

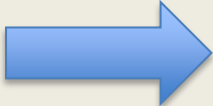

Factors of Tolerance For Immigrants: Self-esteem and Country Characteristics



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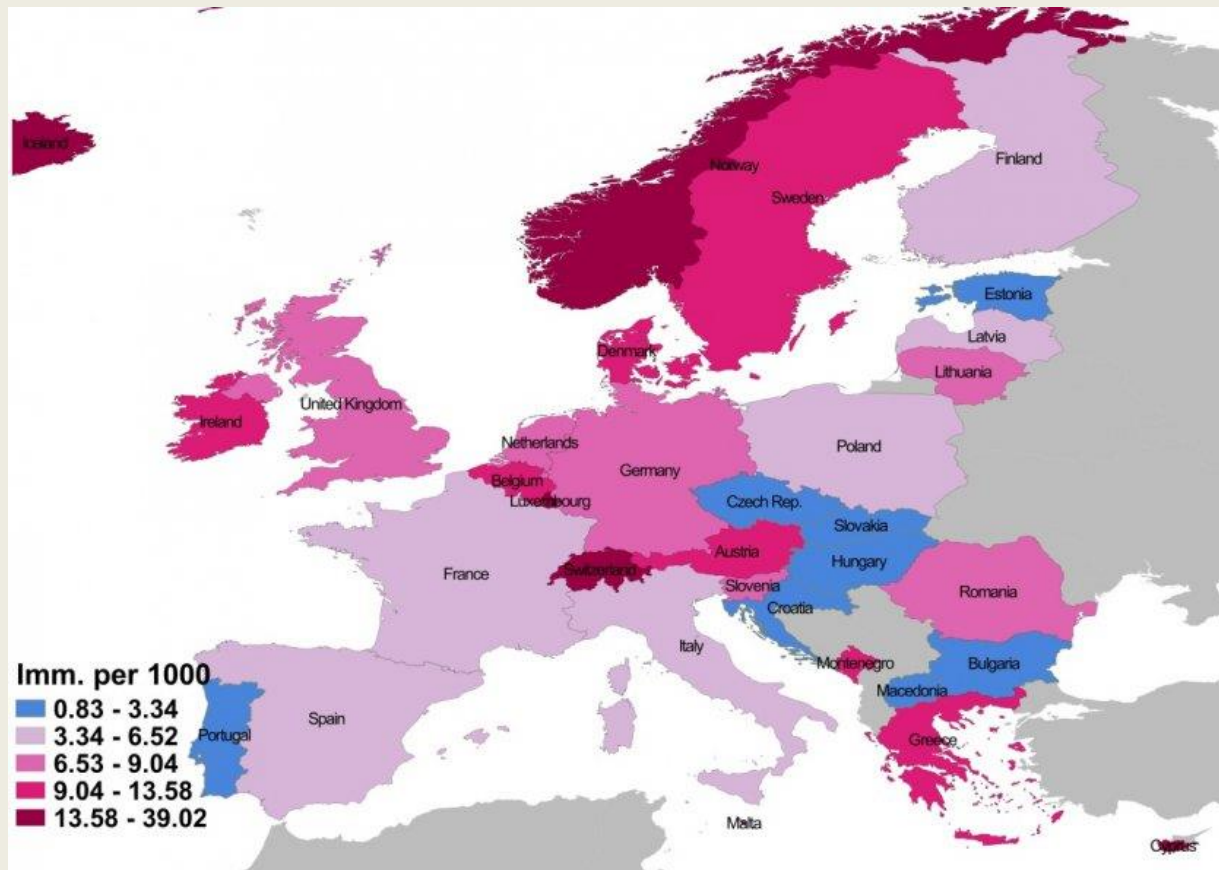


Salience

- Tolerance – the acceptance of others who in any way differ from oneself.
- Globalization
 -  Increase in diversity
 -  Threat to tolerance

Immigration to Europe

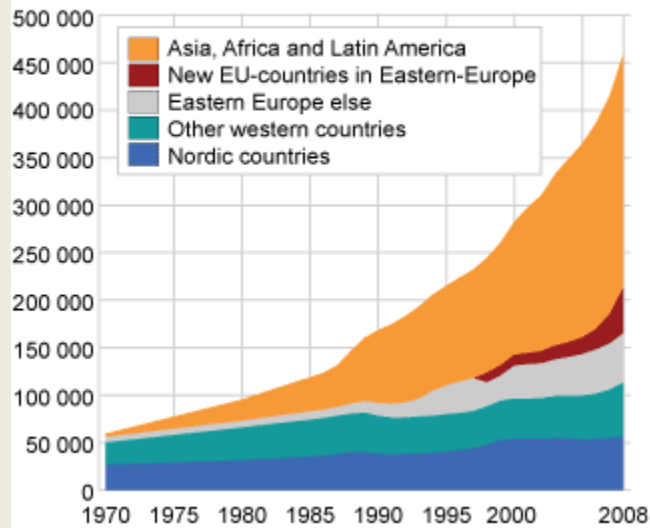
- All data in the map is from Eurostat, correct for 2012



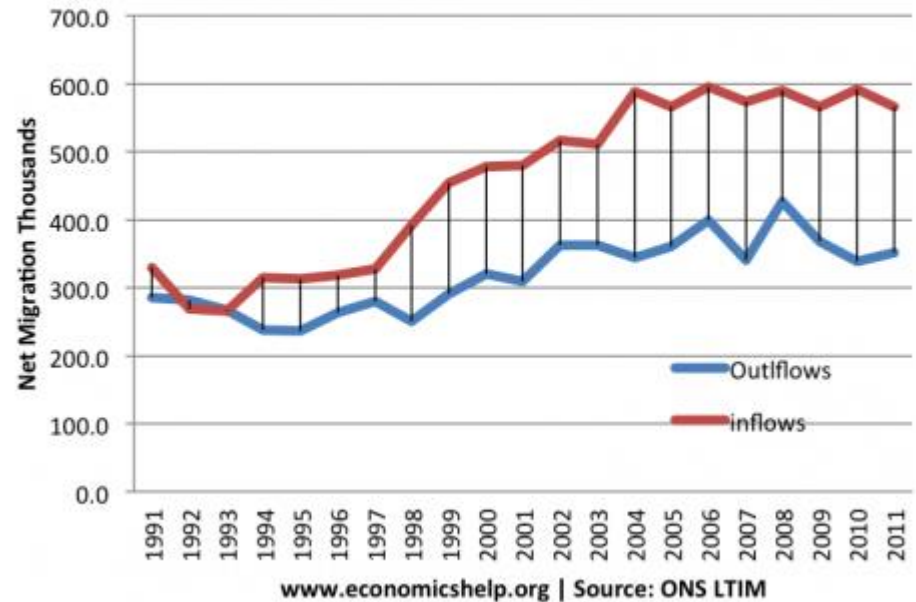
Immigration Dynamic

Norway

Immigrant population by country background.
1970-2008

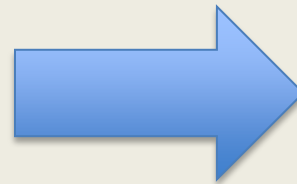


UK Net Migration



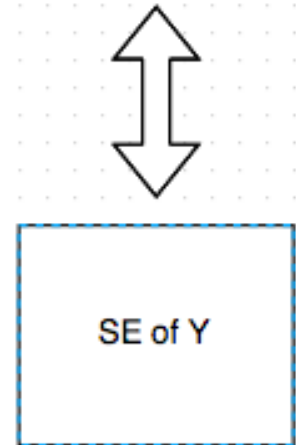
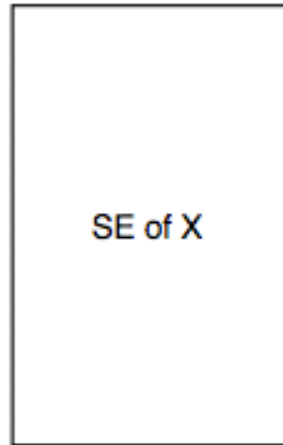
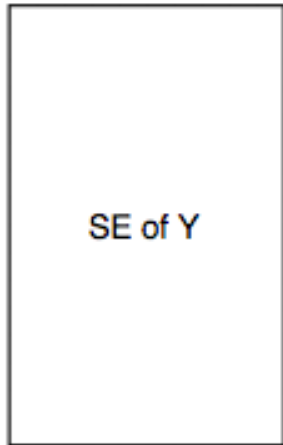
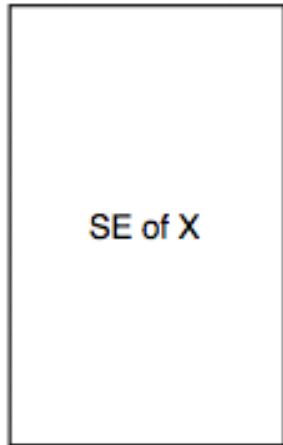
Hypothesis 1. Individual level

- There is a positive association between tolerance and **self-esteem**: a higher level of self-esteem leads to a higher level of tolerance.



Explanation

- All human beings want to feel good about themselves and as a consequence they are motivated to increase their level of self-esteem,
- Putting down the members of some group, one can increase his/her self-esteem.



Literature

- Tajfel and Turner (1979)

The primary motivations for adopting discriminatory behavior are to enhance *positive distinctiveness* and *self-esteem*.

- Brewer (2003)

Individuals who hold strong, dogmatic identities and have low self-esteem are more likely to discriminate against outgroups.

BUT:

The lack of

a) empirical testing of the theory, especially using statistical methods,

b) testing the relation between Global Self-Esteem instead of Role-Specific Self-Esteem.

Hypothesis 2. Country level

- Increasing **Muslim population** in European countries leads to decreasing tolerance for immigrants on the individual level.



Explanation

- There are certain limits to which one group can absorb the people from other groups, while remaining tolerant to their differences
- *David Goodhart The British Dream: Successes and Failures of Post-war Immigration:*

High immigration can undermine national solidarity and be a threat to social democratic ideals of the welfare state.

Hypothesis 3. Country level

- The citizens of the states with **individualistic-type regimes** tend to be more tolerant in comparison with the citizens of the states with collectivist-type regimes.



VS



Explanation

Weldon (2006): “Ethnicity and cultural orientation are viewed <in individualistic regimes> as a personal choice, and hence, minorities are not required to give up their ethnic identity in any sphere of public life.”

Hypothesis 4. Country level

- More **social expenditures** lead to a higher level of tolerance.



Multilevel Modeling

- **Tolerance for immigrants = Self-esteem + Individualistic type regime + Percentage of Muslim Population + Amount of Social Expenditures + Age + Education + Feeling of safety**

Country level variables

Control variables

Measurement

Name of a variable	Question/statement	Answers scale	Individual/country level	Source
Self-esteem	In general I feel very positive about myself	1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree, nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree,	Individual	European Social Survey
Tolerance toward immigrants	Would you say that a [country]’s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?	11-points scale, where 1 – is “Cultural life is undermined”, 11 – “Cultural life is enriched”	Individual	European Social Survey

Measurement

Name of a variable	Answers scale	Individual/country level	Source
Citizenship regime type: <i>Collectivistic VS Individualistic</i> (Prevailing cultural understandings and official legal policies regarding citizenship acquisition)	0 – Collectivistic 1 – Individualistic	Country	Weldon classification
The percentage of Muslim population (percentage)	-	Country	PEW Research Center
Increase/decrease of the percentage of Muslim population	Difference in the share of Muslim population between 1990 and 2010	Country	PEW Research Center
Social expenditures: 1) Social transfers, cash spending 2) Services spending 3) Public expenditure on Active Labour Market Programmes	% of GDP 4 - >30 3 - 25<x<30 2 - 20<x<25 1 - x<20	Country	OECD

Measurement

Name of a variable	Question/statement	Answers scale	Individual/country level	Source
Age	Year born	-	Individual	European Social Survey
Education	Years of education	-	Individual	European Social Survey
Feeling of safety	How safe do you – or would you - feel walking alone in this area after dark?	1 – Very unsafe 2 – Unsafe 3 – Safe 4 – Very safe	Individual	European Social Survey

	Dependent variable:				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	cltenr				
pstv12	0.114 (0.118)	0.100 (0.121)	0.100 (0.121)	0.100 (0.121)	0.192 (0.135)
pstv13	0.163 (0.112)	0.169 (0.115)	0.170 (0.115)	0.169 (0.115)	0.305** (0.128)
pstv14	0.261** (0.110)	0.258** (0.113)	0.258** (0.113)	0.258** (0.113)	0.399*** (0.126)
pstv15	0.329*** (0.112)	0.313*** (0.115)	0.313*** (0.115)	0.313*** (0.115)	0.483*** (0.128)
individ1		0.731** (0.303)	0.654** (0.303)	0.753** (0.309)	0.718** (0.324)
musl			-0.044 (0.032)		
musl_dif				-0.063 (0.091)	
scexpdtr2					-0.056 (0.418)
scexpdtr3					0.197 (0.465)
scexpdtr4					0.485 (0.465)
yrbrn	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)
eduysr	0.113*** (0.003)	0.114*** (0.003)	0.114*** (0.003)	0.114*** (0.003)	0.123*** (0.003)
sfty2	0.383*** (0.055)	0.392*** (0.059)	0.392*** (0.059)	0.392*** (0.059)	0.569*** (0.076)
sfty3	0.732*** (0.052)	0.710*** (0.055)	0.710*** (0.055)	0.710*** (0.055)	0.877*** (0.071)
sfty4	0.969*** (0.055)	0.937*** (0.059)	0.937*** (0.059)	0.937*** (0.059)	1.106*** (0.073)
Constant	-6.167*** (1.202)	-5.064*** (1.296)	-4.851*** (1.305)	-4.971*** (1.304)	-3.683** (1.459)
Observations	49,546	41,536	41,536	41,536	31,754
Log Likelihood	-113,728.500	-94,769.540	-94,771.150	-94,770.780	-71,477.590
Akaike Inf. Crit.	227,481.000	189,565.100	189,570.300	189,569.600	142,987.200
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	227,586.700	189,677.300	189,691.200	189,690.400	143,121.000

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Results

- There is a significant positive association between tolerance for immigrants and:
 1. Positive self-esteem
 2. Individualistic-type regime

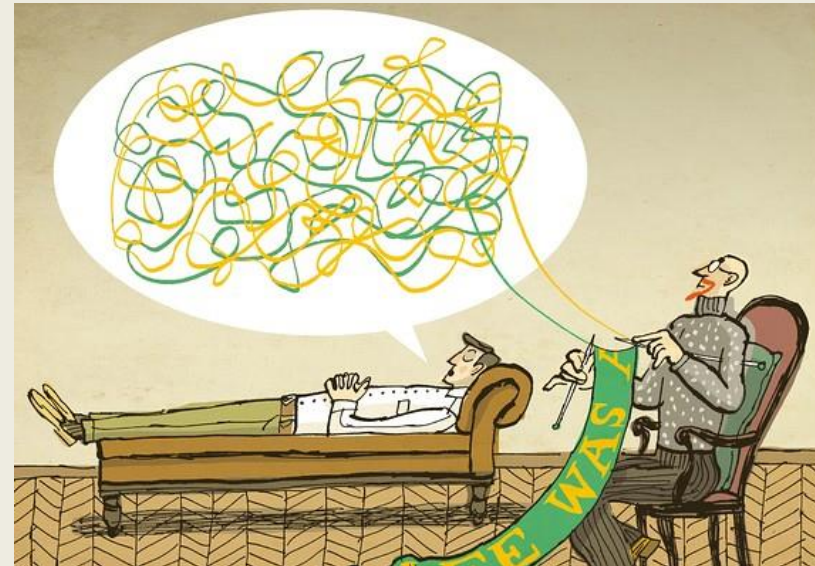
- There is no significant association between tolerance for immigrants and:
 1. Amount of social expenditures
 2. Share of Muslim population

Results

- All control variables demonstrated significant association with tolerance:
 - People with more education tend to be more tolerant
 - Younger people tend to be more tolerant
 - People who feel safe tend to be more tolerant

Practical Application of the results

- Higher levels self-esteem have a positive association with tolerance toward immigrants =>
- In order to decrease tension, appearing as a result of increasing in levels of immigration, it's important sustaining not just economic development, but also a healthy psychological environment.
- Ex.:
 - Increase in the number of free psychological centers,
 - Teaching children in schools how to cope with stress (ex.: meditation classes)



What next?

- Combining multilevel modeling and SEM
- More specific measurement of social policy
- Adding tolerance to other minorities such as LGBT people
- Solving the problem of possible endogeneity, using the method Seemingly Unrelated Regressions
- Checking for Measurement Invariance

Thank you for your attention!

This report was presented at the 5th LCSR International Annual Conference “Cultural and Economic Changes under Cross-national Perspective”.

November 16 – 20, 2015 – Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia.

<http://lcsr.hse.ru/en/conf2015>

Настоящий доклад был представлен на V ежегодной международной конференции ЛССИ «Культурные и экономические изменения в сравнительной перспективе».

16-20 ноября 2015 года – НИУ ВШЭ, Москва, Россия.

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