

***At least 3 reasons why ESS should
measure ethnicity***

**Lilia DIMOVA
Lausanne, 2016**

ESS measures ethnicity in R6 through...

- **C 9 – C 15** Religious belonging, denomination and behavior
- **C16** Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country? (Yes/No)
- **C17** On what grounds is your group discriminated against? (colour/race, nationality, religion, language, ethnic group, age, gender, sexuality, disability)
- **C 18** Are you a citizen of [country]? (Yes/No)
- **C19** What citizenship do you hold?
- **C 20** Were you born in [country]? (Yes/No)
- **C21** In which country were you born?
- **C22** What year did you first come to live in [country]?
- **C23** What language or languages do you speak most often at home?(country specific)
- **C24** Do you belong to a minority ethnic group in [country]? (Yes/No)
- **C 25** Was your father born in [country]? (Yes/No)
- **C26** In which country was your father born?
- **C 27** Was your mother born in [country]? (Yes/No)
- **C28** In which country was your mother born?
- Improvement in R7 - Heath's Ancestry items

**Despite of the ESS items, measuring
indirectly respondents' ethnic identity,
despite of the ancestry improvement, it is
not possible to identity
WHO IS WHO ON THE ETHNIC GROUNDS**

What we miss not measuring ethnic identity?

- A real ethnic map of the countries – who are the national/local “**others**” and what the attitudes to **THEM** are
- A real ethnic stratification in multicultural Europe
- A national and outdoors ethnization – **US** v/s **THEM**?
- Who are the “old others” and who are the “new others” both within and outside countries
- Whether intolerance to “new others” are superimposed over intolerance to “old others”
- What are the attitudes of “old others” to “new others”
- Which ethnic groups mostly provoke intolerance and xenophobia and where in Europe - Roma everywhere...
- Brexit and “Polish plumber”, Bulgarians, Romanians...

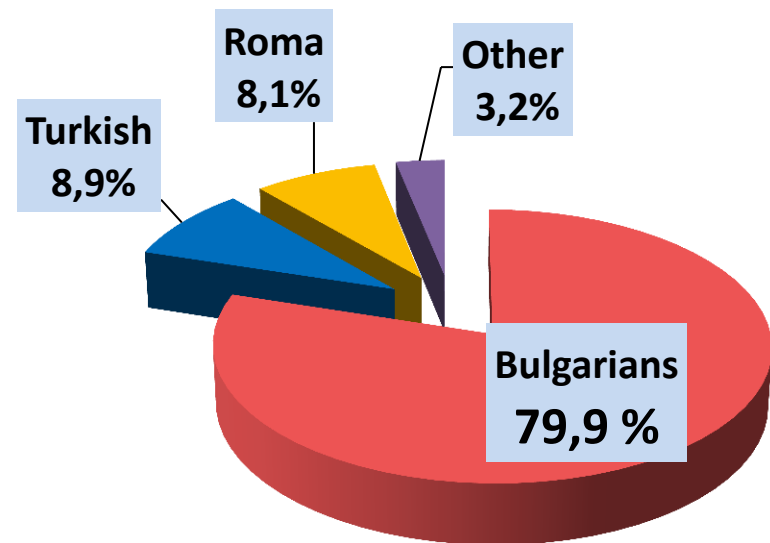
The main 3 reasons why ESS should measure ethnic identity

- Drawing an ethnic map is the **first reason ESS should measure** ethnicity in a way to compare ethnic pictures between countries as well as over time. It should be done on regular, not only on rotation basis.
- Following the dynamic of European ethnization is the **second reason**. The results of the immigrant tsunami become not only a scientific or a research issue – now it is a social, political and cultural focal point.
- The need of better understanding of people's attitudes, fears, threats, values, expectations on ethnic grounds is the **third reason** why ESS should measure ethnic identification.

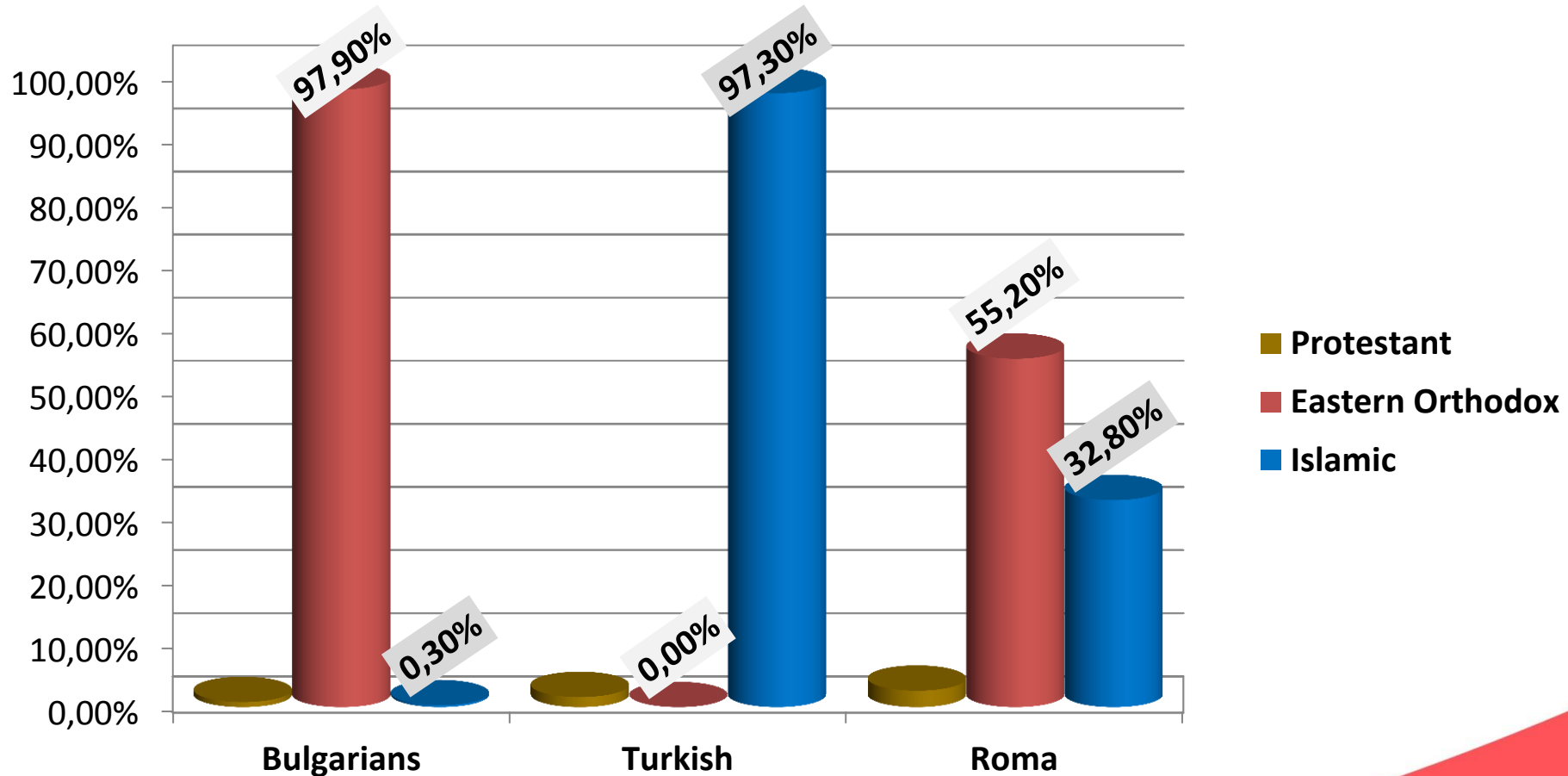
Bulgarian ethnic map on the basis of ethnic self-identity (ESS R6' 2013, %)

“As in any country, and in Bulgaria, there are various groups and communities. Do you consider yourself as belonging to any of the following group?”

- *Bulgarians*
- *Turkish*
- *Roma*
- *Other (please, specify...)”*

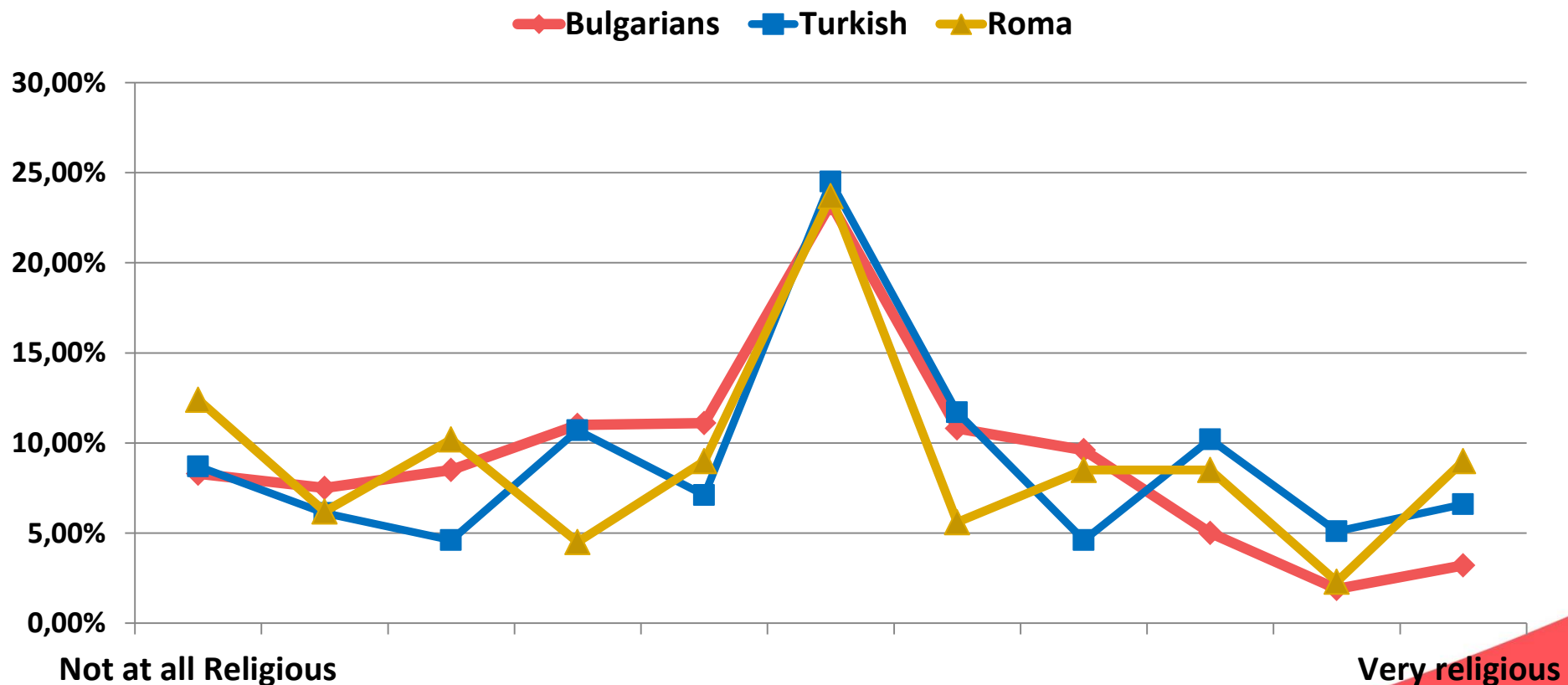


Religion denomination by ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ESS R6'2013 - %)

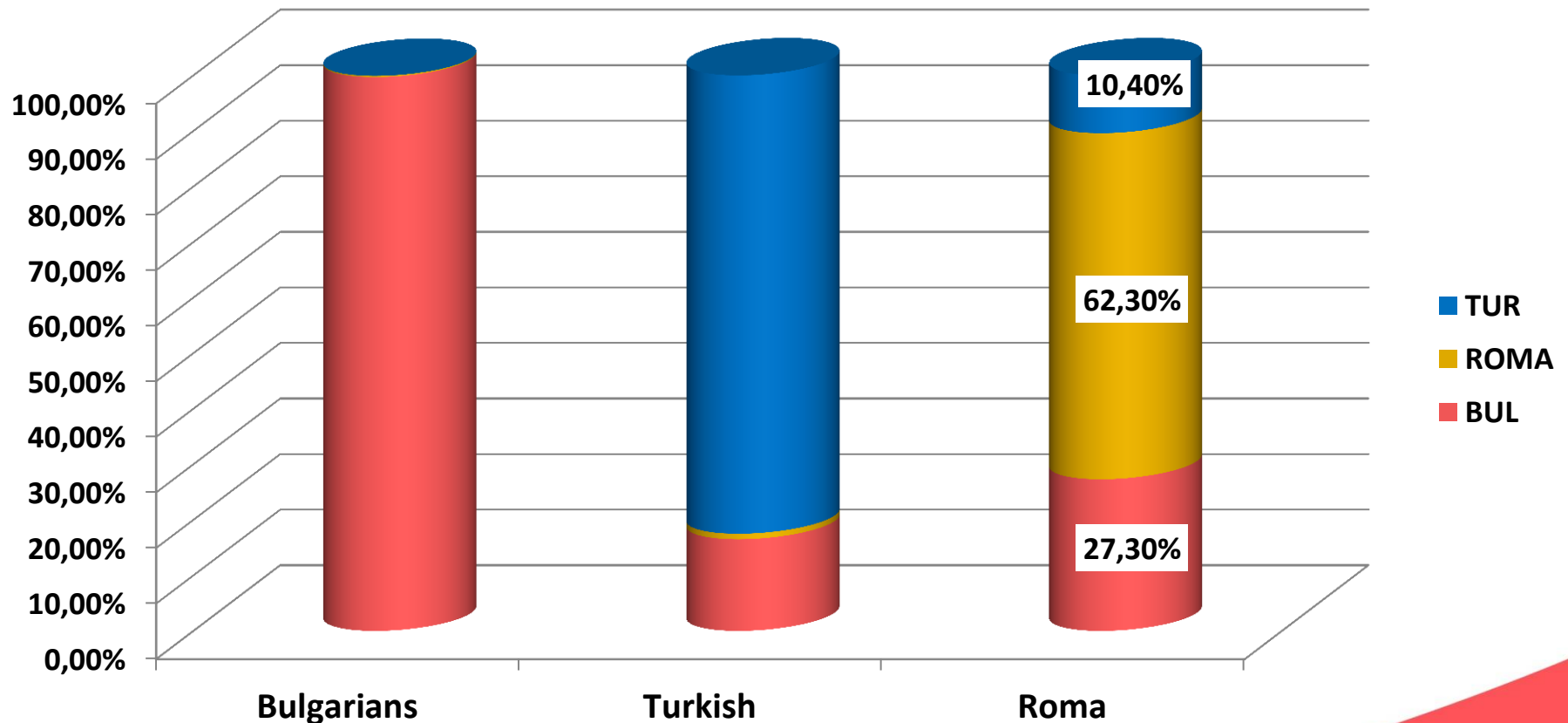


Religiosity by ethnic groups in Bulgaria

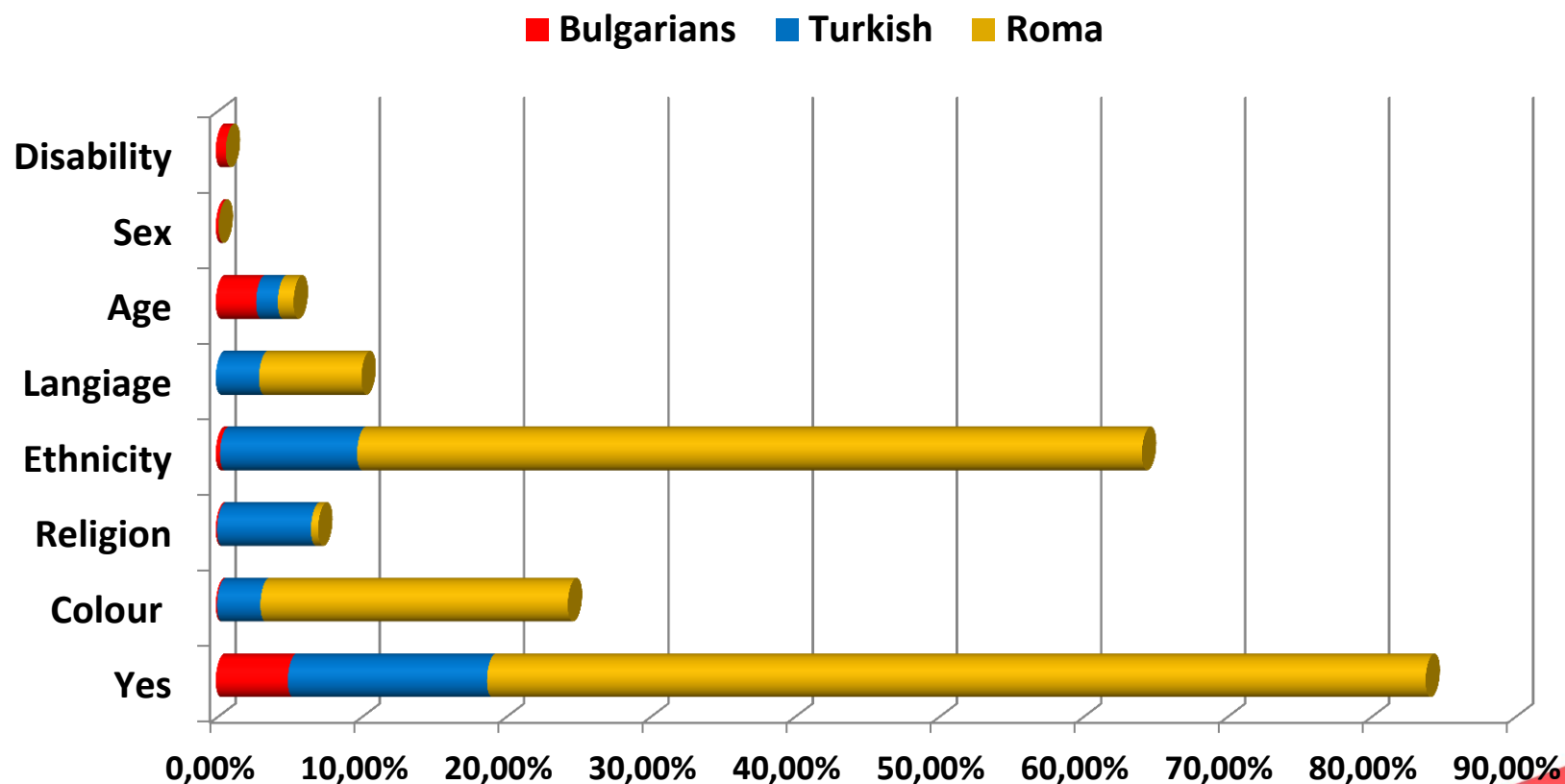
(ESS R'2013, %)



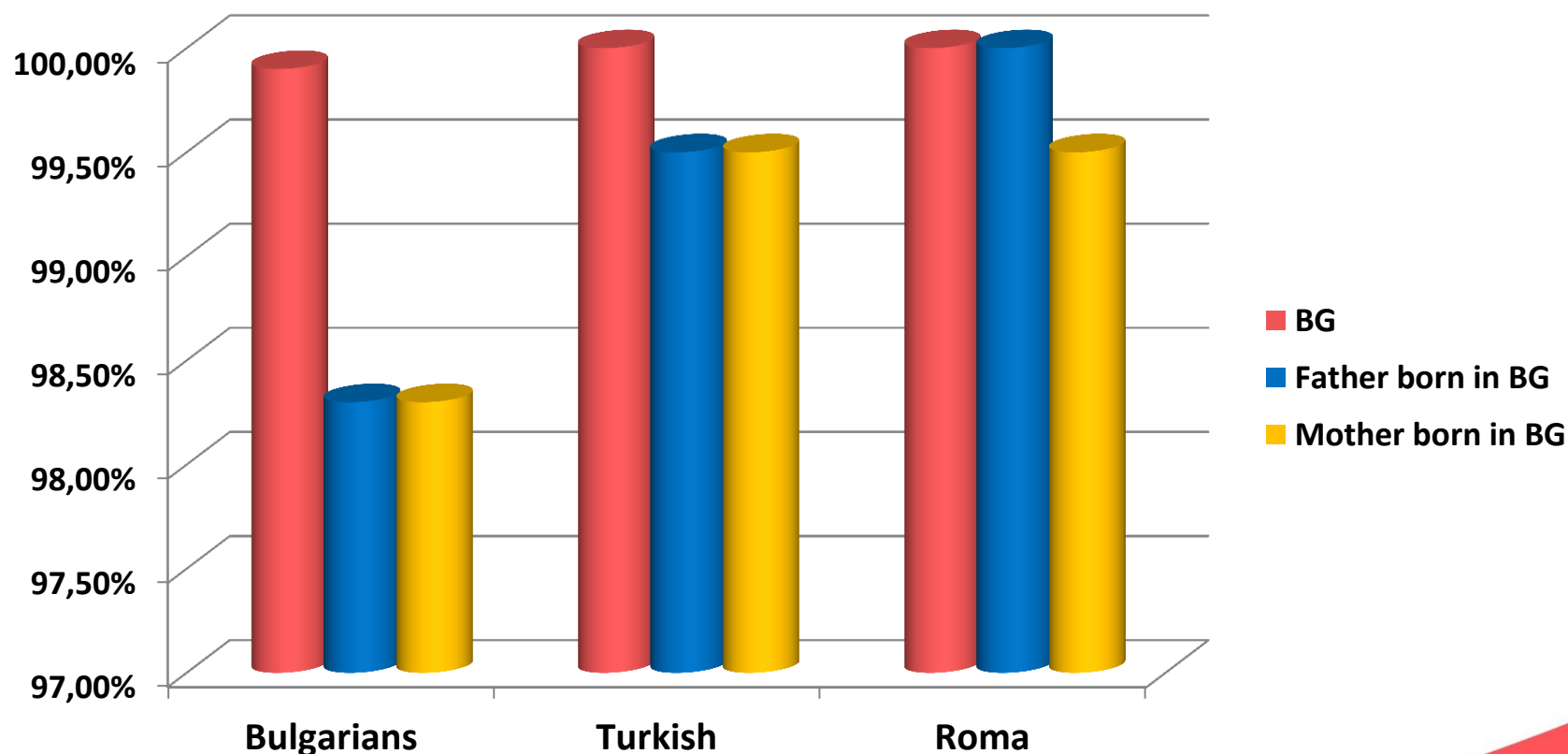
Main language spoken at home by ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ESS R6'2013 - %)



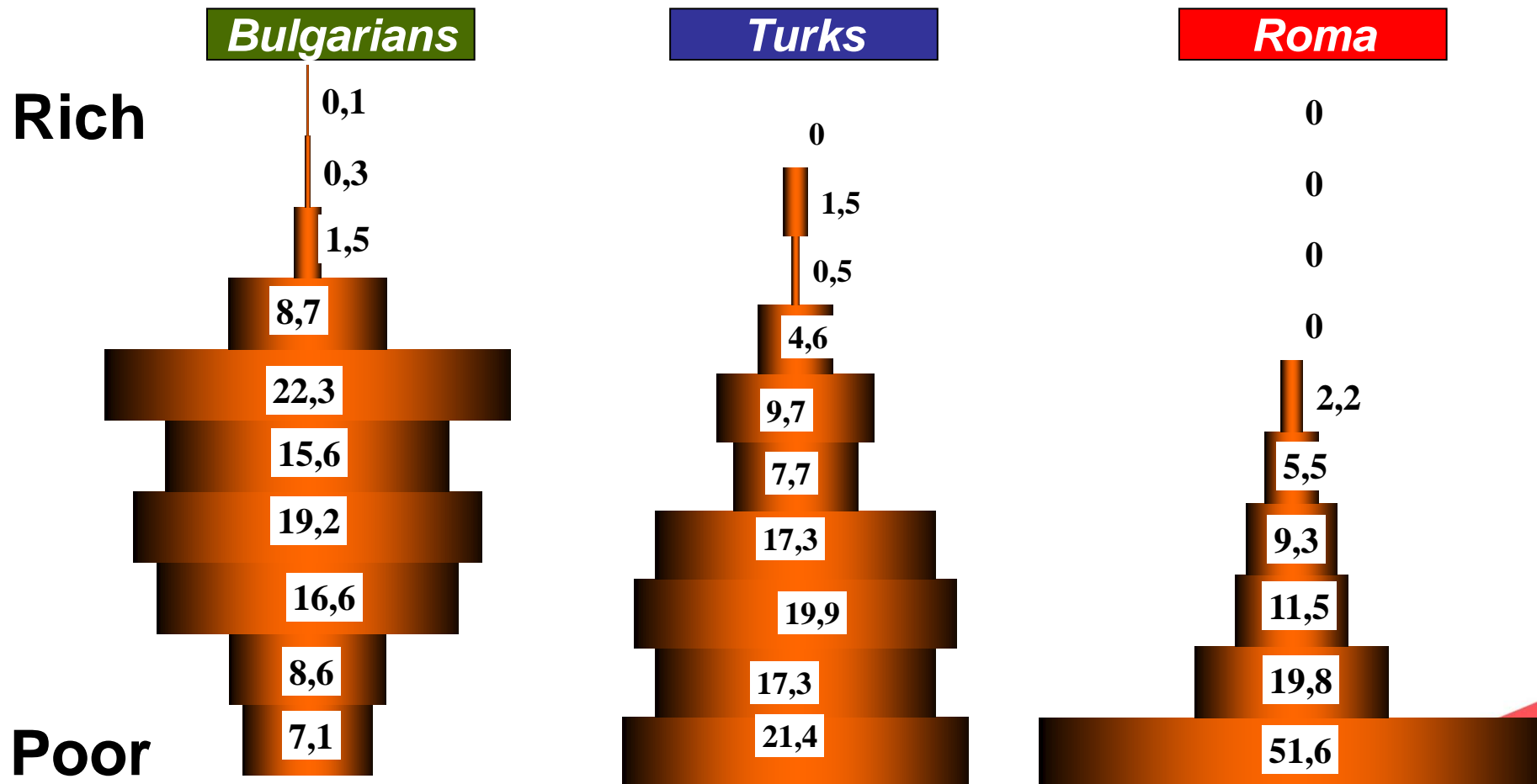
Belonging to a group discriminated on the grounds against...(ESS R6, %)



Citizenships and a country of parents' birth by ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ESS R6, %)



Subjective poverty pyramids by ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ESS R6'2013, %)



Regression coefficients of the logistic models for evaluation of the poverty risks

	<i>Model A</i>	<i>Model B</i>	<i>Model C</i>	<i>Model D</i>
	<i>National multiethnic sample</i>	<i>National sample Bulgarians</i>	<i>National sample Turks</i>	<i>National sample Roma</i>
Constant	-0.962	-0.254	-1,197	6.542a
Education	-1.031a	-0.785a	-1,163	-0.967a
Age	0.5135	0.268	0.616	-0.221
Sex	0.468	0.526	-0.081	-0.134
Household map	0.212	0.286	0.394	-0.974
Residence	-0.224	-0.311	-0.083	-0.643a
Labor status	0.197	0.281	1.140a	0.313a
Ethnic identity	0.814a	-	-	-
χ^2 total for the model	101.045a	46.518a	13.034a	45.562a
Base	287	252	61	455

Subjective top-bottom pyramids by ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ESS R6'2013, %)

Bulgarians

Turks

Roma

Top

0

0

0

0

8,9

7,2

8,9

20

18,3

36,7

0

2,1

3,6

5,2

12,9

14,4

22,2

14,9

17,5

7,2

0,3

2,8

5,3

11,9

30,4

18,1

14,4

8,2

5,2

3,1

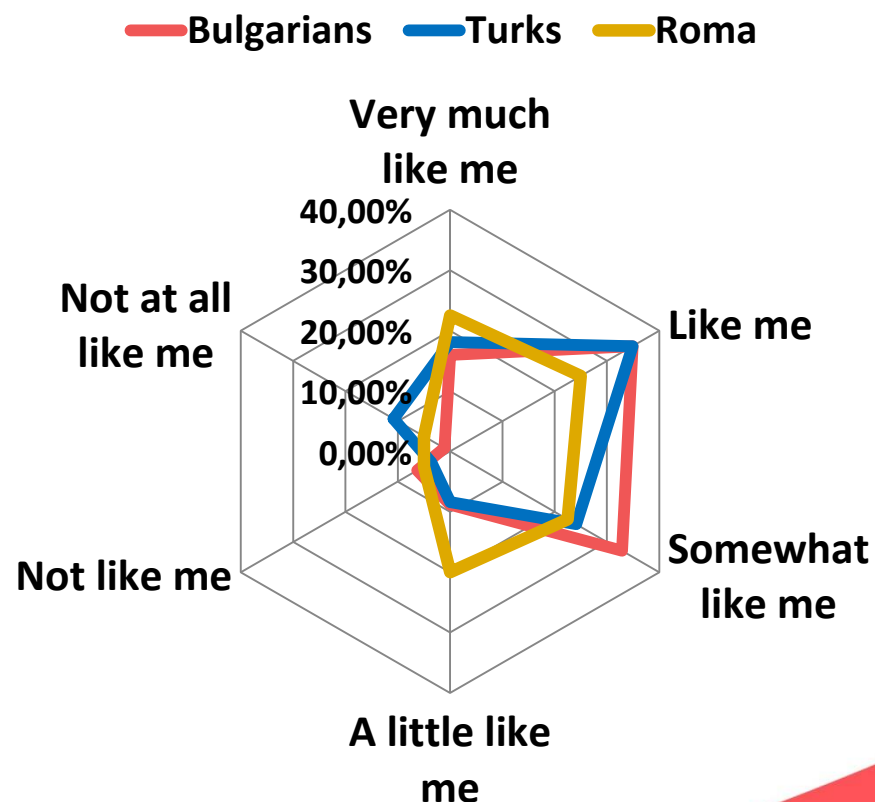
Bottom

Bulgarian tolerance to understand "others" by ethnic groups (ESS R6'2013, %)

Shalom H. Schwartz's human value variable:

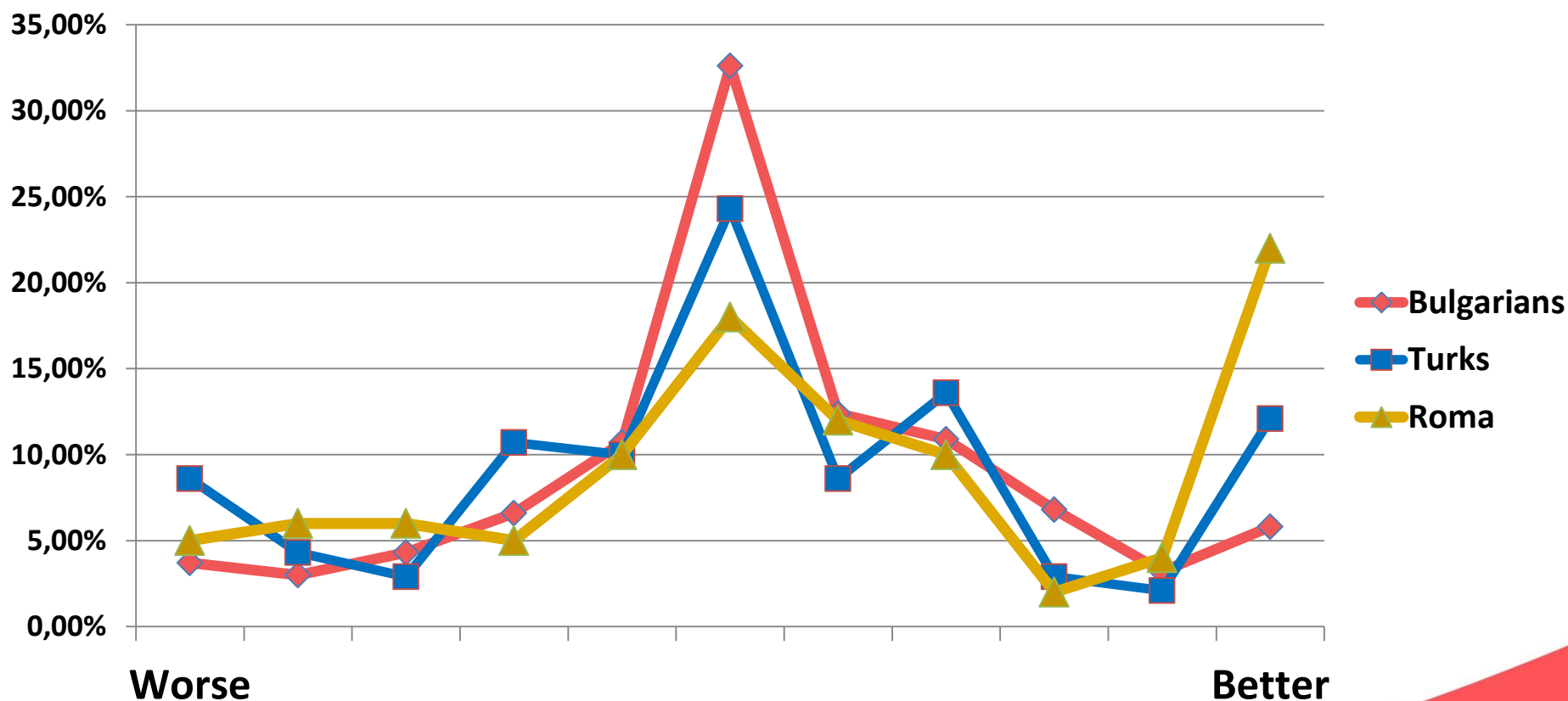
"It is important to him/her to listen to people who are different from him/her. Even when s/he disagrees with them, s/he still wants to understand them."

How much is this person like you?



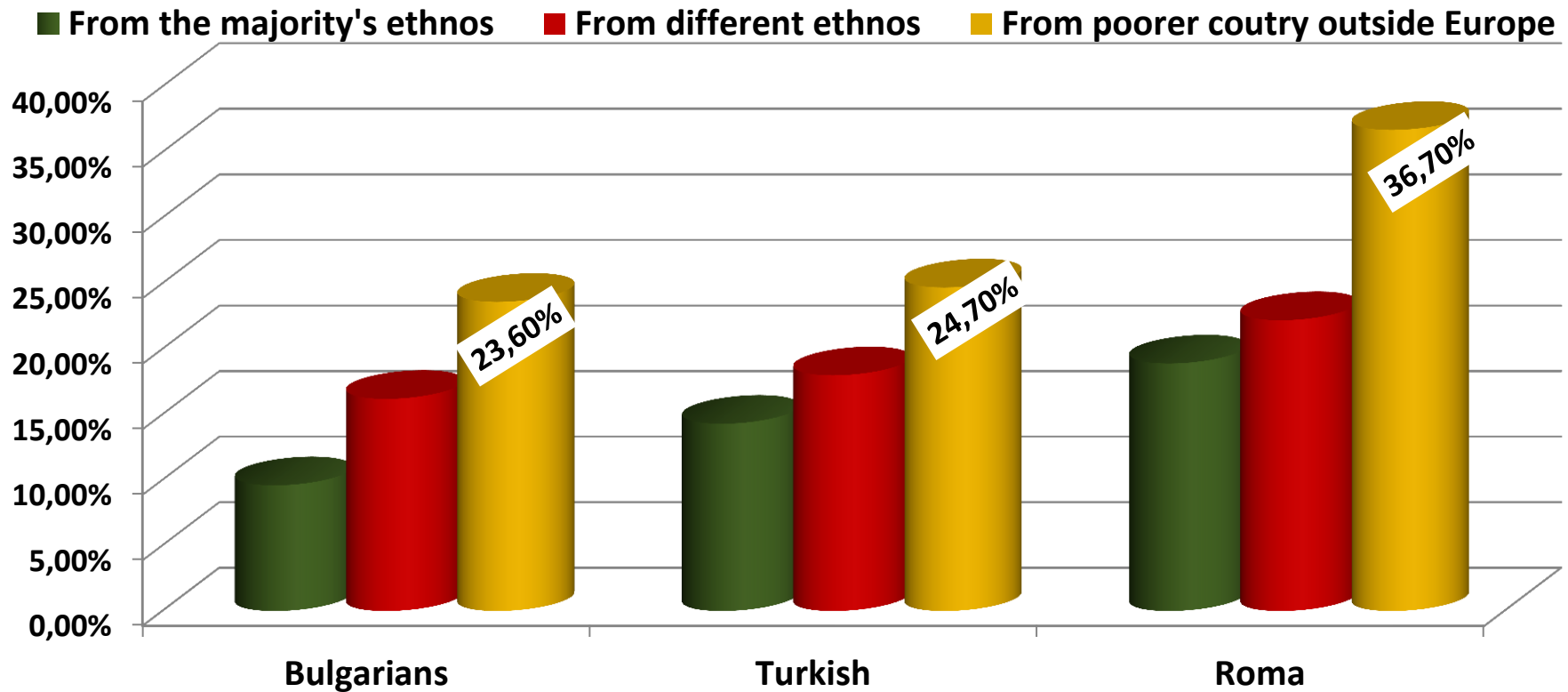
Immigrants make the country a better / worse place to live by ethnic groups in Bulgaria

(ESS R6'2013, %)



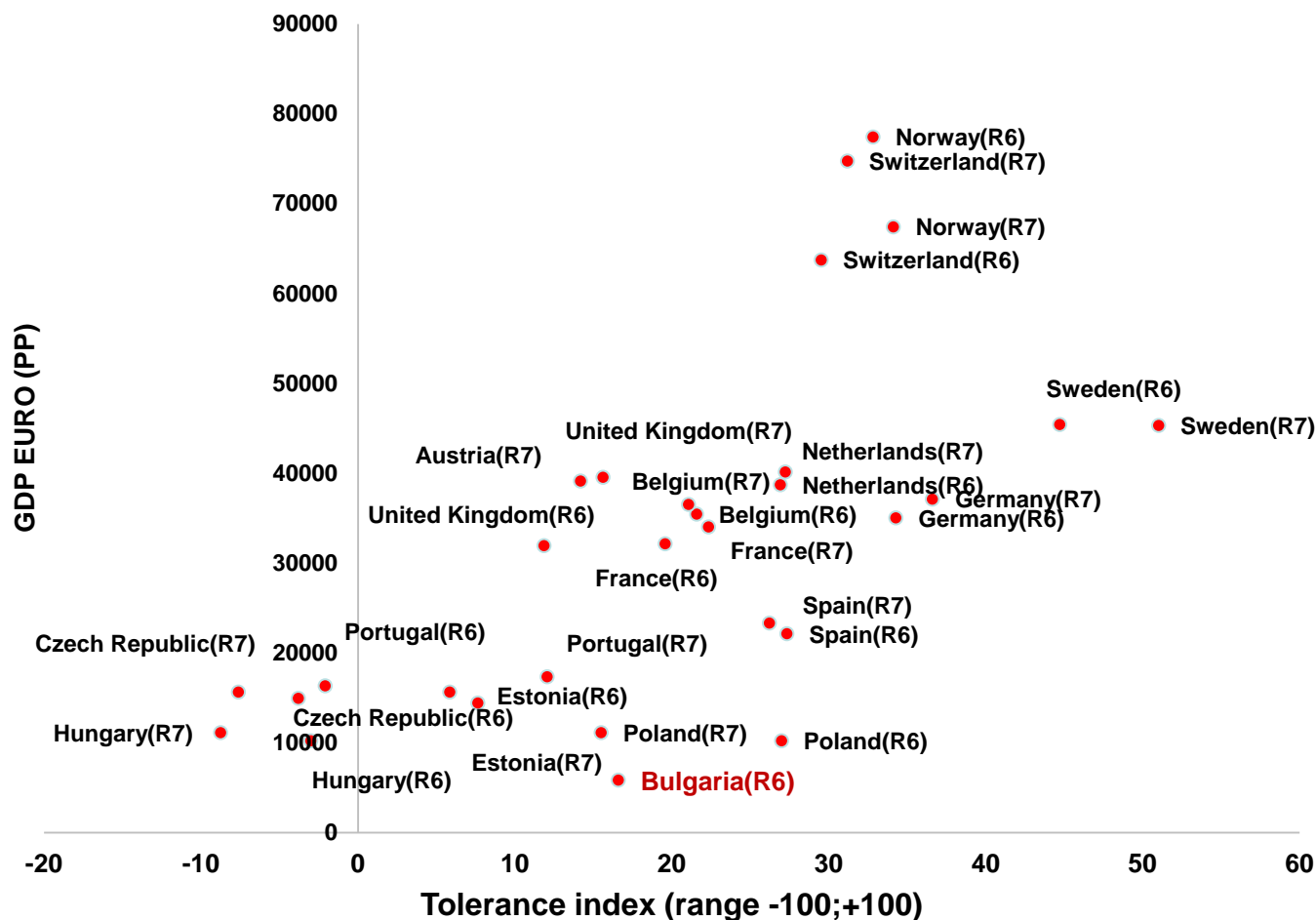
Opposition to immigrants by ethnic groups

(Who should NOT be allowed to settle in the country - % ESS R6)



Tolerance levels by country's maturity

(Linear regression on ESS R6 v/s R7)

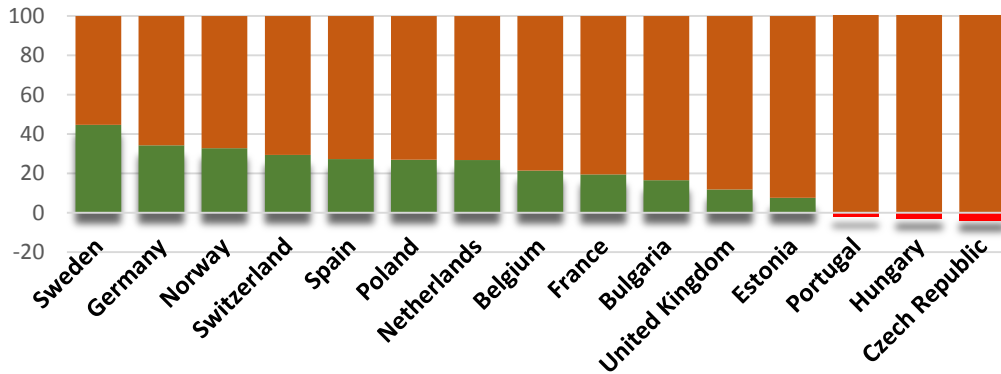


- Tolerance index is a synthetic indicator calculated as a centered average weighted by actual respondents' answers
- Ranging from -100 (no tolerance) to + 100 (high tolerance)
- The Index combines tolerance levels to:
 - People with different sexual orientation
 - Immigrants
 - Different ethnic groups
 - Different people in general

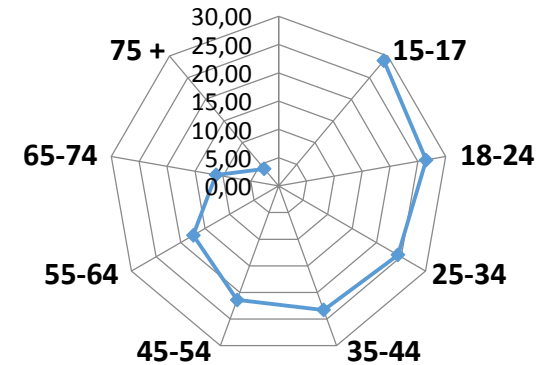
Dimensions of tolerance in Europe

(Linear regression on ESS R6)

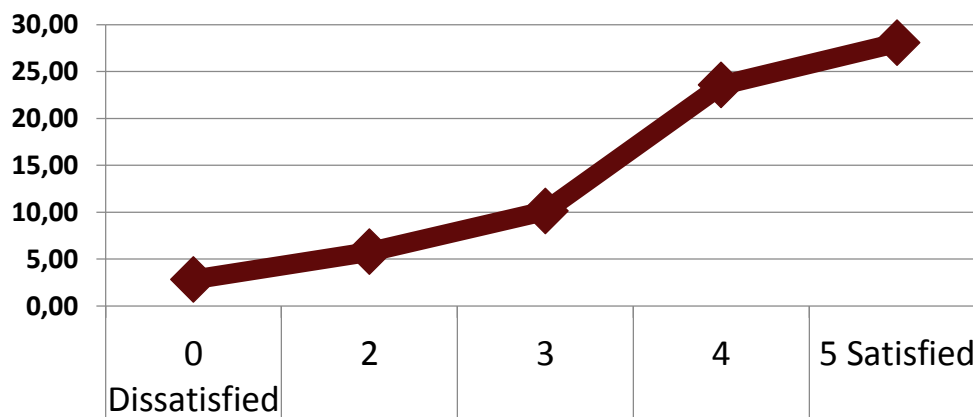
Tolerance index (-100 +100) by countries



Tolerance by age

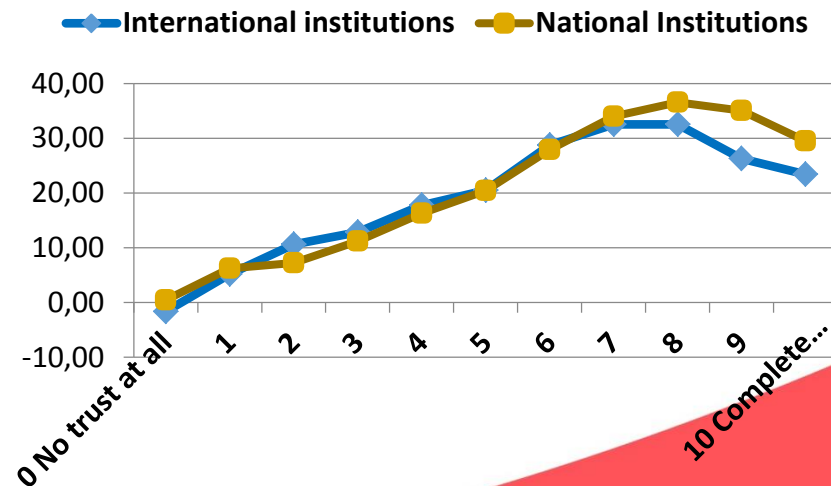


Tolerance by life satisfaction



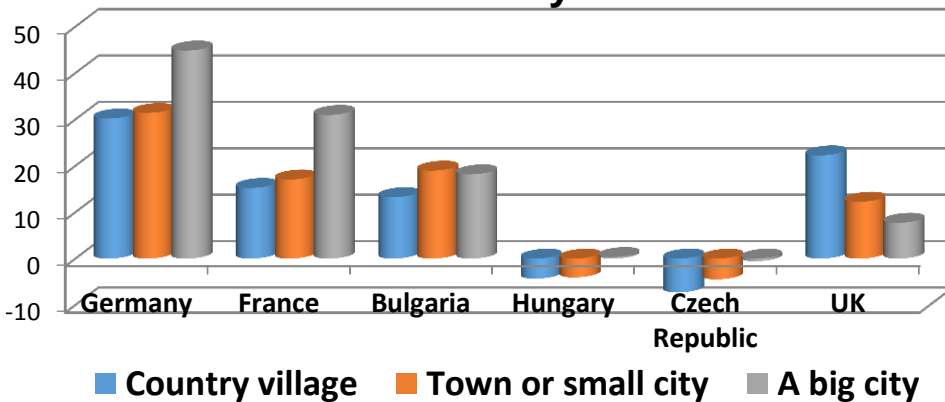
www.europeansocialsurvey.org

Tolerance by trust in institutions

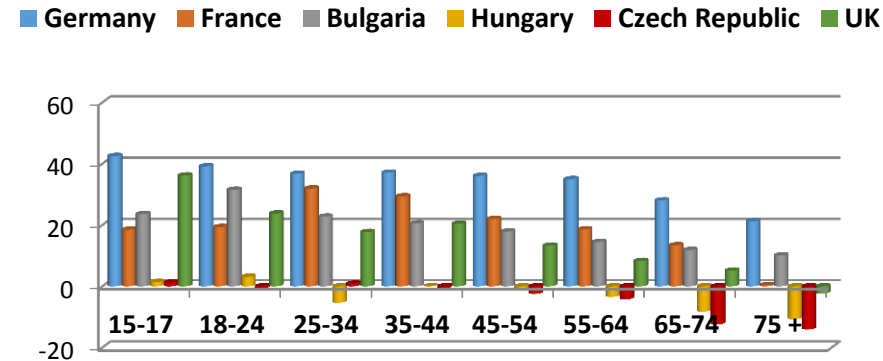


Dimensions of tolerance by countries and demographic factors (Linear regression on ESS R6)

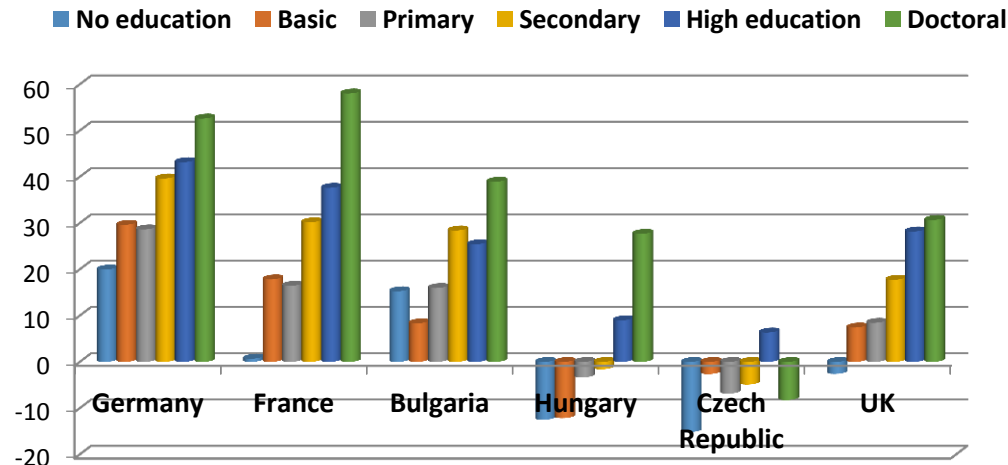
Tolerance by residence



Tolerance by age



Tolerance by education

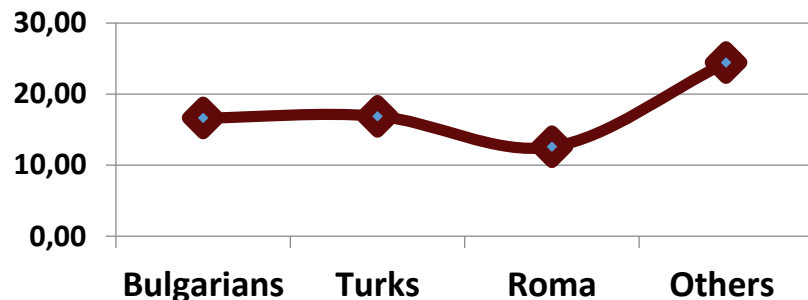


Tolerance by employment

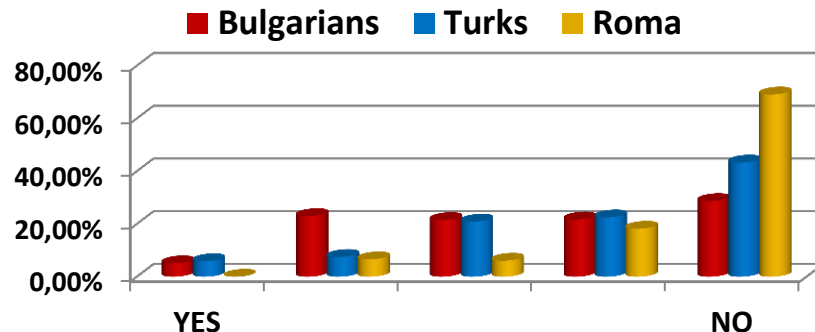


Ethnic dimensions in Bulgaria (ESS R6, %)

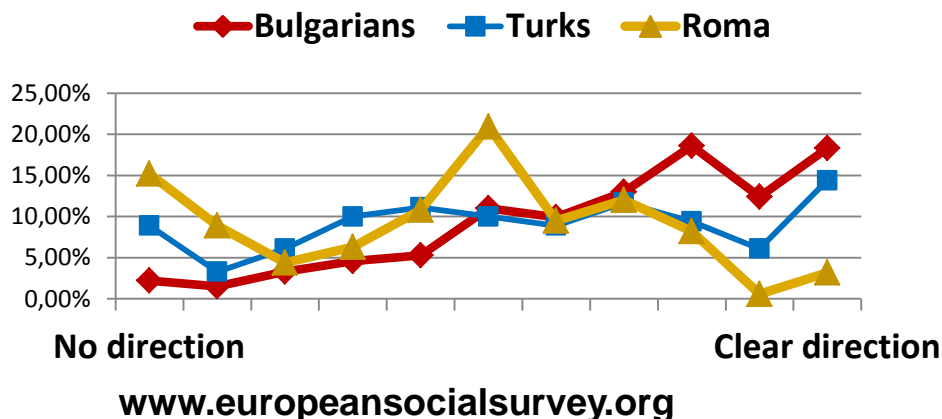
■ Tolerance index by BG ethnic groups



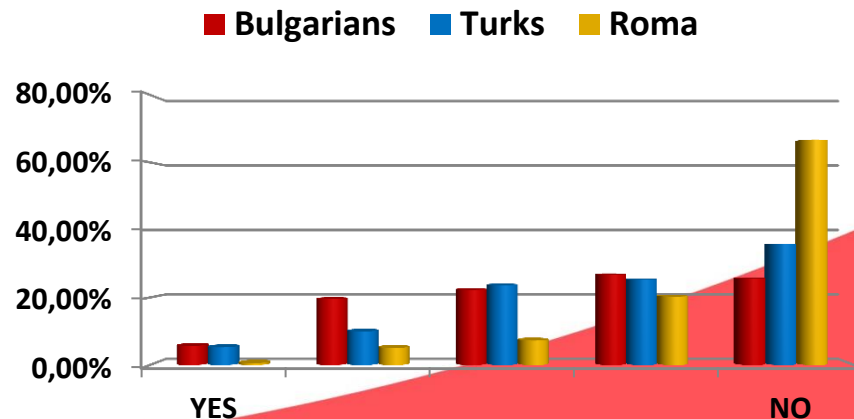
■ Good opportunities to improve living standard



■ Sense of direction in life by ethnic groups



■ Good opportunities to live well



The general conclusions:

- Religion could not be a reliable indicator for measuring ethnic identification – not all respondents are religious and not all members of one and the same ethnic group belong to one and the same religion
- Language could not be a reliable indicator for measuring ethnic identification - not all members of one and the same ethnic group speak one and the same language
- Citizenships and countries of birth of respondents and their parents do not draw the national ethnic map – in many cases minorities live there for generations.
- National and European focal points have different impacts and different coverage on different ethnic groups – poverty, immigration, wellbeing, trust, crime...
- US v/s THEM ethnic division inside and outside countries provokes different attitudes which could vary from tolerant acceptance to xenophobia – Roma everywhere, Polish, Bulgarians and Romanians in the UK...

Ancestry approach gives important but not enough sufficient info about the ethnic identification of the respondents

There is need of information who is who as ethnic identification!

AGENCY FOR SOCIAL ANALYSES (ASA)

**ASA is a
Think Tank organization,
the BG national representative
in the
International Social
Survey Programme (ISSP)
and in the
European Social Survey (ESS).
The ASA conducted the four
ESS waves in Bulgaria.
2006 – 2013**

**1, Macedonia Sq.
1040 Sofia
Tel/Fax: +359 2986 1072
lilia.dimova@consultant.bg
www.ess-bulgaria.org**