



Economic and Social Data Service

Ethnicity: Introductory User Guide

ESDS Government

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

http://www.esds.ac.uk/search/allSearch.asp?ct=xmlAll&q1=ethnicity&zoom_and=1

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/resources/>

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/themes/ethnicity/index.asp>

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1. Introduction

Ethnicity describes a collective identity and is based on the assumption that a collectivity has its roots in common ancestry, heritage, religion, culture, nationality, language and a territory. In the contemporary world everybody is assumed to have an ethnic identity. Therefore, ethnicity is often associated with a fixed ethnic identity. This however is being increasingly challenged, as is the idea of ethnically homogenous national states. Ethnicity is a social construct specific to a social and historical context. However, notwithstanding the contested definition of ethnicity, ethnic identities have a material foundation and exist in contemporary societies as social forces. Ethnicity can explain inequalities in our societies and is therefore crucial to capture ethnic identities.

In the UK a range of surveys collect information on ethnicity and such information is often also routinely collected for a range of administrative purposes. At both, local and national levels, this information is vital in building a picture of the circumstances of ethnic minority populations, compared to the ethnic majority population over time in order to ensure effective development of policy. Social scientists also benefit from ethnicity data. The existence of the breadth of literature examining ethnic inequalities bears witness to the fact that ethnicity as a social force does shape our societies. Thus, ethnicity constitutes an important element of the social world that cannot be ignored.

In this introductory guide, we review the main data sets on ethnicity and give examples of the type of evidence that can be gleaned from them. We also consider some of the problematic issues of sample size, categorization and change over time. As ethnic identity changes, ensuring comparable measurement over time is of primary importance if the circumstances of existing and new categories of ethnic identities are to be mapped accurately.

2. What Constitutes Ethnicity?

Definitions of what constitutes an ethnic group or ethnic minority are subject to much discussion (see Banton 1998, Murjim and Solomos 2005, Coleman and Salt 1996, Bulmer 1996, Ballard 1996, Solomos and Back 1996, Anthias and Yuval Davis 1992).

Bulmer's (1996) definition of an ethnic group is as follows:

An ethnic group is a collectivity within a larger population having real or putative common ancestry, memories of a shared past, and a cultural focus upon one or more symbolic elements which define the group's identity, such as kinship, religion, language, shared territory, nationality or physical appearance. Members of an ethnic group are conscious of belonging to an ethnic group.

Referring more specifically to the process of racialisation in Britain¹, Berthoud, Modood and Smith (1997) define ethnic group as follows:

... a community whose heritage offers important characteristics in common between its members and which makes them distinct from other communities. There is a boundary, which separates 'us' from 'them', and the distinction would probably be recognised on both sides of that boundary. Ethnicity is a multi-faceted phenomenon based on physical appearance, subjective identification, cultural and religious affiliation, stereotyping, and social exclusion.

However, other, more critical scholars have drawn attention to the problem of ethnic categorisation as pre-historical phenomena as argued for by Anthias and Yuval-Davis (1992: 3-4) in *Racialised Boundaries*:

Historically, ethnic, national or racial categories have been formed in various ways, through conquests, colonisation and immigration (...). In different social and historical contexts, a process of relabeling or redesignation may occur. For example, immigrants from South Asia can be defined as ethnical, racial or religious groups, using the term Pakistani, Black or Muslim; Jews in different contexts can be constructed as a primary religious, ethnic or national group. Therefore, groups that have been called or have called themselves national at one point, or in one territory, have become ethnic or racial on other contexts (for example Jews have been referred to sequentially in this way in the Soviet Union, the USA and Nazi Germany). The use of one or other of these categorizations has often been determined by the political intentions of those involved. However, while they are difficult to ground, what is common to them, in all their diversity, is that they involve the social construction of an origin as a basis for community or collectivity. This origin, mythical or real, can be historically, territorially, culturally or physiognomically based. It can be internally constituted by the group or externally imposed, or both.

¹ For a contemporary and critical discussion of racialisation in Britain see Kapoor (2010) .

The ethnicity question in the UK Censuses and large scale government surveys reflect the complexity and problem of definition in its juxtaposition of categories of colour (e.g. White, Black), nationality (e.g. British, Indian), combinations of the two (White British), identities legally recognised as racial identities such as Jewish and Sikh and the introduction of new Mixed categories such as it was the case in 2001. More generally, the language used to describe ethnic minority populations varies and changes over time. For example, terms such as 'Black', 'ethnic minority' and 'ethnic groups' are used somewhat interchangeably. Moreover, the key organisation in the UK in campaigning for equality in this area is the Commission for *Racial* Equality and the primary laws are the *Race* Relations Acts.

3. Ethnicity Definitions

Collecting data on ethnicity is a challenge because of the different process involved in shaping ethnic identities, and the subjective, multi-faceted and fluid nature of ethnic identification. Data on ethnicity in large scale-government surveys has often included one or more of the following categories: country of birth, nationality, parents' country of birth, national/geographical origin, race and religion. Although each category can be an aspect of ethnic identification, for a variety of reasons they are not as useful when taken separately.² In Table 1 we consider the shortcomings of these categories on their own to reflect an ethnic identity.

Since the mid 1990s the government surveys have applied the principle of [harmonisation](#)³ in order to improve the comparability of statistics. Harmonisation involves the use of standard questions and outputs with common classifications and definitions for a number of key concepts. Economic status, industry, occupation, employment status and socio-economic classifications are all harmonised concepts, which mean that all government surveys that contain data on these topics will have obtained the data through the use of harmonised or 'standard' questions. Each of the government surveys also collects the following 'harmonised' core demographic variables from respondents: sex, age, ethnicity, marital status/cohabitation.

For more information see ONS [Harmonised concepts](#) and the ONS [questions-ethnic group](#) .

² However, recently scholars have argued for the use of all these measures to capture the multi-dimensional nature of ethnic identities (Burton *et al.* 2010)

³ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/harmonisation-index-page/index.html>

Table 1: Harmonised Ethnic group output classifications

(more information can be found in [Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation](#)).

England/Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Great Britain	United Kingdom
White	White		White	
White British	White Scottish	White	White British	White
White Irish	White Irish	Irish Traveller	White Irish	-----
Other white	Other white	-----	Other white	-----
	Other White British			-----
Mixed			Mixed	
White and Black Caribbean	-----	Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	Mixed
White and Black African	-----	-----	White and Black African	-----
White and Asian	-----	-----	White and Asian	-----
Any other Mixed	Any other Mixed	-----	Any other Mixed	-----
Asian or Asian British			Asian or Asian British	
Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Any other Asian	other South Asian	Other Asian	Any other Asian	Any other Asian
Black or Black British			Black or Black British	
Caribbean	Caribbean	Caribbean	Caribbean	Caribbean
African	African	African	African	African
Any other Black	Black Scottish and other Black	Other Black	Any other Black	other Black
Chinese or other ethnic group			Chinese or other ethnic group	
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Any other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group

4. Classification of Ethnicity over Time

Evidence suggests that ethnic identities, however defined or measured, will tend to change over time – so that, quite legitimately, for a proportion of the population, a person may record themselves as one ethnic group at one time and another on a subsequent occasion. Such changes depend upon personal, social and political attitudes and developments. 'Black', for example, was an unacceptable term at one time, but it is now one that is embraced by many of the people in the populations concerned. The term 'South Asian' is now subject to considerable debate in the UK as evidence suggests it fails to capture the differences within the populations that it describes. Moreover new populations or issues may emerge.

The 1991 census did not include a specific 'mixed' ethnic group category. Up to the mid-1980s, various field trials had shown that people of mixed descent often preferred not to be distinguished as a separate population (Sillitoe, 1987); instead they usually identified with the ethnic group of one of their parents – usually the father. As a result, an attempt to classify all persons of mixed descent in the same way was abandoned, and a guidance note was added to the 1991 census question:

If the person is descended from more than one ethnic or racial group, please tick the group to which the person considers he/she belongs, or tick the 'Any other ethnic group' box and describe the person's ancestry in the space provided.

Fieldwork to determine a revised ethnicity question for the 2001 census had shown that a 'mixed' category would be acceptable, provided that an opportunity was given to record the relevant details as a written description. So, the 2001 Census included mixed categories, and subdivided White categories, which were not included in the 1991 census.

Comparing populations over time raises a number of problems however. Simpson and Akinwale (2004) examining the census Longitudinal Study between 1991 and 2001 identify seven robust stable categories. The residual 'Other' category comprises varied backgrounds of different natures in 1991 and 2001, and is therefore not comparable easily over the decade (also see Simpson 2002a). Lookup tables linking previous with current categorisations are valuable. Table 2 below highlights an example comparison. ([See also ONS guide to comparing 1991 and 2001 Census ethnic group data](#) and the [ONS for the 2011 Census ethnic group](#) categories).

5. Differences between UK Countries in Census 2001

When managing and updating the ethnicity classification for the United Kingdom for statistical purposes, it is vital that there is a clear conceptual basis; that the categories reflect and distinguish between the significant ethnic minority populations present in the United Kingdom, that the categories will be comparable over time and that the format is suitable for different collection formats and user needs. The ONS classification for the 2001 Census is based around two types of questions: one on ethnicity and the other on nationality.

Different versions of the ethnicity question were asked in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, to reflect local differences in the requirement for information. This again can make comparison difficult. A balance must be found between consistency over time and inclusion of questions relevant to contemporary society. It is also clear that in analysis and research terms there is a focus on the established categories rather than the new mixed categories. Yet, arguably it is these categories that reflect real dynamics of change. Rees (2005) has argued there is a sense in which research and policy is focussing on yesterday's ethnicities. See Appendix A for question wording in each country of the UK in 2001 Census.

Table 2: Different dimensions of ethnicity ([ONS ethnic group statistics, 2003](#))

Country of birth: For many years, the only statistics regularly available in Britain were based on people's country of birth. This was of limited reliability since the settler population was very diverse. As second and third generation children have been born since the main periods of migration, a person's country of birth has become increasingly less relevant.

Nationality: Some countries use nationality to define ethnicity. However, many of the disadvantages and other experiences associated with minority status continue long after migrants have qualified for citizenship. The nationality laws associated with Britain's former empire are also far too complex for this to be a useful measure on its own.

Language spoken at home: For some ethnic minority populations, the language they speak at home may be an effective way of defining ethnicity. Such a question has commonly been asked in large national surveys of ethnic minority populations. However, as time goes on, this measure is becoming increasingly less useful. This is because, with the emergence of the second and third generations, young families may use English as their main language, even though they may still identify with a particular ethnic minority population.

Parents' country of birth in conjunction with country of birth: The country of birth of the respondent's parents which, taken together with the respondent's own country of birth, enables data to be produced about both first and second-generation migrants to the UK. But this approach is rather imprecise because of a small but significant number of the White population being born in parts of the Commonwealth. Again, the increasing proportion of ethnic minority populations being born in the UK means that the two questions are no longer adequate as a means of measuring the ethnic minority population.

National/Geographical Origin: A survey may ask questions about aspects of national or geographical origin, with the assumption that these will signify a respondent's ethnicity. For example, the terms 'West Indian' or 'Indian' are used for members of ethnic groups originating in those parts of the world. National or geographical origin can be combined with a colour term such as 'Black', as in 'Black-African', which can identify more precisely an ethnic group. This is particularly useful for people originating from a part of the world that is multi-ethnic, such as the West Indies.

Religion: For some ethnic minorities, such as the Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations, religion is one of the important defining characteristics. For this reason, a question on religion was included on the 2001 UK Census. Yet the definition of religion is widely disputed and there is considerable diversity within religious groups.

Table 3: Comparison of ethnic group categories in 1991-2001 Census

(Simpson and Akinwale, 2006)

Compatible category	1991 categories	2001 categories
White	White	White – all three sub-categories (four in Scotland)
Black Caribbean	Black – Caribbean	Black or Black British – Black Caribbean
Black African	Black – African	Black or Black British – Black African
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British – Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group – Chinese
Other (not comparable over time)	Black – Other Other – Asian Other – Other	Mixed – all four sub-categories (one in Scotland) Black or Black British – Other Black Asian or Asian British – Other Asian Chinese or Other Ethnic Group – Other Ethnic Group

Simpson and Akinwale (2006) report the seven categories above with most stability for individuals between 1991 and 2001.

6. Ethnic Diversity in Britain Census & Surveys

There are substantial differences in the demographic and socio-economic circumstances of ethnic minority populations in Britain. Below we provide a brief overview. We draw on recent work by Simpson et al. (2005). We use Census data as a benchmark for other social surveys to describe ethnicity characteristics and classifications. This is because census coverage is nearly 100% of the population and complete. In the following sections, we report characteristics of the ethnic minority population drawing on Census data and some other social surveys such as the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS).

6.1 Demographics

In 2001 the non-white UK population had grown to 4.6 million (7.9%) from 3.1 million in 1991 (5.5%) (ONS, 2003).

In the decade between 1991 and 2001, most of the growth for the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations has not been from immigration. The change has been due to a larger number of births than deaths in these populations. On the other hand the African population in particular but also the Chinese have grown mostly due to immigration.

There have been three demographic stages in the settlement of people in the UK from other parts of the world. For the first years numbers are relatively few and mainly immigrants, both pioneers and members of reunified families. This is the case with Africans at present and was the case for Caribbean residents in the 1960s and Asian settlers in the 1970s and 1980s. In the second stage, family-building and children are born in the UK. There are few elderly immigrants and therefore relatively few deaths compared to births. During this second stage new populations grow naturally even without immigration. This is the current stage for UK Asian communities. In the third stage of mature and longer-term settlement, the populations contain more elderly and natural growth reduces. Without further immigration, each population will reach a plateau with births and deaths more or less balanced. The Caribbean population has reached this third stage (Simpson 2004).

These demographic aspects of immigration and the establishment of new communities, with different experiences by the current Caribbean, Asian and African populations, are likely to explain some of the differences in labour market

experiences. The new growing populations have created diverse urban neighbourhoods where the White Briton communities are in a minority. There has also been dispersal of the more affluent families and individuals away from these traditional areas where social and family support is plentiful but housing and health is poor. For more detailed discussion of the ethnic minority population in the UK at the 2001 Census and its change since 1991, see Dorling and Thomas (2004) and Simpson (2004) and Finney and Simpson (2009).

Table 4: Population by ethnic group, 1991¹ and 2001

England and Wales	Thousands and percentages			
	1991		2001	
Ethnic group	Number	%	Number	%
White	47,876.6	94.1	47,520.9	91.3
British ²			45,533.7	87.5
Irish ²			641.8	1.2
Other White ²			1345.3	2.6
Mixed			661.0	1.3
White and Black Caribbean ³		+	237.4	0.5
White and Black African ³		+	78.9	0.2
White and Asian ³			189.0	0.4
Other Mixed ³			155.7	0.3
Asian or Asian British	1,689.4	3.3	2,273.7	4.4
Indian	855.1	1.7	1,036.8	2.0
Pakistani	469.0	0.9	714.8	1.4
Bangladeshi	166.6	0.3	280.8	0.5
Other Asian ³	198.7	0.4	241.3	0.5
Black or Black British	916.9	1.8	1,139.6	2.2
Black Caribbean	514.0	1.0	563.8	1.1
Black African	220.1	0.4	479.7	0.9
Other Black	182.8	0.4	96.1	0.2
Chinese or other ethnic groups	442.1	0.9	446.7	0.9
Chinese	152.3	0.3	226.9	0.4
Any other ethnic group	289.8	0.6	219.8	0.4
All ethnic groups	50,888.1	100.0	52,041.9	100.0

1. 1991 data have been adjusted for census under-enumeration using OPCS/GRO(S) 1994 adjustment factors
2. The sub-categories under the White heading; White British, White Irish and Other White were offered to respondents in England & Wales for the first time in 2001.
3. The Mixed and Other Asian ethnic category were offered to respondents in England & Wales for the first time in 2001. In 1991, Other Asian was created from write-in responses to Any Other Ethnic Group.
4. + Not applicable

Sources: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, ONS, Crown Copyright, Reserved [from Nomis on 19 April 2005] adjusted with OPCS/GRO(S) adjustment factors as cited in OPCS/GRO(S) (1994) Undercoverage in Great Britain: 1991 Census User Guide 58 (Table 7); Census, April 2001, Office for National Statistics.

6.2 Identity, Ethnicity and Country of Birth

In most non-White ethnic minority populations in Britain, the majority of people in the 2004 Annual Population Survey described their national identity as British, English, Scottish or Welsh. This included 88 per cent of people from the Mixed population, around 80 per cent of Pakistanis, Black Caribbeans and Bangladeshis, and three quarters of the Indian and Other Black populations. (Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey ALALFS 2002/03, Office for National Statistics).

People from the White British population were more likely to describe their national identity as English (58 per cent) rather than British (36 per cent). However, the opposite was true of the non-White populations. For example, three quarters (76 per cent) of Bangladeshis said they were British, while only 5 per cent said they were English, Scottish or Welsh. (Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey ALALFS 2002/03, Office for National Statistics).

Among people living in Great Britain, the proportion born in the UK (England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland) varied markedly by ethnicity. Among the non-White ethnic minority populations the proportions born in the UK generally declined with age. For example, 83 per cent of Black Caribbeans aged 25 to 34 were born in the UK, but this fell sharply with age such that only 5 per cent of those aged 45 to 64 were born in the UK. For some other non-White ethnic populations (Black

Africans, Chinese and Bangladeshis) this sharp decline occurred in younger age groups, reflecting their later immigration (Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey ALALFS 2002/03, Office for National Statistics).

6.3 Regional and country population concentrations

Britain's ethnic minorities are not evenly spread between its countries and regions. Seven regions of England have more than 5% of their population, and in absolute terms more than 100,000 ethnic minority residents. Whilst the term 'Ethnic minority' is used here to refer to all populations other than White populations, it should be remembered that the 'Other White' and the Irish population are major minorities. The North-East, South-West, Wales and Scotland have 2 per cent, or less, ethnic minority residents, between 38,000 thousand and 71,000 in each. (Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey ALALFS 2002/03, Office for National Statistics).

London has been the major centre for immigration, and in 2001 contained nearly half of Britain's ethnic minorities. London as a whole (and many of its Boroughs), is very diverse, containing at least one third each of the ethnic minority populations identified in the census, except Pakistanis who are more evenly spread between the North West, Yorkshire, the West Midlands and London. (Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey ALALFS 2002/03, Office for National Statistics).

Outside London, other populations are concentrated in particular regions: Bangladeshis in the West Midlands and the North West, Indians in the East and West Midlands, and Caribbeans in the West Midlands. The Chinese are the most dispersed population. These geographical patterns reflect the geography of industrial demands at the time of each population's first major period of immigration, after which family and chain migration tended to reinforce the geography of settlement.

6.4 Age composition and birthplace

An individual's circumstances are affected by the presence or absence of children and elderly in their wider families. While overall, ethnic minorities' population of working age is, at 63% of its total, not very different from the 61% proportion overall, that working age population supports many more children than older people. (*Purdam, Afkhami, & Olsen 2005*).

While among the majority White Britons the number of children matches the number over pensionable age, each at 20% of the population, children of ethnic minorities are five times the number of pensionable age - 30% of the population compared to 6% of elderly. This young age structure also varies between ethnic minority populations. There are several reasons for this. First, the longer since the first generation of immigrants arrived in Britain, the more elderly the population would be. For example, the Caribbean and Indian populations have lower proportions of children and higher proportions of elderly, while Pakistani and Bangladeshi and African populations are younger in their age structure. Second, the Mixed populations have far higher proportions of younger people, around 50%, and the proportion of their population of working age correspondingly low. As the Mixed populations are mainly the product of parents of different ethnicity, their social capital, including the resources and traditions that they carry from childhood into adulthood, is inevitably different from those closely associated with a single population. The Mixed label is in some ways unlike others, as it is more easily applied to an individual than to a family. Third, the Irish category in the 2001 Census, while intended to record all those with Irish family origins, has mainly recorded those born in Ireland. This recorded population is therefore a relatively old population, with 30% over working age and only 6% children, by far the extreme for both indicators of age structure. (*Simpson et al., 2005*).

Table 5: Age composition and birthplace (source: Simpson et al., 2005)

	% under working age	% aged 16-24	% aged 25-59(f) /64(m)	% over working age	% all in working age	% 16-24 among working age	% born in the UK
All	20%	11%	50%	18%	61%	18%	91%
White Briton	20%	10%	50%	20%	61%	17%	98%
Irish	6%	6%	58%	30%	64%	10%	32%
Other White	14%	14%	60%	12%	74%	19%	20%
Caribbean / White	58%	16%	24%	3%	40%	40%	94%
African / White	45%	15%	36%	3%	52%	30%	67%
Asian / White	48%	16%	32%	4%	48%	33%	76%
Other Mixed	44%	17%	35%	4%	52%	33%	67%
Indian	23%	16%	53%	8%	69%	23%	46%
Pakistani	35%	19%	41%	5%	60%	32%	55%
Bangladeshi	38%	20%	38%	4%	57%	34%	46%
Other Asian	24%	15%	55%	6%	70%	21%	31%
Caribbean	20%	11%	55%	13%	66%	16%	58%
African	30%	15%	52%	3%	67%	22%	34%
Other Black	38%	16%	42%	4%	58%	28%	79%
Chinese	18%	23%	52%	6%	75%	30%	28%
Other	19%	15%	61%	4%	77%	20%	16%
Ethnic minorities	30%	16%	47%	6%	63%	26%	50%

England and Wales. Note: working age is 16-59 for women, 16-64 for men Census 2001.

6.5 Households and families

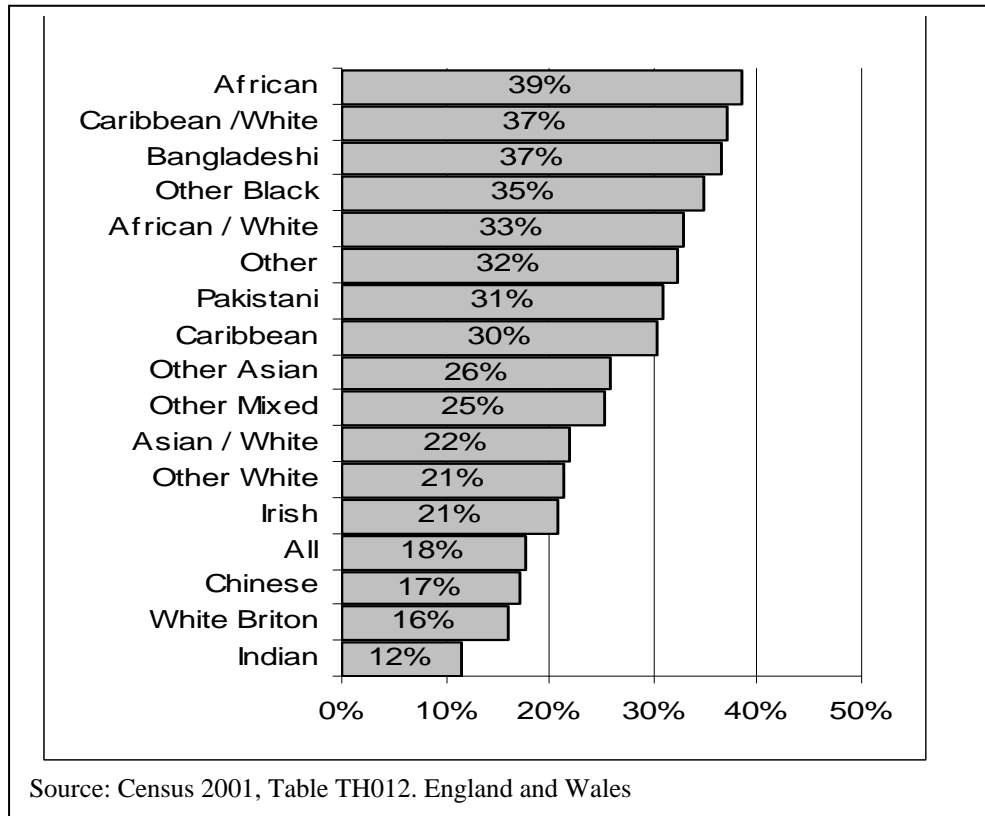
Different demographic structures, cultural traditions and economic characteristics of the various ethnic minority populations in the United Kingdom underlie distinctive patterns of family size and household composition. Average household size varies considerably between ethnic groups, from over 4 people for Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations to 2 people for the Caribbean and Irish populations (*Simpson et al., 2005*).

To some extent these differences are a consequence of the age composition of each population highlighted above. The White Briton and Irish populations have many households of pensioners living alone or as couples, which reduces the average size of households. However, other characteristic differences between populations also contribute, including the prevalence of lone parenthood and the care of elderly. Half of all Caribbean households with children have one adult – i.e. are lone parent families – while this is the case in fewer than 15% of South Asian households with children. White Britons are intermediate between these two extremes. Although there are fewer people of pensionable age in the ethnic minority populations, their care presents a different pattern again. While just 22% of White Briton pensioners live in a household with at least one non-pensioner, this figure is just over 75% for Pakistani and Bangladeshi pensioners.

Three quarters (74 per cent) of Bangladeshi households contained at least one dependent child. This was the highest proportion for any ethnic minority population and was nearly three times that of White British households (28 per cent). Households headed by a Pakistani or Indian person were also more likely than non-Asian households to contain at least one dependent child - 66 per cent of Pakistani and 50 per cent of Indian households did so.

Households containing more than one family with dependent children are most likely to be headed by people from Asian ethnic minority populations. These types of households made up 2 per cent of all households in Great Britain whereas among the Bangladeshi community they made up 17 per cent of households. 18% (or over one in six) of all dependent children live in a household without anyone in paid employment. This is a measure of the task required to reduce child poverty in Britain. Pakistani and Bangladeshi households, in spite of their higher number of adults on average, also have over 30% with no earner in the household. The impact of poor labour market outcomes from one generation to another should not be underestimated.

Figure 6: Children in households with no earner, as a percentage of all children (source: *Simpson et al., 2005*)



7. Issues and problems in secondary analysis of the ethnicity data

A. Sample Size and Coverage Issue

Although a number of surveys contain an ethnicity question, many national surveys contain only small numbers of people from ethnic minority populations. This often means that data for some ethnic minority populations cannot be analyzed separately due to statistical unreliability or concerns about confidentiality.

Due to the small sample sizes of ethnic minorities in many surveys only a limited picture of their circumstances is available. Within specific categories potential differences such as for example amongst settlers from different regions of India or different religious backgrounds are therefore difficult to measure. The sample size should therefore be large enough to obtain the required level of accuracy.

It is vital to use a survey that contains sufficient numbers of people in each of the groups of interest. If you wish to look at ethnicity in combination with other variables, you should consider whether the overall sample size is large enough to support your analysis. For example, if the sample is to be divided by other variables such as age, sex or employment status, as well as ethnicity, then a larger sample will ensure better coverage in each sub-group. See the following links for more information about how to deal with insufficient sample size in SPSS and in labour market guides:

ESDS Government SPSS guide

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/documents/UsingSPSSforWindows.pdf>

ESDS Government employment and labour market guide

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/ELMintro.pdf>

B. Aggregation of surveys

One way around small sample size is to aggregate data – either by combining more than one year's data, or by combining different ethnic minority populations. For example, data for Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations are often combined because of small sample sizes, but this should only be done if the two populations show similar patterns on the outcome of

interest. For example, in presenting UK female unemployment data from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey, it is NOT sensible to combine data for Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other Asian populations, into one 'Asian or Asian British' figure, just because the Bangladeshi population is too small to be presented separately. The employment pattern for Indian women is very different. Nazroo (1997) has highlighted that the levels of ill health differ substantially across South Asian populations and there is a need to focus on the specific segments of the ethnic minority population.

In general rather than combining categories inappropriately, it is better to show a category in a table while indicating that data for that category have been omitted because of small sample sizes. Yet this results in gaps in the evidence base for informing policy.

The Census provides a profile of key demographics at the local and national level but does not provide in-depth coverage of issues such as health, housing and income. Also, the Census only provides data every ten years. The Samples of Anonymised Records ([SARs](#)) are samples of individual census records and have been used widely to explore inequalities in relation to ethnicity. Such micro level data allows multivariate analysis and statistical modelling even at a local level. For example, the impact of gender, religion or ethnicity on employment can be assessed by controlling for age, education, general health and neighbourhood circumstances. As such, the SARs provide a valuable resource for exploring the relationships between different aspects of people's lives. However, they are limited to the issues covered in the Census. For a review of research using the SARs see Li (2004).

C. Boosted samples and weighting

A boost sample is an extra set of interviews carried out with a specific sub-group of the survey population. Many of the surveys in this guide have a boosted sample of people from ethnic minorities. Boosts are carried out in order to produce a larger sample size for analysis of specific sub-groups. However, if boost samples are added to the main sample, the data must be weighted to restore the proportions of the different groups in the population sampled.

Non-equal selection probabilities can also occur due to differentials in non-response, and this can be corrected by using non-response weights. Response rate in this sense refers to unit non-response, whereby someone refuses to take part in the survey at all, as opposed to item non-response, which relates to refusing to answer specific questions, which is addressed by missing data methods rather than weighting. Populations with relatively low response rates include ethnic minority groups, young people and people living in large cities.

Post-stratification weights (also known as population or calibration weights) are constructed after the other types of weight have been constructed and applied to the data. They are applied to make the data even more representative of the population. As with probability weights, information on the population is usually derived from the decennial Population Census.

An overview of the different weighting strategies is available in the ESDS weighting guide in the link, below. This guide also provides information on the specific weights available for the various surveys:

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/weighting.pdf>

D. Age

The age structures of the different minority ethnic groups vary, and this can account for some of the differences seen between different ethnic groups. For example, health data in particular vary substantially according to age. Because certain ethnic groups have younger age structures than others, you need to control for these differences in age when looking at health data. Age standardised data should be presented where possible⁴.

⁴ Comparison of crude mortality rates between areas which may have different age structures would be inappropriate, because the age structure of the population can affect the number of deaths and thereby the crude death rate. To overcome this problem, the common approach is to adjust or standardise the mortality rates to take account of differences between the age structures of the populations. The two main methods of standardisation are Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) (also called indirect standardisation) and Age Standardised Rates (ASRs) (also called direct standardisation).

An SMR is essentially a comparison of the number of the observed deaths in a population with the number of expected deaths if the age-specific death rates were the same as a standard population. It is expressed as a ratio of observed to expected deaths, multiplied by 100.

SMRs equal to 100 imply that the mortality rate is the same as the standard mortality rate. A number higher than 100 implies an excess mortality rate whereas a number below 100 implies below average mortality. A SMR is calculated as the number of deaths observed within an area divided by the expected number of deaths within that area. This ratio is then multiplied by 100. To arrive at the expected number of deaths, for each age group, the standard age-specific death rate is multiplied by the local population in that age group. The number of expected deaths in each age group is then summed across all ages to arrive at the expected number of deaths for the local population.

The ASR for an area is the number of deaths, usually expressed per 100,000, that would occur in that area if it had the same age structure as the standard population and the local age-specific rates of the area applied. Directly standardised mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the actual local population in a particular age group multiplied by the standard population for that particular age group and summing across the relevant age groups. The rate is usually expressed per 100,000. (See, Breslow N, Day N. 1987 & Goldblatt P, Jones D. 1990)

For more information about vital statistics please see the following links.

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/vitals/faq/>

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/vitals/links/>

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/vitals/datasets/>

E. Country of birth

Differences tend to exist between people born in the UK compared to those who migrated here. For example, migrants may have foreign qualifications and may not be fluent in the English language. This in turn may affect their chances in the labour market. Thus analysis which separates people born in the UK from those born elsewhere is often useful.

F. Geography

People from minority ethnic groups tend to be concentrated in particular parts of the country. For example, urban areas in London, the Midlands, the North East and the North West have higher ethnic minority populations than elsewhere. The Census and the Annual Population Survey (APS) have large enough ethnic minority sample sizes to support analysis at local area level, e.g. wards (Census) or local authorities (APS). Most other surveys support analysis by ethnic group only at region or country level. Geographical details in the data will help to identify the deprived hot spots to inform policy makers. The concentration of ethnic minorities in particular areas may also bias the intended estimates which target to map a complete picture of the population as a whole. Therefore any analysis needs to take both geography and ethnicity into account.

The Small Area Microdata (SAM) provides low-level regional or sub-regional numbers. The SAM is a 5% sample of individuals for all countries of the UK, with 2.96 million cases. Local Authority is the lowest level of geography for England and Wales, Council Areas for Scotland and Parliamentary Constituencies for Northern Ireland. The Scilly Isles have been merged with Penwith and the City of London with Westminster. For Scotland, Orkney and Shetland are merged into one area. All other areas are identified. See the following [link](#) for more information.

For more information about SARs files see the following [link](#).

G. Change of question wording

Changes in the way ethnicity is measured, for example, changes in the question wording and categories offered for response, need to be borne in mind when looking at changes over time.

H. Consistency over time

The substantial complexities surrounding the classification of ethnic identity are recognized in challenges to balance several different objectives:

- comparability between the Census and other data sources;
- capturing the increasing diversity of ethnicity due to inter-ethnic family formation and migration patterns;
- Consistency over time to facilitate analysis of trends and policy impacts over the very long term.

The tension between the need for continuing work to develop our understanding of the changing nature of ethnicity, and the need to fix the classifications at some point (e.g. at Census time) to enable consistency of reporting and comparability with the Census is well known. These considerations are set within a social and political framework of considerable interest in equal opportunities and in issues of national identity.

ESDS Government has compiled detailed information about variables including ethnicity that are consistent over time on specific surveys (LFS and GHS). For more information see the following [link](#).

The new ethnic group categories used in 2001 Census are developed after considerable research - as a benchmark for the policy formation and target setting which lie at the heart of the government's diversity agenda. The decision reflects the expressed need of key users of ethnic group statistics for comparability between the Census and other data sources.

I. "Other" and "Mixed" options in ethnicity categories

This section is extracted from the ONS article "who are the 'Other' ethnic group?" by David Gardener and Helen Connolly.

"In Census 2001 and some surveys such as LFS, the 16 tick boxes were grouped under five sub-headings describing major categories: White; Mixed; Asian or Asian British; Black or Black British; and Chinese or Other ethnic group. Each of these main groups included an 'Other' tick box: Other White; Other Mixed; Other Asian; Other Black; and Other Ethnic Group.

Many wrote in a description which could be fitted into one of the specific ethnic group categories, and these were recorded as such. For example, people ticking Other White and writing in "English" were recoded into the White British group. Those whose write-in descriptions could not be classified to a specific group, together with those who ticked one of the 'Other' boxes but did not write in any description, formed the bulk of the groups presented in census outputs as Other White, Other Mixed, Other Asian, Other Black, and Other Ethnic Group.

The Other Mixed, Other Asian, Other Ethnic and Other Black groups are relatively small. It is therefore difficult to obtain sufficient numbers from survey data to explore their characteristics, and consequently they are often not discussed in research reports. Where results about them are shown in reports, it is often difficult to interpret them, knowing little about the people who make up these groups. The Census is one of the few sources of data which produces sufficient numbers in these smaller groups to enable reliable analysis of their characteristics and socio-economic conditions. The 'Other' groups in England and Wales— the Other White, Other Asian, Other Black and Other Ethnic groups together made up 4.0 per cent of the population of England and Wales in 2001.

The four Mixed ethnic group categories were included for the first time on the 2001 Census in England and Wales. Their numbers are relatively small and where data are presented the individual mixed groups are often combined into one 'Mixed' ethnic group. Little is known therefore about the specific Mixed groups and even less about the Other Mixed group.

For the 2001 Census in England and Wales the ethnic group responses of 'Other' were re-classified to one of the specific ethnic group categories, where possible. The Other White group in particular originally included many people who wrote in 'English'. These people were ultimately classified as White British in census outputs. In most survey and administrative data sources however, these people will remain included within the 'Other White' group. Some caution is therefore advisable when comparing these findings to those for the Other groups from data which have been collected by other sources. Among Other Asians born in the UK, however, the most common write in description was Asian British or Asian English.

One in three (32 per cent) write in descriptions for 'Other Asians' born in the UK specified a British Asian identity. The majority of these are most likely second or third generation descendents of people from the main South Asian groups. The 1991 census revealed that many second and third generation Asians wanted to record their British identity rather than their ethnic ancestry. In recognition of this, the 2001 census ethnic group question included the sub-heading Asian or Asian British, but respondents were not offered a category to tick as Asian British. Some chose to select Other Asian and write in 'British Asian'. In other cases, parents from Asian groups born outside the UK may have described their British-born children as 'British Asian' rather than ascribing them the ethnic groups Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi.

A 'Black British' identity was even stronger among Other Blacks born in the UK. Three quarters (74 per cent) of the Other Black group born in the UK specified a 'Black British' identity. The proportion was similar for those over 16 years old (75 per cent) and those under 16 (72 per cent), most of whom will have had their ethnic identity written in by a parent.

In the 'other ethnic' category over half were born in the Far East. The written-in descriptions of the Other Ethnic group reflected the main countries of birth, although one in four (26 per cent) chose not to write any description. Where a description was given, the main write-in descriptions were Filipino (23 per cent), Japanese (21 per cent), Vietnamese (11 per cent), Arab (11 per cent), Middle Eastern (6 per cent), and North African (4 per cent). "See the following [link](#) for the full article.

8. Accessing Microdata

Accessing the Microdata

To access ESDS Government survey data, all users must [Login/register](#) with ESDS. All users, including those outside the UK, can obtain a login - see [Login help](#) for details, including what to do if you have forgotten your login.

Registered users can download/order the datasets direct from the ESDS website (usually in SPSS, STATA or tab-delimited formats) via its online catalogue record and via the download/order section of the [Major Studies](#) web page.

An increasing number of datasets are also available in [Nesstar](#), which allows for exploration of the data online and do basic exploratory analysis without registration. A registered user can download all, or a subset of, the data. Nesstar can save data into formats suitable for SPSS, STATA, SAS, Statistica, DIF (suitable for use in Excel), Dbase and NSDStat formats.

All users requiring data for non-commercial purposes can download data free of charge. For all CD orders there is a flat media fee of £7.50, a per study number handling fee of £2.50 and a flat rate postage and packing fee (£3 in the UK, £4 rest of EU, £5 rest of world). All packages are sent first class via Royal Mail. Where data is required for commercial purposes there is a per usage/project fee of £500 and a per study number fee of £50. See [Charges](#) on the ESDS web site for more details.

9. Ethnicity in Large-Scale Social Surveys

The following section lists large-scale surveys that include questions on dimensions of ethnicity. These are shown as those supported by [ESDS Government](#), by [ESDS Longitudinal](#), by Census/[SARs](#) and Administrative and Other Surveys.

ESDS Government

- Annual Population Survey
- British Crime Survey
- British Social Attitudes Survey
- Expenditure & Food Survey
- Family Resources Survey
- General Household Survey
- Health Survey for England
- Labour Force Survey (including Annual Labour Force Survey)
- Scottish Social Attitudes
- Survey of English Housing
- UK Time Use Survey
- Survey of Carers in Households
- [Households Below Average Income](#)
- [Integrated Household Survey](#)
- [Life Opportunities Survey](#)
- [European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#)
- [Young People's Social Attitudes \(periodic offshoot of the BSA\)](#)

ESDS Longitudinal

- British Household Panel Survey
- Millennium Cohort Study

Census

- Census/SARs
- Longitudinal Study (ONS)

Other Surveys

- Black & Minority Ethnic Groups in England
- Drug use, Smoking and Drinking among young people in England
- English House Condition Survey
- Ethnic Minority Psychiatric Illness Rates in the Community (EMPIRIC)
- Family & Working Lives Survey
- Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities
- Citizenship Survey
- National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyle
- Psychiatric Morbidity Among Adults in private households
- Sports Participation and Ethnicity in England
- Workplace Employee Relations Study
- Youth Cohort Survey
- Youth Lifestyles Survey

Administrative Surveys

- Morbidity Statistics from General Practice
- National Pupil Database
- Pupil Level Annual School Census

Table 7: Summary of large-scale surveys containing ethnicity

The following table details the survey name, key ethnicity questions and the years they were asked (where relevant) and other topics the survey covered. ⁵Under the Survey section there are links to survey information, the most recent questionnaire and the data, when this is available. The remaining columns detail in which year each survey was conducted, the target respondents for the survey, the number of respondents to the survey and what coverage the survey data is available for.

Many surveys now collect information on people's ethnic group, especially following the [Race Relations Amendment Act \(2000\)](#), as public bodies carry out impact assessment work. However, not all surveys have large enough minority ethnic samples to support meaningful analysis for different ethnic groups.

This guide identifies key surveys that have been conducted in the United Kingdom, Great Britain or England and Wales that include a question on ethnicity, and describes the ethnic minority sample size in each. All relevant government-commissioned surveys are included, together with some major surveys commissioned by other bodies.

For each data source a summary of information is given, including details of the ethnicity classification question, the ethnic minority sample size and the latest year for which data are available.

All data sources listed include a question on ethnicity, and most have sufficient sample sizes for meaningful analysis by ethnic group, either because of a large overall sample size or because of a boosted sample of people from minority ethnic groups.

⁵ The original table has been written in 2009 and apart from the recent Integrated Household Survey, it does not contain information on any other new surveys that emerged after this period.

Survey & online details	Ethnicity questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement Period	Respondents	Sampling	Geographic Coverage	Sponsor & method of data collection
Annual Population Survey	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1).</p> <p>Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Note the label value for Northern Irish white is (-6) in the data</p> <p>Religious affiliation</p>	<p>Household composition and relationships, housing tenure, nationality, ethnicity and residential history, employment and training (including government schemes), workplace and location, job hunting, educational background and qualifications.</p> <p>Many of the variables included in the APS are the same as those in the LFS.</p>	<p>Annual datasets from 2004 onwards</p> <p>The APS combines results from the LFS, the LLFS, WLFS, SLFS and the APS(B).</p> <p>See documentation for further details.</p>	<p>Adults living in private households and NHS accommodation, and young people living away from the parental home during term time in hall of residence or similar institution</p> <p>Approximate response rates in 2007/8: 1st wave: 73%, 2nd-5th waves: 92%</p>	<p>Multi-stage stratified random sample</p> <p>The survey has a panel element, in that the households at selected addresses are interviewed annually over four waves, in the same way as for the LFS boosts. They then leave the survey and are replaced by another household.</p> <p>Sample size in 2007/8: 351,647 cases</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size approximately 30,000</p>	<p>UK; Government Office Regions;</p> <p>More detailed geography is available from ESDS on the Special Licence versions of the datasets. These include data at Unitary Authority/ Local Authority District level.</p>	<p>ONS DWP DfES NAW, Scottish Executive NISRA</p> <p>Face-to-face interview; Telephone interview</p>
British Crime	Harmonised ethnic classification is used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic information 	Waves carried out in 1982,	Adults aged 16 and over in	England and Wales	Government Office Region	Home Office

<p>Survey</p> <p>British Crime Survey</p> <p>Data and Documentation</p> <p>Crime, Policing and Justice: the Experience of Ethnic Minorities Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey</p> <p>Crime in England and Wales 2007/08</p> <p>SQB overview of British Crime</p>	<p>in this survey (Table 1).</p> <p>Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Ethnic group: 16 categories for E/W</p> <p>Religious affiliation: 8 categories</p> <p>Nationality: 7 categories</p> <p>Country of birth: 20 categories</p> <p>Cultural background asked since 2001/02.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household and personal experience of crime • Fear of crime • Perceptions of anti social behaviour • Social capital <p>Rates of crime and victimisation; experience and perception of crime, victimisation, the Criminal Justice System and anti-social behaviour; fear of crime. For victims of crime: details of incident, reporting to the police, police response and satisfaction with the police, victim intimidation and victim support.</p> <p>Drug use, experience and perceptions of crime, experience of anti-social behaviour, racially motivated crimes, fear of crime, experience of CJS, and contact with the police</p> <p>Attitudes to</p>	<p>1984, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000. From 2001 it became an annual survey.</p>	<p>private households</p> <p>Response rate for calendar year 2007 was 76.5%</p>	<p>In 2008-9: 46,286 cases (non-victim form); 16,184 cases (victim form).</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size in recent years is approximately 2000.</p> <p>In some years there are ethnic minority boost samples with approximately an extra 3000 ethnic minority cases.</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Police Force Areas (for limited questions only)</p>	<p>Data collection method: Face-to-face and CAPI</p>
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Survey		neighbourhoods or local areas					
<p>British Social Attitudes Survey</p> <p>British Social Attitudes Questionnaires</p> <p>ESDS link to British Social Attitudes Survey</p> <p>SQB overview of British Social Attitudes</p>	<p>Respondent's race self-rated;</p> <p>National identity;</p> <p>Religion: All years: Religious affiliation and frequency of attendance at religious services. Some years only (particularly 1998 and 2008): Other questions about religion e.g. belief in God; parental religious affiliation; participation in activities or organization of a place of religious worship.</p>	<p>The survey covers a wide range of social, moral and political issues. Some topics are covered every or nearly every year (for example, taxation and spending, the NHS, politics, labour market participation, the welfare state, religion).</p> <p>Other topics are covered less regularly (for example, marriage, gender roles, national identity) Political attitudes Political participation Social trust Attitudes to race</p>	<p>Annually since 1983</p> <p>Exceptions in 1988 and 1992 when funding went to the British Election Study</p> <p>In 1997 a scaled down version of BSA done in conjunction with the British Election study for continuity</p>	<p>Adults 18 and over living in private households.</p> <p>Response rate approximately 61%</p>	<p>In 2008, 4,468 interviews obtained</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample sizes are small Each year (approx 200-300) but several years' BSA data may be combined to yield a larger ethnic minority size, if the same question was asked each year and if large changes between years are unlikely.</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Great Britain</p> <p>Government Office Regions</p> <p>Electoral Wards</p> <p>Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies</p> <p>Postcode District</p> <p>Local Authority Districts</p> <p>Standard Regions</p>	<p>Gatsby Charitable Foundation; Hera Trust; ESRC; DH; DWP; DfES; DTI Industry; ODPM</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face, CAPI and self-completed questionnaire modules</p>
Living Costs and Food Survey/	Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1).	The Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) became the Living Costs and Food Survey	Annual April 2001 (replaced the	Adults aged 16 and over living in private households and	Achieved sample size in 2008: 5,091 households in Great Britain and	UK Government Office Region	ONS; Defra Data collection

<p>Expenditure and Food Survey</p> <p>Report on the 2007 Expenditure and Food Survey</p> <p>ESDS link to Expenditure and Food Survey</p>	<p>Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>What do you consider your national identity to be?</p> <p>English Scottish Irish British Other</p>	<p>(LCF) in January 2008.</p> <p>Detailed analysis of household expenditure broken down by age, income, composition, socio-economic characteristics and geography. Includes: food and drink, housing, clothing and footwear, goods and services, transport, recreation, ownership of durable goods and more.</p> <p>Expenditure</p>	<p>Family Expenditure Survey)</p>	<p>children aged 7-15 (diary completion only)</p> <p>Response rate in 2007-8: 53%</p>	<p>574 in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size approximately 400 individuals (based on the ethnic origin on the Household reference person).</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>+ Northern Ireland</p>	<p>method: Face-to-face CAPI and a self-completion diary</p>
<p>Family Resources Survey</p> <p>ESDS link to Family Resources Survey</p> <p>DWP homepage of the Family Resources Survey</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1).</p> <p>Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>What do you consider your national identity to be?</p> <p>English Scottish</p>	<p>Household characteristics, income and state support receipt, tenure and housing costs, assets and savings, carers and those needing care, occupation and employment</p> <p>Income, savings, assets and pensions</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Since: 1992</p>	<p>Non-dependent adults (aged 16 and over) living in private households</p> <p>Response rate in 2006: 60%</p>	<p>Sample size: 25,088 households in 2008-2009.</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size approximately 3,000 individuals</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>UK since 2002/03; previously GB.</p> <p>Government Office Region; FRS regional stratifier</p> <p>More detailed geography is available from ESDS on the Special Licence (SL) versions of the</p>	<p>DWP</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face and CAPI</p>

SQB overview of the Family Resources Survey	Irish British Other					datasets. These include data at District Council and Local Authority level.	
<p>General Household Survey (now the General Lifestyle Survey)</p> <p>General Household Survey</p> <p>SQB overview</p> <p>Ethnicity overtime in GHS</p> <p>ONS link to GHS homepage</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>What do you consider your national identity to be?</p> <p>English Scottish Irish British Other</p> <p>Also questions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country of birth - When 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, • Employment, • Health • Household and family information, • Housing tenure • Consumer durables, • Smoking • Drinking • Pensions; • and many others <p>2006 EU-SILC (European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions)</p> <p>Household and family information; housing tenure and household accommodation; consumer durables including vehicle ownership; employment;</p>	<p>Annually from 1971 (except for breaks in 1997/98 when the survey was reviewed and 1999/2000 when it was redeveloped). The 1971 data is not downloadable from the Data Archive and is only available in ASCII. Significant methodological changes from 2000 onwards.</p> <p>Latest (GHS) 2006.</p> <p>From 2007, GLS data are</p>	<p>All individuals aged 16+ residents in the sampled household.</p> <p>Response rate in 2006: 76%</p>	<p>2006: 9,731 households (22,924 individual interviews)</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: Approximately 2000 individuals (It is possible to combine several years' of data in order to yield a larger ethnic minority sample size).</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Great Britain</p> <p>2006:</p> <p>Government Office Region</p> <p>Countries</p>	<p>ONS; DH; ODPM; DTLR; DCMS; DWP; Inland Revenue; DfES; Scottish Executive; Government Actuary's Department; Health Development Agency</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face CAPI and CATI</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrived in UK - Father's country of birth - Mother's country of birth - National Identity <p>2008: religious affiliation.</p>	<p>education; health and use of health services; smoking and drinking; family information including marriage, cohabitation and fertility; income; demographic information about household members including migration</p> <p>E-society; contraception</p>	<p>available under special licence.</p>				
<p>Health Survey for England</p> <p>Health Survey for England</p> <p>Questionnaire</p> <p>Data</p> <p>SQB overview of Health Survey England</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Cultural Background</p>	<p>Focuses on different demographic group or disease condition and its risk factors and looks at health indicators such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiovascular disease • Physical activity • Eating habits • Accidents • Asthma • Smoking • Drinking • Neighbourhood characteristics • Trust • Family and friends • Informal social networks • Participation 	<p>Annually from 1991 to present. survey</p> <p>1999 and 2004 included ethnic minority boost samples</p>	<p>Adults in private households 16 and over</p> <p>Children aged 2-15 included since 1995</p> <p>Children aged 0-1 included since 2001</p> <p>See also Scottish Health Survey; Welsh Health Survey</p> <p>General population sample: Adults</p>	<p>2008: 22,623 cases (individual file), 31,927 cases (household file).</p> <p>Example from 1999 ethnic boost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General population sample of 7,800 adults and 1,800 children (aged 2-15 years) - Ethnic minority boost sample: 5,500 adults and 2,900 children. - Chinese boost sample: 660 adults and 260 children <p>Sampling frame:</p>	<p>England</p> <p>Health Authority</p> <p>Government Office Region since 1998</p>	<p>DH</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face and CAPI</p>

		<p>Cardiovascular disease (CVD) for adults and asthma for children, physical activity, eating habits, psychosocial health, social support, religion and cultural identity, as well as the 'core' topics: smoking, alcohol consumption, general health, prescribed medication and use of services. The survey also collects objective data on health (e.g. physical measurements, BMI, blood pressure, lung function etc).</p> <p>Health status and disability, smoking and drinking, use of health services, nutrition, physical activity, contraception and sexual health, dental health, child health</p>		<p>(aged 16 and over) living in private households and up to two children (aged 2-15) from each household.</p> <p>Example of 1999 (ethnic boost year) response rate: General population sample: 76% Ethnic minority boost sample: 71% Chinese boost sample: 81%</p>	<p>Postcode Address File, with full screening and focused enumeration in areas with the lowest density of ethnic minority residents</p>		
Labour Force Survey	Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household and Respondent Characteristics 	The LFS was carried out biennially from	Adults (aged 16 and over) living in private	5 wave panel Approximately	UK countries Government	DWP; DfES; ONS The Scottish

<p>Ethnicity over time in LFS</p> <p>ONS user guide to Labour Force Survey</p> <p>ESDS link to LFS</p> <p>Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey data is not available as microdata but is available in tabular format for 2000-01 from ONS: ONS homepage of the Annual Local Area</p>	<p>Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Also questions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Identity - Nationality - Country of Birth - Year of arrival to UK - Religious affiliation <p>Note the label value for Northern Irish white is (-6) in the data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Training Schemes • Main Job • Home Workers • Sickness • Hours Worked (Main Job) • Employment Pattern • Second Job • Looking for Work • Benefit Entitlement • Education and Training • Health • Income • Family Details <p>Employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, occupation, education and training, hours of work, personal characteristics of household members. Questions are asked every three years about first language and whether or not language difficulties have caused problems in finding/keeping a job, or with education.</p>	<p>1973 to 1983</p> <p>Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually</p> <p>From March 1992, quarterly data were made available</p> <p>Continuous Survey</p>	<p>households and NHS accommodation , and young people living away from the parental home during term time in hall of residence or similar institution</p> <p>Approximate response rates: 1st wave: 73%, 2nd-5th waves: 92%</p>	<p>57,000 hhlds + NHS accommodations</p> <p>Approximate ethnic minority sample size of 10,000 households</p> <p>Sampling frame: GB, private households - Postcode Address File; Northern Ireland - Rating Valuation List</p>	<p>office regions</p>	<p>Executive; NAW; NISRA:</p> <p>Face-to-face, CAPI and CATI</p>
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Labour Force Survey		<p>Educational/vocational qualifications, workplace training, economic activity, unemployment, occupation and industry, working patterns, employment status, travel to work, religion, country of birth, nationality, national identity, age and sex, marital status, socio-economic classifications, health status and disability, migration within the UK, migration from outside the UK, households/family size, type of household and family type, Welsh/Irish/Gaelic language</p>					
<p>Scottish Social Attitudes</p> <p>Scottish Social Attitudes Questionnaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondent's race self-rated - National Identity - Religion: religious affiliation, religious affiliation brought up in, frequency of 	<p>As British Social Attitudes, with additional Scottish modules such as views on the devolved administration.</p>	<p>Began in 1999 as an annual Scottish sister survey to the British Social Attitudes survey.</p> <p>Annually since then.</p>	<p>Persons aged 18 years and over resident in Scotland, including north of the Great Glen.</p>	<p>Scotland</p> <p>2007: 1,508 interviews obtained</p> <p>Recent years include a boost of addresses in remote</p>	<p>Local Authority Districts Parliamentary Constituencies</p> <p>Postcode Districts</p>	<p>Gatsby Charitable Foundation; Hera Trust; ESRC; DH; DWP; DfES; DTI; ODPM</p> <p>Data</p>

ires Data	religious attendance (other questions in some years only e.g. Would you say you are... very religious, somewhat religious, not very religious, or not at all religious.)				and rural parts of Scotland.	Government Office Regions Wards Scottish Household Survey six-fold classification of urban-rural Scotland	collection method: Face-to-face CAPI and self-completed questionnaire modules
Survey of English Housing Data SQB overview of the Survey of English Housing	Which of these groups do you belong to? Categories available are: White Black-Caribbean Black-African Black-Other Black Groups Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Other	Core topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure • Housing costs • Housing history • Moving intentions Separate module for private tenants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenancy type • Rent • Housing benefits • Local area satisfaction Trends in tenure; owner occupiers; social renters; private renters; housing benefit receipt, rent arrears and factors affecting rent levels; attitudes to local	Annual Began in 1993 Continuous survey with data released yearly In April 2008 the Survey of English Housing (SEH) merged with the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) to form the new English Housing Survey (EHS).	Families Households Head of private households (or spouse of head of household) Response rate in 2006: 67%	2004/05 18,386 households, approximately 32,000 individuals Ethnic minority sample size approximately 2000 households, 5000 individuals Sampling frame: Postcode Address File	England Government Office Region	ODPM Data collection method: Face-to-face and CAPI

		services Tenure, type of accommodation, amenities, housing deprivation, attitudes to neighbourhoods or local areas					
Time Use Survey UK Time Use Survey Questionnaire Data Technical report of the UK Time Use Survey SQB overview of the Time Use Survey	<p>To which of these groups do you consider you belong?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Black Caribbean Black African Black Other Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese None of these</p>	<p>Diary of all activities on one week day and one weekend day. Individual and household information also collected</p> <p>Amount of time spent on various activities including: time spent on household chores, time taken to travel to work, amount of time spent volunteering, gender differences in child care, activities of the unemployed, time spent caring, participation in leisure activities, work/leisure balance</p> <p>Time use, sports and leisure activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering • Caring for others 	<p>2000 only</p> <p>Ad hoc (Completed)</p>	<p>All individuals aged 8+ in the sampled private household.</p> <p>Response rate: Household questionnaires: 61%; individual questionnaires: 81%; diaries: 73%</p>	<p>Achieved 6,414 households in 2000/1. and 11,700 individuals</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 590 individuals</p> <p>Sampling frame: England, Scotland and Wales: Postcode Address File (PAF), Northern Ireland: The Value and Lands Agency (VLA) list</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Government Office Region</p>	<p>ESRC; DCMS; DfES; DH; DTLR; ONS</p> <p>Method of data collection: Self-completed questionnaires and diaries</p>

<p>British Household Panel Survey</p> <p>British Household Panel Survey</p> <p>ESDS Longitudinal GHS pages</p> <p>Questionnaires waves 1-18</p> <p>Data</p> <p>SQB overview of the British Household Panel Survey</p>	<p>Ethnic Categories available are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White - Black-Caribbean - Black-African - Black-Other - Indian - Pakistani - Bangladeshi - Chinese - Any other ethnic group <p>National identity Categories available are:</p> <p>Please choose as many or as few as apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British - English - European - Irish - Northern Irish - Scottish - Ulster - Welsh - Other answer (write in) - None of these <p>Religion: in waves 1, 7, 9, 11 and 14-</p>	<p>• Social activities</p> <p>Core questionnaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household composition • Housing conditions • Residential mobility • Education and training • Health and the usage of health services • Labour market behaviour • Socio-economic values • Income from employment, benefits and pensions • Country of birth • Ethnic group membership • English second language • Year came to Britain <p>Household and demographic change, housing, consumption, training and education, health and caring, labour market behaviour, labour and non-labour income, values and opinions, household finances</p>	<p>Full questionnaire asked annually since 1991/02 (Wave 1)</p>	<p>Panel study therefore same group of individuals interviewed each year.</p> <p>All household members 16 and over</p> <p>In 1994 A Youth self-completion element added – children aged 11 – 15</p> <p>Response rate approximately 87%</p>	<p>Wave 1 base was 5,500 households in GB</p> <p>In 1999 an additional 1,500 households added in both Wales and Scotland.</p> <p>In 2001 a sample of 2,000 households added in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size approximately 370 individuals; 160 households.</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Great Britain 1991-2000</p> <p>United Kingdom 2001 –</p> <p>Local Authority Districts</p> <p>Counties</p> <p>Unitary Authority Areas</p>	<p>ESRC; Health Development Agency; ONS; Eurostat</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face CAPI, Telephone and self-completion modules.</p>
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	18. Various questions including religious affiliation (sometimes for NI only); frequency of religious attendance; religion brought up in; etc.	Consumer durables					
<p>Millennium Cohort Study</p> <p>Centre for Longitudinal Studies homepage of the Millennium Cohort Study</p> <p>ESDS link to the Millennium Cohort Study</p> <p>SQB overview of the Millennium Cohort</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Religion: religious affiliation, religion brought up in (2008), religious service attendance</p>	<p>Children; demography and migration; education and training; employment and labour markets; ethnicity and national identity; income, wealth and spending; sex and gender; health and disability; household goods and technology; households and families; housing; living conditions; social care and welfare.</p> <p>Child health</p> <p>Literacy and numeracy testing, children</p>	<p>First survey (9 months): England and Wales - September 2000 to August 2001, Second survey (Age 3): Third Survey (Age 5): Fourth Survey (Age 7):</p> <p>Since: 2000</p> <p>Ad hoc. Further surveys will be conducted at key points during the childhood and adulthood of the MCS cohort members</p> <p>1st Survey: 2001-2003</p>	<p>Children who were living in the UK at age 9 months and born during a 12-month period, beginning 1 September 2000 in England and Wales, and 1 December 2000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Response rate: 72% at First Survey</p>	<p>Sample size: 18,500 families including 18,800 children born in 2000/01. Supplemented by an additional 700 (approx) families at the second survey who were missed but eligible for inclusion at the first survey.</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 3,250 children</p> <p>Sampling frame: Child benefit records in a random sample of electoral wards, disproportionately stratified to ensure adequate</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>ESRC; DfES; DH; DWP; ONS; NISRA; Scottish Executive; NAW</p> <p>Data collection method: Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) with the parents, plus a module completed by Computer Aided Self-Completion Interview (CASI).</p>

Study			2 nd Survey: 2003-2005 3 rd Survey: 2006 4 th survey: 2008 5 th survey: 2012		representation of all four UK countries, deprived areas and areas with high concentrations of Black and Asian families		
<p>Census of population</p> <p>Questionnaires (Census forms):</p> <p>England and Wales Scotland Northern Ireland</p> <p>SARs</p> <p>Data</p> <p>ONS Homepage for Census 2001</p> <p>ONS</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Frequency distributions in 2001 individual SARs</p> <p>cobirt0 - Country of Birth</p> <p>combgn - Community background-religion or religion brought up in</p> <p>ethew - Ethnic Group for England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic information • Household composition • Housing • Employment <p>Household accommodation, household relationships, demographics, cultural characteristics, state of health, qualifications, employment/economic activity, workplace and journey to work, migration</p> <p>Tenure, type of accommodation, amenities, housing deprivation, health status and disability, whether a carer,</p>	<p>1991 and 2001</p> <p>Decennial</p> <p>Since: 1801 (except 1941). Ethnic group question first asked in 1991.</p> <p>Latest: 2011</p>	<p>All UK residents</p> <p>All households and people in communal establishments</p> <p>Response rate: 98%</p>	<p>58,789,194 individuals</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 4,635,296 individuals</p> <p>Sampling frame: Full census of population</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>UK Government</p> <p>Data collection method: Self-completed paper questionnaire</p>

homepage for 2011 Census	and Wales ethn - Ethnic Group for Northern Ireland eths - Ethnic Group for Scotland gaelread - Whether Reads Gaelic (Scotland) gaelspk - Whether Speaks Gaelic (Scotland) gaelstnd - Whether Understands Gaelic (Scotland) gaelwrit - Whether Writes Gaelic (Scotland) relgew - Religion (England and Wales) relgs1 - Religion belongs to (Scotland)	<p>religion, Welsh/Irish/Gaelic language, country of birth, age and sex, marital status, socio-economic classifications, deprivation indicators, migration within the UK, migration from outside the UK, household/family size, type of households, family type.</p> <p>Educational/vocational qualifications, economic activity, unemployment, occupation and industry, working patterns, employment status, travel to work, elderly people, children, young people.</p>					
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	relign - Religion (Northern Ireland) wlshread - Whether Reads Welsh-England and Wales wlshspk - Whether Speaks Welsh-England and Wales wlshstnd - Whether Understands Welsh-England and Wales wlshwrit - Whether Writes Welsh-England and Wales irislang - Whether Reads/Speaks/Understands/Writes Irish						
Longitudinal Study (LS) ONS Longitudinal Study Centre for	1991 and 2001 Census classifications: What is your ethnic group? (Question asked in 2001: England and Wales) Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see	Longitudinal data on census topics and vital events (mortality, births, cancer registration, emigration). It contains linked data on births, cancers and deaths and linked census data for people in the same	Decennial Since: 1971 Latest: 2001	People born on one of four birth dates in any year (longitudinal component of study) plus other people enumerated in their households at	Achieved sample size: 540,000 individuals at the 2001 Census. Data on approximately 1 million sample members since the 1971 Census. Ethnic minority sample size: 48,500	England and Wales	ONS Data collection method: Self-completed Census questionnaire

Longitudinal Study Information and User Support (CeLSIUS)	<p>Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p>	<p>households as existing study members. In addition analysts can apply 2001 Census ethnic group and religion information to data from previous censuses.</p> <p>Fertility, occupational mobility</p> <p>Longitudinal analysis of: Educational/vocational qualifications, tenure, type of accommodation, amenities, housing deprivation, economic activity, unemployment, occupation and industry, employment status, travel to work, health status and disability, whether carer, religion, country of birth, age and sex, marital status, socio-economic classifications, migration within UK, migration from outside</p>		<p>the census of population (non-longitudinal component of study)</p> <p>Response rate: N/A</p>	<p>individuals (in 2001)</p> <p>Sampling frame: 1 per cent sample of the resident population of England and Wales born on one of four selected dates of birth. Originally selected from the 1971 Census, the LS was updated at the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses and records were linked across the censuses. Between the censuses, immigrants and people born on the four dates of birth enter the study.</p>		
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		UK, household/family size, type of households, family type, elderly people, young people, children, Welsh/Irish/Gaelic language					
Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in England: the Second Health and Lifestyles Survey NICE link to the survey Contact NICE (National Institute for Clinical Excellence) nice@nice.org.uk	How would you describe your race or ethnic origin? Categories available are: African-Caribbean Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi (Note: each different target ethnic group received a different version of the questionnaire).	General health status, knowledge of health and health-promoting behaviour, cigarette smoking and the use of chewing tobacco products, activity and physical fitness, diet and nutrition, body image and shape	Ad hoc (Completed) 1992 1994	Adults aged 16-74, normally resident at the address and of African-Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or East African Asian ethnic group. Response rate: 72%	Sample size 4,500 individuals Ethnic minority sample size: 4,500 individuals Sampling frame: Postcode Address File within selected 1991 census enumeration districts containing 10% or more of the population from one of the target ethnic groups	England	Health Development Agency Data collection method: Face-to-face interviews
Drug use,	To which of these	Smoking, drinking and	Annual since	Secondary	Sample size	England	DH

<p>Smoking and Drinking among Young People in England</p> <p>ESDS link to Smoking, Drinking and Drug use among young people</p> <p>Reports and headline figures</p>	<p>ethnic groups do you belong?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Mixed Asian or Asian British Black or Black British Chinese Other</p>	<p>drug use. In alternate years, the survey focuses on either smoking and drinking, or on drug use</p> <p>Smoking, drinking, drug use, young people</p>	<p>1999 (every two years from 1982-1998)</p> <p>Since: 1982</p>	<p>school pupils aged 11-15 (Years 7-11)</p> <p>Response rate in 2007 61% of schools and 87% of pupils.</p>	<p>approximately 9,000 pupils from approximately 270 schools</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size approximately 1,200 pupils</p> <p>Sampling frame: First stage: approximately 450 schools were selected from the NFER database. Second stage: approx 35 pupils were selected in each school to give an appropriately sized group for conducting the survey in one place during a single lesson.</p>		<p>Data collection method: Self-completed questionnaire and smoking diary</p>
<p>English House Condition Survey</p> <p>Communities and Local</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p>	<p>Interview Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household characteristics • Satisfaction with home and area • Property details • Local environment • Trust (2004-05) 	<p>Conducted every five years from 1971 to 2001. The 2001 survey was the eighth in the series. The English House Condition Survey</p>	<p>Households and dwellings</p> <p>Adult 16+ in private households (interview with household</p>	<p>2003 example – achieved sample was 15,950 households (or 16,648 dwellings)</p> <p>8,000 dwellings per annum. Reports</p>	<p>England</p>	<p>ODPM</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face interviews and a</p>

<p>Government page on English House Condition Survey</p> <p>ONS page on English House Condition Survey</p> <p>Data from ESDS</p>		<p>Physical survey -completed on house by qualified surveyor after interview</p> <p>Market value survey -two market valuations of the property provided</p> <p>The composition, ownership, condition and energy efficiency of the housing stock, and the range and quality of services it provides; how poor housing conditions are distributed across tenures, broad regional groups and different types of areas; how poor housing conditions are related to social and economic deprivation; the types of households who are most likely to live in poor housing conditions; concentrations of poor housing and</p>	<p>operated continuously from 2002 until April 2008 when it was merged with the Survey of English Housing to form the English Housing Survey (EHS).</p>	<p>reference person only)</p> <p>Response rate approximately 67% (Interview with householder)</p>	<p>based on 2 year rolling sample of 16,000 dwellings</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 650 dwellings per annum, 1300 dwellings per report</p> <p>Sampling frame: Shadow address file from Survey of English Housing used in 2002 to 2004 with over-sampling of rented tenures. From 2005 forward there is a longitudinal component traduced with continued over-sampling of rented tenures.</p>		<p>physical inspection of the dwelling by a qualified building surveyor</p>
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		<p>environmental conditions in poor neighbourhoods, the households who live there and the problems they experience. Tracks government PSA target on decent homes.</p> <p>Tenure, type of accommodation, amenities, housing deprivation, attitudes to neighbourhood or local area</p>					
<p>Ethnic Minority Psychiatric Illness Rates in the Community(EMPIRIC)</p> <p>Department of Health homepage for EMPIRIC</p>	<p>Which ethnic group do you consider you belong to?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Black – Caribbean Black – African Black – Other Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Or, Irish (None of these –</p>	<p>Mental health, including: common mental disorders, psychotic symptoms, physical health, social functioning and chronic strains, social support, access to services</p> <p>Mental health</p>	<p>Ad hoc 2000</p>	<p>Adults aged 16 to 74 living in private households from five of the main ethnic minority groups in England (Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Indian, Irish and Pakistani people) and a White British group for comparison.</p>	<p>Achieved sample size: 4,300 individuals</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 3,400 individuals</p> <p>Sampling frame: Ethnic minority sample: All Health Survey for England (1999) respondents, age 16-74, who had agreed to be re-contacted and met</p>	<p>Great Britain</p>	<p>DH; Scottish Executive; National Assembly for Wales; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at the Royal Free and University College Medical School</p>

	specify)			Response rate: 68%	the age and ethnic group criteria. About 8% did not agree to be re-contacted and were excluded from the sample White British comparison sample: A sample of White British adults aged 16-74 from the HSE 1998 who had agreed to be re-contacted.		Data collection method: Face to face and CAPI
Family and Working Lives Survey ESDS link to Family and Working Lives Survey	Which of the groups listed on this card do you belong to? Categories available are: White Black African Black Caribbean Black Other Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Other	Life history, household details, accommodation, training and education, employment history, jobs, unemployment, pensions and retirement, benefits, family, caring, disability, respondents' partners	Ad hoc (Ceased) 1994/95	Adults (aged 16-69) living in private households Response rate: 54% -> Sampling frame: Main sample - Postcode Address File, ethnic minority boost sample - quota sample	Achieved sample size: 11,200 individuals (including boost sample) Ethnic minority sample size: 2,100 individuals (including boost sample)	Great Britain)	DfES; DefRA; DWP; Home Office Data collection method: Face-to-face and CAPI
Fourth	To which of the	Household structure,	Approximately	Adults (aged 16	Achieved sample	England and	ESRC; DH;

<p>National Survey of Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>ESDS link to the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>Project instructions including individual and household questionnaires of the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>http://survey.net.ac.uk/sqb/qb/surveys/nsem/nseintro.htm</p>	<p>following groups do you consider you belong?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Black-Caribbean Black-African Black-Other Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Another ethnic group</p> <p>Religion: - religious affiliation - how important religion is to the way respondent lives his/her life - how frequently respondent attends religious services or prayer meetings or goes to a place of worship.</p>	<p>neighbourhoods and quality of housing, education, employment, health, racial harassment and discrimination, ethnic identity</p> <p>Language, religious/cultural customs, country of parents' birth</p> <p>Income, work place discrimination, whether a carer, experience of victims of crime, racially motivated crimes, attitudes to neighbourhoods or local areas</p>	<p>every 10 years</p> <p>Since: 1966/67</p> <p>Latest: 1993/94</p>	<p>and over) who have Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Chinese family origins (plus White comparison sample)</p> <p>Response rate: Varied between 61% and 83%</p>	<p>size: 8,100 individuals (main sample: 5,200, White comparison sample: 2,900)</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 5,200 individuals. (Note: for statistical reasons, it is not possible to combine the ethnic minority sample with the White sample to analyse 'all adults')</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File in selected census enumeration districts</p>	<p>Wales</p>	<p>Defra; DfES</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face interviews</p>
<p>The</p>	<p>Harmonised ethnic</p>	<p><u>2003</u></p>	<p>2001, 2003,</p>	<p>Core sample-</p>	<p>2003:</p>	<p>England and</p>	<p>Home Office</p>

<p>Citizenship Survey</p> <p>Citizenship Survey</p>	<p>classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p> <p>Religion (2008-2009):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - questions relating to religious identity (e.g. affiliation, practice, importance of religion to the respondent's choice of where they live, work, their friends, school and sense of self) - a range of questions about respondents' opinions about attitudes to members of different religious groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active community participation • Local neighbourhood • Trust • Unpaid help / volunteering • Charitable giving <p><u>In 2005</u> the core harmonised question set is part of the questionnaire</p> <p><u>The 2007 survey covered:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and social network • Feelings about the community including community cohesion • Control over life • Trust and influence • Volunteering • Civil renewal • social mixing between people of different backgrounds • Values <p><u>2008-2009 main topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity and social networks • feelings about the 	<p>2005, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. Latest wave 2009-2010. The survey has been discontinued after that.</p>	<p>adults aged 16 and over</p> <p>2003 only: Children – eight and nine year olds</p> <p>Young People – ten to fifteen year olds</p> <p>People aged 8 and over living in private households</p> <p>Response rate: 64%</p>	<p>Core sample of 9,486 adults</p> <p>Boost samples for children (1,032), young people (1,666), 20 local areas and minority ethnic groups (4,571)</p> <p>16,800 individuals comprising a nationally representative sample of 9,500 adults (aged 16 and over); a minority ethnic boost sample of 4,600 people; a children's boost sample of 1,000 (aged 8 to 10 year olds); and a young people's boost sample of 1,700 (aged 11 to 15 year olds).</p>	<p>Wales</p> <p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Office Region • ODPM Index of deprivation <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Data collection method; Face-to-face and CAPI</p>
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		<p>community, including community cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trust and influence • volunteering • civic engagement • race and religious prejudice, and perceptions of discrimination • religion • mixing between people of different backgrounds • values • demographic and some geo-demographic information 					
<p>Morbidity Statistics from General Practice (MSGP4)</p> <p>Information page for the Morbidity Statistics from General Practice</p>	<p>To which group do you consider you belong?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Black-Caribbean Black-African Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Sri Lankan</p>	<p>Reasons for which patients consult general practice, as perceived by GPs and practice nurses</p>	<p>Intermittent: 1955/56, 1970-76, 1981/82, 1991/92. (Studies before 1981/82 did not have an ethnic group question)</p> <p>Since: 1955/56</p>	<p>General Practitioners (GPs) and their patients</p> <p>Response rate: 83%</p> <p>Sampling frame: Volunteering general practices</p>	<p>Achieved sample size: 502,500 individuals (60 general practices)</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 9,900 individuals (Black Afro-Caribbean: 2,500; Indian: 2,600; Pakistani/Bangladeshi: 1,700; Other: 3,100)</p>	<p>England and Wales</p>	<p>DH</p> <p>Data collection method: Face to face and proxy</p>

	Other						
National Pupil Database (links Pupil Level Annual School Census data with attainment data) Department for Children, Schools and Families gateway to statistics on schools	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation.</p> <p>Religion: religious character of schools</p>	<p>Gender, ethnic group, language spoken, free school meals, and exclusion of school pupils, linked to their end of Key Stage assessment results and previous attainment.</p> <p>Exam results, literacy/numeracy and ability testing</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>2001</p> <p>2004</p>	<p>Pupils in state schools who are at the end of each key stage (Pupils in Years 2,6,9,11)</p> <p>Response rate: 100%</p>	<p>Achieved sample size: All state schools</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: N/A</p> <p>Sampling frame: All state schools</p>	<p>Separate census for England, Wales, Scotland</p>	<p>DfES</p> <p>Data collection method: PLASC data linked to end of Key Stage attainment data from schools for children in the relevant cohorts.</p>
National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyle Data from ESDS	<p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation.</p>	<p>Sexual/relationship attitudes. Sexual history. Contraception.</p> <p>Sexual orientation</p> <p>Contraception and sexual health</p>	<p>1990 and 2000 (Complete)</p> <p>Since: 1990</p> <p>Latest: 2000-01</p>	<p>16 to 44 year olds</p> <p>Response rate: 63%</p>	<p>Achieved sample size: 11,200 individuals</p> <p>Ethnic minority sample size: 1,200 individuals (covering 4 ethnic groups - Pakistani,</p>	<p>England, Scotland and Wales</p>	<p>DH</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face interview with a self completion</p>

<p>SQB overview of National Survey of sexual attitudes and lifestyle</p> <p>Homepage of the National Centre for Social Research</p>	<p>There are also questions about cultural background for Asians and Blacks.</p> <p>If black it is asked to specify the country of origin.</p> <p>Religion: religious affiliation; frequency of attendance at religious services/meetings; importance of religion and religious beliefs.</p>				<p>Indian, Black Caribbean and Black African)</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>		<p>module</p>
<p>Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (and other related surveys)</p> <p>Data from ESDS</p> <p>Psychiatric Morbidity Among</p>	<p>Ethnicity: To which of the groups listed on this card do you consider you belong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - list of 16 ethnic categories <p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - religious affiliation - frequency of attendance at religious services/prayer meetings or a place of worship 	<p>Psychiatric morbidity, service use, social disadvantage, lifestyle indicators</p>	<p>Ad hoc (Completed)</p> <p>Series of surveys since: 1993</p> <p>Mental Health of Young People Looked After by Local Authorities in Great Britain, 2001-2002</p> <p><i>Mental Health of Children and</i></p>	<p>Adults (aged 16-74) living in private households</p> <p>Response rate: 69% (Stage 1 interviews) 73% (Second stage)</p>	<p>Achieved sample size: 7,403 individuals</p> <p>Sampling frame: Postcode Address File</p>	<p>Great Britain</p>	<p>DH; Scottish Executive; National Assembly of Wales</p> <p>Data collection method: Face-to-face CAPI, proxy, plus a self-completion module</p>

<p>Adults in private households 2000 main report</p> <p>Questionnaire (from ESDS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spiritual or religious understanding of your life - how strongly this view is held - how important the practice of your belief is. 		<p><i>Young People in Great Britain, 2004</i> (a repeat of the 1999 survey)</p> <p><i>Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, 2007</i> - this survey was a repeat of the 2000 private households survey. The Information Centre for Health and Social Care took over management of the survey in 2007</p>				
<p>Pupil Level Annual Schools Census</p> <p>Department for Children, Schools and Families</p>	<p>What is the child's ethnic group?</p> <p>Harmonised ethnic classification is used in this survey (see Table 1). Full detail can also be found in Ethnic group: ONS Harmonisation</p>	<p>Pupils: Gender, ethnic group, language spoken, free school meals, course type studied by pupils over 16, permanent exclusion. Teaching and teaching staff: those who teach ethnic minority pupils, hours worked, gender, qualifications, class</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Since: 2001</p> <p>Latest: 2004</p>	<p>School children in state schools</p> <p>Response rate: 100%</p>	<p>All state schools</p> <p>Sampling frame: All state schools</p>	<p>Separate census for England, Wales, Scotland</p>	<p>DfES</p> <p>Data collection method: Self completed questionnaires by parents as part of school administration</p>

gateway to statistics on schools	Religious character of the school	sizes, pupil/teacher ratios, number and types of schools, total number of pupils, special educational needs. Type of school attended, school exclusion.					n
Sports Participation and Ethnicity in England Headline findings of the Sports participation and ethnicity survey in England	To which of these groups do you consider you belong? Categories available are: White Black-Caribbean Black-African Black-Other Black Groups Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese None of these (please describe)	Levels of participation in sport, previous sporting experiences, sporting aspirations Sports and leisure activities	Ad hoc (Completed) Only 1999/2000	Adults (aged 16 and over) Response rate: 43%	Sample size: 3,100 individuals Ethnic minority Sample size 3,100 individuals Sampling frame: Ethnic minority respondents from the Labour Force Survey and ONS Omnibus Survey	England	Sport England Data collection method: Face-to-face interviewing
Workplace Employee Relations Survey	Categories available are: White Black Caribbean	Consultation and communication, worker representation, payment systems, recruitment and	1980, 1984, 1990, 1998 and 2004 Since: 1980	Adults employed in organisations with more than 10 employees	Achieved sample size (example from 1998): 28,200 employees	Great Britain	DTI; Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration

<p>Data from ESDS</p> <p>SQB overview of Workplace Employee Relations Study</p>	<p>Black African Black Other Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Other Ethnic group</p>	<p>training, equal opportunities, health and safety, flexibility and performance, workplace change, attitudes to work. There were three elements to the survey: management survey, worker representative survey and survey of employees.</p>	<p>Latest: 2004</p>	<p>Response rate approximately 80%</p>	<p>Ethnic minority sample size: 1,100 employees</p> <p>Sampling frame: All organisations with more than 10 employees.</p>		<p>Service; ESRC; Policy Studies Institute</p> <p>Data collection method: a combination of face to face interviews, self completed questionnaires and CAPI.</p>
<p>Youth Cohort Study</p> <p>Data from ESDS</p>	<p>Which of the following groups do you belong to?</p> <p>Categories available are:</p> <p>White Black Caribbean Black African Other Black Asian Indian Asian Pakistani Asian Bangladeshi Chinese Other Asian</p>	<p>Employment, education, training, unemployment, qualifications'</p> <p>Educational/vocational qualifications, higher education participation, work place training, truancy, young people</p>	<p>Varies between being annual and biannual - 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991, biannual from 1992</p> <p>Since: 1985 (Cohort 1, sweep 1)</p> <p>Latest: 2007 (Cohort 13, sweep 1)</p>	<p>Young people are sampled from school records in Year 11 (the final year of compulsory schooling) in England and Wales then first surveyed approximately one year later.</p> <p>Response rate example: 47%</p>	<p>Achieved sample size example: 14,000 individuals in Cohort 12, Sweep 1 (academic age 16).</p> <p>The sample size in each cohort varies. Typically, the achieved sample size reduces by around 25% every year that the cohort is followed up.</p>	<p>England and Wales</p>	<p>DfES</p> <p>Data collection method: Self-completed postal questionnaire with telephone follow-up. Occasional telephone-only modules of special</p>

	Any other ethnic group			in Cohort 12, Sweep 1 Sampling frame: All schools with pupils in Year 11 (except special schools and schools with less than 20 pupils)	Ethnic minority sample size example: 2,300 individuals in Cohort 12, Sweep 1.		topics.
Youth Lifestyles Survey Data from ESDS Findings of the 1998/99 Youth Lifestyles Survey	To which group on the card do you consider you belong? Categories available are: White Black-Caribbean Black-African Black-Other Black Groups Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese None of these	Lifestyles, fear of crime, victimisation, attitudes towards sentencing and the Criminal Justice System, contact with the police, smoking, drinking, use of illegal drugs, offending' Young people, children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offending • Schooling • Employment • Income • Family life • Housing • Attitude to sentencing and justice system • Experience with the police • Participation 	Ad hoc (Completed) Conducted in 1992/1993 and 1998/99. Time period for 1998/99 covered October 1998 - January 1999	Young people aged 12 – 30 living in private households Response rate: 69%	England and Wales 4,848 individuals Ethnic minority sample size: 500 individuals British Crime Survey 1998 sample plus focused enumeration and over-sample of young people living in cities and high crime areas	England and Wales Local Authority Standard regions	Home Office: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate Data collection method: Face-to-face CAPI and CASI

		• Socialisation					
Inte- grated House- hold Survey IHS data IHS ESDS	<i>15 Level Ethnicity Coding (ethcen15)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British • Other White • White and Black Caribbean • White and Black African • White and Asian • Other Mixed • Indian • Pakistani • Bangladeshi • Other Asian • Black Caribbean • Black African • Other Black • Chinese • Other 	Main topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity • economic activity • education • health and disability • income 	Repeated cross-sectional study. Available waves 2009 and 2010. The IHS consists of core IHS questions and core modules from core LHS, GLF, LCF, EHS and LOS.	Individuals; Families/house holds Around 450,000 cases. Face-to-face interview and Telephone interview	Persons resident in the UK in private households, and young people living away from the parental home in student halls of residence or similar institutions during term time.	UK coverage. Government Office Regions (GORs) More detailed geography is available from ESDS on the Special Licence versions of the datasets.	Office for National Statistics. Social Survey Division

CAPI: Computer assisted Personal Interviewing
CASI: Computer assisted Self Interviewing
CATI: Computer assisted Telephone interviews
DCMS: Department of Culture Media and Sports
Defra: Department for the environment food and rural affairs
DfES: Department for Education and Skills
DH: Department of Health
DTI: Department for Trade and Industry
DTLR: Department for Transport Local Government and the Regions
DWP: Department for Work and Pensions

ESRC: Economic and Social Research Council
NAW: National Assembly for Wales
NISRA: Northern Ireland Statistical Research Agency
ODPM: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS: Office for National Statistics

10. Useful links

- [A guide to comparing 1991 and 2001 Census ethnic group data](#)
- [ONS on Ethnic Group](#)
- [The Centre for the Study of Ethnicity and Citizenship](#)
- [Leverhulme Programme on Migration and Citizenship](#)
- [European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations](#)
- [Survey Question Bank](#)
- [Economic and Social Data Service \(ESDS\)](#)
- [ESDS Government: survey-specific web pages](#)
- [ESDS Government: Publications Database](#)
- [ESDS Government: Ethnicity Theme Page](#)
- [National Centre for Social Research](#)
- [Ethnicity web pages from the Office for National Statistics](#)
- [United Nations Statistics Division](#)
- [UN Statistics Division, Ethnicity a review of data collection and disseminations](#)
- [UK Data Archive](#)
- [World Bank](#)
- [Official statistics and ethnicity](#)
- [LFS-Ethnicity consistent over time](#)
- [GHS-Ethnicity consistent over time](#)
- [Who are the "Other" ethnic group](#)
- [Ethnicity & Identity in the UK](#)
- [Ethnic minorities' population size in UK 2001 Census](#)
- [Social focus in brief: Ethnicity 2002](#)
- [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#)

- [Focus on Ethnicity report](#)
- [Focus on Religion report](#)
- [Race Relations \(Amendment\) Act 2000 - Home Office](#)
- [Race Equality Impact Assessment - Home Office](#)

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Appendix A: Ethnicity question in each country of the UK in 2001 Census

See the following link for the Census forms: <http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/guide/forms/>

The 2001 Census ethnicity question asked in:

England and Wales

8 What is your ethnic group?
Choose ONE section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

British Irish

Any other White background, please write in

B Mixed

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed background please write in

C Asian or Asian British

Indian Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Any other Asian background please write in

D Black or Black British

Caribbean African

Any other Black background please write in

E Chinese or other ethnic group

Chinese

Any other, please write in

Scotland

8 What is your ethnic group?
Choose ONE section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

Scottish

Other British

Irish

Any other White background please write in

B Mixed

Any other Mixed background please write in

C Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British or Asian British

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Any other Asian background please write in

D Black, Black Scottish or Black British

Caribbean

African

Any other Black background please write in

E Other ethnic background

Any other background please write in

Northern Ireland

To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?

Tick one box only

White

Chinese

Irish Traveller

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Black Caribbean

Black African

Black Other

Mixed ethnic group, write in

Any other ethnic group, write in

Appendix B: Recommendations for comparing 1991 and 2001 Census ethnic groups

(Source: ONS guide to comparing ethnic groups)

Ten-category ethnic classification

Ten-category classification	1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White	White British White Irish Other White
Indian	Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Other Asian	Other Asian	Other Asian
Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
Black African	Black African	Black African
Other Black	Other Black	Other Black Mixed White & Black Caribbean Mixed White & Black African
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Other	Other	Other Mixed White & Asian Other Mixed

Eight-category ethnic classification

Eight-category classification	1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White	White British White Irish Other White
Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi
Black Caribbean Black African	Black Caribbean Black African	Black Caribbean Black African
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Other	Other Black Other Asian Other	Other Black Other Asian Other Mixed White and Black Caribbean Mixed White and Black African Mixed White and Asian Other Mixed

Five-category ethnic classification

Five-category classification	1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White	White British White Irish Other White
Asian	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Mixed White and Asian
Black	Black Caribbean Black African Other Black	Black Caribbean Black African Other Black Mixed White and Black Caribbean Mixed White and Black African
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Other	Other Other Asian	Other Other Asian Other Mixed

Two-category ethnic classification

Two-category classification	1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White	White British White Irish Other White
Non-White	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Black Caribbean Black African Other Black Chinese Other Other Asian	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other Asian Mixed White and Black Caribbean Mixed White and Black African Mixed White and Asian Other Mixed Black Caribbean Black African Other Black Chinese Other

Appendix C: Ethnicity Topic Based Resources

A survey is classified as a 'preferred source' if it is the main source for national statistics on that topic, or a well

Topic	Preferred Source	Ethnic minority Sample size	Period Available
established source for that topic, AND it has a reasonably large ethnic minority sample size.			
Education, Skills and Training	Labour Force Survey	Approx 10000 households	2000/7
Housing	Census of Population SARS	4635296 3% of above	2001 2001
Income, Wealth and Expenditure	Family Resources Survey	Approx 3000 individuals in the latest	1992/2006-07
Labour Market	Labour Force Survey	11000 households	2000/7
Health and Care	Health Survey for England	1999 ethnic boost: 5500 adults 2900 children	1991-2006 (ethnic boosts in 1999 and 2004)
Identity	Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities	5200 individuals in the latest	1966/1994 Every 10 yrs
Socio-demographic Characteristics	Census of Population SARS	4635296 3% of above	2001 2001
Area Characteristics	Census of Population SAM	4635296 5% of above	2001 2001
Migration	Census of Population SARS	4635296 3% of above	2001 2001
Households and Families	ONS Longitudinal Study (LS)	48500 individuals in the latest	1971/2001
Social Capital	Citizenship Survey	4600 individuals including boost in 2003	2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
Crime and Safety	British Crime Survey	2000 individuals but 5000 individuals in boost years	1982/2007

Lifestyles and Social Participation	General Household Survey British Household Panel Survey	Approx 2000 Approx 370 individuals; 160 households	1971-2006 1991-2007
Older People	Census of Population SARS ONS Longitudinal Study (LS)	4635296 3% of above 48500 individuals	2001 2001 2001
Children and Young People	Census of Population SARS ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) Drug use, Smoking and Drinking among Young People in England Youth Lifestyles Survey	4635296 3% of above 48500 individuals 1200 in the latest 500 individuals in the latest	2001 2001 2001 1982-2007 2001

Appendix D: 2011 Census

The 2011 Census asks questions on ethnicity, national identity and citizenship. However there are inconsistency between England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales the ethnicity variable contains 18 categories, in Scotland this variable contains 21 categories and in the Northern Ireland census, this variable contains 14 categories. Particularly the ethnic group question in Northern Ireland is quite different from the other countries. The White-Other and Asian-Other categories are not used in Northern Ireland. In Scotland the "Polish" is a category of White and the "Mixed" category is treated differently to England and Wales. Gypsy/Roma/Traveller is a new category across all four countries. In Scotland and England and Wales the category Arab has been included as a new separate category.

16 What is your ethnic group?
 ↻ Choose **one** section from A to E, then tick **one** box to best describe your ethnic group or background

A White

English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British

Irish

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Any other White background, write in

B Mixed / multiple ethnic groups

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background, write in

C Asian / Asian British

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Any other Asian background, write in

D Black / African / Caribbean / Black British

African

Caribbean

Any other Black/African/Caribbean background, write in

E Other ethnic group

Arab

Any other ethnic group, write in

16 What is your ethnic group?
 ↻ Choose **one** section from A to E, then tick **one** box to best describe your ethnic group or background

A White

Welsh / English / Scottish / Northern Irish / British

Irish

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Any other White background, write in

B Mixed / multiple ethnic groups

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background, write in

C Asian / Asian British

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Any other Asian background, write in

D Black / African / Caribbean / Black British

African

Caribbean

Any other Black/African/Caribbean background, write in

E Other ethnic group

Arab

Any other ethnic group, write in

15 What is your ethnic group?
 ♦ Choose **ONE** section from A to F, then tick **ONE** box which **best describes** your ethnic group or background.

A White

Scottish

Other British

Irish

Gypsy / Traveller

Polish

Other white ethnic group, please write in

B Mixed or multiple ethnic groups

Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups, please write in

C Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British

Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British

Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British

Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British

Other, please write in

D African

African, African Scottish or African British

Other, please write in

E Caribbean or Black

Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British

Black, Black Scottish or Black British

Other, please write in

F Other ethnic group

Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British

Other, please write in

16 What is your ethnic group?
 ↻ Tick **one** box only.

White

Chinese

Irish Traveller

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Black Caribbean

Black African

Black Other

Mixed ethnic group, write in

Any other ethnic group, write in

