

Appendix: Quantitative Data and Methodology

The data for the quantitative analyses in this book come from the UK Labour Force Survey. As the focus of our analysis is couples rather than individuals, we use the household datasets (except for the analyses on language—see below). Household data are published for each second and fourth quarter of every year. We aggregated 29 quarters: from Q2 of 2004 to Q2 of 2018.¹ Households are interviewed for up to 5 waves. We only retained data from the first wave in which a household participated for analyses. We follow ONS recommendations against using weights in pooled data.

Data Cleaning

Data were checked for consistency. This uncovered several issues with the coding of relationships between household members in the earlier datasets. Where the error was obvious (e.g. a person was coded as a child instead of a partner and vice versa), these mistakes were corrected. In some cases, households were dropped from analyses. In some datasets, the household and/or family unit identification number was missing. In

these cases, the ID was generated following the LFS guide specifications. Data cleaning files are available from the authors on request.

Sample

The sample is limited to heterosexual couples in which partners either list both Indian as ethnic identity and Sikh as religion, or both Pakistani identity and Islam as religion. Inter-ethnic marriages and non-heterosexual cohabiting partnerships were excluded as they present a different set of dynamics but are also too uncommon for inclusion as separate groups in the analyses in this book. The sample includes a very small number of non-married cohabiting couples (less than 1 per cent of couples in each group) and couples in which one or both partners were born outside the UK, India or Pakistan (about 6% of Pakistani Muslim couples and 9% of Indian Sikh couples). Only couples in which at least one partner was either born in or migrated to the United Kingdom before the age of 18 were retained for analyses.

As education is a crucial variable for the analyses presented in this book, couples for which education information for one or both partners was missing were dropped from the sample.

Finally, as labour market participation is an important variable in the analyses in this book, but falls sharply after the age of 50, unless otherwise indicated the analyses are restricted to respondents aged 18–50 at the time of the survey.

The size and distribution of the analytical sample is presented in Table A.1.

Data Collection: Proxy Respondents

If a respondent is unavailable, the LFS allows interviewers to take answers via a so-called proxy. According to the ONS, this is ‘usually [...] another related adult who is a member of the same household’ but ‘a young person, of the same household, may translate for a non-English speaking relative’ (ONS [2016] Labour Force Survey User Guide—Volume 1: Background and Methodology—p. 32). About 40% of responses were

Table A.1 Size of analytical sample UK born/raised and migrant spouses aged 18–50

	Pakistani Muslims		Indian Sikhs	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Intranational marriage	632	682	382	409
UK born/raised in transnational marriage	752	915	191	139
Migrant spouse	853	850	117	216
Total	2237	2447	690	764

Source UK LFS 2004–2018, household files. Unweighted

obtained via proxies. For migrant spouses, the share is higher at around 60%. In 2011, ONS examined the accuracy of the answers by proxies and found that ‘the reliability of proxy data, for areas where the proxy informant is required to provide precise numerical answers (e.g. hours worked and income), increases with a decrease in the required level of detail’ (2011: 79) and that ‘although proxy informants are generally unable to provide exact estimates of the amount of hours worked per week, there is only a limited amount of net error and when the information is used to produce averages or in a banded form any bias introduced into the results is very small’ (2011: 76).

Measures

Couple Type

The UK LFS does not contain information on the year of marriage, the start of cohabitation or reason for migration. It is therefore not possible to determine if migration to the UK took place before or after marriage. Instead, couple type is defined based on the age at migration. Persons born and/or raised in the UK with partners who arrived in the UK as an adult are classified as being in a ‘transnational couple’, whilst UK-born/-raised persons with partners who are also UK-born/raised as being in an ‘intranational couple’. Whilst this approach might mean that some

respondents are misclassified, qualitative research suggests that the ordering of marriage and migration may be an inaccurate guide to categorisation, as an intended spouse may enter on a fiancé(e), work or study visa.

Education and Education Match

Education is measured as highest qualification. In the UK LFS data, the highest qualification of about 40% of those who migrated as adults and 10% of those born in the United Kingdom or arrived before the age of 18 was coded as 'other'. For these cases, we used age at which the respondents left full-time education to estimate their highest qualification. The resulting categories are:

1. Less than secondary education: highest qualification coded as 'no qualification', or if coded 'other qualification' or missing left full-time education aged 15 or lower.
2. Secondary education: highest qualification 'GCSEs, A levels' and equivalent, or, if coded as 'other qualification' or missing, left education between the ages of 16 and 19.
3. Postsecondary education: highest qualification 'higher education' or 'degree', or 'other qualification' or missing, left education aged 20 or over.

This three-level education variable was used to generate an education match variable consisting of three categories: partner is higher educated than respondent, both partners have the same level of education, and partner is lower educated than the respondent.

Employment

We use a definition of employment that is used by the Eurostat, namely 'during the reference week performed work - even if just for one hour a week - for pay, profit or family gain'.² Employment includes being an employee, self-employed, in a government employment and training

programme or doing unpaid work in a family business. In our analytical sample, only a very small group is performing unpaid family work or work in a government programme (fewer than 15 cases each across both groups and genders).

Occupation Level

We distinguish four levels:

1. Elementary occupations (unskilled work). This group includes occupations such as cleaners, domestics, maintenance workers, porters, shelf-fillers and car park attendants.
2. Service or machine operative: LFS categories 'Personal Service', 'Sales and Customer Service' and 'Process, Plant and Machine Operatives'. This group includes occupations such as sales and retail assistants, educational assistants, taxi, cab, and van drivers and chauffeurs.
3. Assoc prof. admin or skilled trade: LFS categories 'Associate Professional and Technical', 'Administrative and Secretarial' and 'Skilled Trades Occupations'. This group includes occupations such as IT user support, accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers, other financial clerks, chefs, youth and community workers.
4. Professional: LFS categories 'Managers and Senior Officials' and 'Professional occupations'. This group includes occupations such as retail and wholesale managers, software professionals, medical practitioners and education teaching professionals.

Extended Family

In LFS, household is defined as 'a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main home. They also share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both)'. The LFS contains information on the relationship between household members. We defined extended families as couples who are members of the same household as their parents (in law) and/or siblings (in law). Couples living with adult (step) children are not counted as

extended families. Most respondents live with either their parents and/or siblings or their spouses' parents and/or siblings. Less than one per cent of respondents live with relatives of both spouses.

Sample for Language Questions

The Labour Force Survey covers language use in the third quarter (Q3) of every 3rd year of data collection. For our analyses, we used data from 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015.³ This means that the analyses on language use are based on a different and considerably smaller sample than the other analyses in this book. We again only selected heterosexual couples of which partners list either both Indian as ethnic identity and Sikh as religion, or both Pakistani identity and Islam as religion and in which at least one partner was born in the UK or arrived before the age of 18. The size and distribution of the analytical sample for the language analysis is presented in Table A.2. The questions on language are asked at the individual level ('What is your first language at home?').

Table A.2 Size of analytical sample UK born/raised and migrant spouses aged 18–50, language questions

	Pakistani Muslims		Indian Sikhs	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Intranational marriage	184	193	104	117
UK born/raised in transnational marriage	217	267	59	39
Migrant spouse	247	242	31	64
<i>Total</i>	648	702	194	220

Source UK LFS household files Q3 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, unweighted

Notes

1. Datasets were obtained from the UK data archive. The following study numbers (SN) were included in the sample:

SN 5464—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2004—third edition (December 2010)

SN 6037—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2004—second edition (December 2010)

SN 5465—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2005—third edition (December 2010)

SN 6038—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2005—second edition (December 2010)

SN 5500—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2006—version 1

SN 5616—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2006—fifth edition (December 2010)

SN 5716—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2007—fifth edition (December 2010)

SN 5802—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2007—fifth edition (December 2010)

SN 6034—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2008—fourth edition (December 2010)

SN 6138—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2008—fourth edition (December 2010)

SN 6292—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2009—fourth edition (November 2014)

SN 6413—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2009—fourth edition (November 2014)

SN 6575—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2010—third edition (November 2014)

SN 6751—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2010—third edition (November 2014)

SN 7101—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2011—third edition (February 2015)

SN 7142—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2011—third edition (February 2015)

SN 7102—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2012—second edition (November 2014)

- SN 7270—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2012—third edition (November 2014)
- SN 7527—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2013—third edition (February 2015)
- SN 7497—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2013—third edition (February 2015)
- SN 7586—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2014—second edition (February 2015)
- SN 7687—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2014—first edition
- SN 7817—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2015—third edition (September 2017)
- SN 7921—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2015—third edition (September 2017)
- SN 8045—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2016—second edition (September 2017)
- SN 8155—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2016—second edition (September 2017)
- SN 8249—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2017—first edition
- SN 8330—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, October–December, 2017
- SN 8389—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, April–June, 2018

2. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Employed_person.
3. Datasets were obtained from the UK data archive. Only the individual datasets contain language information, the household datasets do not. The following study numbers (SN) were included in the sample:

- SN 5547—Quarterly LFS Household Dataset, July–September, 2006—fifth edition (November 2014)
- SN 6334—Quarterly Labour Force Survey, July–September, 2009—fourth edition (November 2014)
- SN 7174—Quarterly Labour Force Survey, July–September, 2012—seventh edition (March 2019)
- SN 7842—Quarterly Labour Force Survey, July–September, 2015—sixth edition (March 2019)

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