

Ethnic diversity, social trust, and the moderating role of integration policy

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Birte Gundelach

University of Zurich

birte.gundelach@uzh.ch

Anita Manatschal

Bern University

anita.manatschal@ipw.unibe.ch

outline

- > Research question, contribution
 - > Theoretical background: egalitarian rationale vs. group conflict theory
 - > Empirical strategy (data, research design, methods)
 - > Results
 - > Concluding remarks
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Research question

*To which extent does **immigrant integration policy** moderate the frequently observed negative relationship between **ethnic diversity** and **social trust**?*

Relevance

- > Several studies report a negative relationship between diversity and trust (especially Putnam 2007, US context)
 - > However: ambivalent results for Europe
 - > Expectation: The relationship between diversity and trust is moderated by integration policy
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State of research

- > Some studies comparing national integration policy effects (especially Kesler and Bloemraad 2010, cf. Dinesen and Hooghe 2010; Reeskens 2010; Weldon 2006)
 - > Abstract measurement of *experienced* ethnic diversity
 - > unsubtle overall indices of integration policy
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Contribution

- > Measure ethnic diversity of **local** social contexts
 - > Account for integration policy at the **subnational** level
 - > **Different policy aspects** instead of overall policy index (cf. Koopmans et al. 2005, 2012)
 - Cultural rights and obligations
 - Socio-structural rights
 - Political participation rights
 - Access to nationality
 - Family reunification
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Social categorization and conflict theory

- > Processes of social categorization in immigration societies: perception of ethnic ingroups and outgroups, ingroup bias
- > Conflict theory: intergroup conflict over economic resources, political power and cultural values evokes perceptions of (real or only perceived) threat
- > Increasing ethnic diversity fosters processes of social categorization and aggravates the conflict potential between groups

H1: Immigration-induced ethnic diversity weakens social trust owing to ingroup bias and group competition

Moderator integration policy

Contrasting expectations

- > **Egalitarian argument:** by granting immigrants access to certain rights, liberal integration policies treat immigrants in a fair and equal manner. Thereby they might soften formerly salient differences between ingroup and outgroup and help to reduce social distrust
 - > **Power rationale:** liberal integration policies might also be seen as instruments regulating immigrants' access to contested societal resources, which might cause a fear of status loss among the “majority society” and therefore increase intergroup competition and social distrust
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Working hypotheses on the moderating role of integration policy

H2/3: *The negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social trust is **attenuated** / **intensified** by liberal integration policies in the areas of naturalization, political participation, socio-structural rights, family reunification and cultural difference*

Data

- > **Social trust:** Volunteering Monitor Swiss Communes (2010)
 - > **Ethnic diversity:** Swiss census data (2000)
 - > **Cantonal integration policy:** Manatschal (2011, 2013)
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Operationalization

- > generalized trust:
Would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? If we assume a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted, where would you see yourself on this scale?

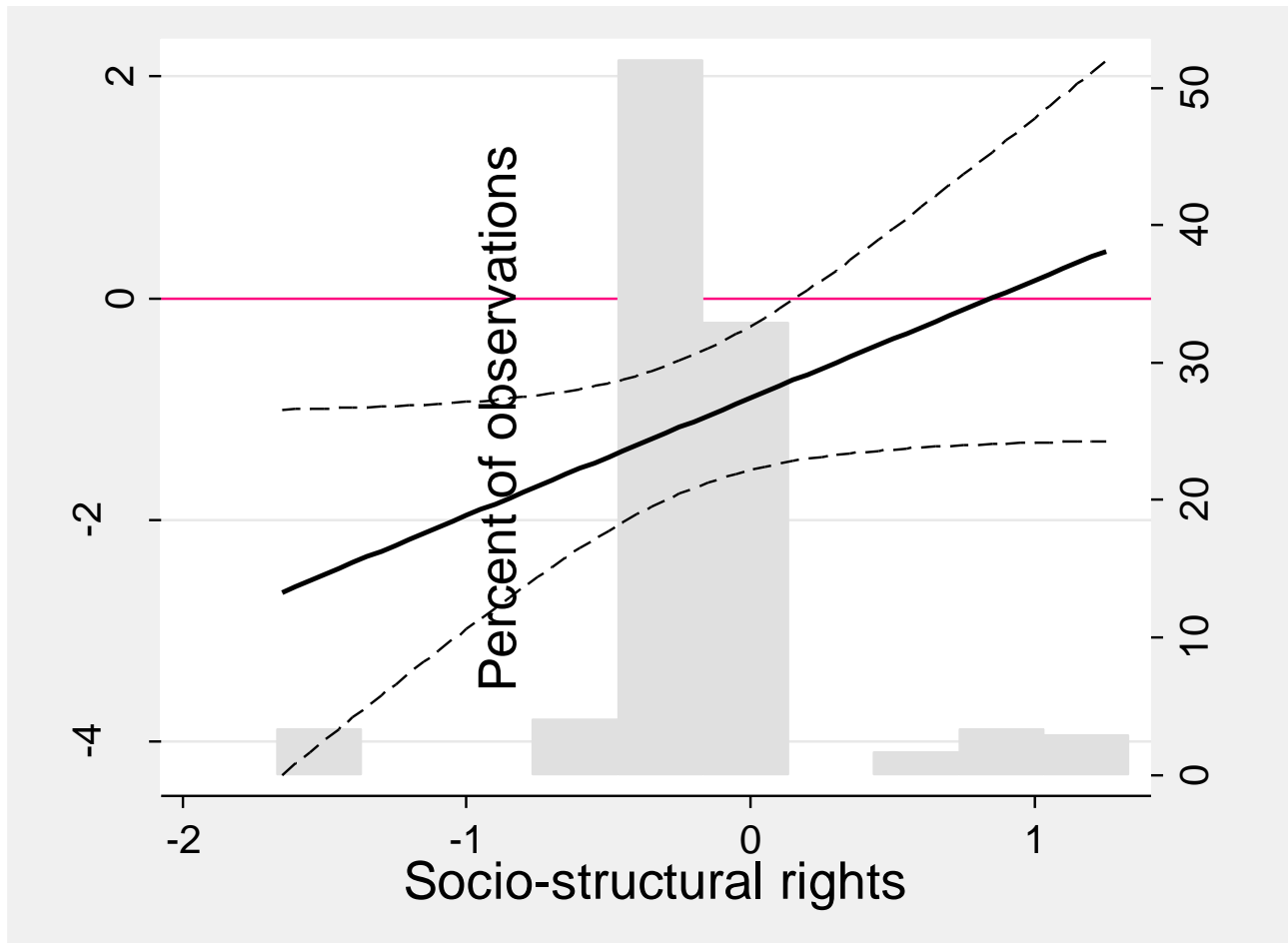
 - > Ethnic diversity: Herfindahl index (nationality)

 - > Integration policy:
 - Five pol. categories, captured by over 20 subindicators
 - Policy = rules in form (e.g. residence period required for natural. > civic rights) *and* rules in use (e.g. existence of Islamic graveyards > religious rights)
 - higher values on the policy measurement scale = more liberal / multiculturalist policies
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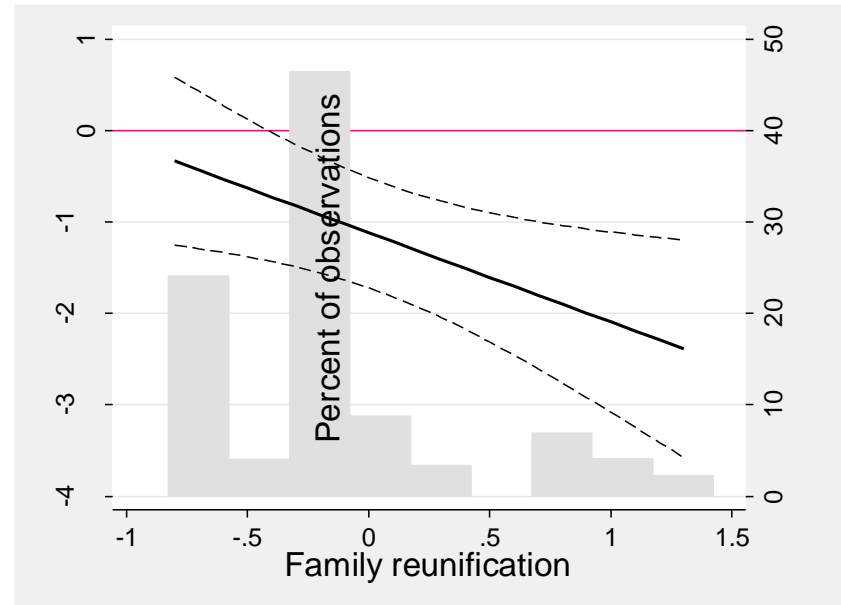
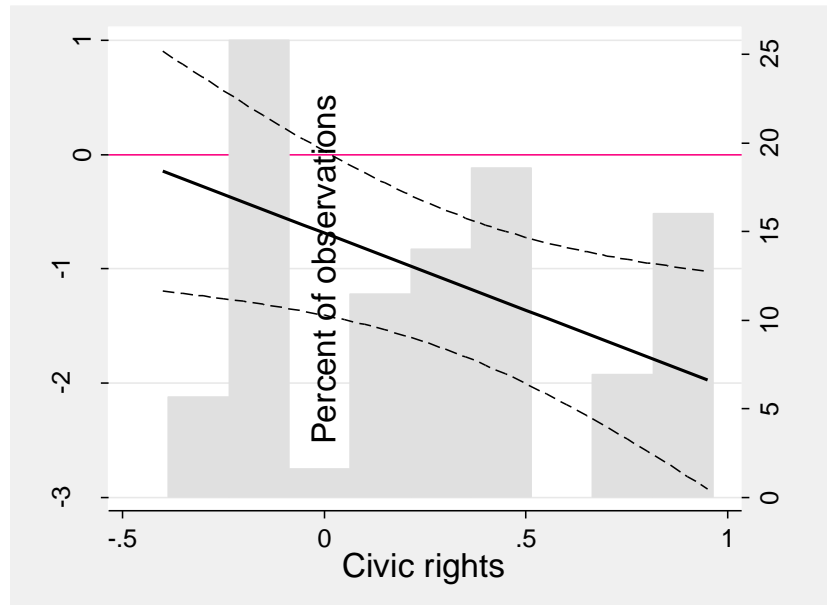
Research design and methodology

- > Multi level analyses
 - Three levels: individuals – communes – cantons
 - > Cross-level interaction effects
 - diversity (communal level) * integration policy (cantonal level)
 - social trust (individual level)
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Empirical results



Empirical results II



Concluding remarks

- > Negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social trust
- > Moderation of integration policy varies depending on policy aspect
 - Positive moderation for socio-structural rights
 - Negative moderation for civic rights and family reunion

Subnational comparison and a **differentiated approach to integration policy** as viable strategies to reach more unanimous findings when it comes to ethnic diversity, social trust, and the moderating role of integration policy

Appendix A

Operationalization of integration policy

Categories of integration policy	indicators
Civic rights	cantonal requirements for naturalization regarding fees, period of residence, procedures and right of appeal
Political rights	non-nationals' right to vote, cantonal provision of an immigrant commission
Socio-structural rights	cantonal openness towards immigrants regarding jobs in the cantonal administration, teaching positions, the policy service or the cantonal judiciary
Family reunion	varying extent of facilitation of family reunification for EU-nationals compared to third country nationals, requirements regarding housing situation of the applicant
Cultural rights and obligations	legal tendency towards recognition of minorities' religions, religious minority rights (e.g. existence of Islamic graveyards), cultural requirements for naturalization, integration agreements

Appendix B

Empirical results, overall table

Table 2: Ethnic diversity, generalized trust and integration policies

	Model 2	CRO	Model 3	SSR	Model 4	PART	Model 5	CIV	Model 6	FAM
	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.	Coefficient	S.E.
Constant	5.401***	(0.29)	5.478***	(0.29)	5.394***	(0.29)	5.361***	(0.29)	5.531***	(0.29)
INDIVIDUAL LEVEL VARIABLES CONTROLLED (SEE TABLE1)										
Ethnic diversity	-1.139***	(0.31)	-0.899**	(0.33)	-1.086***	(0.31)	-0.687+	(0.37)	-1.113***	(0.31)
Integration policy	-0.045	(0.16)	-0.450*	(0.21)	0.122	(0.15)	0.446*	(0.21)	0.315*	(0.13)
Diversity*policy	0.023	(0.59)	1.061+	(0.55)	-0.308	(0.39)	-1.356*	(0.60)	-0.979*	(0.42)
Mean Income	-0.019	(0.01)	-0.024*	(0.01)	-0.019	(0.01)	-0.021+	(0.01)	-0.018	(0.01)
Unemployment rate	-0.012	(0.04)	-0.027	(0.04)	-0.014	(0.04)	-0.037	(0.04)	-0.038	(0.04)
Age structure	1.712*	(0.82)	1.494+	(0.83)	1.668*	(0.81)	2.050*	(0.84)	1.688*	(0.82)
Language Region	0.258**	(0.09)	0.212*	(0.09)	0.265**	(0.10)	0.193*	(0.09)	0.225**	(0.09)
RANDOM EFFECTS										
Intercept Std Dev.										
Canton	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
Intercept Std Dev.										
Community	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
Residual Std Dev.	2.05	(0.02)	2.05	(0.06)	2.05	(0.02)	2.05	(0.02)	2.04	(0.02)
NUMBER OF CASES										
N Individuals	4955		4955		4955		4955		4955	
N Communities	60		60		60		60		60	
N Cantons	17		17		17		17		17	

Results of 10 multiple imputed datasets. Linear hierarchical regression analysis. + p<0, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

CRO: Cultural rights and obligations; SSR: Socio-structural rights; PART: Political participation rights; CIV: Civic rights; FAM: Family reunification

Appendix C

Empirical results, neighbourhood trust

