

# CCSRNews

The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR)  
An advanced quantitative methods research centre in the School of Social Sciences

## Dynamics of diversity: evidence from the 2011 Census

The ESRC Centre on Dynamics of Diversity (CoDE), based at CCSR, has published five briefings in a series on the 'Dynamics of diversity: evidence from the 2011 Census' in collaboration with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The briefings analyse the growth of ethnic diversity and decreased residential segregation in England and Wales by comparing results from the previous two censuses.

For more information visit: [www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census](http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census)



## Diverse Neighbourhoods conference

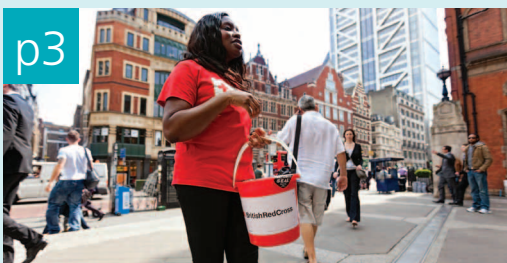
The Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) is hosting a one-day conference on 'Diverse neighbourhoods' at Manchester Town Hall. The conference will include presentations by researchers from CoDE and from community organisations, together with performances from local artists. The event aims to challenge assumptions about diverse areas by highlighting the positives of

ethnic diversity, including improved mental health, decreased racism, and enhanced social cohesion.

For further information and to be added to the mailing list, contact: [Laia.Becares@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Laia.Becares@manchester.ac.uk) or [Nissa.Finney@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Nissa.Finney@manchester.ac.uk)

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## In this issue...



p2 Does Britain have plural cities? (*Ludi Simpson*)

p3 Small voluntary organisations and public funding regimes: some research findings (*Pauline McGovern*)

p4 Measuring paternal involvement in childcare (*Helen Norman*)

p5 It's not all about the response rate: designing data collection with responsive survey design (*Natalie Shlomo*)

p6 The development of drinking patterns and violent behaviour amongst young people in England and Wales. Recently awarded PhD (*Carly Lightowlers*)

p7 Understanding Perceived Neighbourhood Crime in Rural and Urban Areas: Evidence from Spain. Recently awarded PhD (*Alfonso Echazarra*)

p8 News and events

# Does Britain have plural cities?

Ludi Simpson



The changing ethnic composition of an area is a guide to changing needs inasmuch as it may indicate a variety of preferences for housing size, for types of school meals, for care of older people, for cultural and entertainment facilities, for funeral services or for other aspects of local services. Britain's cities are more ethnically diverse than ever before. Slough, Luton and Leicester are the first local authorities outside London to become 'plural' where no ethnic group is in the majority.

Plural cities is a concept used in discussions about how local government policies might change when the population is so ethnically mixed that no one group is the majority. Twenty three of London's thirty three Boroughs are already plural, as is London as a whole. Newham is the most diverse local authority in England and Wales with no one ethnic group accounting for more than a fifth of its residents (see Figure 1).

However, in no local authority in England and Wales is the White British population small. White British is the biggest ethnic group in every local authority except two (Tower Hamlets and Brent, where it is the second biggest). In Slough, Luton and Leicester the white British population is more than one and a half times bigger than any other ethnic group (see Figures 2-4).

Despite the growth of ethnic diversity, the number of England and Wales residents who have a British national identity is six million more than the number who ticked White British as an ethnicity. Britain's cities are not becoming less British. For example, 81% of Luton's residents have a British national identity while 45% are of White British ethnicity.

The census itself has changed how Britain's diversity is measured by dividing White into White British, Irish, Gypsy and Irish Traveller, and Other White.

This article forms part of a briefing in a series on 'The Dynamics of Diversity: evidence from the 2011 Census'. For more information and an Excel-based district diversity profiler tool for every local authority in England and Wales visit:

[www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census](http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census)

Figure 1: Newham's ethnic group composition, 2011

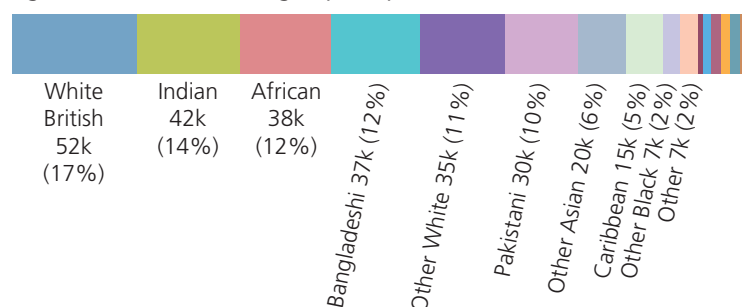


Figure 2: Slough's ethnic group composition, 2011

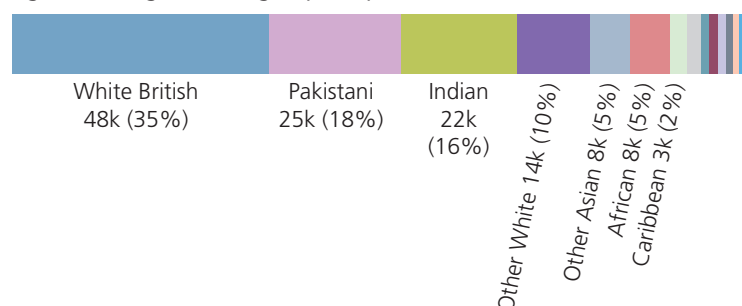


Figure 3: Luton's ethnic group composition, 2011

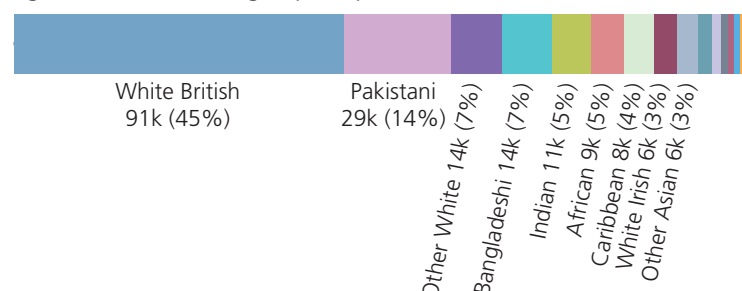
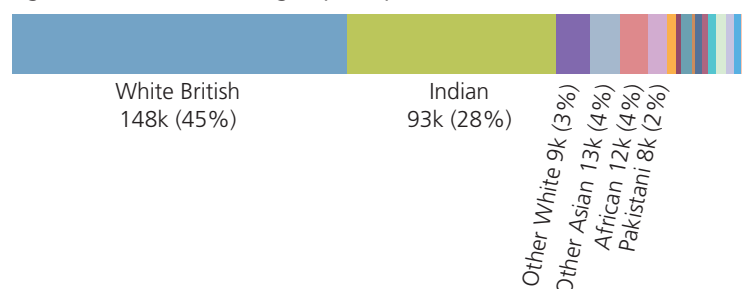


Figure 4: Leicester's ethnic group composition, 2011



# Small voluntary organisations and public funding regimes: some research findings

Pauline McGovern



Government policy, in recent years, has sought to reduce the role of the state in direct welfare provision and to enhance the role of the voluntary sector in the delivery of public services, through the provision of grants, loans and contracts. New Labour placed increasing emphasis on the provision of welfare services through partnerships with the voluntary sector and in Coalition policy, voluntary organisations are key players in the 'Big Society' agenda to decentralise government functions and to devolve power to local communities. The focus of this research is to examine the effects of short-term external funding on the development of small voluntary mutual support organisations for people with chronic conditions, such as diabetes.

This study has a theoretical framework influenced by the later work of Pierre Bourdieu. Fieldwork included participant observation and in-depth interviews with members of a voluntary group for people with heart disease. The group's management team had only recently been elected and, as former public sector professionals, had skills (capitals) and an orientation to group development (habitus) that enabled them to gain Primary Care Trust (PCT) grant funding. See Figure 1.

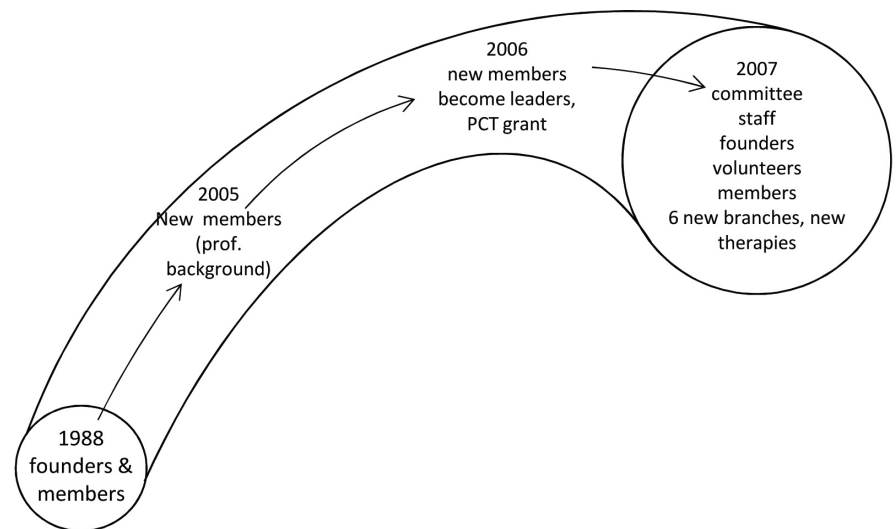
In gaining grant-aid for the group, the leaders enhanced their personal capitals. They achieved social capital by networking with supportive stakeholders from a more powerful organisation and cultural capital in the enhancement of their knowledge of grant funding. They also gained symbolic capital by becoming the "face" of the organisation. Despite opposition from the founders of the group and long-standing volunteers, under their leadership, the terms of reference of the group became saturated by the agenda of the PCT. The group became riven by factionalism. Where members of small voluntary groups, such as this one, feel dispossessed as a result of rapid organisational change and lack of consultation, this may result in conflict and even organisational failure.

These findings suggest that Coalition policy to provide short-term funding to voluntary organisations to deliver public services has potentially harmful consequences, particularly to small groups that are set up in neighbourhoods in response to local need. These small, necessary but vulnerable, local voluntary organisations may be put at risk by government policy.

For the full article see: McGovern P. (forthcoming) Small Voluntary Organisations in Britain's 'Big Society': a Bourdieusian Approach. *Voluntas*



Figure 1: The evolution of the voluntary group





# Measuring paternal involvement in childcare

Helen Norman



**How to measure 'paternal involvement' in childcare has been a subject of contentious debate, with no clear and consistent definition emerging. Previous explorations have used mainly qualitative methods. In this study, we derive a quantitative measure of paternal involvement through applying exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis techniques on a sample of 11,767 households from sweep one (2000-01) of the UK's Millennium Cohort Study.**

We explore seven variables that capture fathers' direct and indirect contributions to childcare using two forms of exploratory factor analysis (Principal Components Analysis and Principal Axis Factoring). We then use *Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)* to test the robustness of the factor structure suggested by that exploration. Each factor analysis produces a similar, two-factor structure, which we define as *paternal engagement* in childcare and *paternal responsibility* for housework. Figure 1 presents a graphical representation of these factors and the variables which load onto them.

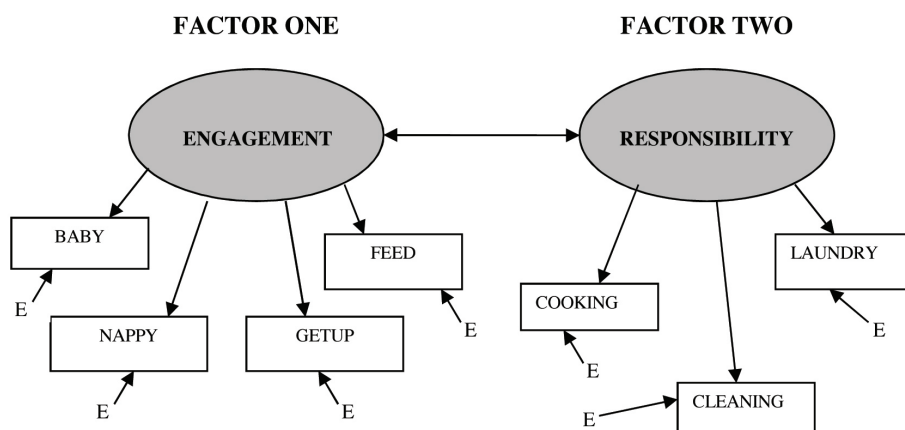
Figure 1 corresponds to Michael Lamb's theory of paternal involvement, published in his 1986 book 'The Father's Role'. The theory states that paternal involvement is definable in three dimensions - engagement, responsibility and a third *accessibility*, which was not well represented in the Millennium Cohort Study. We recommend the use of the factors produced from the CFA as summary measures of paternal contribution to childcare. Using different forms of factor analysis, however, resulted in a more robust analysis of the seven component variables, producing two, moderately correlated summary variables for use in further analyses.

For the full article see: Norman, H., Elliot, M., (2012): Measuring paternal involvement in childcare: a critical analysis of three data reduction methods, CCSR Working Paper 2012-05.

For a fuller discussion of involved fatherhood see: Norman, H. (2010) doctoral thesis: What makes fathers involved? A longitudinal analysis of the conditions that influence fathers to get involved in childcare and housework, University of Manchester.



Figure 1: Summary measures of paternal involvement in childcare.



Key: BABY = Frequency father looks after baby alone; NAPPY = Frequency father changes the baby's nappy; GETUP = Frequency father gets up at night for the baby; FEED = Frequency father feeds the baby; COOKING = Who takes most responsibility for cooking the main meal; CLEANING = Who takes most responsibility for cleaning; LAUNDRY = Who takes most responsibility for laundry and ironing.

Note: Single headed arrows indicate direct effects; double headed arrows indicate unmeasured covariance.

# It's not all about the response rate: designing data collection with responsive survey design

Natalie Shlomo



One of the most important causes for a deviation from a representative sample is non-response to a survey. However, the response rate is an insufficient quality indicator to measure the impact of non-response. Often, data collection efforts concentrate on maximising response rates only to lead to a greater non-response bias. This research focuses on representativity indicators (or R-indicators) that translate non-response analyses to quality indicators. The R-indicators provide a single value between zero and one and are based on the variation in response propensities estimated from a model using auxiliary information known for both respondents and non-respondents. These R-indicators can then be used to compare surveys across time or across different modes, and for an assessment of quality that goes beyond the response rate.

The R-indicators can be further decomposed to partial R-indicators (conditional and unconditional) at both the variable and category levels. Partial R-indicators can be used as tools during data collection by building 'profiles' of sample units contributing to the lack of representative response thus indicating which respondents to follow-up. This is known as a responsive survey design. Responsive survey design strategies differentiate the field management with respect to known characteristics of the sampled units. Respondents that are known to have low response rates or suffer from attrition in longitudinal surveys can receive a more intensified strategy. By ensuring a more representative sample at the source, we reduce the variation in final survey weights which is mainly caused by non-response adjustments and thus gain more efficient estimators.

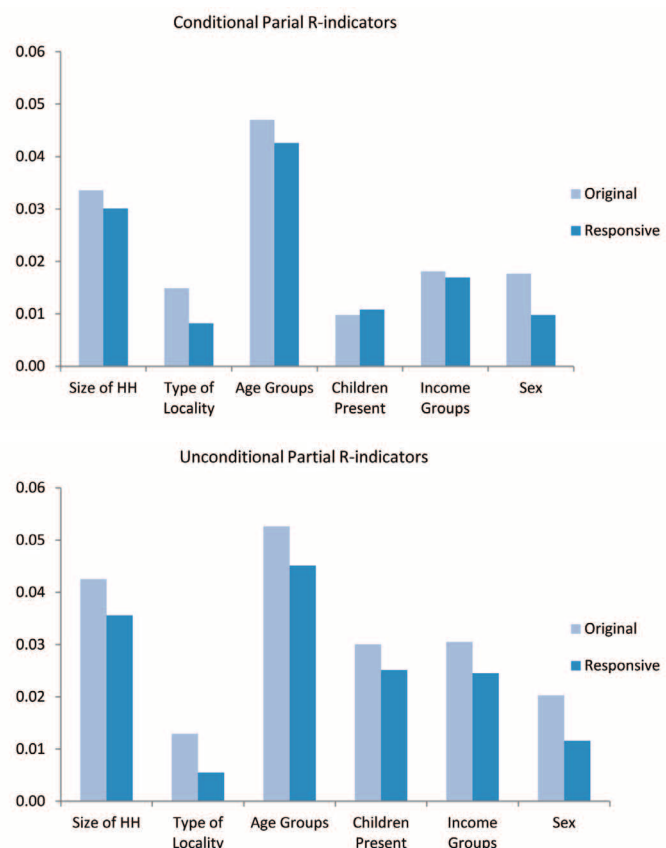
As a demonstration for a responsive survey design, we generated population response propensities for a population of 753,711 from the 1995 Israel Census sample, drew a 1:100 random sample and generated the sample response based on the population response propensities. The response rate was 69.8% and the R-indicator was 0.859 (95% CI: 0.838, 0.880). We calculated partial R-indicators on a set of variables and their categories and derived the 'profile' of individuals who are contributing the most to the lack of representative response. This resulted in 64 individuals in the sample who should be targeted for data collection (an increase of 0.9% response rate from 69.8% to 70.7%).

Assuming these individuals all responded, the R-indicator increased by 3% from 0.859 to 0.884 (95% CI: 0.863, 0.905). The results show that even for a very small increase in response, albeit targeted specifically to those individuals whose characteristics were impacting on representative response, we were able to reduce non-response bias at the source, as seen by the reduction in the R-indicator and their partial R-indicators (see Figure 1).

For more information see: Shlomo N, Skinner C, Schouten B (2012) Estimation of an indicator of the representativeness of survey response. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* (142).



Figure 1: Variable level partial R-indicators before and after responsive data collection





The development of drinking patterns and violent behaviour amongst young people in England and Wales. Recently awarded PhD



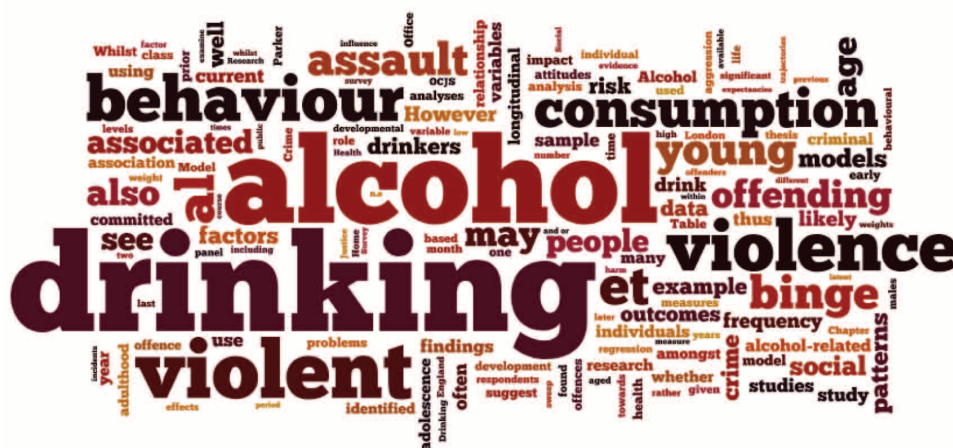
This study examines how drinking behaviours are associated with violent behaviour amongst young people in England and Wales. It is argued that in order to understand the alcohol-violence relationship, it is necessary to critically examine drinking patterns and their development as well as attitudes held towards alcohol. The study analysed the Home Office's Offending Crime and Justice Survey, a survey providing data on young people's drinking and offending behaviour at four different time points. Cross-sectional models are used to examine the determinants of violent offending and the role of alcohol consumption. These are subsequently extended into longitudinal models to examine change over time. Collectively, these models provide a detailed exploration of how alcohol consumption influences violent behaviour amongst young people and offer some insights into ways in which alcohol-related violence can be affected.

Whilst, on the whole, individual attitudes to alcohol did not significantly predict violent behaviour amongst regular drinkers, findings did, however, suggest three distinct groups based on attitudes held towards drinking: 'social drinkers', 'positively motivated drinkers' and 'problem drinkers'. These groups were significantly associated with age, 'binge drinking' frequency and violent offending. Findings also support existing evidence that the pattern of drinking (rather than the frequency of alcohol consumption) is associated with violent offending and the study identifies a time-specific association between levels of binge drinking and assault outcomes. That is, that high frequency binge drinking is a risk factor for the increased propensity of committing assault offences and that occurrences in assault outcomes over time are relatively dependent on levels of drinking over time. In turn, this suggests that the periods in which young people are drinking more, they also offend more. The study thus provides evidence that reducing alcohol consumption in late adolescence may, in turn, reduce the prevalence of violent assault offences in and immediately after drinking occasions.

For more information see: Lightowlers C. (2011). Exploring the temporal association between young people's alcohol consumption patterns and violent behaviour. *Contemporary Drug Problems* 38(2): 191-212.



Wordle summarising the PhD thesis' textual content



# Understanding Perceived Neighbourhood Crime in Rural and Urban Areas: Evidence from Spain. Recently awarded PhD

Alfonso Echazarra



Social organisation, or the ability to solve commonly experienced problems and ward off potential threats, varies enormously across local communities. In some places, residents' lack of financial resources, organisational skills and spare time hinders the development of effective social networks, such as friends and acquaintances and those formed in associations and with external agencies. By contrast, in other residential areas the accumulation of resources leads to a dense network of social relationships that mitigates residents' perceived crime through three mechanisms: 1) by maintaining informal social controls in the community, 2) by keeping the housing stock and public facilities in good condition, and 3) by forging mutual trust among neighbours.

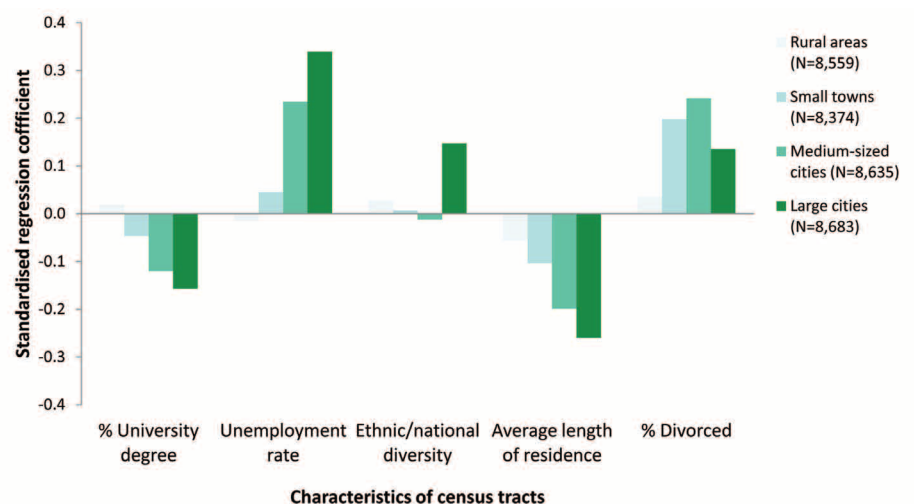
In this vein, this study investigates the determinants of perceived neighbourhood crime in Spanish communities, focusing specifically on a series of structural factors that are likely to impinge on the density and effectiveness of residents' social networks. These include classical variables such as neighbourhood socioeconomic status, residential stability, ethnic diversity and the prevalence of family disruption but also other predictors related to the time, skills and resources that residents have at their disposal, such as commuting time to work and overtime work, that have been overlooked by the literature.

The research findings show that local conditions typically associated with neighbourhood social disorganisation and urban unease are better predictors of residents' perceived crime in towns and cities than in rural areas, here measures as municipalities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. As illustrated in Figure 1, the percentage of university graduates, the unemployment rate, residential stability or the prevalence of family disruption are important predictors of residents' perceived crime, but this is especially true in the case of cities. Interestingly, the only characteristic of a census tract that has neither a strong nor a robust effect is ethnic or national diversity, measured using the Herfindahl Index.

For more information see: Echazarra, A. (2012) doctoral thesis. Social disorganisation, immigration and perceived crime in Spanish neighbourhoods. University of Manchester.



Figure 1. Determinants of perceived neighbourhood crime by population size of municipality



Note: Results from hierarchical linear model where the dependent variable is the percentage of residents who consider crime and vandalism a problem in their residential areas. All explanatory variables have been standardized to enable comparison. Vertical axis shows standardised effect of census tract characteristics on perceived crime.

Data source: 2001 Spanish Population and Housing Census.

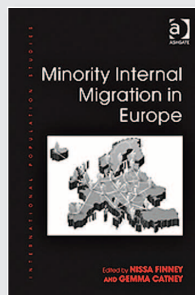


## NEWS AND EVENTS

### Minority Internal Migration in Europe

Edited by Nissa Finney  
and Gemma Catney

This book brings together experts in the fields of migration, ethnicity and diversity from across Europe to examine patterns of residential mobility of minorities, and to synthesise key themes, theories and methods. The analyses make important contributions to theories of migration and minority integration and inform policies that aim to respond to local population change and increasing diversity. Published by Ashgate.



### Is Britain Pulling Apart? Analysis of generational change in social distances

This new ESRC Secondary Data Initiative investigates social distance between people within the UK. Patterns of social interaction are traced across recent decades to explore if social interaction structures have altered in parallel with major demographic and other social changes (such as changes in family structure and employment patterns, and innovations in travel and communication). The research will be conducted by Paul Lambert & Dave Griffiths (University of Stirling), Vernon Gayle (University of Edinburgh), and Mark Tranmer (University of Manchester).

To find out more, visit the project website:  
[www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/pullingapart](http://www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/pullingapart)  
Twitter: @pullingapart

### methods@manchester workshops

#### Researching Conflict: Methods and Ethics

Thursday 18 April 2013  
Room 5.210, University Place, University of Manchester  
This workshop focuses on different methodological approaches to the study of conflict and their ethical implications.

#### Hands-on and visual, an introduction to using Ketso in research

Wednesday 24 April 2013, 2 - 5pm  
Room 2.219, University Place, University of Manchester  
This workshop will introduce Ketso through a series of practical exercises.

#### Qualitative Software Planning Seminar

Thursday 2 May 2013, 10.30am - 3pm  
Room 2.218, University Place, University of Manchester  
A comparative overview of various software packages which assist in the analysis of qualitative (textual or multimedia) data.

For more details: [www.methods.manchester.ac.uk/events/workshops](http://www.methods.manchester.ac.uk/events/workshops)

### MSc in Social Research Methods and Statistics (SRMS)

#### Interested in further study?

The SRMS MSc course at the University of Manchester provides a thorough grounding in advanced quantitative methods, taught within an applied social science framework. The course is available full-time over one year or part-time over two-years.  
See [www.ccsr.ac.uk/masters](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/masters)

Course modules include: Statistical Foundations, Introduction to Statistical Modelling, Survey Research, Social Network Analysis, Demography and Longitudinal Data Analysis. The MSc includes training in statistical analysis software such as SPSS, R, MLwiN and STATA. The MSc is designed to be accessible to people from a broad range of disciplinary backgrounds and with varying levels of prior statistical knowledge.

For further details contact: [kingsley.purdam@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:kingsley.purdam@manchester.ac.uk)

### CCSR short courses April – June 2013

Course name	Date
Statistics for Small Samples	17 April
Multiple Linear Regression	18 April
Logistic Regression	19 April
Planning and Managing Social Research	24 April
Web Survey Design	25 April
Inference in Web Surveys	26 April
Multilevel Modelling	10 May
Demographic Concepts and Methods	13-14 May
Population Estimating and Forecasting	15 May
Demographic Forecasting with POPGROUP	16-17 May
Longitudinal Data Analysis	29-31 May
Causal Modelling in STATA	5 June

To book a place visit: [www.ccsr.ac.uk/courses](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/courses)

### New staff at CCSR

We would like to welcome to CCSR, Professor Chris Phillipson as a chair in Sociology and Social Gerontology, Albert Varela as a lecturer in Social Statistics, Emma Fraser as an administrator on methods@manchester, Jill Stevenson as an administrator on MICRA & fRaill, and Bethan Harries, Lindsey Garratt and Meena Parameshwaran as Research Associates on CoDE.

### General Enquiries

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