

Understanding the role of contextual factors and competing identities for the salience of ethnic identity

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(Work in Progress)

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Ethnic identity (Social Identity)

- Long history across almost all social science disciplines – anthropology, sociology, social psychology and recently economics
 - Proscriptions for individual behaviour and values
 - Discrimination and prejudice against out group members and in favour of in group members
 - Stability and change of individual's social identity as well formation and continuation of social groups

Abrams, Akerlof, Alba, Baarth, Berry, Ester, Hoggs, Hughes, Jenkins, Kranton, Nee, Tajfel, Taylor, Turner,....



Social identity

- “Social identity will be understood as that part of an individuals’ self-concept which derives from his knowledge of his membership of a social group (or groups) together with the value and emotional significance attached to that membership”
- “Some of these memberships are more salient than others; and some vary in salience in time and as a function of various social situations”

(Tajfel 1981)



Behaviour and identity

- “Minimal experiments”: Discrimination against out group members and in favour of in group members even when participants were aware of random allocation to groups (Tajfel 1981)
- Akerlof and Kranton (2010) incorporated the idea of social identity and its proscription of specific behaviours and values into the utility maximisation framework used by economists to explain behaviour to show how identity may affect behaviour



Social identity and social interactions

- Individuals do not behave in all social situations as a member of a specific group, but the probability of doing so depends on their own social identity. Some social situations heighten these intergroup differences and in turn strengthen their social identity (Tajfel 1981)
- Experimental situations which highlighted intergroup differences resulted in individuals more likely to express their social identity (as members of the social group and different from other groups) than their personal identity (as individuals who are different from others including other in-group members) (Turner et al 1994)



Social identity choices

- Multiple identities – gender, occupation, ethnic or racial, religion,...
- Some of these are “dominant identities”, a variant of Hughes’ “master status”...”one which, in most or all social situations, will overpower or dominate all other statuses”
- While individuals are able to choose their social identity (which group to belong, how strongly to adhere to group prescriptions of behaviour and values) the choices available are determined by social processes

(Taylor 1994, Ester 1993 in Aspinall & Song 2012)



Social identity choices

- Assimilation and integration theories which discuss the choice between majority and minority identities for minority group individuals...multiculturalism (Berry, Alba, Modood, Parekh)
- If the majority group identity (or an overarching identity) is available to minorities, then the choice is not a unilateral choice, different combinations of choices are made – integrated, assimilated, separated, marginalised (Berry 1997)
- A parallel literatures discusses different strategies undertaken by “new elite” minorities “in their pursuit of participation in wider social systems to obtain new forms of value” (Baarth 1969)



Public policy focus

- In an increasingly multi-cultural multiethnic society such as the UK there is an increasing focus on the question “How is a balance to be struck between the need to treat people equally, the need to treat people differently, and the need to maintain shared values and social cohesion” (The Parekh Report 2000)
- “Increasingly, people have the capacity to manoeuvre between distinct areas of life and to be ‘cross-cultural navigators’ (The Parekh Report 2000)
- Multiculturalism Vs National Identity (Britishness)? “Under the doctrine of state multiculturalism, we have encouraged different cultures to live separate lives, apart from each other and apart from the mainstream.” (Cameron 2011)

Empirical studies

- Impetus for the large and increasing literature on social capital and social cohesion
 - Demireva and Heath 2014, Becares et al 2011, Laurence 2011, Putnam 2007
- Focus on integration and multiculturalism: finding the correlates of ethnic and national identities among minorities and changes across generations
 - Karlsen and Nazroo 2015, Nandi and Platt 2014, Heath and Demireva 2014, Georgiadis and Manning 2013, Karlsen and Nazroo 2013, Platt 2013, Masell 2013, Aspinall and Song 2012, Manning and Roy 2010



Empirical studies

- But less empirical research on the role of context in the salience and expression of ethnic identity & alternative identities
- Most studies focus only on ethnic minorities
- Aspinall and Song (2012)
- Nandi and Platt (2014)

Empirical studies: Aspinall and Song (2012)

- Salience of different identities have changed over time in the UK; “Dominant identity” - Instead of race
 - Family and religious identity (particularly Muslim identity) among South Asians
 - Age/life stage & education among Mixed parentage
- “Intersectionality”: Conflict between their national and religious identity was reported by
 - <5% of white groups
 - 5-9% of % black Caribbean, Indian, Chinese & Other Asian groups
 - 10-12% of Pakistani, Bangladeshi

Empirical studies: Nandi & Platt 2014

- Alternative identities also studied in a recent empirical work based on Berry's framework of acculturation find (Nandi and Platt 2014) – Britishness Vs minority identities (ethnic identity/country based or regional identity):
 - Ethnic minorities express strong minority as well as British identity; compared to Pakistani Muslims other ethnic groups are less likely to report an integrated identity rather than a separated identity
 - The white majority are more likely to report a strong regional or country based identity rather than a British identity.
 - Support for mainstream political parties associated with weaker ethnic and stronger British identities among ethnic minorities

Empirical studies: Platt 2013

- Platt (2013) also looked at comparative strengths of minority and majority identities
 - Generational story: assimilation across generations – in terms of identities and behaviour (share of friends of own ethnic group, visited home country, common with own ethnic group)
 - Religious identity dominated ethnic identity only among 2nd generation Hindu Indians and 1st generation Pakistani Muslims
 - Ethnic identity stronger among black Caribbean and black African

Salience of ethnic identity

- Type of contact and context → heightens or reduces intergroup differences
 - If it heightens intergroup difference then salience of ethnic group identity will increase and vice-e-versa
- Reverse causality → Type of ethnic identity determines type of contact
 - Those with stronger ethnic identity will choose partners, friends or neighbourhoods from own group



Salience of ethnic identity

- Examine different types of contact – these vary in terms of to what extent each is expected to increase or reduce inter-group differences
 - Ethnic composition of neighbourhood
 - Ethnic composition of acquaintance network
 - Close friends
 - Ethnic group of partner

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time*

Hypotheses: Context

- For ethnic minorities, *if ethnicity is always salient as they are by definition a minority, then*
 - Minority ethnic groups *will express* stronger ethnic identity than the majority
 - These additional context factors *are likely to weaken* the salience of their ethnic identity
- There *may be differences* in salience ethnic identity by generation and time spent in UK among migrants
- Experiencing harassment *will increase* salience of ethnic identity

Data

- ***Understanding Society***: Survey of nationally representative UK sample with a large ethnic minority boost sample that started in 2009
- Most of the data is based on responses to individual and self-completion questionnaire in wave 2 (2010-11), the information on close friends and friends/acquaintance network was collected in wave 3 (2011-12)
- We additionally restricted the analysis to <60 year old residents of England (excluded ex-BHPS sample)
- Matched with LSOA level 2011 census ethnic group and 2010 IMD score
- Final sample size: 14,520
- Cross-sectional analysis using Linear Probability Models, with cluster-robust standard errors

Sample sizes of different ethnic groups

	Total	Born outside UK	Born in UK
white majority	10,937	(excluded)	10,937
white Irish	98	52	46
Other white groups	436	378	57
Indian	644	397	243
Pakistani	510	245	265
Bangladeshi	268	167	100
Chinese	97	78	19
black Caribbean	362	129	231
black African	416	363	53
Mixed parentage	364	97	267
Middle Eastern	99	87	12
Other	323	249	73
All	14,521	2,242	12,279

Saliency of ethnic identity

■ Strong ethnic identity

- 1 = Ethnic or racial background is important or very important to your sense of who you are
- 0 = Ethnic or racial background is not important or not at all important to your sense of who you are OR Don't Know



Context variables (I)

Ethnicity of partner


- Ethnicity of partner:
 - if single or partner of same ethnic group
 - if partner of different ethnic group
- Ethnicity of partner:
 - if single or partner of same ethnic group
 - if partner of different ethnic group, partnered for <5 yrs
 - if partner of a different ethnic group, partnered for 5+ yrs



Context variables (I)

Ethnicity of close friends

- Ethnic mix of close friends:
 - No close friends or all of same ethnic group
 - at least one of different ethnic group
- Ethnic mix of close friends:
 - No close friends or all of same ethnic group
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for <3 yrs
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for 3+ yrs



Context variables (II) – Ethnic composition of acquaintances and neighbourhood

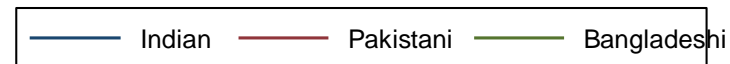
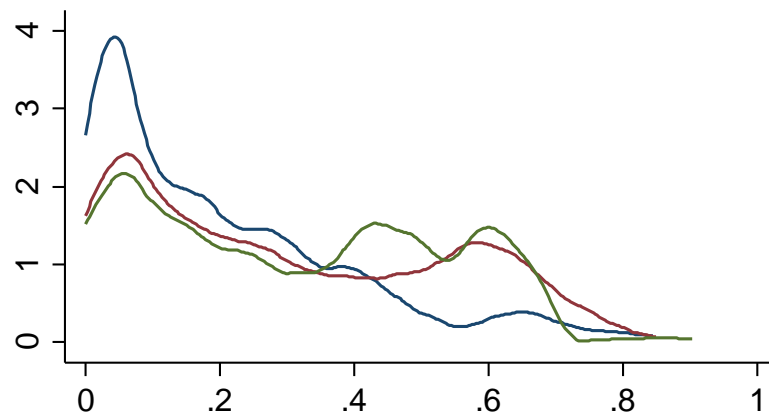
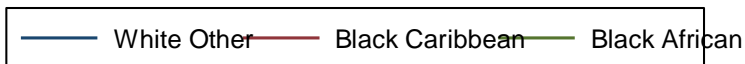
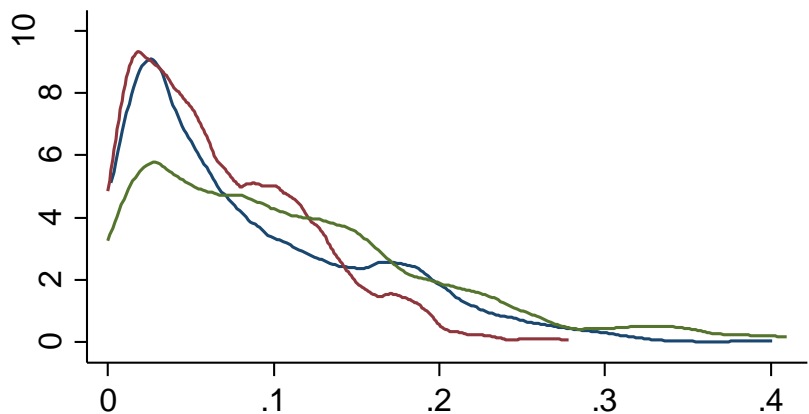
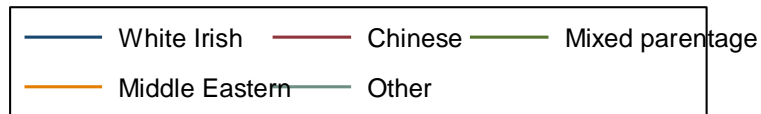
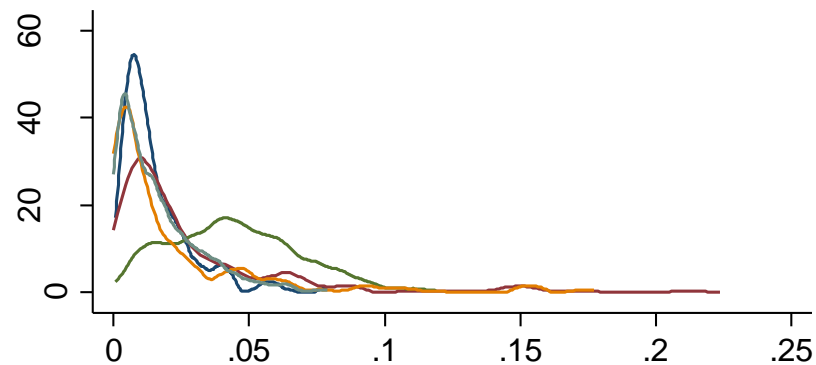
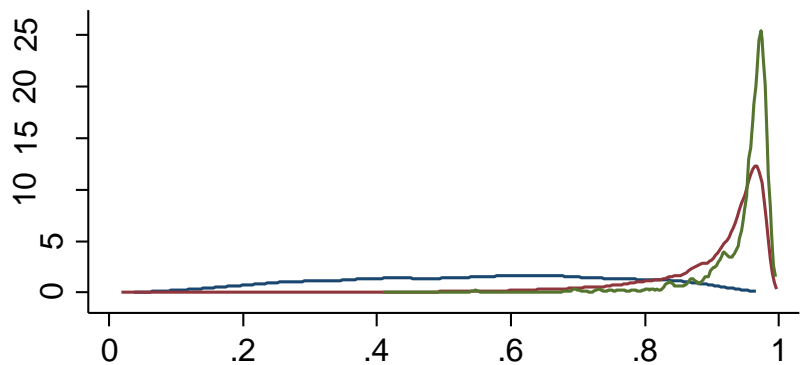
- Ethnic composition of friendship network
 - 0: More than half of respondent's friends are of the same ethnic group
 - 1: More than half of respondent's friends are of different ethnic group
- Proportion co-ethnic in neighbourhood
 - Proportion of neighbourhood (LSOA) population of the same ethnic group as respondent

Context (II) – Diversity of neighbourhood

■ Measures of neighbourhood (LSOA) ethnic diversity

- Hirschmann – Herfindahl Index: Squared sum of proportion of different ethnic groups in neighbourhood → positively correlated with proportion co-ethnic for white majority (correlation coefficient = 0.98)
- HHI modified 2: Only major groups considered
- HHI modified 3: Only the ethnic groups that can be (possibly) differentiated by the individual based on their own ethnic group
- **Diversity 1: Number of different ethnic groups (at least one individual) living in neighbourhood**
- Diversity 2: Number of different ethnic groups (at least more than 20% of the population) living in neighbourhood

Proportion co-ethnic in LSOA





Ethnic group

- Census ethnic group
- Religion (current or brought up in)
- Main language at home during childhood
- Ethno-religious groups
- Ethno-language groups



Other controls

- Age group
- Gender
- Income
- Educational qualification
- Main activity status
- Region of residence

	Majority	Minority		Majority	Minority
Female	0.02+	0.09**	Region of residence (Ref: London)		
Age group			North East	-0.07*	0.20**
16-23 years	-0.05*	0.01	North West	-0.06**	0.09**
24-29 years	0.01	-0.01	Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.04	0.07*
<i>Ref: 30-39 years</i>			East Midlands	-0.04	0.04
40-49 years	0.05**	-0.01	West Midlands	-0.05+	0.04
50-59 years	0.03*	-0.03	East of England	-0.06**	0.05
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)			South East	-0.06**	0
Unemployed	-0.05*	0.01	South West	-0.09**	-0.03
Taking care of family	-0.01	-0.05+	Marital status (Ref: Single)		
Full-time student	-0.01	0.06+	Partnered	-0.02	0.03
Ill or long term disability	-0.05*	-0.04	Migrant status (Ref: UK born or arrived 10+ years)		
Other	-0.01	-0.06	Recent migrant		-0.02
Highest educational qualification (Ref: none)			Ethnic group (Ref: Indian)		
GCSE or equivalent	-0.02	0.01	white Irish		-0.05
A-levels or equivalent	-0.04*	0.05+	Other white groups		-0.25**
Diploma	-0.04*	0	Pakistani		0.07*
Degree: college or university	-0.04*	0	Bangladeshi		0.02
Gross household income			Chinese		-0.05
Lowest quintile	-0.02	-0.02	black Caribbean		0.08**
2nd quintile	0	-0.01	black African		0.11**
3rd quintile	-0.02	-0.01	Mixed parentage		-0.10**
<i>Ref: 4th quintile</i>	0	0	Middle-Eastern		-0.02
Top quintile	0.01	0.01	other		-0.01
Number of observations	10912	3608	Adjusted R-square	0.008	0.079



Findings

MAJORITY

- Stronger for those who are older
- Weaker for those with higher educational qualifications compared to no qualifications
- Weaker for those who are unemployed and ill or long term disabled compared to employed (disappears when occupation is controlled for – those in manual occupations have a stronger ethnic identity than higher occupations)
- Regional variation – compared to London ethnic identity is weaker across all regions (disappears when neighbourhood characteristics are included)

Findings

MINORITY

- Stronger for women
- Weaker for those who are taking care of family...correlated with gender
- Stronger for those who are full-time students...college students?
- Stronger for those who have A-levels...college students?
- Northern effect – ethnic identity stronger for those living in northern regions compared to London



Findings

MINORITY

- No effect of generation or length of stay in the UK
- Pakistani and Bangladeshi individuals have **similar** levels of ethnic identity as Indians,
- Stronger for black Caribbean and black African
- Weaker for Mixed parentage, other White groups

Majority

Marital status (Ref: Single)

Partnered -0.02 -0.01 -0.01

Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group

Partner of different ethnic group -0.05*

Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group

Partner of different ethnic group,
partnered <5 years -0.01

Partner of different ethnic group,
partnered 5+ years -0.07*

Minority

Marital status (Ref: Single)

Partnered

0.03 0.05* 0.05*

Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group

Partner of different ethnic group

-0.06*

Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group

Partner of different ethnic group,
partnered <5 years

-0.04

Partner of different ethnic group,
partnered 5+ years

-0.08**

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others **HOLDS FOR MINORITY AND MAJORITY**
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **DOES NOT HOLD**

Majority

Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)

More than half are of different ethnic group 0.04** 0.04* 0.04*

Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group 0.02

Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years -0.04

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years 0.02

Minority

Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)

More than half are of different ethnic group -0.01 0.00 0.00

Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group -0.04*

Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years 0.00

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years -0.04*

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others **ONLY FOR MINORITY**
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity **ONLY FOR MAJORITY**
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **DOES NOT HOLD**

MAJORITY

Region of residence (Ref: London)

North East	-0.07*	-0.01
North West	-0.06*	-0.01
Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.04	0.01
East Midlands	-0.03	0.01
West Midlands	-0.05+	0
East of England	-0.06*	-0.02
South East	-0.06*	-0.02
South West	-0.09**	-0.04

Marital status (Ref: Single)

Partnered	-0.01	-0.01
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Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)

Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.02	-0.03
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.08*	-0.08**

Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)

More than half are of different ethnic group	0.04*	0.03*
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Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	-0.04	-0.06
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	0.02	0.01

Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA

-0.14**

Regional variation disappears once proportion co-ethnic is controlled for

MAJORITY

Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	-0.14**	-0.15**	-0.13*	-0.12**	-0.15	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18**
2010 IMD score		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversity score1			0					0
Diversity score2				0.05				
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (Original)					0			
HFindex2						0.04		
HFindex3							0.04	
Moved within 5 years?								-0.26*
Moved within 5 years? X								
Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA								0.15+
Moved within 5 years? X								
Diversity1								0.01

MAJORITY

Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	-0.14**	-0.15**	-0.13*	-0.12**	-0.15	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18**
2010 IMD score		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversity score1			0					0
Diversity score2				0.05				
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (Original)					0			
HFindex2						0.04		
HFindex3							0.04	
Moved within 5 years?								-0.26*
Moved within 5 years? X								
Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA								0.15+
Moved within 5 years? X								
Diversity1								0.01

- Weaker if proportion co-ethnic is higher
- This effect is weaker who have recently moved in
- Ethnic identity itself is weaker for those who recently moved in
- No association with IMD score or the diversity scores (similar results for the other 4 diversity scores)

MAJORITY

Region of residence (Ref: London)

North East	0.20**	0.21**
North West	0.09**	0.09**
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.07*	0.07*
East Midlands	0.04	0.04
West Midlands	0.04	0.04
East of England	0.05+	0.05+
South East	0.01	0.01
South West	-0.01	-0.01

Marital status (Ref: Single)

Partnered	0.04+	0.04+
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Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)

Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.03	-0.03
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.07*	-0.07*

Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)

More than half are of different ethnic group

Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)

At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	0	0.01
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	-0.04*	-0.04*

Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA

0.07

 Regional variation persists even after proportion co-ethnic is controlled for

MINORITY

Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02
2010 IMD score		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversity score1			0.01					0.01+
Diversity score2				0.01				
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (Original)					-0.03			
HFindex2						-0.05		
HFindex3							-0.04	
Moved within 5 years?								0.17
Moved within 5 years? X								
Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA								0.07
Moved within 5 years? X								
Diversity1								-0.01

- Stronger for those living in more diverse areas for more than 5 years

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is smaller *will express stronger* ethnic identity **HOLDS FOR MAJORITY**
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **POSSIBLY HOLDS FOR MINORITY**

MINORITY

Migrant status (Ref: UK born or arrived 10+ years)							
Recent migrant	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03+	-0.03	-0.04+
Ethnic group (Ref: Indian)							
white Irish	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0	0
Other white groups	-0.23**	-0.23**	-0.23**	-0.22**	-0.22**	-0.21**	-0.21**
Pakistani	0.07*	0.07*	0.07*	0.07*	0.07*	0.06*	0.05+
Bangladeshi	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Chinese	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03
black Caribbean	0.09**	0.09**	0.09**	0.10**	0.10**	0.10**	0.09**
black African	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**
Mixed parentage	-0.08*	-0.08*	-0.08*	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.06+	-0.06+
Middle-Eastern	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	0.01	0
other	0	-0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.01
Partner of different ethnic group	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Partner of different ethnic group, time		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Acquaintance network			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Close friends				Y	Y	Y	Y
Close friends, time known					Y	Y	Y
% co-ethnic diversity & Moved within 5 years interactions						Y	Y
							Y





Robustness checks

- Restrict the analysis to those who say they would like to move (Knies et al 2014)

MAJORITY

Female	0.01	0.01
Age group		
16-23 years	-0.04*	-0.01
24-29 years	0.01	0.04
<i>Ref: 30-39 years</i>		
40-49 years	0.04**	0.07**
50-59 years	0.02+	0.04*
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)		
Unemployed	-0.05*	-0.07*
Taking care of family	-0.01	-0.02
Full-time student	-0.01	0.00
Ill or long term disability	-0.05*	-0.02
Other	-0.01	-0.01
Highest educational qualification (Ref: none)		
GCSE or equivalent	-0.02	0.01
A-levels or equivalent	-0.04+	0.00
Diploma	-0.04*	-0.02
Degree: college or university	-0.04*	-0.03
Gross household income		
Lowest quintile	-0.02	-0.03
2nd quintile	0.00	-0.02
3rd quintile	-0.02	-0.03
<i>Ref: 4th quintile</i>		
Top quintile	0.01	-0.01
Number of observations	10911	6321
Adjusted R-square	0.011	0.012

MAJORITY

Region of residence (Ref: London)		
North East	-0.01	0.00
North West	-0.01	0.01
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.01	0.03
East Midlands	0.01	0.01
West Midlands	0.00	0.04
East of England	-0.02	-0.01
South East	-0.02	-0.01
South West	-0.04	-0.02
Marital status (Ref: Single)		
Partnered	-0.01	-0.01
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)		
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.02	0.03
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.08**	-0.07+
Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)		
More than half are of different ethnic group	0.03*	0.03
Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)		
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	-0.06	0.08
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	0.01	0.00
Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	-0.18**	-0.24**
2010 IMD score	0.00	0.00
Diversity score1	0.00	0.00
Moved within 5 years?=1	-0.26*	-0.38*
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA	0.15+	0.27*
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Diversity1	0.01	0.01
Number of observations	10911	6321
Adjusted R-square	0.011	0.012



MINORITY

Female	0.09**	0.07**
Age group		
16-23 years	0.01	0.08+
24-29 years	-0.01	-0.01
<i>Ref: 30-39 years</i>		
40-49 years	-0.01	0.02
50-59 years	-0.03	-0.03
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)		
Unemployed	0.01	-0.03
Taking care of family	-0.05*	-0.05
Full-time student	0.06*	0.05
Ill or long term disability	-0.05	0.00
Other	-0.04	-0.07
Highest educational qualification (Ref: none)		
GCSE or equivalent	0.02	0.00
A-levels or equivalent	0.05+	0.05
Diploma	0.01	0.02
Degree: college or university	0.02	0.01
Gross household income		
Lowest quintile	-0.03	-0.06
2nd quintile	-0.01	-0.02
3rd quintile	-0.01	0.00
<i>Ref: 4th quintile</i>		
Top quintile	0.02	0.00
Number of observations	3606	1978
Adjusted R-square	0.086	0.102

MINORITY

Region of residence (Ref: London)		
North East	0.22**	0.26**
North West	0.10**	0.13**
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.08**	0.11**
East Midlands	0.05	0.06
West Midlands	0.05+	0.07+
East of England	0.07*	0.08+
South East	0.03	0.04
South West	0.01	0.01
Marital status (Ref: Single)		
Partnered	0.04+	0.07*
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)		
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.02	-0.01
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.06*	-0.04
Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)		
More than half are of different ethnic group	0.00	0.02
Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)		
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	0.00	0.11*
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	-0.04*	-0.06*
Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	0.02	0.02
2010 IMD score	0.00	0.00
Diversity score1	0.01+	0.02+
Moved within 5 years?=1	0.17	0.16
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA	0.07	0.16
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Diversity1	-0.01	-0.01
Number of observations	3606	1978
Adjusted R-square	0.086	0.102



Robustness checks

- Interviewer ethnic group – context?

MAJORITY

Marital status (Ref: Single)			
Partnered	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)			
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.09**	-0.09**	-0.09**
Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)			
More than half are of different ethnic group	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*
Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)			
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	0.01	0.01	0.01
Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	-0.17**	-0.17**	-0.17**
2010 IMD score	0	0	0
Diversity score1	0	0	0
Moved within 5 years?=1	-0.21	-0.21+	-0.21+
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA	0.11	0.11	0.11
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Diversity1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Interviewer - Respondent ethnic match (Ref: Same ethnic group)			
Interviewer ethnic group different		0.02	
Interviewer ethnicity (Ref: ethnic minority)			
Interviewer is white majority			-0.02
Constant	0.53**	0.53**	0.54**
Number of observations	10020	10020	10020
Adjusted R-square	0.011	0.011	0.011

MINORITY

Marital status (Ref: Single)			
Partnered	0.04	0.04	0.04
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or partner of same ethnic group)			
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered <5 years	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Partner of different ethnic group, partnered 5+ years	-0.06*	-0.06*	-0.06*
Ethnic composition of friends (Ref: More than half are of the same ethnic group)			
More than half are of different ethnic group	0	0	0
Close friends (Ref: No close friends or all of same ethnic group)			
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known <3years	0	0	0
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group, known 3+ years	-0.04*	-0.04*	-0.03*
Proportion of co-ethnic in LSOA	0.03	0.02	0.02
2010 IMD score	0	0	0
Diversity score1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Moved within 5 years?=1	0.15	0.15	0.16
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Proportion Co-ethnics in LSOA	0.07	0.07	0.06
Moved within 5 years?=1 X Diversity1	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Interviewer - Respondent ethnic match (Ref: Same ethnic group)			
Interviewer ethnic group different		-0.02	
Interviewer ethnicity (Ref: ethnic minority)			
Interviewer is white majority			-0.02
Migrant status (Ref: UK born or arrived 10+ years)	0	0	0
Recent migrant	-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.04+
Ethnic group (Ref: Indian)	0	0	0
white Irish	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other white groups	-0.22**	-0.22**	-0.22**
Pakistani	0.05+	0.05	0.05
Bangladeshi	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Chinese	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06
black Caribbean	0.09**	0.09**	0.09**
black African	0.12**	0.12**	0.12**
Mixed parentage	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.07*
Middle-Eastern	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
other	0.02	0.02	0.02
Number of observations	3392	3392	3392
Adjusted R-square	0.088	0.088	0.088

Ethnic group (Ref: white majority)

white Irish	0.34**	0.36**	0.36**	0.30**
Other white groups	0.15**	0.17**	0.16**	0.10**
Indian	0.40**	0.40**	0.39**	0.33**
Pakistani	0.50**	0.50**	0.49**	0.43**
Bangladeshi	0.43**	0.43**	0.42**	0.37**
Chinese	0.35**	0.36**	0.35**	0.28**
black Caribbean	0.46**	0.46**	0.46**	0.39**
black African	0.50**	0.50**	0.50**	0.44**
Mixed parentage	0.30**	0.32**	0.30**	0.24**
Middle-Eastern	0.37**	0.37**	0.36**	0.30**
other	0.38**	0.39**	0.38**	0.31**
Ethnicity of partner		Y	Y	Y
Ethnicity of friends			Y	Y
Ethnic composition				Y
No. of Observation	14520	14520	14520	14517
R-squared	0.129	0.13	0.13	0.132

Ethnic identity is stronger for all ethnic groups compared to white majority

The difference is least for other white groups

Religion (Ref: No religion)				
Christian, Protestant	0.07**	0.07**	0.07**	0.06**
Christian, Catholic	0.12**	0.12**	0.11**	0.06**
Muslim	0.42**	0.42**	0.40**	0.26**
Hindu	0.33**	0.33**	0.31**	0.16**
Sikh	0.46**	0.46**	0.43**	0.26**
Other	0.19**	0.19**	0.18**	0.11**
Ethnicity of partner		Y	Y	Y
Ethnicity of friends			Y	Y
Ethnic composition				Y
No. of Observations	14508	14508	14508	14505
R-squared	0.085	0.086	0.092	0.119

Ethnic identity is stronger for all religious groups compared to those report No religion

The difference is least for Christian groups

Language (Ref: English)				
Welsh	0.28+	0.27+	0.27+	0.24
Gaelic	0.52**	0.54**	0.54**	0.43**
French	0.15*	0.14*	0.14*	0.00
German	0.10	0.09	0.08	-0.08
Italian	0.37**	0.37**	0.34**	0.26**
Polish	0.16**	0.16**	0.14**	-0.04
Spanish	0.18+	0.18+	0.15	0.05
Arabic	0.36**	0.37**	0.33**	0.16**
Bengali	0.34**	0.34**	0.35**	0.23**
Gujarati	0.34**	0.34**	0.32**	0.20**
Punjabi	0.42**	0.42**	0.40**	0.24**
Urdu	0.40**	0.41**	0.40**	0.24**
Somali	0.38**	0.38**	0.38**	0.23**
Cantonese	0.32**	0.32**	0.28**	0.09
Hindi	0.33**	0.34**	0.33**	0.18*
Sylheti	0.34**	0.35**	0.35**	0.28**
Mandarin	0.25**	0.25**	0.24**	0.06
Tamil	0.37**	0.38**	0.37**	0.20**
Turkish	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.05
Other language	0.29**	0.29**	0.27**	0.11**
Ethnicity of partner		Y	Y	Y
Ethnicity of friends			Y	Y
Ethnic composition				Y
No. of Observations	14520	14520	14520	14517
R-squared	0.091	0.091	0.097	0.118

Ethnic identity is stronger for all language groups compared to English mother tongue group

The difference is least for the German, Polish, Spanish, French, Cantonese and Turkish groups

Ethno-religious group (Ref: white majority, Christian)				
Christian, white Irish	0.35**	0.37**	0.36**	0.25**
Christian, other white	0.14**	0.16**	0.15**	0.05
Christian, black Caribbean	0.44**	0.45**	0.44**	0.33**
Christian, black African	0.49**	0.50**	0.49**	0.39**
Christian, other ethnic group	0.36**	0.37**	0.36**	0.24**
Muslim, Indian	0.42**	0.43**	0.42**	0.33**
Muslim, Pakistani	0.49**	0.49**	0.48**	0.39**
Muslim, Bangladeshi	0.42**	0.42**	0.41**	0.33**
Muslim, black African	0.49**	0.49**	0.48**	0.38**
Muslim, Arab-Turkish-Middle Eastern	0.41**	0.42**	0.41**	0.30**
Hindu, Indian	0.35**	0.35**	0.35**	0.25**
Sikh, Indian	0.45**	0.45**	0.44**	0.34**
No religion, white Majority	-0.05**	-0.05**	-0.05**	-0.05**
no religion, Chinese	0.35**	0.35**	0.34**	0.24*
no religion, Other	0.15**	0.16**	0.15**	0.04
Mixed	0.29**	0.30**	0.28**	0.18**
Rest	0.21**	0.22**	0.21**	0.15**
Ethnicity of partner		Y	Y	Y
Ethnicity of friends			Y	Y
Ethnic composition				Y
No. of Observations	14520	14520	14520	14517
R-squared	0.129	0.129	0.13	0.133

Ethnic identity is stronger for all ethno-religion groups compared to white Majority-Christian

The difference is least for Christian-other white groups & no religion Other groups

Ethno-language groups (Ref: white majority, English)

white majority - welsh	0.34*	0.33*	0.34*	0.33*
white majority - other	0.28**	0.29**	0.28**	0.26**
white Irish	0.34**	0.36**	0.36**	0.30**
other white - Polish	0.21**	0.21**	0.21**	0.15**
other white - English	0.09*	0.11*	0.11*	0.05
other white - other	0.16**	0.18**	0.17**	0.12**
Indian - Gujarati	0.42**	0.42**	0.42**	0.37**
Indian - Punjab	0.43**	0.43**	0.43**	0.37**
Asian - Tamil	0.48**	0.48**	0.48**	0.42**
Indian - Other	0.36**	0.36**	0.35**	0.29**
Pakistani - Punjab	0.50**	0.50**	0.50**	0.45**
Pakistani - Urdu	0.48**	0.49**	0.48**	0.42**
Pakistani - Other	0.51**	0.52**	0.51**	0.46**
Bangladeshi	0.43**	0.43**	0.43**	0.38**
Chinese	0.36**	0.36**	0.35**	0.28**
black Caribbean	0.46**	0.47**	0.46**	0.40**
black African, Somali	0.52**	0.52**	0.52**	0.46**
Black African, Other	0.51**	0.52**	0.51**	0.45**
black African, English	0.49**	0.49**	0.48**	0.43**
Mixed parentage	0.30**	0.32**	0.30**	0.24**
Middle eastern	0.35**	0.36**	0.35**	0.29**
Rest	0.35**	0.36**	0.35**	0.28**
Ethnicity of partner		Y	Y	Y
Ethnicity of friends			Y	Y
Ethnic composition				Y
No. of Observations	14520	14520	14520	14517
R-squared	0.131	0.132	0.132	0.133

Ethnic identity is stronger for all ethno-language groups compared to white Majority-English

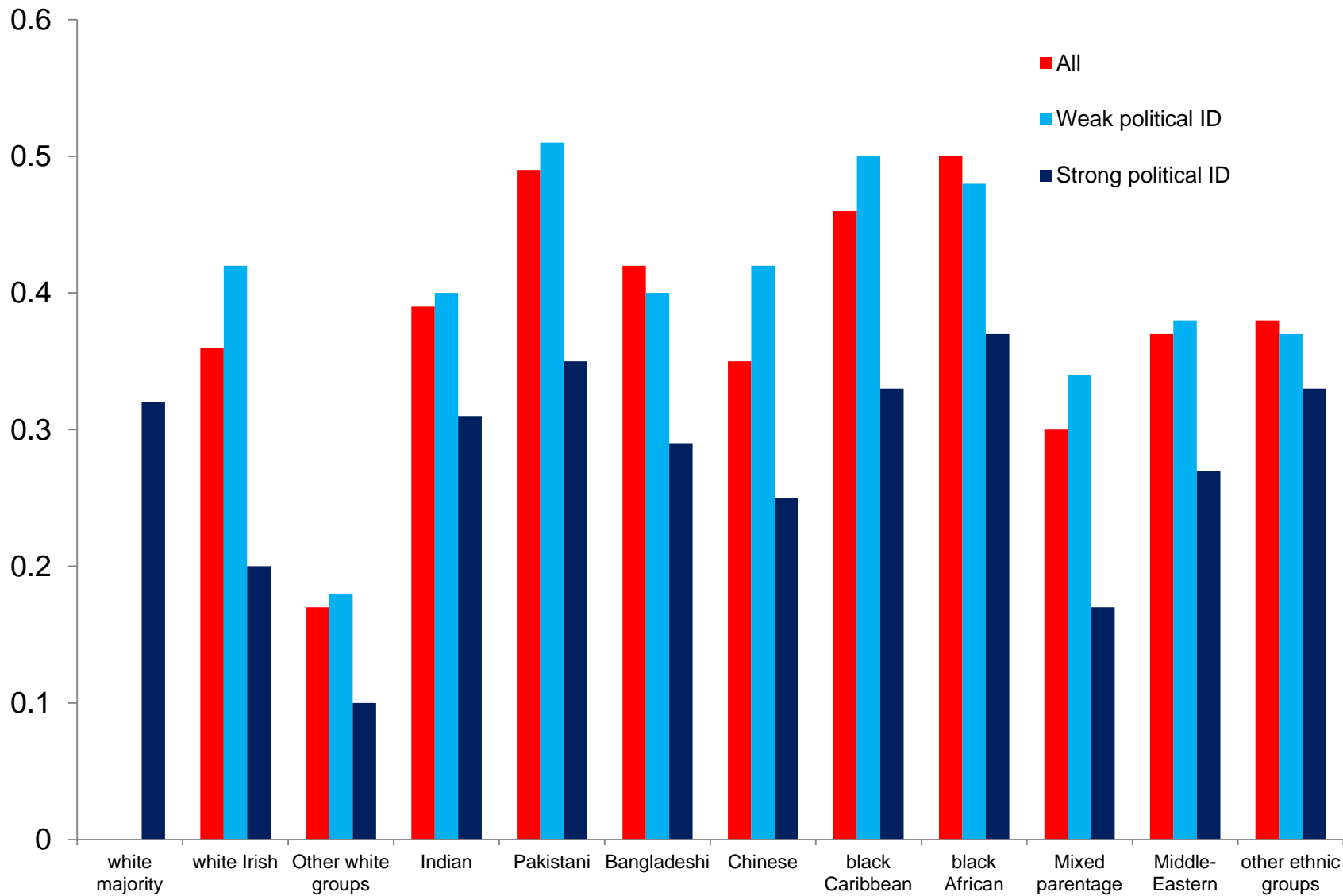
The difference is least for the other white groups



Saliency of ethnic identity vis-a-vis other identities

Dependant variable: Strong Ethnic identity; LPM estimated coefficient

	Base model	Political Identity	Occupational Identity	Gender Identity	Family Identity	Age or life stage Identity
Ethnic group (Ref: white majority)						
white Irish	0.36**	0.42**	0.25**	0.42**	-0.11**	0.35**
Other white groups	0.17**	0.18**	0.09+	0.14**	0.02	0.09*
Indian	0.39**	0.40**	0.33**	0.15**	0.06	0.18**
Pakistani	0.49**	0.51**	0.50**	0.38**	0.09	0.39**
Bangladeshi	0.42**	0.40**	0.37**	0.17*	0	0.19*
Chinese	0.35**	0.42**	0.22*	0.42**	-0.14**	0.38**
black Caribbean	0.46**	0.50**	0.42**	0.28**	0.09	0.33**
black African	0.50**	0.48**	0.39**	0.21**	-0.01	0.35**
Mixed parentage	0.30**	0.34**	0.35**	0.25**	0.12	0.23**
Middle-Eastern	0.37**	0.38**	0.35**	0.43**	0.07	0.33**
other	0.38**	0.37**	0.27**	0.28**	0.19+	0.30**
Alternative Identity		0.32**	0.15**	0.36**	0.23**	0.26**
white Irish X Alternative Identity		-0.22*	0.14	-0.13	0.46**	0.01
Other white groups X Alternative Identity		-0.08+	0.09+	0.02	0.16*	0.11*
Indian X Alternative Identity		-0.09*	0.06	0.22**	0.35**	0.21**
Pakistani X Alternative Identity		-0.16**	-0.02	0.04	0.42**	0.08
Bangladeshi X Alternative Identity		-0.11+	0.04	0.23**	0.46**	0.23**
Chinese X Alternative Identity		-0.17	0.16	-0.09	0.52**	-0.03
black Caribbean X Alternative Identity		-0.17**	0.05	0.14*	0.39**	0.14*
black African X Alternative Identity		-0.11**	0.12*	0.24**	0.53**	0.13+
Mixed parentage X Alternative Identity		-0.17**	-0.07	0.03	0.20*	0.10+
Middle-Eastern X Alternative Identity		-0.11	-0.01	-0.11	0.29	0.01
other X Alternative Identity		-0.04	0.12*	0.05	0.19+	0.07
No. of Observations	14520	14520	14520	14520	14520	14520
Adjusted R-square	0.13	0.197	0.151	0.261	0.159	0.197



Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others **HOLDS FOR MINORITY AND MAJORITY**
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **DOES NOT HOLD**

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others **ONLY FOR MINORITY**
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity **ONLY FOR MAJORITY**
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **DOES NOT HOLD**

Hypotheses: Context

- Ethnicity becomes salient due to their context
 - Those living in mixed-ethnic partnerships and having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others
 - Those with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks and those living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is smaller *will express stronger* ethnic identity **HOLDS FOR MAJORITY**
- Reverse causality, that is, or choice of contact based on ethnic identity
 - Those associated with mixed-ethnic contacts *will express weaker ethnic identity but that will not change over time* **POSSIBLY HOLDS FOR MINORITY**

Conclusions

- Generation or time since arrival don't matter (in some specifications recent arrivals express weaker ethnic identity)
- Among ethnic minorities, women and those living in the north express stronger ethnic identity
- Among majority older individuals express stronger ethnic identity
- College attendance may matter – needs to be investigated further

Conclusions

- Ethnic minorities express stronger ethnic identity than white majority
 - Indians, Pakistani, Bangladeshi have similar ethnic identities, stronger for black Caribbean, black African groups, weaker for other white groups & Mixed parentage groups
- Similar story for groups based on childhood language (at home), religion (brought up or current), or a combination of these
 - All religious groups report strong ethnic identity compared to those with no religion



Conclusions – Context

- Having ethnically mixed acquaintances/ friendship networks and living in areas with higher proportion of other ethnic group members *increases* the salience of ethnic identity among white majority only
- This effect is weaker for those who have recently moved in
- For minorities, the weaker ethnic identity expressed by those living in diverse neighbourhoods is possibly due to selection



Conclusions – Context

- Ethnic minorities express weaker ethnic identity if they have close friends of a different ethnic group, particularly for long time friends (more than 3 years)
- Minorities and majority group members with other ethnic group partner express weaker ethnic identity, particularly those who have been partnered for more than 10 years

Conclusions

- Political identity reduces the salience of ethnic identity for some ethnic minority groups but strengthens the ethnic identity of white majority *and so ethnic differences in ethnic identity is larger among weak political identity persons*
- Opposite story for all other identities particularly family identity



Further analysis

- Investigate the role of colleges as context
- Ethnic composition of households
- Consider only “Very important” as a measure of salience rather than “Very or fairly important”
- Investigate ethnic identity among ethnic minorities using detailed ethnic identity module
- Use repeated measures in wave 5 to separate out issues of selection
- Attrition adjustment

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Thank You!

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