



SLS-DSU

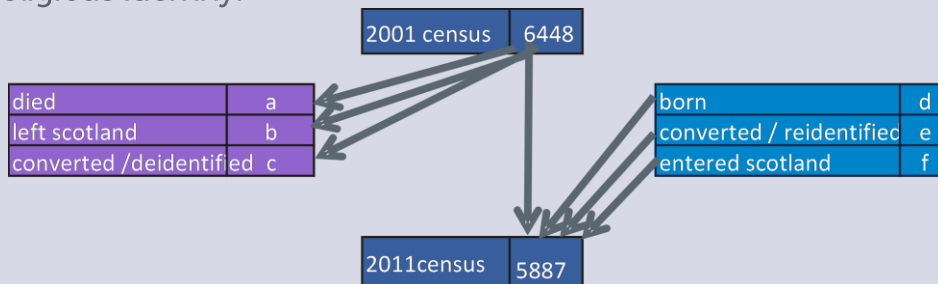
SCOTTISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY
DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT UNIT

THE SCOTTISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY (SLS) BETA TESTS

Demographic change in the Jewish population of Scotland 2001 to 2011

Gillian Raab, LSCS & University of Edinburgh, Ephraim Borowski and Fiona Frank, Scottish Council of Jewish Communities

The aim of the study is to investigate what has produced the changes in the numbers answering "Jewish" to the question on religion from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. This will include births, deaths, migration and changes in how Jewish identity is declared. By using information on family members of SLS members at each Census we can also learn something about inter-generational transmission of religious identity.



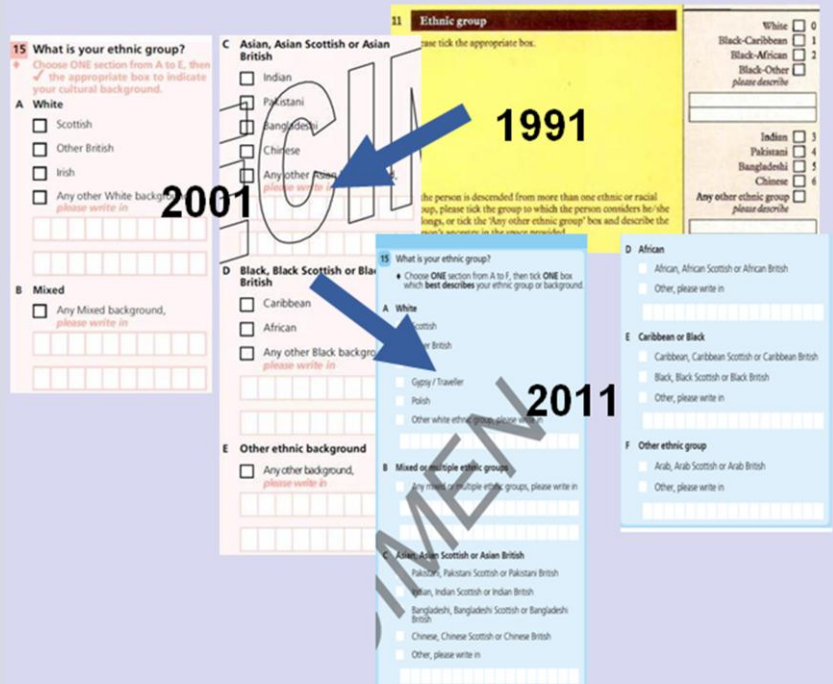
Stability and change in ethnic groups in Scotland

Zhiqiang Feng and Chris Dibben, LSCS & University of St Andrews, Susan Walker, LSCS & National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Since the ethnicity question was first introduced in the 1991 census the question has been revised in the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The changes in the categories of ethnicity in the census form allow respondents to choose a different category which was not available before.

This study will examine whether the ethnic categorisation in the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) can be reliably used in research on ethnicity. Research questions are:

- Do people change their ethnicity each time they were asked?
- Which groups of people are more likely to change their ethnicity?
- To what extent is the consistency in ethnic identity associated with age, gender, country of birth, and other individual and household factors?



This research will provide SLS users a guide in using the ethnicity variables in the SLS. For example what are reliable groupings of ethnicity which are comparable over time? The findings will be written as a SLS working paper which is freely available for users.

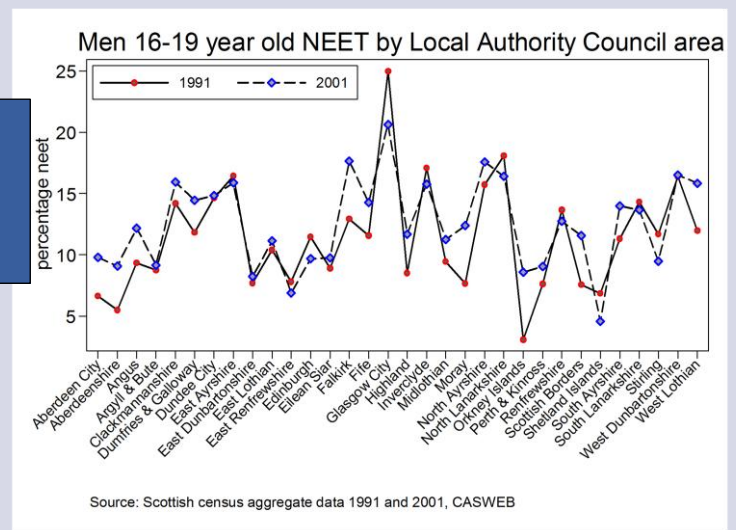
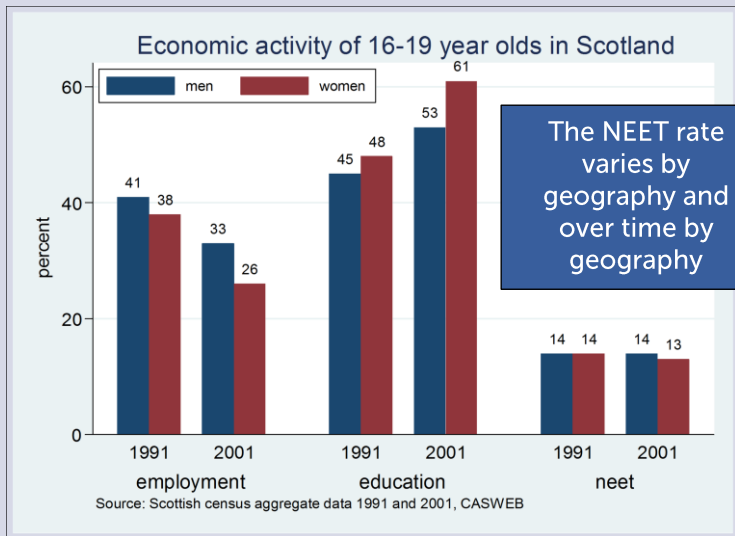


Risk factors and consequences of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Kevin Ralston, Gillian Raab and Chris Dibben, LSCS and University of Edinburgh, Zhiqiang Feng, LSCS and University of St Andrews, Elspeth Graham, University of St Andrews

This research aims to investigate systematically the risk factors for NEET status and the impact of NEET status on later labour market outcomes and well-being in a contemporary context between 1991 and 2011. The objectives are to address two key questions:

1. To what extent are individual, family, and contextual factors associated with risks of becoming NEET?
2. To what extent does NEET status affect outcomes in later life?



The project will use both descriptive and statistical analysis in the analysis. Multilevel modelling approaches will be used to analyse the two key questions on risk factors and impact of NEETs.

Understanding impact of fertility history on health outcomes in mid life

Lee Williamson and Chris Dibben, LSCS and University of Edinburgh

The aim of this project, involving NHS health data linkage, is to gain a full understanding of the impact of both fertility histories and childlessness on various health outcomes. Given that at birth registration information on the number of children (parity) is asked only of married women, the Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR) maternity data -the SMR02-available from 1975 is utilized. The main cohort is 12,369 women born 1959-1965 who survive until the end of childbearing ages. They are aged 16 or under in when the SMR02 started in 1975, with the youngest aged ~46 in 2011.

Parity	Count (%)
No kids	3,743 (30.3%)
1	1,624 (13.1%)
2	4,297 (34.7%)
3	1,912 (15.5%)
4	545 (4.4%)
5+	248 (2.0%)
All	12,369

The table shows the parity for the cohort using SMR02.

The project draws on and seeks to extend work on reproductive histories and health outcomes in mid and later life. It is known that either not having children or parity can be linked to specific health and mortality outcomes at mid and later life for women (Grundy & Kravdal 2008, 2010; Grundy & Tomassini 2005; Henretta et al 2008). We hope to extend this work for Scotland using Census health measures.

*Parity calculated from the SMR02 linked to SLS