

CCSRNews

The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR)

CCSR
and Social
Statistics at
Manchester

CCSR

The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR) directed by Angela Dale, specialises in the application of advanced quantitative methods in an interdisciplinary social science context.

The Centre, launched in 1995, is named after Cathie Marsh who played a key role in spearheading the release of UK census microdata from the 1991 Census. CCSR still plays an active role in developing and disseminating Samples of Anonymised Records from the UK census but also has a wide range of research, resource and training activities, some of which are reported here.

Social Statistics

In January we launched a new discipline of Social Statistics, headed by Ian Plewis. The discipline has a commitment to high quality research, innovative teaching methods and collaboration with other disciplines within the university, to improve the methodological rigour and range of quantitative enquiries in social science.

This newsletter provides an update on research at CCSR, short course training and the MSc in Social Research Methods and Statistics.



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Migration patterns of ethnic groups suggest less segregation

Nissa Finney and Ludi Simpson

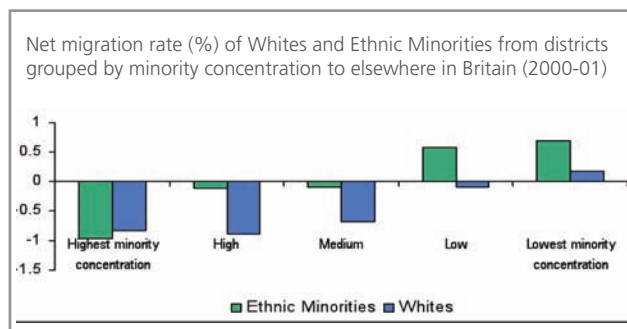
Migration within Britain is responsible for the changing geography of ethnic group populations. This changing geography is at the centre of debates about ethnic segregation and community cohesion, but relatively little is known about the internal migration behaviour of different ethnic groups.

We investigated this by analysing 1991 and 2001 Census data (Special Migration Statistics and Samples of Anonymised Records). Those

who migrate in each ethnic group have similar characteristics: higher rates of migration were found for young adults, the unemployed, those not in families, people in rented tenure, and those in professional occupations. Differences in crude levels of migration result mainly from differing socio-economic and age composition of ethnic groups. As ethnic group compositions change to become more equal in age structure, a convergence of migration levels can be expected.

ethnic concentration for some time. In percentage terms most movement into areas of highest White concentration is of minority groups, and movement away from highest minority concentrations is equally of White and minority groups.

These findings are a challenge to theories of minority 'self-segregation' and 'White flight'. Migration patterns seem to be better understood in terms of group composition and common aspirations to improve housing and environmental living conditions away from densely populated urban areas.



The graph, based on data from the 2001 Census, describes the net direction and level of migration for ethnic minorities and whites for districts grouped by the concentration of ethnic minorities in their population.

Within Britain, all ethnic groups including White have been migrating away from areas of highest minority

For more on this research see: Finney, N. and Simpson, L. (2009) 'Sleepwalking to Segregation?' Challenging myths about race and migration. Bristol: Policy Press.

Simpson, L. and Finney, N. (2009) Spatial patterns of internal migration: evidence for ethnic groups in Britain, Population, Space and Place, 15, 37-56

Ethnic differences in women's employment

Angela Dale

Theories that explain women's labour market behaviour have been developed around norms and assumptions that apply to white women. This research asked whether the effects of educational qualifications, domestic responsibilities and child-care on women's labour market behaviour differ between ethnic groups. Data come from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for 1992-2005 for Great Britain.

Black Caribbean women are more likely than White women to continue working when they have children. Whilst across all ethnic groups women with higher levels of qualification are more likely to be economically active than less qualified women, this effect is least for Black Caribbean women. This is consistent with a culture where paid work is the 'norm' and motherhood includes both the role of breadwinner and care provider.

By contrast, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women's rates of economic activity are very strongly related to qualifications, partnership and the presence of children, resulting in much greater variation in levels of economic activity than for other ethnic groups. Contrary to popular belief, women at a pre-family formation stage (19-34, single, no children) with high levels of qualification are as likely to be economically active as women in any other ethnic group (chart 1).

Mothers with young children (chart 2) show considerable variation by level of qualification, but economic activity is much lower for Pakistani and Bangladeshi mothers than for other ethnic groups - consistent with the ideal of maternal care of children.

However, amongst younger, more highly qualified Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, there are indications that things are changing, with a delay in marriage and child-bearing.

Chart 1 Economic activity, women aged 19-34, no child, no partner, 1992-2005

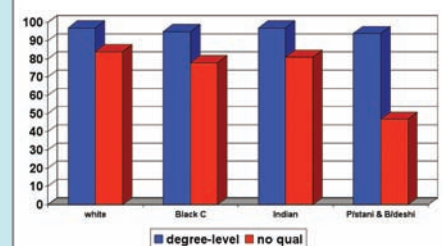
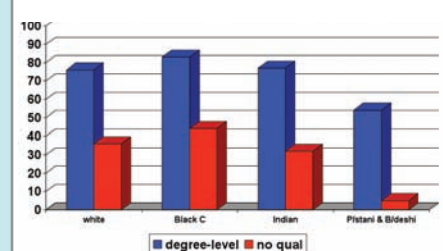


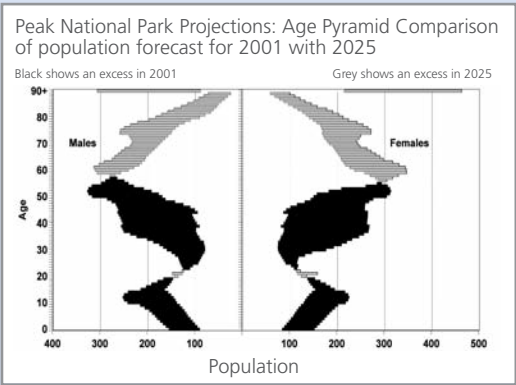
Chart 2 Economic activity, women with partner and youngest child less than 5, 1992-2005



A full analysis is available in: Dale, A. et al, (2008), 'Ethnic differences in women's labour market activity', in Scott, J., Dex, S. and Joshi, H. (eds.) Women and Employment: Changing Lives and New Challenges. Edward Elgar.

Unsustainable populations in rural communities

Alan Marshall and Ludi Simpson



For further details see Marshall, A. and Simpson, L. (forthcoming) ‘Sustainable Rural Communities: The case of two UK National Park areas’. *Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy*.

In rural areas, out-migration of young adults remains a dominant force, raising questions about the future viability of some rural communities. We use projections of population and housing to explore issues of population sustainability in the Cairngorms and Peak District National Parks. The projections demonstrate that if recent trends of births, deaths and migration continue these National Parks will not be sustainable as the younger profile of out-migration relative to in-migration causes populations to become increasingly elderly.

The effects of migration and associated population ageing are more extreme within the National Parks than in surrounding rural areas. Further projection scenarios show that the number of new houses required to prevent the decline in the working age population is not politically feasible.

The population pyramid compares the age structure of the population in PDNP in the initial and final year of the projection (2001 and 2025). Grey bars indicate that the population is larger in 2025 than in 2001 and black bars show an excess of population in 2001. The population pyramid demonstrates the more elderly population age structure projected in 2025 assuming recent trends of births, deaths and migration continue.

Policies that aim to change the migration age pattern are essential if the sustainability and vibrancy of local communities are to be maintained.

The methodology used in this research enables robust projections of population and households to be produced for small areas that are non-standard in government statistical output.

Motherhood and employment

Vanessa Gash

The complete analysis can be found in: Gash, V. (2009) ‘Sacrificing their Careers for their Families? An Analysis of the Family Penalty in Europe’. *Social Indicators Research, Special Issue on Work-life Balance*, (Springer Netherlands).

Mothers are known to earn less than non-mothers in many countries. One explanation for this pay gap is that mothers cannot compete in the labour market on an equal footing with non-mothers without policy support for maternal employment. We therefore compare countries with and without policy support for maternal employment (shown in column 1 of the table below). The table also shows variation in policy support for maternal employment as well as indicators of employment quality. Within each country mothers were more likely to work part-time, to be employed in less skilled occupations and to have lower job tenure than women without children. These tendencies were strongest in countries unsupportive of working-motherhood (the UK, West Germany, and to some extent the Netherlands).

The wage penalty to motherhood was also the largest and the most robust (to alternative model specification) in two of the three countries unsupportive of maternal employment: West Germany and the UK. Countries supportive of maternal employment had much lower penalties.

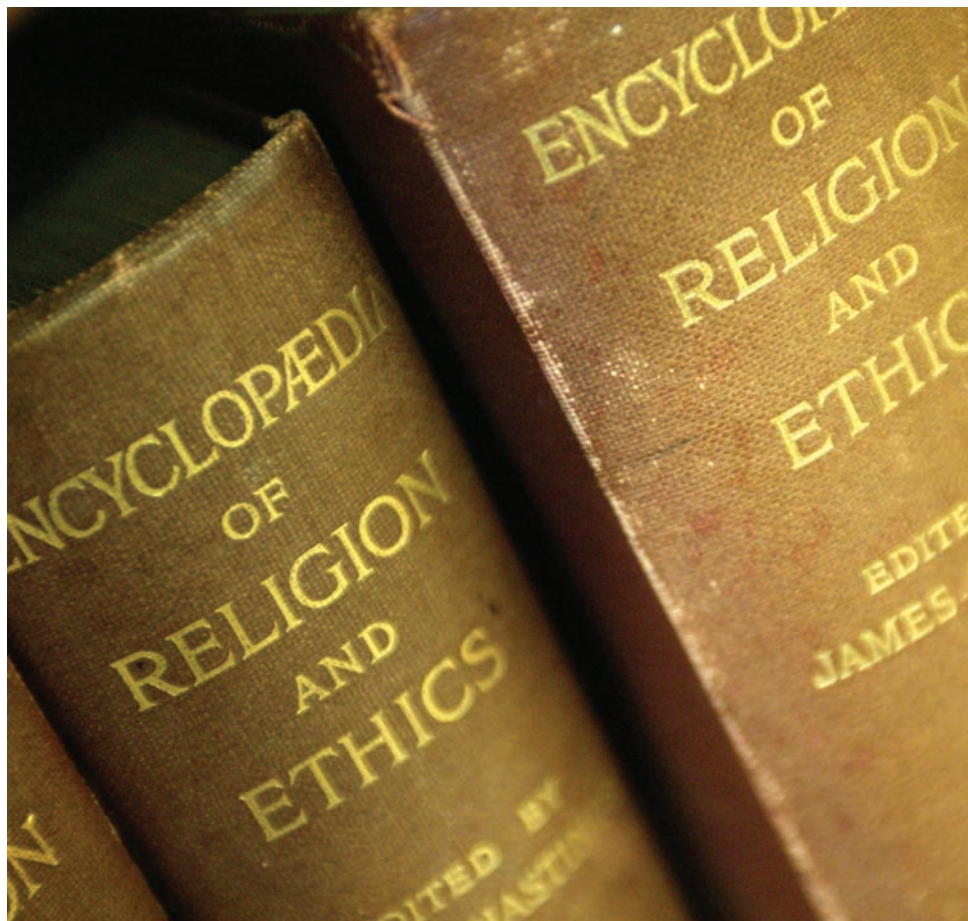
Finland had virtually no penalty to motherhood, while the penalty to motherhood was minimal in Denmark. It is sometimes suggested that mothers voluntarily accept lower wages to allow them to balance both paid work and unpaid care (so

called ‘compensating differentials’). We therefore analysed the working conditions of working mothers and found that, in general, compensating differentials could not explain their lower wages. The UK was the only country where mothers did appear to accept lower pay

for compensating differentials in employment. This confirmed our expectation that, in the UK, lack of public provision for maternal employment might result in mothers accepting lower pay in pursuit of work-life balance.

Variation in policy support for maternal employment as well as indexes of employment quality

	Support for Maternal Employment	Access to publicly provided childcare (0-3yrs)	Part-time as prop of total female employment (%)	Gross impact of motherhood on pay
FINLAND	high	yes	15.0	none
DENMARK	high	yes	24.3	none
FRANCE	high	yes (2 yrs+)	23.6	none
GERMANY	low	no	37.0	negative
NETHERLANDS	low	no	60.2	premium
UNITED KINGDOM	low	no	40.4	negative



British Religion in Numbers (AHRC/ESRC)

'British Religion in Numbers' (BRIN) is a new venture funded by the AHRC/ESRC Religion and Society research programme. Britain has a wealth of religious data, mostly produced during recent decades, though some of the material goes back centuries. These datasets are underused.

The project (managed by David Voas, Clive Field and research officer Siobhan McAndrew) has three central objectives: to identify and catalogue the full range of British statistics on religion, to assemble a reasonably comprehensive set of statistical time series, and finally to produce thematic commentaries on changing religious practice, identity and belief, illustrated with tables, charts and maps.

Women returners and high occupational gender segregation

Wendy Olsen and Kingsley Purdam

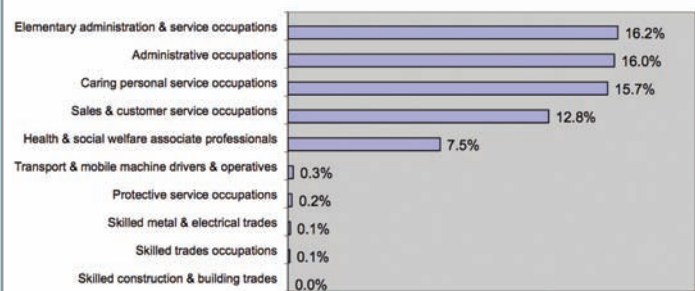
When returning from a career interruption, women may face disadvantage in their new role at work, either through loss of human capital, or through discrimination on re-entry. Women returners are a group about whom the UK government has been concerned. This research asked whether the women returners re-enter the labour market in areas of high gender segregation (which is often the case), whether they enter into skills-shortage areas, and whether they face occupational downgrading upon their return. We used data from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, the British Household Panel Survey 1990-2002, and the Employers Skill Survey of 2001 and the UK Census.

Results show that women returners form a quarter of the female labour force in the UK. In 2005, mothers returning to work part-time were heavily concentrated in four occupations: elementary administration, sales and customer services, caring personal services, and administration. These occupations are female dominated

and have lower rates of pay in the UK compared with male-dominated occupations. Mothers returning to work full-time are employed in a broader range of occupational areas than those returning part-time, including some of those listed above, but also areas such as teaching and management. Women who have GCSE or A-level qualifications are far more likely to be in paid employment, compared with women who have not achieved these levels of qualification.

Women returners tend to under-utilize their past training when they take less skilled jobs for which they are over-qualified. Over-qualification of mothers is most notable among the caring occupations and sales and customer services. Male dominated jobs are more likely to have skills shortages. Women returners might be encouraged to work in these traditionally "male" jobs if they were more aware of the potential salary gains, if they were given greater access to training and if the workplaces had a more positive family-friendly culture.

Occupations of Mothers Who Are Employed Part-time



Mothers Employed (Part-time) as a % of All Workers in that Occupation - Top Five and Bottom Five SOC 2-digit Occupational Groups

Source: Pooled Longitudinal Labour Force Survey, March 2001 – May 2004. Base: 3,448 (raw), 2,524,910 (weighted).

A fuller analysis is available in: Tomlinson, J., Olsen, W. and Purdam, K. (forthcoming), Women Returners and Potential Returners: Employment Profiles and Labour Market Opportunities - A Case Study of the United Kingdom. European Sociological Review.

CCSR news in brief

Community Contracts Pilots Programme – Evaluation

(Department for Communities and Local Government)

Community contracts, otherwise known as Neighbourhood Agreements or Charters, are voluntary agreements between local people and town halls that allow residents, local elected members, and service providers to set minimum standards, put in place checks on quality, and generate collective action to improve neighbourhoods. The efficacy of Community Contracts is being evaluated by Kingsley Purdam and colleagues from the University of Manchester on behalf of the DCLG. See www.ccsr.ac.uk/research/commcontracts.html



POPGROUP develops into SUPERGROUP

POPGROUP is a family of software developed to forecast population, households and the labour force for areas and social groups. It is based on Excel to build on users' existing spreadsheet skills. The software has been used to forecast national and sub-national populations, as well as social and ethnic groups. It uses standard demographic methods of cohort component projections, household headship rates and economic activity rates. Its flexibility allows integration of official statistics and ancillary data.

POPGROUP is taking several steps forward this year. Following consultation with users a new module will project 'derived forecasts'. It will estimate future populations of characteristics that are closely associated with age and sex. This includes household structure, economic activity, disability and many aspects of

demand for services. For example, the new module will be able to replicate each of the subnational household projections made by different approaches in Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland.

The Welsh Assembly Government already uses POPGROUP for its population and household projections, while the General Registrar's Office of Scotland plans to use it to project the populations of community areas. The majority of POPGROUP's users are local authority planners, with academic use in Manchester, Strathclyde and Singapore.

The name of the new module has not been decided. SUPERGROUP might be an option.

POPGROUP is hosted by CCSR:

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www.ccsr.ac.uk/popgroup

Gender Pay Gap in the UK 1995-2007

(Government Equalities Office)

Led by Wendy Olsen, Vanessa Gash, Leen Vandecasteele and Damian Grimshaw, this research will identify whether the factors driving the current pay gap have changed since the 1990s.

It will reveal whether there have been decreases in the gap between both time periods, and will identify which drivers continue to ensure women earn less than men. The project will use the British Household Panel Survey data as its primary data source. Structural equation modelling will examine how exogenous and endogenous variables influence the pay gap.



Seminars Series 2009

CCSR and the Institute for Social Change at The University of Manchester convene a weekly seminar series at which invited experts in quantitative methods and social statistics explain their latest research on aspects of individual and social change and methods of measurement. Seminars are on Tuesdays at 4pm.

For details of the programme or to add your name to the mailing list, go to:

www.ccsr.ac.uk/seminars

MSc in Social Research Methods and Statistics

Applications are now welcome for the 2009 intake for the MSc in Social Research Methods and Statistics.

The MSc provides a firm grounding in advanced quantitative methods, taught within an applied social science framework. It offers relevant and marketable skills for a career in research and beyond. The MSc is recognised by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and is available full-time over one year or part-time over two years.

See www.ccsr.ac.uk/masters

or contact the course director

Dr Nikos Tzavidis
email nikos.tzavidis@manchester.ac.uk



Economic and Social Data Service (Government) at CCSR Forthcoming events

EVENT Health surveys user meeting

VENUE Royal Statistical Society, London

DATE Thursday, 9 July 2009

EVENT Workshop on Complex Sample Design in ESDS Government Surveys

VENUE The University of Manchester

DATE Wednesday, 9 September 2009

EVENT Introductory workshop with a focus on crime

VENUE Lancaster University

DATE Tuesday, 6 October 2009

EVENT Research Conference: Crime and safety

VENUE British Academy, London

DATE Wednesday, 18 November 2009

For more information go to www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/events

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CCSR Short courses 2009

The CCSR Short Courses Programme offers training in research methods aimed at practitioners and researchers across the public and private sectors. Courses are designed to be free-standing, though many build together to provide learning pathways from basic to more advanced level. New courses include event history analysis, multi level modelling and the analysis of longitudinal datasets.

Courses for May and June 2009

- Data Reduction and Classification
- Multilevel Modelling
- Demographic Concepts and Methods
- Population Estimating and Forecasting
- Event History Analysis
- Demographic Forecasting with POPGROUP
- Aspects of Statistical Modelling
- Qualitative Comparative Analysis
- Introduction to Longitudinal Data Analysis

A new programme of courses will start in September 2009

For more information see
www.ccsr.ac.uk/courses

Consultancy

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