



Understanding Society

THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Research findings of “Type of contact and ethnic identity” and its implication for the current situation

A large scale UK longitudinal household survey and its usefulness for ethnicity and migration research

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An initiative by the Economic and Social Research Council, with scientific leadership by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, and survey delivery by the National Centre for Social Research.



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THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Ethnic identity in context: the influence of type of contact on majority and minority social identities

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An initiative by the Economic and Social Research Council, with scientific leadership by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, and survey delivery by the National Centre for Social Research.

Refugees, integration and inequality

- Recent increase in number of migrants



- People from different groups being brought in contact with each other



- Potential of intergroup conflict

What do we know?

- Multicultural and diverse societies have been dealing with this issue for a long time, e.g. UK
- Public, political academic debate and research has focussed on immigration since the 1950s and the new ethnic groups
- Prior to 1950s, there is a long history of regional differences, strong regional identities and intergroup conflict



Countries in UK

- England 84%
- Scotland 8%
- Wales 5%
- Northern Ireland 3%

Current research has shown there are very strong national identities and much weaker “British” identity (Nandi and Platt 2014)

Ethnic groups in the UK



- Discrimination and disadvantage was highlighted
- Race relations acts were implemented
- Monitoring of ethnic minority required identifying ethnic groups
- Ethnic group question was introduced in the 1991 UK census

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

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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

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E Other ethnic group

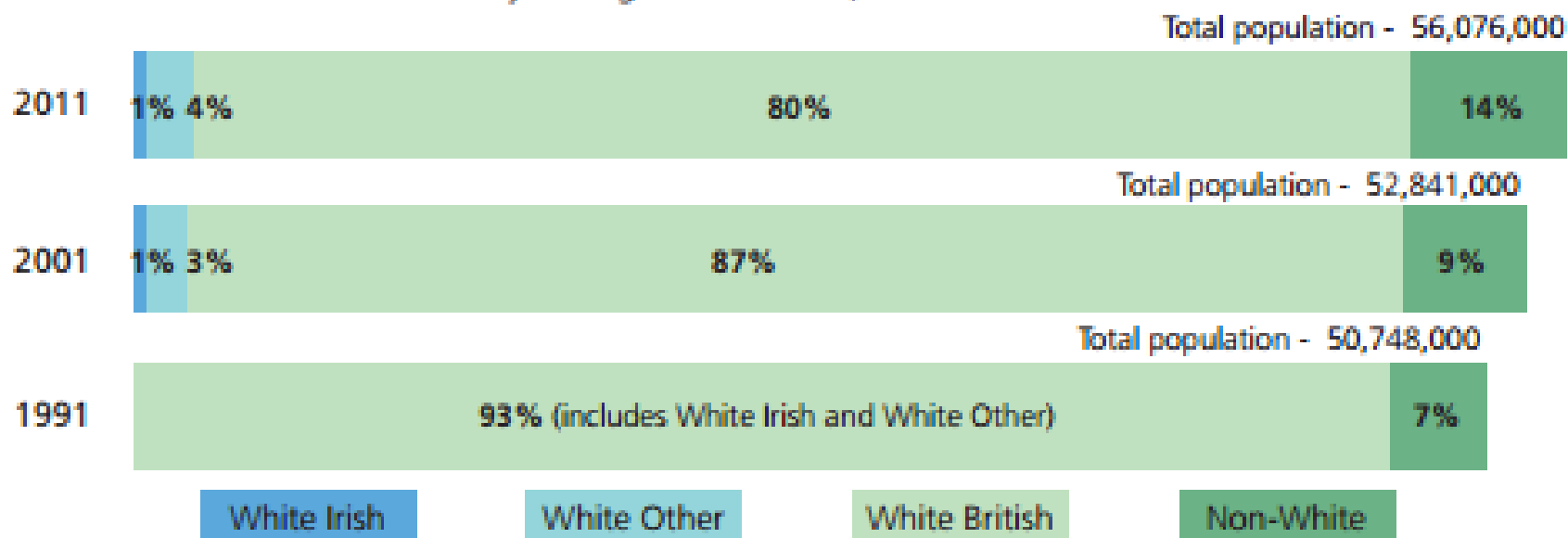
- ☐ Arab
- ☐ Any other ethnic group, write in

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Ethnic groups in UK
(2011 UK census)

white: English/ Welsh/
Scottish/ Northern Irish/
British
... white majority

Figure 1. Growth of ethnic diversity in England & Wales, 1991-2001-2011



Notes: White Irish includes White Gypsy and Irish Traveller in 2011 (57,680 people).
Figures may not add due to rounding.

[Click here for Figure 1 data](#)

FROM Jivraj, S. "Data for Briefing 'How has ethnic diversity grown 1991-2001-2011'"

Ethnic groups, intergroup behaviour and conflict

- Long history across almost all social science disciplines – anthropology, sociology, social psychology and recently economics
 - Formation and continuation of social groups
 - Discrimination and prejudice against out group members and in favour of in group members
 - Prescriptions for individual behaviour and values

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

Role of Social Identity



- Discrimination and prejudice against out group members and in favour of in group members – WHY
- Henri Tajfel postulated that both recognition of “groups” AND identifying with the group (social identity) are needed for this kind of behaviour

Groups?

- A group is a group when those belonging to a group agree that they belong to it
- Those that belong to the group and those that don't agree on this definition of group
- Self-evident to those living in these multi-group multi-cultural societies
- Criteria for group definition may not be evident to a naïve outside observer

Tajfel, Emerson, Baarth

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” (Tajfel 1981)
- **Minimal experiments** (see discussion in Tajfel 1981, Hogg and Abrams 1999)
- **Social identity (Us Vs Them)**
- **Personal Identity (I vs them)**

Social identity

- In some contexts social identity becomes salient and in others personal identity becomes salient
- Contexts that highlight group differences increase the salience of social identity
- Tajfel 1981, Oaks, Turner and Haslam 1991, Turner et al 1994

Personal Identity

Social Identity



Intragroup differences

Inter group differences

Contact theory



- Contact that satisfies the conditions “equal group status within the situation, common goals, intergroup cooperation and authority support” will reduce prejudice (Allport 1954)
- Any contact may matter than specific type of contact (Pettigrew and Tropp 2006, Hewstone 2013)

Framework



- Contact that reduces intergroup differences → reduces prejudice
- Contact that reduces intergroup differences → weakens social identity → reduces prejudice

Framework



- Contact that reduces intergroup differences → reduces prejudice
- *Contact that reduces intergroup differences → weakens social identity* → reduces prejudice

Empirical evidence



- There is little empirical research using large scale surveys on the role of contact in ethnic identities
- Mostly use small surveys or experimental evidence (see e.g., Oaks, Turner and Haslam 1991, Verkuyten and de Wolf 2015)

Our contribution



- Using data from large scale national household survey from the UK, show
 - Contact that reduces intergroup differences (Type 1 contact) → weakens social identity
 - Contact that increases intergroup differences (Type 2 contact) → strengthens social identity
 - How these relationships differ for ethnic minority and majority groups in the UK

Empirical evidence




- Empirical research has focussed on the choice between ethnic and national identities (often based on Berry's framework of acculturation), and
- on individual socio-economic, country and ethnic group differences in ethnic and national identities

Phinney 1990, 1991, Manning and Roy 2010, Aspinall and Song 2012, Karlsen and Nazroo 2013, Platt 2013, Masell 2013, Georgiadis and Manning 2013, Nandi and Platt 2015

Data



- Understanding Society: Household panel survey that started in 2009
- Matched data on local area ethnic composition from the 2011 UK Census
- Ethnic minority and white majority respondents 16-59 year old
- Living in England
- Final sample size: 10,913 white majority and 3,608 ethnic minorities



	Total	Born outside UK	Born in UK
white majority*	10,913	(excluded)	10,913
white Irish	98	52	46
Other white groups	435	378	57
Indian	640	397	243
Pakistani	510	245	265
Bangladeshi	267	167	100
Chinese	97	78	19
black Caribbean	360	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

*White – British/English/Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish

Control variables

In addition to ethnic groups and type of contact variables, we control for

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Education
- Household income
- Social/Occupational class (NSSEC)
- General health
- Neighbourhood deprivation

Hypotheses 1

- H1: Minority ethnic group members will express stronger ethnic identity than majority group members as all contact and context heightens intergroup differences for ethnic minorities
- H1': The first generation, having come from a different society, may express weaker ethnic identity than the second generation who have grown up in this society

Hypothesis 1

- Ethnic minorities report stronger ethnic identity than white majority respondents
- This is robust across different specifications we use to test the different hypothesis
- There is no generational difference

Hypotheses 2, 3 (Type 1)

- H2: Minority and majority members living in mixed-ethnic partnerships *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others
- H3: Minority and majority members having close friends of other ethnic groups *will express weaker* ethnic identity than others

Reverse causality?

- H2', H3': If not reverse causality then *ethnic identity will weaken over the duration of the contact*

Hypothesis 2

- Ethnic minority and white majority respondents living in mixed-ethnic partnerships were more likely to report weaker ethnic identity
- This association was only evident for partnerships lasting 5 years or more

So, reject reverse causality argument

Hypothesis 3: ethnic minority

- Ethnic minority respondents with at least one close or best friend of a different ethnic group reported *weaker ethnic identity*
- This association was evident for friendships that had lasted for *3 years or more but less than 10 years*. Robust to different specs

So, reject reverse causality argument

Hypothesis 3: white majority

- White majority respondents with at least one close or best friend of a different ethnic group were more likely to report *stronger ethnic identity*
- This association was evident for friendships that had lasted for *3 years or more and for 10 years or more*. But statistical significance disappeared once local area variables included.
- Is this variable capturing the neighbourhood effect?

Hypotheses 4, 5 (Type 2 contact)

- H4: Ethnic minorities and white majority with mixed ethnic acquaintance networks are more likely to *express stronger* ethnic identity
- H5: Individuals living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *will express stronger* ethnic identity.



Hypotheses 4 and 5: ethnic minority

- Mixed ethnic acquaintance networks did not matter
- Ethnic identity of minorities did not vary by the ethnic composition of neighbourhoods.
- *But their ethnic identity was weaker for those living in London.* This was robust to inclusion of neighbourhood ethnic composition and diversity.

Hypotheses 4 and 5: white majority

- Mixed ethnic acquaintance networks was associated with *stronger ethnic identities*
- White majority respondents living in mixed ethnically diverse neighbourhoods or where proportion of own ethnic group is small *express stronger ethnic identity*.

Ethnic minorities

- Stronger for women
- Weaker for those who are taking care of family...correlated with gender

white majority

- Stronger for those who are older
- Stronger for those with other qualifications compared to degree
- Stronger for lowest NSSEC compared to highest NSSEC
- *Weaker for those who are unemployed and ill or long term disabled compared to employed*
- *Weaker for those with middle income compared to higher income*

Conclusions



- Evidence of weakening effect on ethnic identity due to close contact with other group members – partners and close/best friends
- Evidence of strengthening effect on ethnic identity due to casual contacts – causal friendships and local area ethnic composition

Conclusions

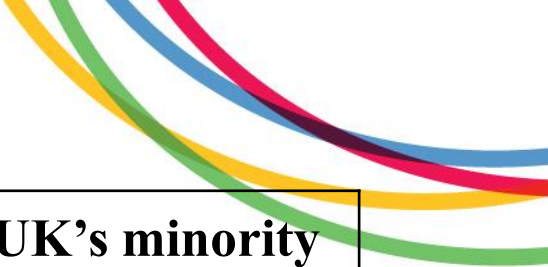
- Policies and programmes that increase different ethnic group members coming in close contact with each other, participating in joint activities should be promoted

Refugees, Integration, Inequality

- “One of the multiple challenges posed concerns how best to integrate forced migrants into Western host country economies, societies, and politics – including addressing tensions posed by inequality and disadvantage”
- Integrate two what?
- Host societies are complex and heterogeneous with class, gender, age, regional differences in attitudes and behaviour... Intersectionality
- Host societies are themselves changing

Refugees, Integration, Inequality

- For example, in the UK, ethnic differences in individual incomes is smaller among women
- Perhaps the same could be said about class
- All these issues need to be dealt with together
- Minority to integrate to host country or majority beliefs or attitudes
- Research on UK white majority (Nandi and Platt 2014, Ethnic and Racial Studies), found that



Measurement of identity acculturation among the UK's minority ethnic groups			
		<i>Cultural Maintenance</i> Maximum of strength of identification with father's and mother's ethnic groups	
		> Median	<=Median
<i>Contact</i> <i>Participation</i> Strength of identification with being British	> Median	Integrated (43.7%, N=2,859)	Assimilated (12.9%, N=842)
	<=Median	Separated (22.1%, N=1,450)	Marginalized (21.4%, N=1,399)

Measurement of identity acculturation in the White majority population

		<i>Cultural Maintenance</i> Is it considered to be of value to maintain one's identity and characteristics? National identity=individual UK country (i.e. Scotland or Wales or England or Northern Ireland)	
		Yes	No
<i>Contact Participation</i> Is it considered to be of value to maintain relationships with larger society? National identity=British?	Yes	Integration (24.7%, N=5,949)	Assimilation (23.7% %, N=5,718)
	No	Separation (50.8%, N=12,258)	Marginalization (0.8%, N=186)



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THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Understanding Society the UK Household Longitudinal Study

Institute for Social and Economic Research
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the UK Household Longitudinal Study

- Started in 2009
- With a sample of around 40,000 households in the UK
- Adults (16+year olds) in these sampled households and their descendants are followed and interviewed every year
- Anyone moving into these households are also interviewed to provide contextual information (as long as they are co-resident)

General population sample



- General population sample (GPS) of 26,000 households drawn from households across the UK
 - allowing longitudinal analysis representative of the UK
 - allowing geographical analysis (particularly after linking with geographical data such as the census)
 - Large sample size allowed analysis of different minority samples

Ethnic minority boost sample

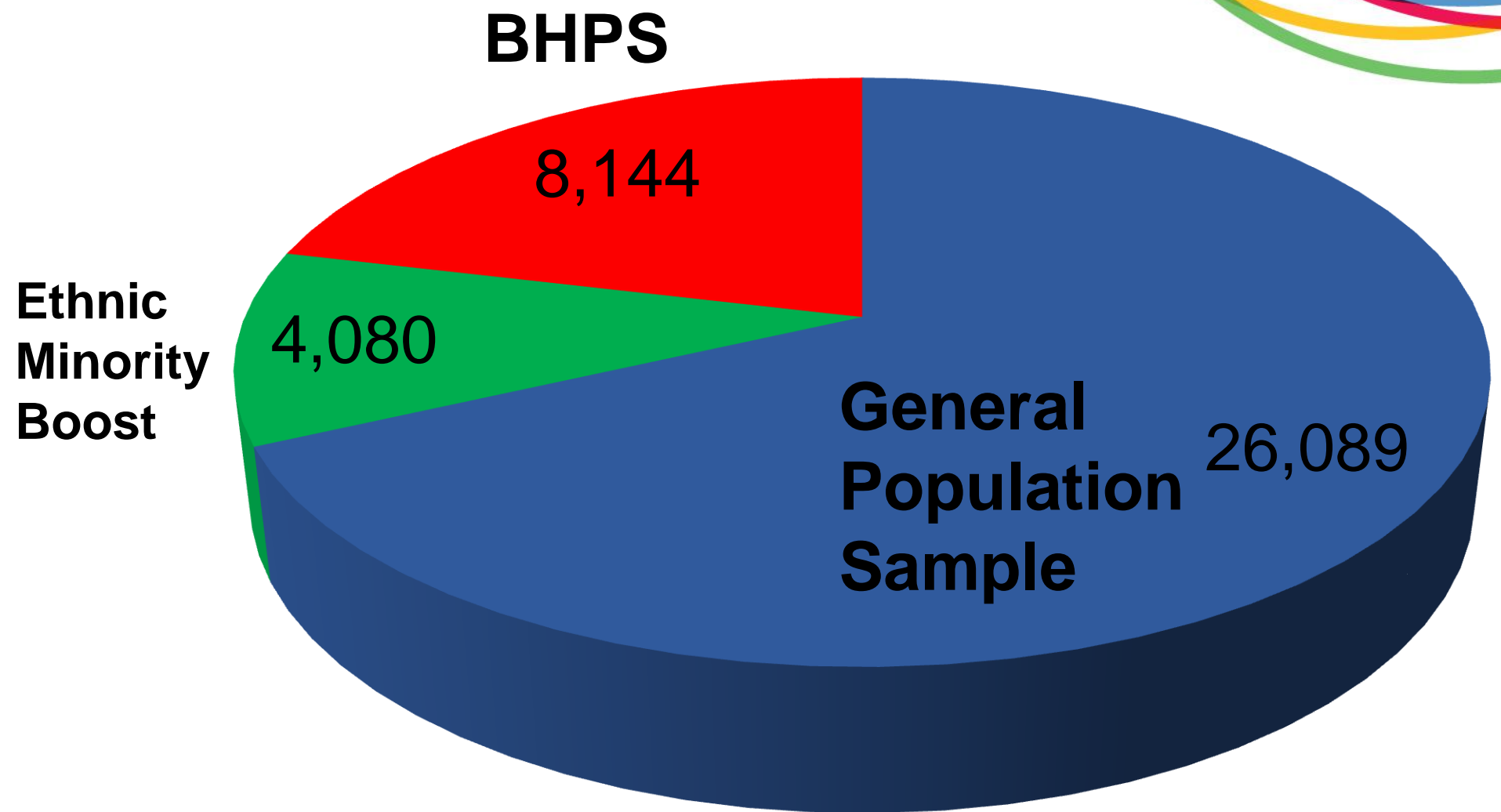
- Ethnic minority boost sample consisting of 4,000 households (with at least 1000 adult interviews from the five major ethnic minority groups: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, black Caribbean and black African)
 - This sample was drawn from high ethnic minority concentration areas
 - So, complete coverage requires using this sample in combination with the GPS
 - This is the only UK survey to allow ethnicity and migration related longitudinal research (employment dynamics, poverty dynamics, fertility and partnership changes...)

BHPS



- The sample of the long running British Household Panel Survey (1991-2008) was added to this survey in its second wave
 - Allowing longitudinal research particularly of long term changes, durations and transitions

How many households at Wave 1?



Individual (adult) interviews in Wave 1 by ethnic groups

	EMBS	GPS	Total
African	925	480	1405
Caribbean	770	349	1,119
Bangladeshi	950	176	1,126
Indian	1079	818	1,897
Pakistani	940	495	1,435
<i>Five target ethnic groups</i>	<i>4664</i>	<i>2318</i>	<i>6,982</i>
Arab	89	83	172
Chinese	191	127	318
Mixed	417	405	822
<i>All ethnic minority groups</i>	<i>5,361</i>	<i>2,933</i>	<i>8,924</i>
White British/English/ Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish	513	35,368	35,881
White Irish	22	698	717
Any other white background	125	1,253	1,378
Other ethnic groups	653	755	1,408
<i>Total</i>	<i>6674</i>	<i>41,004</i>	<i>47,678</i>

The new Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Boost sample


- In 2015 (coinciding with Wave 6), to boost sample sizes of ethnic minorities and migrants
- And include immigrants who arrived since 2009
- Sample of around 8,500 individuals in 2,900 households
- 4,500 adult interviews

The new Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Boost sample

- In combination with existing sample, increased sample sizes of ethnic minority and immigrants allowing robust research

“Design and implementation of a high quality probability sample of immigrants and ethnic minorities: Lessons learnt” P. Lynn, A. Nandi, V. Parutis, L. Platt (in progress)

Sample sizes by ethnic group and country of birth



	IEMB	Total
<hr/>		
Country of birth		
UK	1,436	27,613
Outside UK	3,213	8,054
<hr/>		
Ethnic group		
White: British/English/Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish	402	23,667
Any other white group	797	1,537
Mixed*	226	791
Indian	678	1768
Pakistani	645	1592
Bangladeshi	199	899
Any other Asian background, Chinese*	229	727
Caribbean	338	920
African, any other black background	656	1399
Arab	136	245
Other*	140	649

Interesting questions

- Ethnic group
- Religion (brought up in, current)
- Own, parents, grand parents' countries of birth → generation
- Year arrived to UK
- Childhood language
- English language proficiency
- Ethnic identity
- National identity
- Britishness

Interesting questions

- Remittances
- Migration history
- Harassment
- Social networks (ethnic composition)
- Reason for migration
- Migration intentions
- Religious practice
- Service use



Measuring the full richness of lives and pressing societal issues

Key Topics: significant research domains

- Education
- Employment
- Family and household
- Health, health behaviours, wellbeing
- Income, housing, wealth, expenditure & deprivation
- Ethnicity

“Gross National Product measures everything, except that which makes life worthwhile.” Robert Kennedy

‘Supporting’ topics

- Neighbourhood characteristics
- Preferences, expectations across topic domains
- Social networks, support, reciprocity
- Transport
- Time Use
- Traits, identity, beliefs
- Environmental behaviours
- Political behaviour
- Leisure activities

Reasons for migration by sex (for IEMB sample only)

Reason for migration (among non-UK born)	All		Among women	Among men
Work	677	30%	24%	36%
Family	850	37%	48%	24%
Education	374	16%	13%	21%
Other (political, live in another country, other)	382	17%	15%	20%
Total	2,283	2,283	1,248	1,034

Thank You!

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Salience 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

Type 1 contact: Ethnicity of partner

- Ethnicity of partner:
 - 0 if single or partner of same ethnic group
 - 1 if partner of different ethnic group
- Ethnicity of partner (to test reverse causality):
 - 0 if single or partner of same ethnic group
 - 1 if partner of different ethnic group, partnered for <5 yrs
 - 2 if partner of a different ethnic group, partnered for 5+ yrs

Type 1 contact : Ethnicity of close/best friends

- Ethnic mix of close/best friends:
 - No close friends or all of same ethnic group
 - at least one of different ethnic group

To test reverse causality

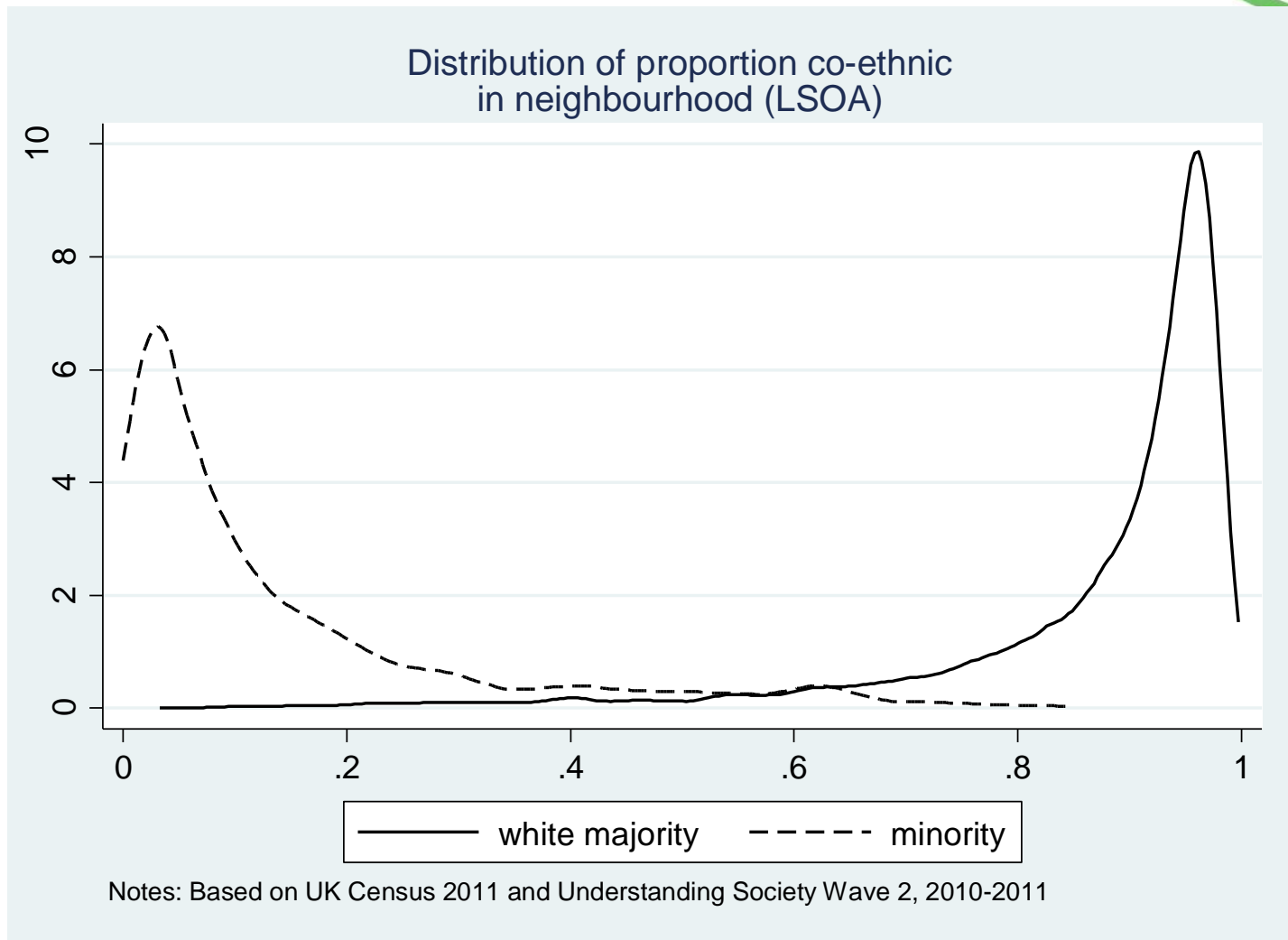
- Ethnic mix of close/best friends:
 - No close friends or all of same ethnic group
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for <3 yrs
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for 3+ yrs
- Ethnic mix of close/best friends:
 - No close friends or all of same ethnic group
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for <10 yrs
 - at least one of different ethnic group & known for 10+ yrs

Type 2 contact– 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 QUINTILES

Type 2 contact– 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)
 - Diversity: Number of different ethnic groups (at least more than 20% of the population) living in neighbourhood



Results: Hypothesis 1

	M1	M3	M5	M6	Final		
Ethnic group (Ref: white majority)	All	All	All	All	All	Not born in UK	Born in UK
white Irish	0.34**	0.36**	0.36**	0.36**	0.35**	0.35**	
Other white groups	0.15**	0.16**	0.16**	0.16**	0.16**	0.16**	
Indian	0.40**	0.40**	0.40**	0.39**	0.39**	0.38**	0.41**
Pakistani	0.50**	0.50**	0.50**	0.49**	0.49**	0.47**	0.52**
Bangladeshi	0.42**	0.42**	0.42**	0.42**	0.42**	0.40**	0.45**
Chinese	0.35**	0.36**	0.36**	0.35**	0.34**	0.34**	
black Caribbean	0.46**	0.46**	0.46**	0.46**	0.46**	0.42**	0.48**
black African	0.50**	0.50**	0.50**	0.49**	0.50**	0.50**	
Mixed parentage	0.30**	0.31**	0.31**	0.30**	0.30**	0.30**	
Middle-Eastern	0.37**	0.37**	0.37**	0.36**	0.35**	0.35**	
other	0.38**	0.38**	0.38**	0.37**	0.37**	0.37**	
Ethnic group of partner		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ethnic composition of close friends			Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ethnic composition of acquaintances				Yes	Yes		
Proportion co-ethnic and other neighbourhood variables					Yes		

Results: Hypothesis 2



Ethnic Minorities	M1	M2	M3	M5	M6	Final
Marital Status (Ref: Single)						
Partnered	0.03	0.05*	0.05*	0.04+	0.04+	0.04+
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group		-0.06*				
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership less than 5 years			-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership 5 years or more			-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.06*
Ethnic composition of close friends				Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnic composition of acquaintances					Yes	Yes
Proportion co-ethnic and other neighbourhood variables						Yes

Results: Hypothesis 2



Ethnic Minorities	M1	M2	M3	M5	M6	Final
Marital Status (Ref: Single)						
Partnered	0.03	0.05*	0.05*	0.04+	0.04+	0.04+
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group		-0.06*				
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership less than 5 years			-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership 5 years or more			-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.06*
Ethnic composition of close friends				Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnic composition of acquaintances					Yes	Yes
Proportion co-ethnic and other neighbourhood variables						Yes

Results: Hypothesis 2



White majority	M1	M2	M3	M5	M6	M10
Marital Status (Ref: Single)						
Partnered	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group		-0.05+				
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership less than 5 years			-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership 5 years or more			-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.08*
Ethnic composition of close friends				Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnic composition of acquaintances					Yes	Yes
Proportion co-ethnic and other neighbourhood variables						Yes

Results: Hypothesis 2



White majority	M1	M2	M3	M5	M6	M10
Marital Status (Ref: Single)						
Partnered	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group		-0.05+				
Partner ethnic group (Ref: single or co-ethnic partner)						
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership less than 5 years			-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Partner of different ethnic group, in partnership 5 years or more			-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.07*	-0.08*
Ethnic composition of close friends				Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnic composition of acquaintances					Yes	Yes
Proportion co-ethnic and other neighbourhood variables						Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



Ethnic minorities	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	-0.04*						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years		0.00		0.00		0.00	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more		-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			-0.03		-0.03		-0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



Ethnic minorities	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	-0.04*						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 3 years		0.00		0.00		0.00	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 3 years or more		-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			-0.03		-0.03		-0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



Ethnic minorities	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	-0.04*						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 3 years		0.00		0.00		0.00	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 3 years or more		-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			-0.04*		-0.04*		-0.04*
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			-0.03		-0.03		-0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



White majority	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	0.02+						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years		-0.01		-0.02		-0.02	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more		0.03+		0.02		0.02	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			0.01		0		0
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			0.04*		0.04+		0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



White majority	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	0.02+						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 3 years		-0.01		-0.02		-0.02	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 3 years or more		0.03+		0.02		0.02	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			0.01		0		0
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			0.04*		0.04+		0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Results: Hypothesis 3



White majority	M4	M5a	M5b	M6a	M6b	M10a	M10b
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend is of a different ethnic group	0.02+						
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 3 years		-0.01		-0.02		-0.02	
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 3 years or more		0.03+		0.02		0.02	
Close/Best friends' ethnic group (Ref: No close friends or all close friends of same ethnic group)							
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for less than 10 years			0.01		0		0
At least one close friend of different ethnic group and known friend for 10 years or more			0.04*		0.04+		0.03
Control for ethnic diversity of acquaintance network				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control for ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods						Yes	Yes

Ethnic minorities	Model6	Model7	Model8	Model9	Model10
Region (Ref: London)					
North east	0.20**	0.20**	0.20**	0.21**	0.20**
North west	0.09**	0.09**	0.09**	0.10**	0.09**
Yorkshire & the Humber	0.07*	0.07*	0.07*	0.08*	0.07*
East midlands	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
West midlands	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
East of England	0.05+	0.06+	0.06*	0.07*	0.06*
South east	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
South west	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	-0.01
Friends (Ref: Half+ friends of same ethnic group)					
Half+ friends of different ethnic group	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion co-ethnic (Ref: Lowest quintile)					
2 nd Quintile		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
3 rd Quintile		-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02
4 th Quintile		0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
5 th Quintile		0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
2010 IMD score			0	0	0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index				-0.04	
Diversity					0.01

Ethnic minorities	Model6	Model7	Model8	Model9	Model10
Region (Ref: London)					
North east	0.20**	0.20**	0.20**	0.21**	0.20**
North west	0.09**	0.09**	0.09**	0.10**	0.09**
Yorkshire & the Humber	0.07*	0.07*	0.07*	0.08*	0.07*
East midlands	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
West midlands	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
East of England	0.05+	0.06+	0.06*	0.07*	0.06*
South east	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
South west	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	-0.01
Friends (Ref: Half+ friends of same ethnic group)					
Half+ friends of different ethnic group	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion co-ethnic (Ref: Lowest quintile)					
2 nd Quintile		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
3 rd Quintile		-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02
4 th Quintile		0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
5 th Quintile		0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
2010 IMD score			0	0	0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index				-0.04	
Diversity					0.01

White majority	Model6	Model7	Model8	Model9	Model10
Region (Ref: London)					
North east	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
North west	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Yorkshire & the Humber	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
East midlands	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0
West midlands	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.02	0	-0.02
East of England	-0.06*	-0.05+	-0.05+	-0.02	-0.04
South east	-0.06*	-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.04
South west	-0.09**	-0.06*	-0.06*	-0.04	-0.06*
Friends (Ref: Half+ friends of same ethnic group)					
Half+ friends of different ethnic group	0.04*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*
Proportion co-ethnic (Ref: Lowest quintile)					
2 nd Quintile		-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02
3 rd Quintile		-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.01
4 th Quintile		-0.04*	-0.04*	0.02	-0.03+
5 th Quintile		-0.05**	-0.05**	0.02	-0.05*
2010 IMD score			0	0	0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index				-0.16*	
Diversity					0.08*

White majority	Model6	Model7	Model8	Model9	Model10
Region (Ref: London)					
North east	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
North west	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Yorkshire & the Humber	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
East midlands	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0
West midlands	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.02	0	-0.02
East of England	-0.06*	-0.05+	-0.05+	-0.02	-0.04
South east	-0.06*	-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.04
South west	-0.09**	-0.06*	-0.06*	-0.04	-0.06*
Friends (Ref: Half+ friends of same ethnic group)					
Half+ friends of different ethnic group	0.04*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*
Proportion co-ethnic (Ref: Lowest quintile)					
2 nd Quintile		-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02
3 rd Quintile		-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.01
4 th Quintile		-0.04*	-0.04*	0.02	-0.03+
5 th Quintile		-0.05**	-0.05**	0.02	-0.05*
2010 IMD score			0	0	0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index				-0.16*	
Diversity					0.08*

White majority	Model6	Model7	Model8	Model9	Model10
Region (Ref: London)					
North east	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
North west	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Yorkshire & the Humber	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
East midlands	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0
West midlands	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.02	0	-0.02
East of England	-0.06*	-0.05+	-0.05+	-0.02	-0.04
South east	-0.06*	-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.02	-0.04
South west	-0.09**	-0.06*	-0.06*	-0.04	-0.06*
Friends (Ref: Half+ friends of same ethnic group)					
Half+ friends of different ethnic group	0.04*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*	0.03*
Proportion co-ethnic (Ref: Lowest quintile)					
2 nd Quintile		-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02
3 rd Quintile		-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.01
4 th Quintile		-0.04*	-0.04*	0.02	-0.03+
5 th Quintile		-0.05**	-0.05**	0.02	-0.05*
2010 IMD score			0	0	0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index				-0.16*	
Diversity					0.08*

Hypotheses 6

- Ethnic minorities experiencing ethnic or racial harassment *did not report stronger* ethnic identity

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
- NSSEC

	Ethnic minorities
Women	0.09**
Age group (Ref: 30-39 years)	
16-23 years	0.02
24-29 years	0
40-49 years	-0.01
50-59 years	-0.03
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)	
Unemployed	0
Taking care of family	-0.06*
Full-time student	0.05
Long term ill or disabled	-0.06
Other	-0.06
Highest educational qualification (Ref: Degree)	
Other higher qualification	0.01
A level or equivalent	0.02
GCSE or equivalent	0.01
Other qualification	-0.03
No qualification	-0.01
NSSEC (Ref: Highest)	
Middle	0.01
Lowest	0
Other	0.03
Gross household income (Ref: 4 th quintile)	
Lowest quintile	-0.04
2 nd quintile	-0.01
3 rd quintile	-0.01
Highest quintile	0.01

Ethnic minorities

- Stronger for women
- Weaker for those who are taking care of family...correlated with gender



	white majority
Women	0.01
Age group (Ref: 30-39 years)	
16-23 years	-0.04*
24-29 years	0
40-49 years	0.05**
50-59 years	0.03*
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)	
Unemployed	-0.06**
Taking care of family	-0.02
Full-time student	-0.01
Long term ill or disabled	-0.06*
Other	-0.02
Highest educational qualification (Ref: Degree)	
Other higher qualification	0
A level or equivalent	0
GCSE or equivalent	0.01
Other qualification	0.06*
No qualification	0.02
NSSEC (Ref: Highest)	
Middle	0.01
Lowest	0.03*
Other	0.03
Gross household income (Ref: 4 th quintile)	
Lowest quintile	-0.03
2 nd quintile	-0.01
3 rd quintile	-0.03*
Highest quintile	0.01



	white majority
Women	0.01
Age group (Ref: 30-39 years)	
16-23 years	-0.04*
24-29 years	0
40-49 years	0.05**
50-59 years	0.03*
Main activity status (Ref: Employed)	
Unemployed	-0.06**
Taking care of family	-0.02
Full-time student	-0.01
Long term ill or disabled	-0.06*
Other	-0.02
Highest educational qualification (Ref: Degree)	
Other higher qualification	0
A level or equivalent	0
GCSE or equivalent	0.01
Other qualification	0.06*
No qualification	0.02
NSSEC (Ref: Highest)	
Middle	0.01
Lowest	0.03*
Other	0.03
Gross household income (Ref: 4 th quintile)	
Lowest quintile	-0.03
2 nd quintile	-0.01
3 rd quintile	-0.03*
Highest quintile	0.01

white majority

- Stronger for those who are older
- Stronger for those with other qualifications compared to degree
- Stronger for lowest NSSEC compared to highest NSSEC
- *Weaker for those who are unemployed and ill or long term disabled compared to employed*
- *Weaker for those with middle income compared to higher income*

Robustness checks

- Included college experience – did not matter
- Interviewer ethnic group – did not matter

Further analysis



- Selection into neighbourhoods (repeated measures)
- 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
- Attrition adjustment

Innovation Panel

- Annual panel survey of approximately 1,500 households randomly selected (clustered and stratified) from Great Britain in 2008
- Refresher samples were added in Wave 4 and Wave 7
- Interviewed one year prior to the main survey (~ 3 month fieldwork period)
- Allows methodological research both of general interest to survey methodology and to inform the main survey about question design, survey implementation
- Annual call for experiments!

For more information see

User Guides

- Knies, Gundi (ed.) (2015). Understanding Society –UK Household Longitudinal Study: Wave 1-5, 2009-2014, User Manual. Colchester: University of Essex.
- McFall et al. (2014a) “Understanding Society – UK Household Longitudinal Study: Waves 2 and 3 Nurse Health Assessment, 2010-2012, Guide to nurse Health Assessment” Colchester: University of Essex
- McFall et al. (2014b) “Understanding Society – Ethnicity User Guide” Colchester: University of Essex
- Taylor et al. (2010) “British Household Panel Survey User Manual Volume A (User Guide)”

Sample design working papers

- Lynn (2009) “Sample design for Understanding Society”. Understanding Society Working Paper 2009-01, *Understanding Society* Working Paper Series No. 2009-01
- Berthoud et al. (2009) “Design of the Understanding Society ethnic minority boost sample”. *Understanding Society* Working Paper Series No. 2009-02
- McFall et al. (2012) “Implementing the Biosocial Component of Understanding Society – Nurse Collection of Biomeasures” *Understanding Society* Working Paper Series No. 2012-04

Innovation Panel

<https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/>

- User Guide available at:...[/documentation/innovation-panel](https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/innovation-panel)
- Dataset documentation:...[/documentation/innovation-panel/dataset-documentation](https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/innovation-panel/dataset-documentation)
- Questionnaires:...[/documentation/innovation-panel/questionnaires](https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/innovation-panel/questionnaires)
- Fieldwork materials:...[/documentation/innovation-panel/fieldwork-documents](https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/innovation-panel/fieldwork-documents)
- New online training course:...[/documentation/training/online/ip](https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/training/online/ip)