experience of discrimination, immigration experience, other aspects of identity and belonging (including Britishness), demographic indicators and socio-economic position. The analyses show that 80 percent of respondents used standard articulations of ethnicity which can be interpreted as a reflection of the careful work that has been undertaken to develop official ethnic group categories, and may also indicate how categories become self-reproducing. However, 20 percent of respondents used non-standard articulations of ethnicity which suggests that their identities may be invisible in standard data collection. Among the non-standard 'complex' articulations, concepts of place and migration were particularly prominent. The likelihood of using complex articulations of ethnicity varied between ethnic groups and was greater for people with a very strong sense of ethnic background and those born outside the UK. The paper concludes with reflection on how the categories, languages and concepts in official ethnicity measurement may adapt to more fully represent contemporary identifications.

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