

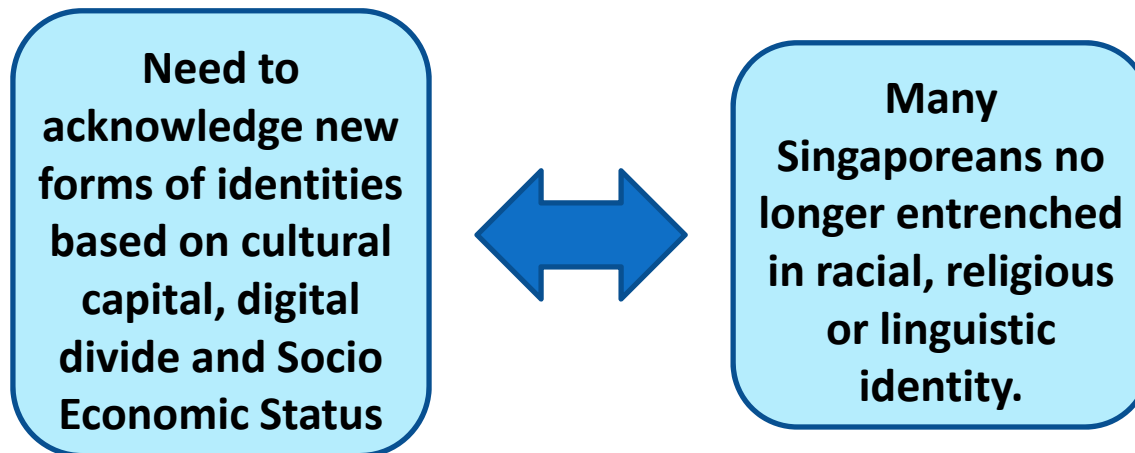
Insights from the IPS Survey on Race, Religion and Language

Mathew Mathews, PhD
Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Policy Studies

Discourse on Differences



The other side of the coin:



IPS Survey

Assessment of
situation of
difference in
Singapore

Household survey
conducted between
Dec 2012 – April 2013

4131 Singaporean
Residents – (*most citizens*)

{ Salience of **Identity** }

Country you came from

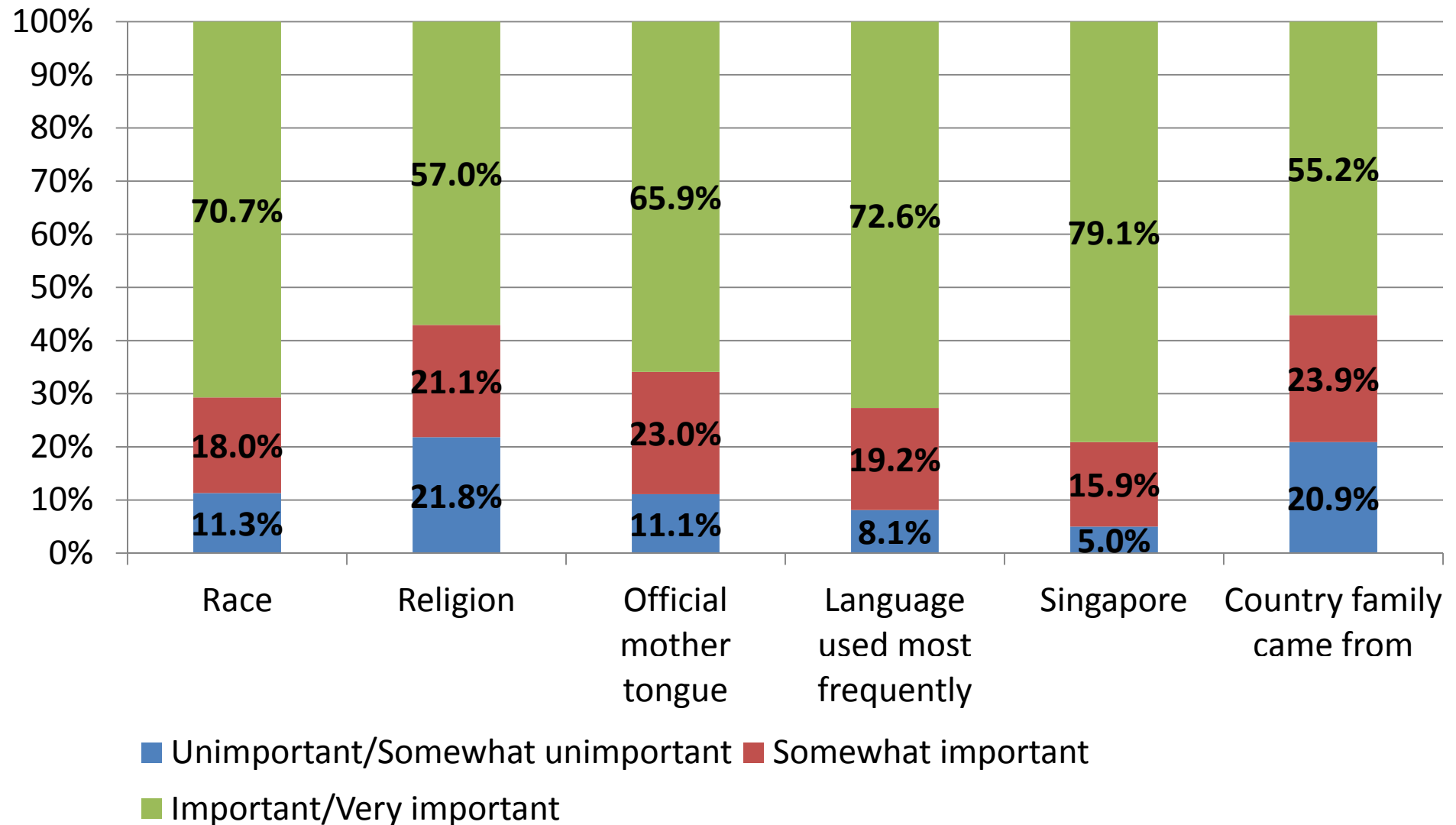
Language

What is important to one's identity?

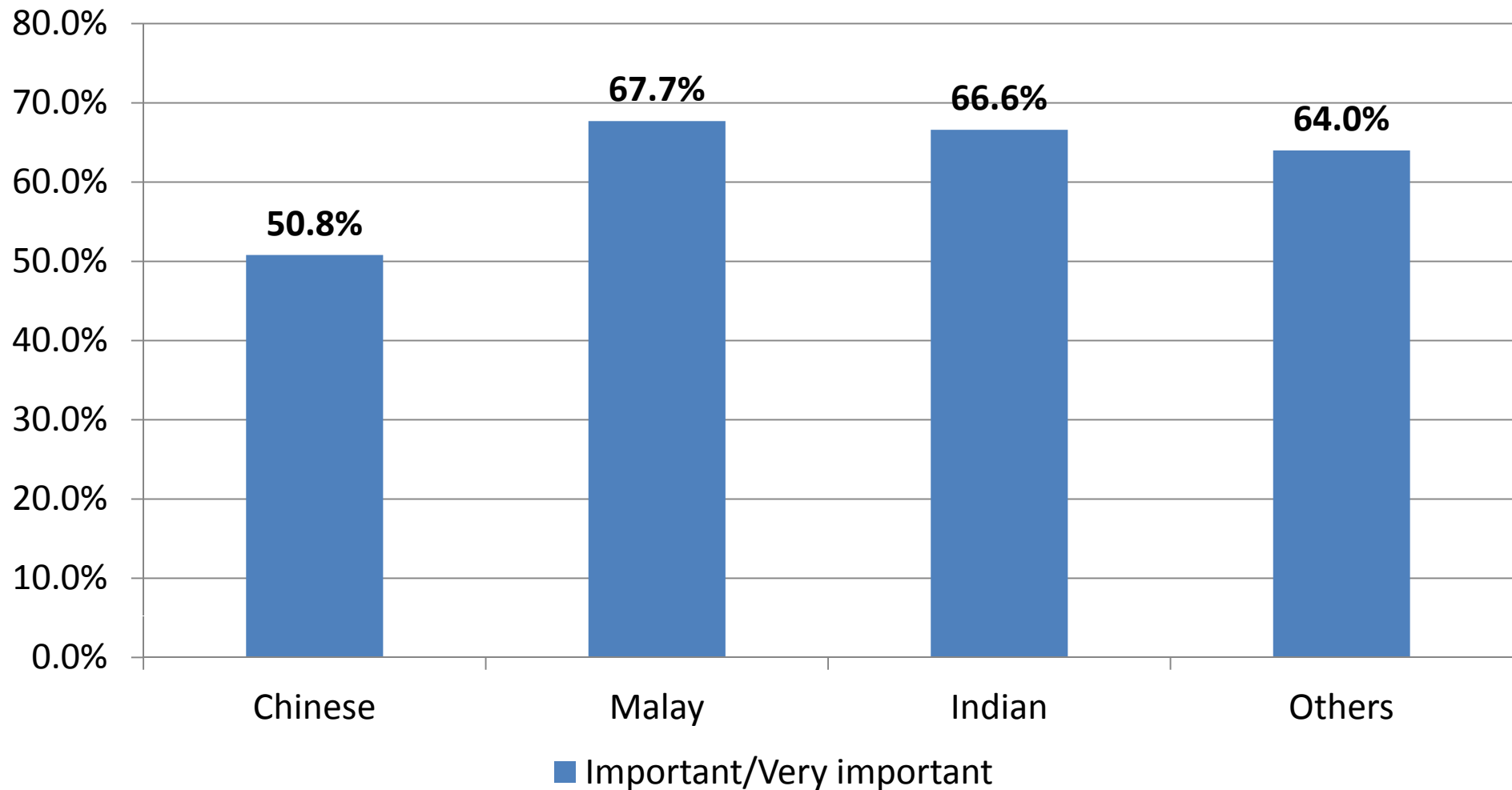
Religion

Race

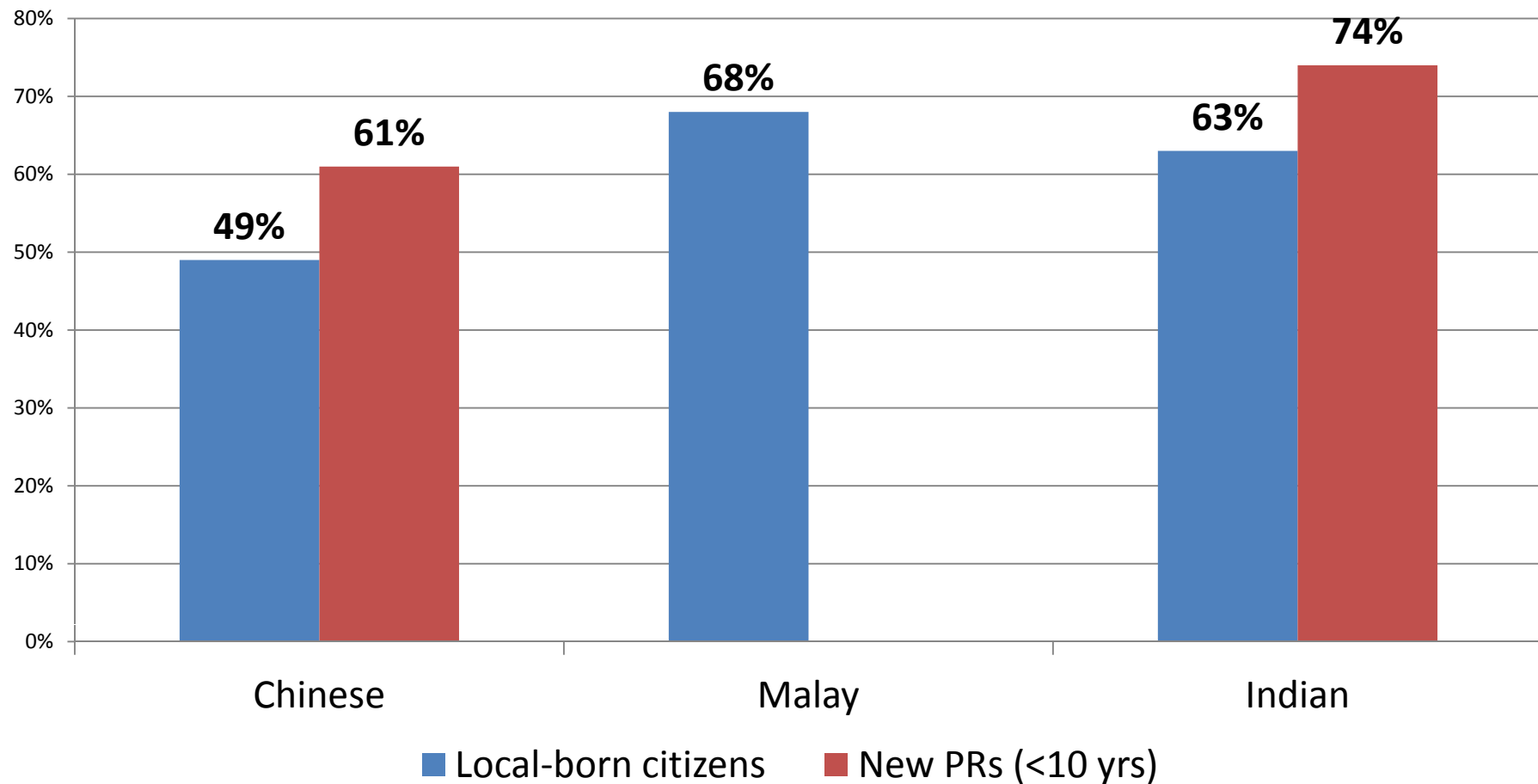
How important are each of the items below to your overall sense of identity i.e. who you are?



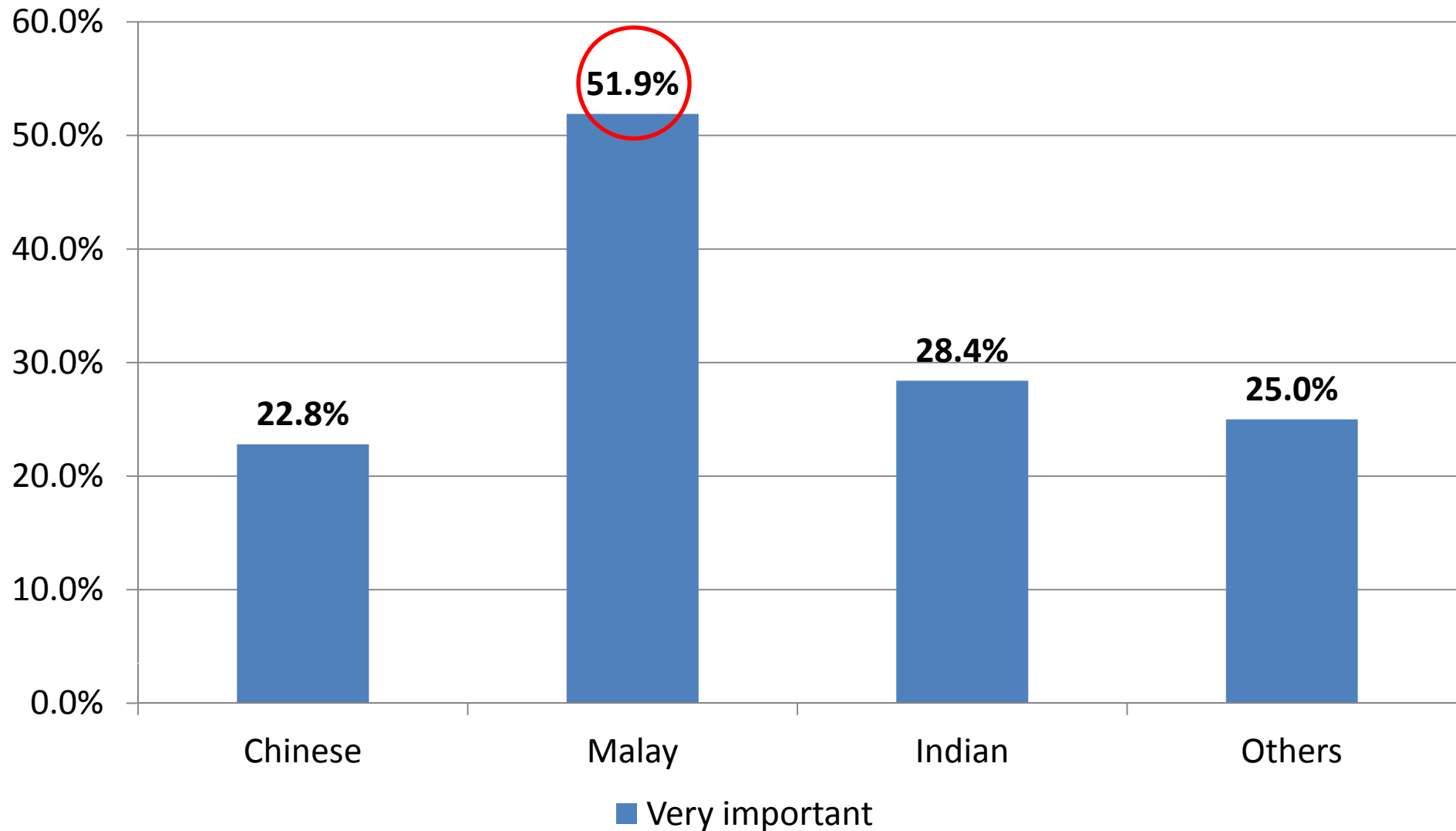
How important is the country your family came from to your overall sense of identity i.e. who you are?



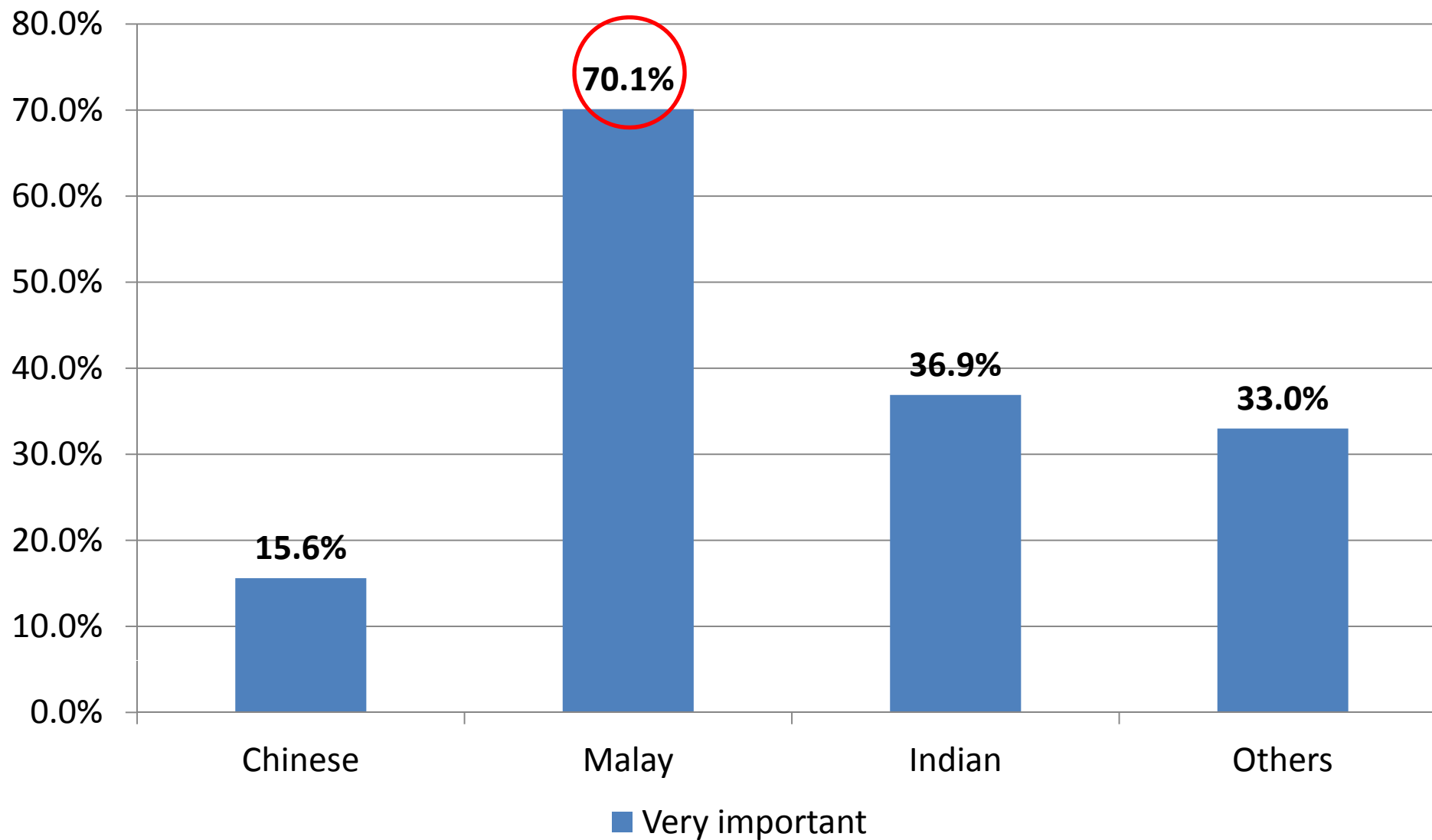
Proportion of citizens and PRs who claimed that the countries where their families came from are important to their identities



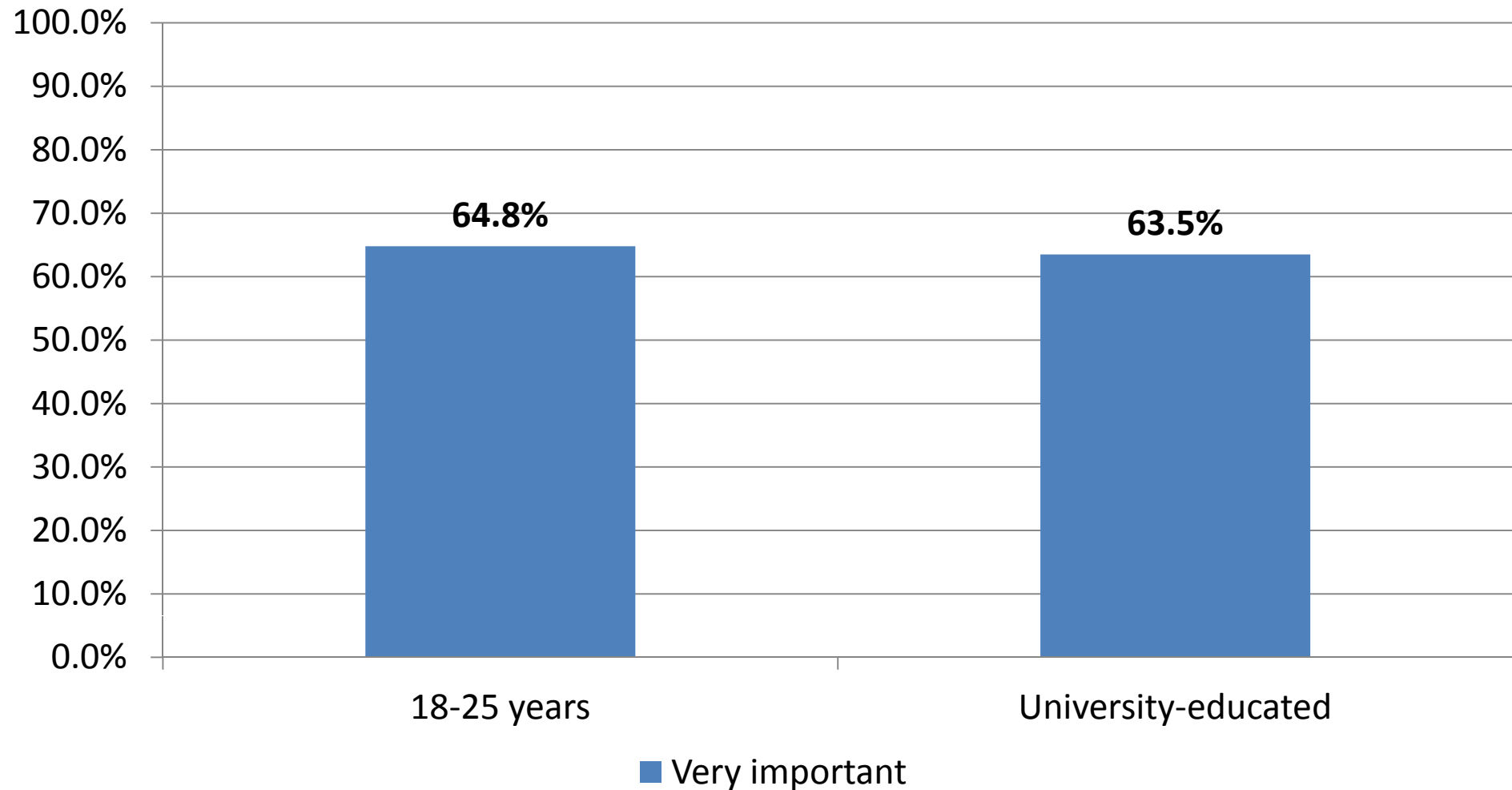
How important is race to your overall sense of identity i.e. who you are?



How important is religion to your overall sense of identity i.e. who you are?



Proportion of younger and university-educated Malay respondents who consider religion very important to identity



* Singaporeans identify strongly with Race, Religion & Language

Prejudice

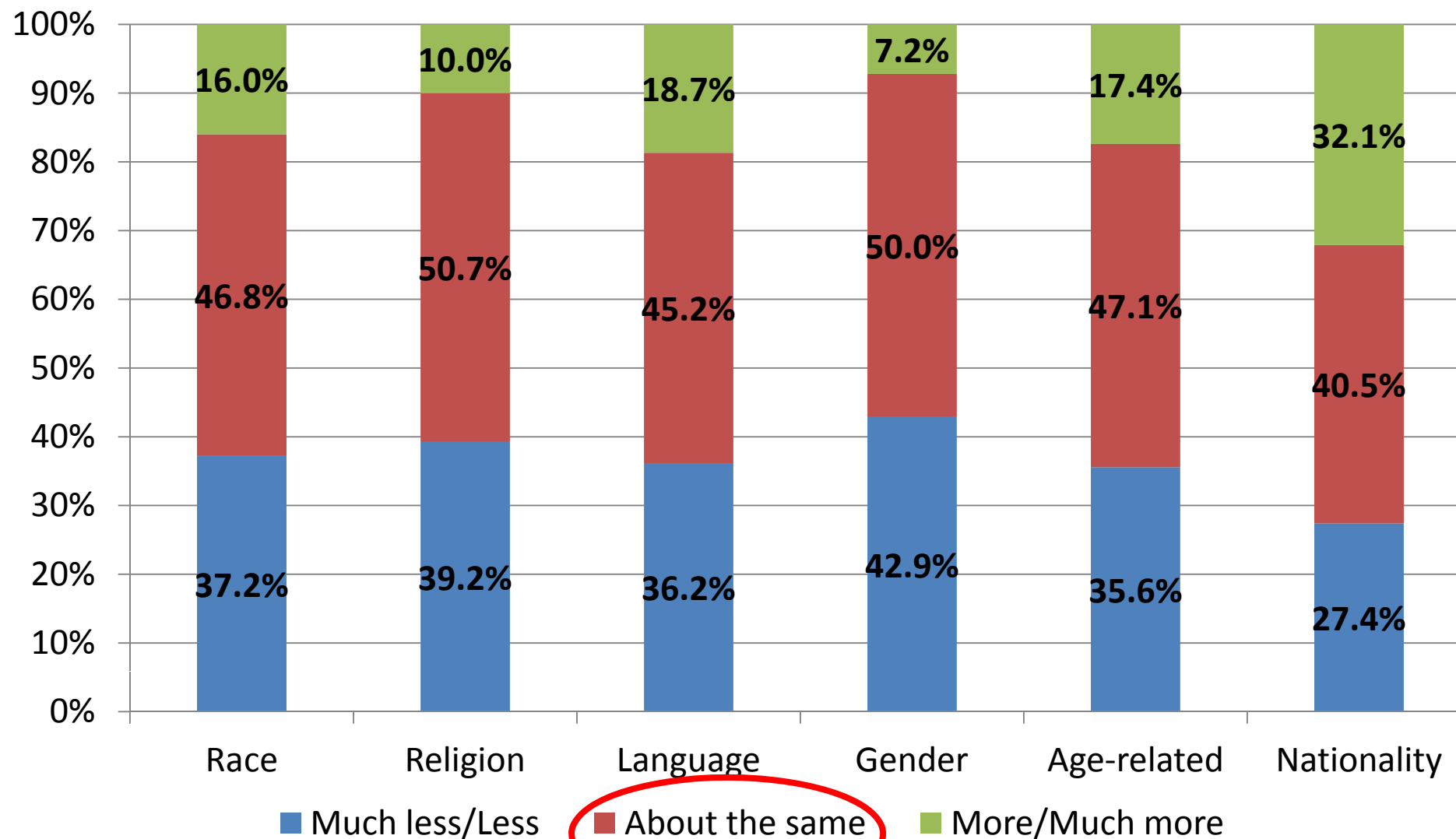
Assuming there has been prejudice, how has it fared in the past 5 years?

-tive consequences for society

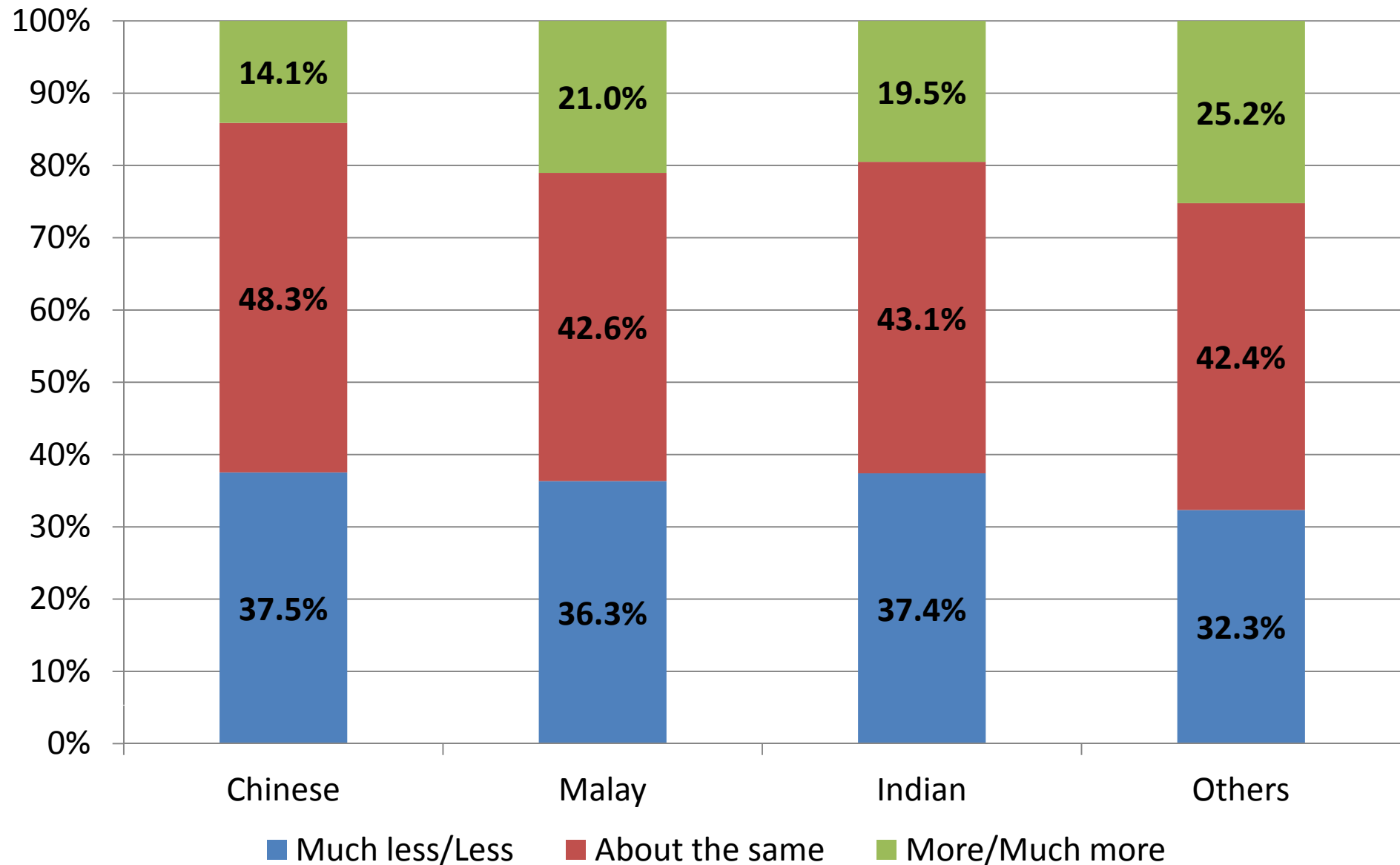
Heightens feelings of animosity between groups

Reduces trust in others

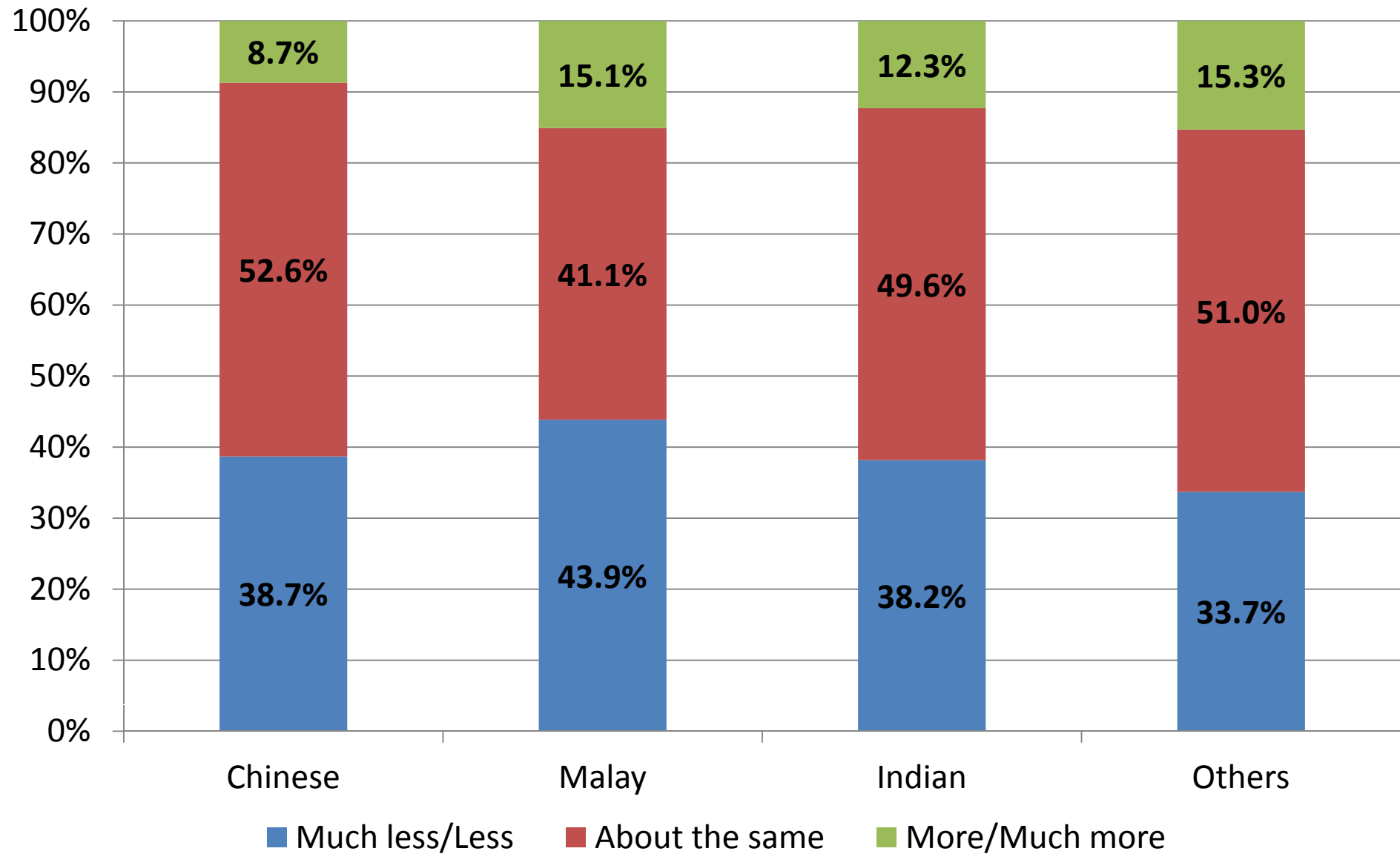
How much prejudice do you think there is today in Singapore compared to 5 years ago?



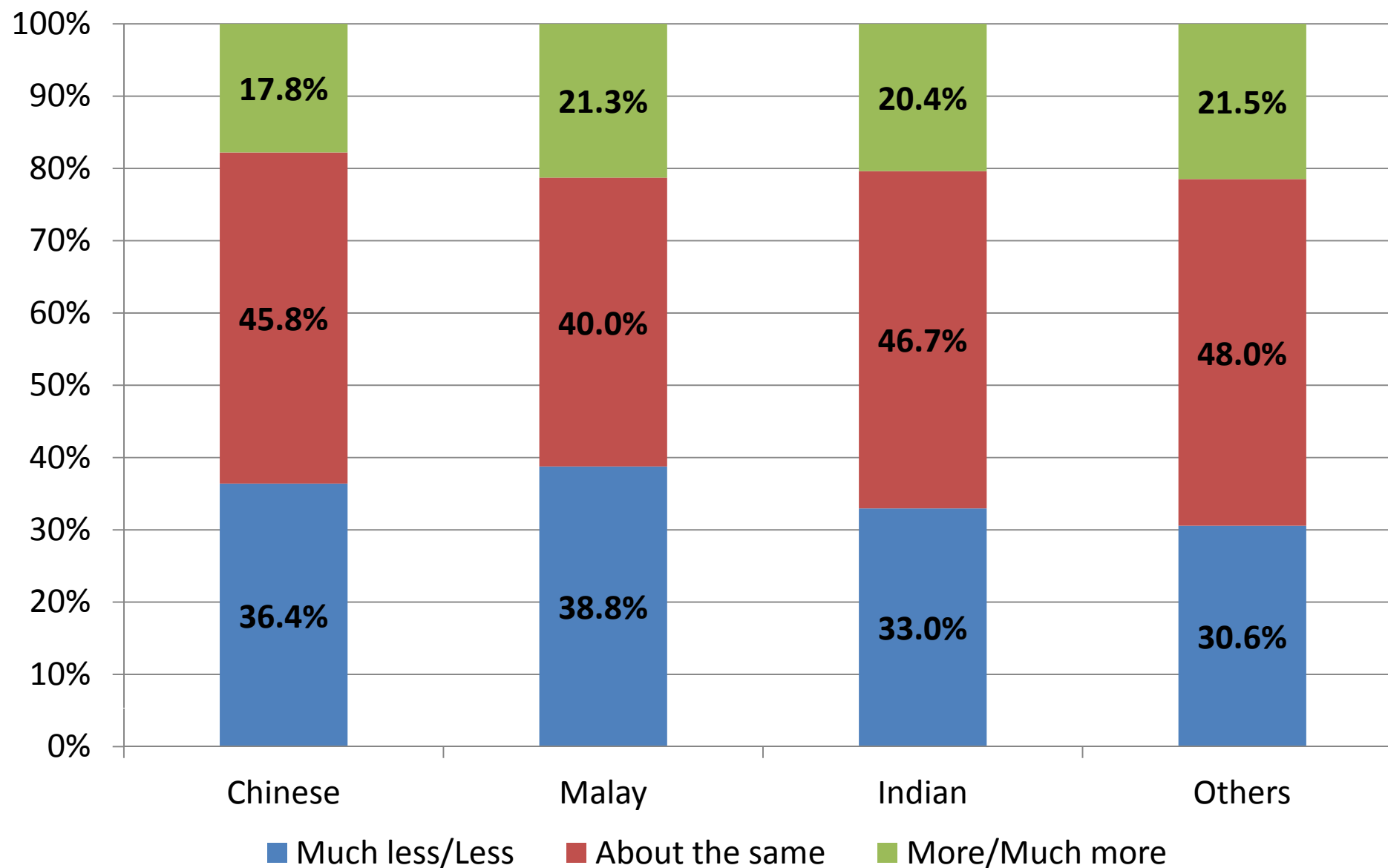
Perceptions of racial prejudice levels by race



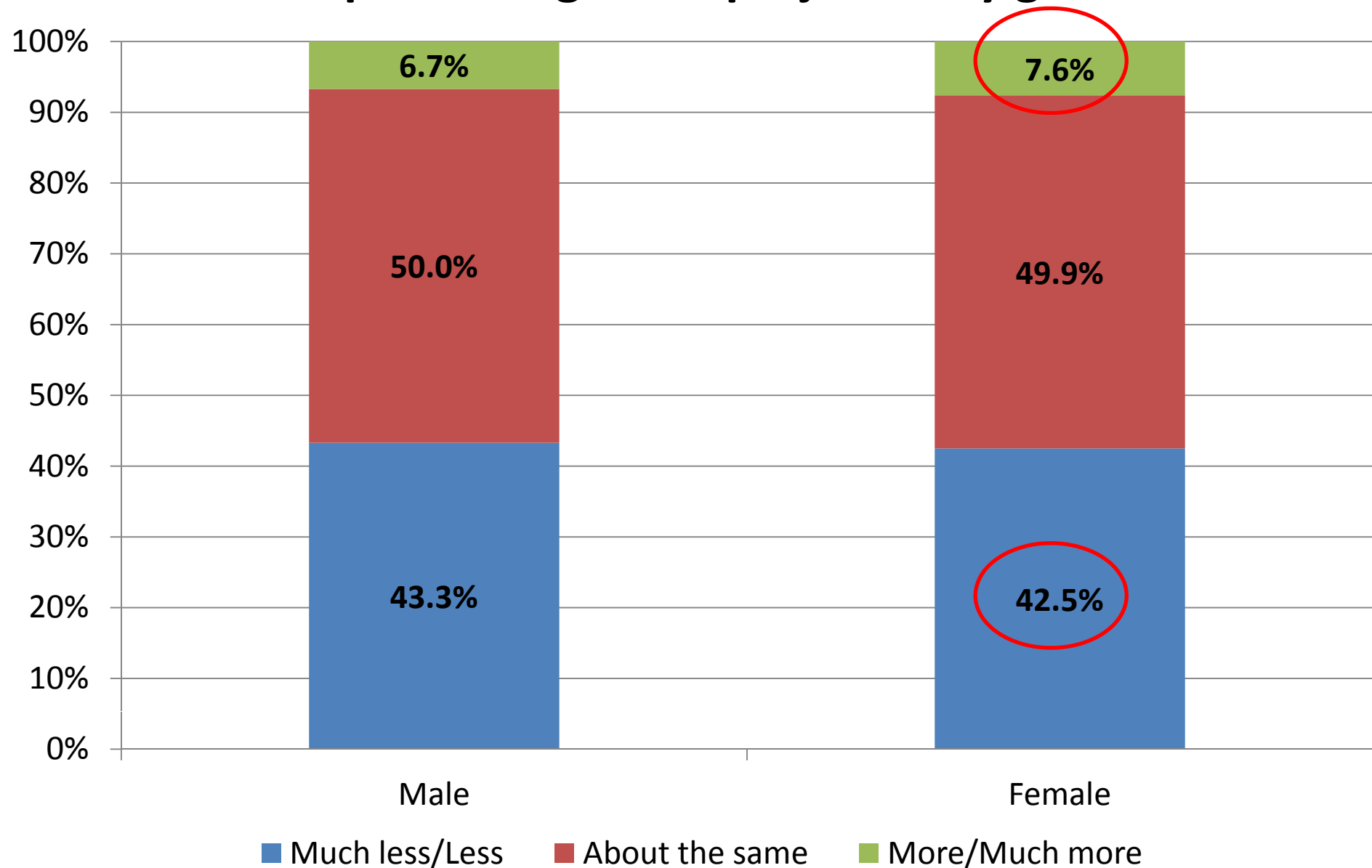
Perceptions of religious prejudice levels by race



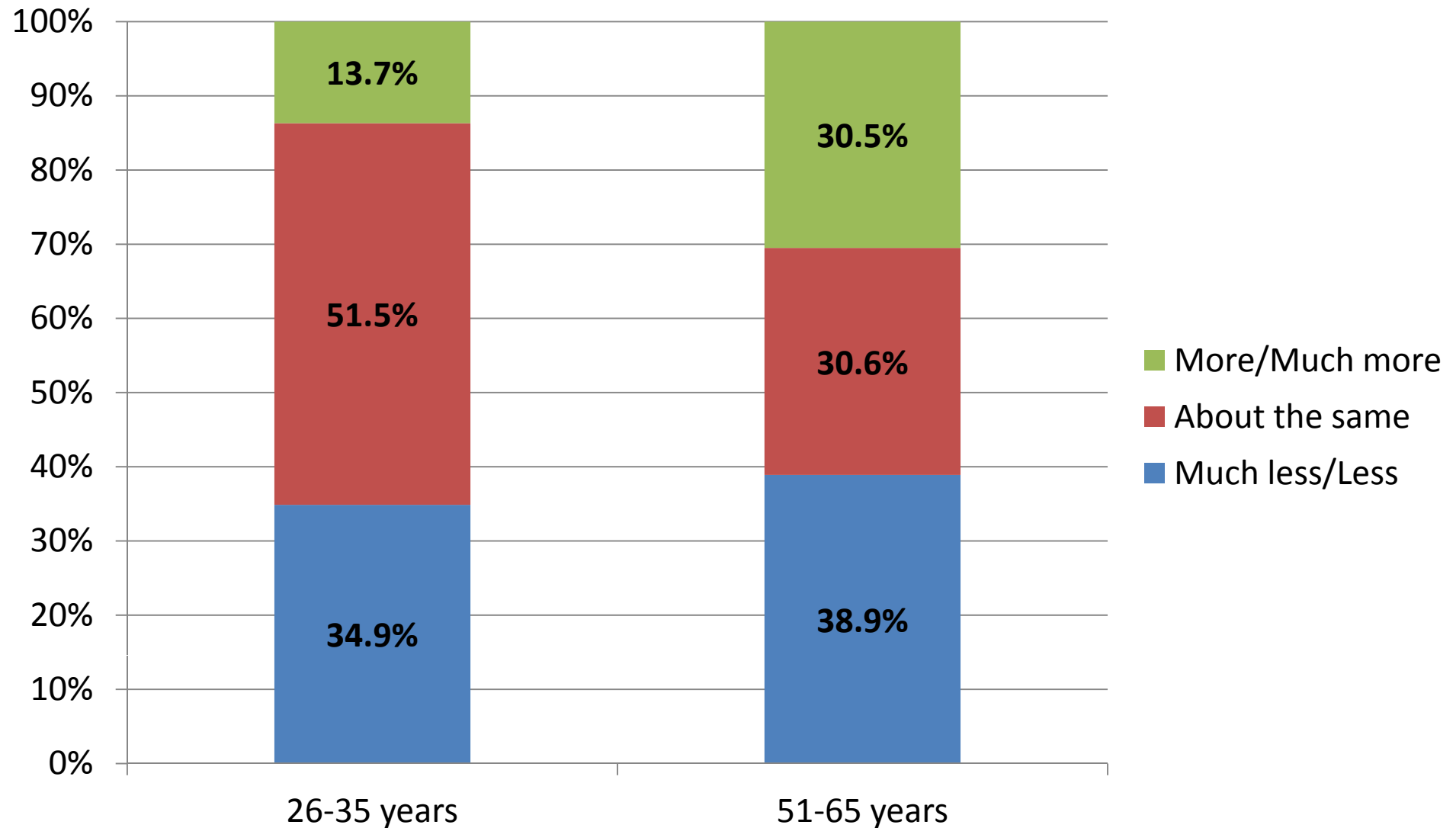
Perceptions of language prejudice levels by race



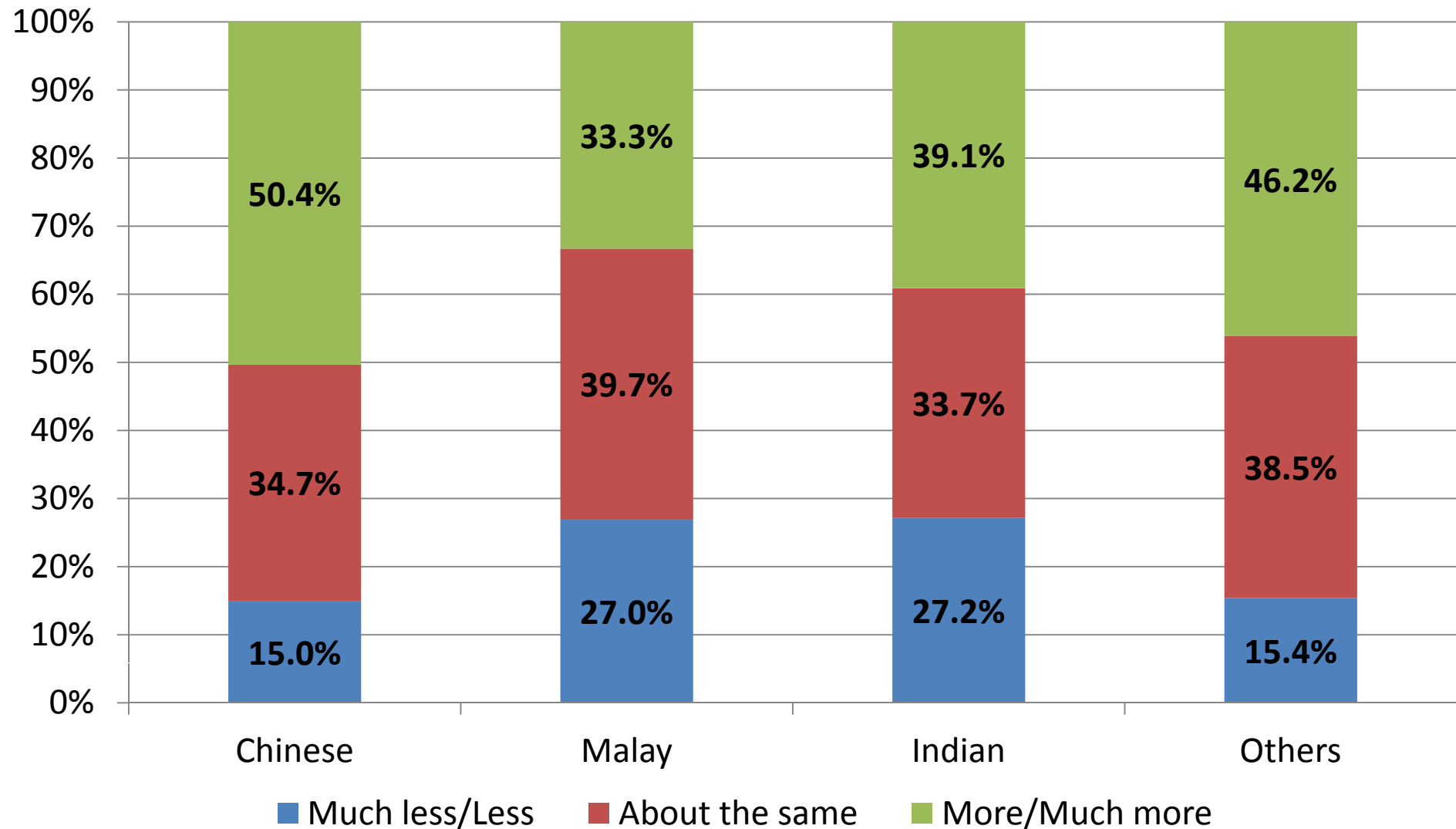
Perceptions of gender prejudice by gender



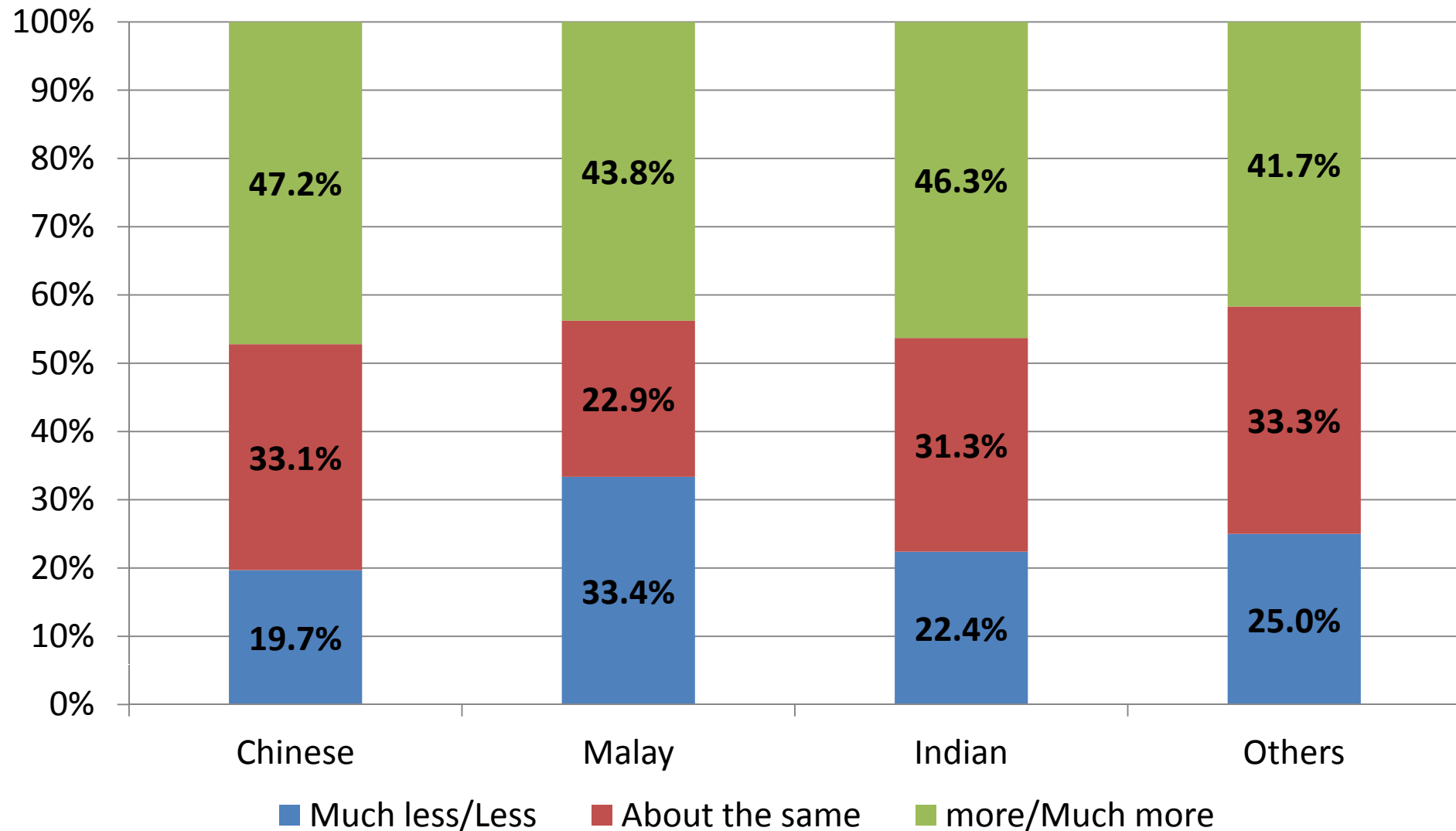
Perceptions of age prejudice among tertiary-educated respondents by age



Perceptions of nationality-based prejudice levels among 26-35 year-olds by race



Perceptions of nationality-based prejudice among university-educated respondents by race



Different Lived Experiences

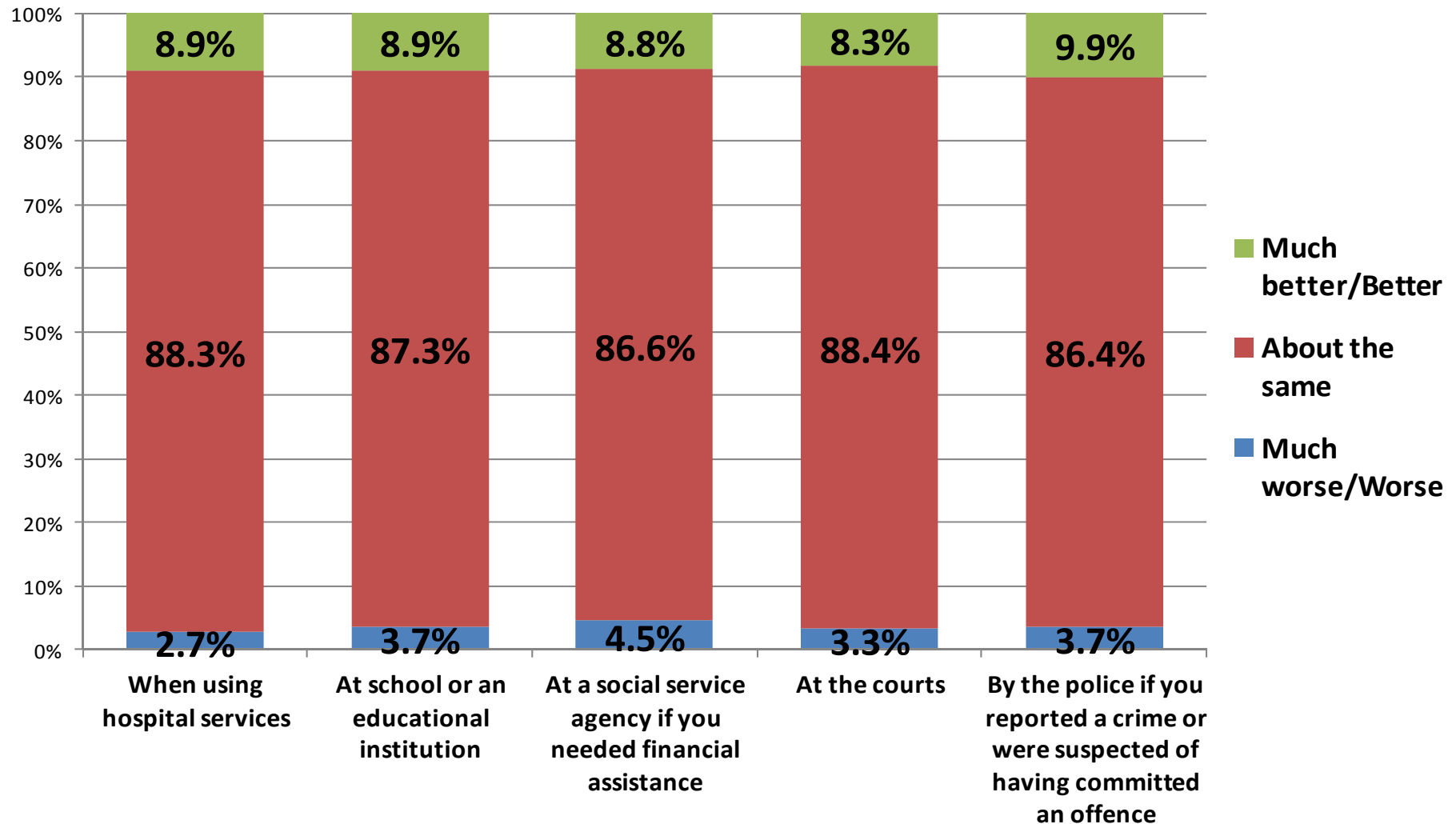
Perceived
discrimination of
others because of race,
religion and language.

Focus on the **Everyday**,
especially with respect to usage
of **public services**.

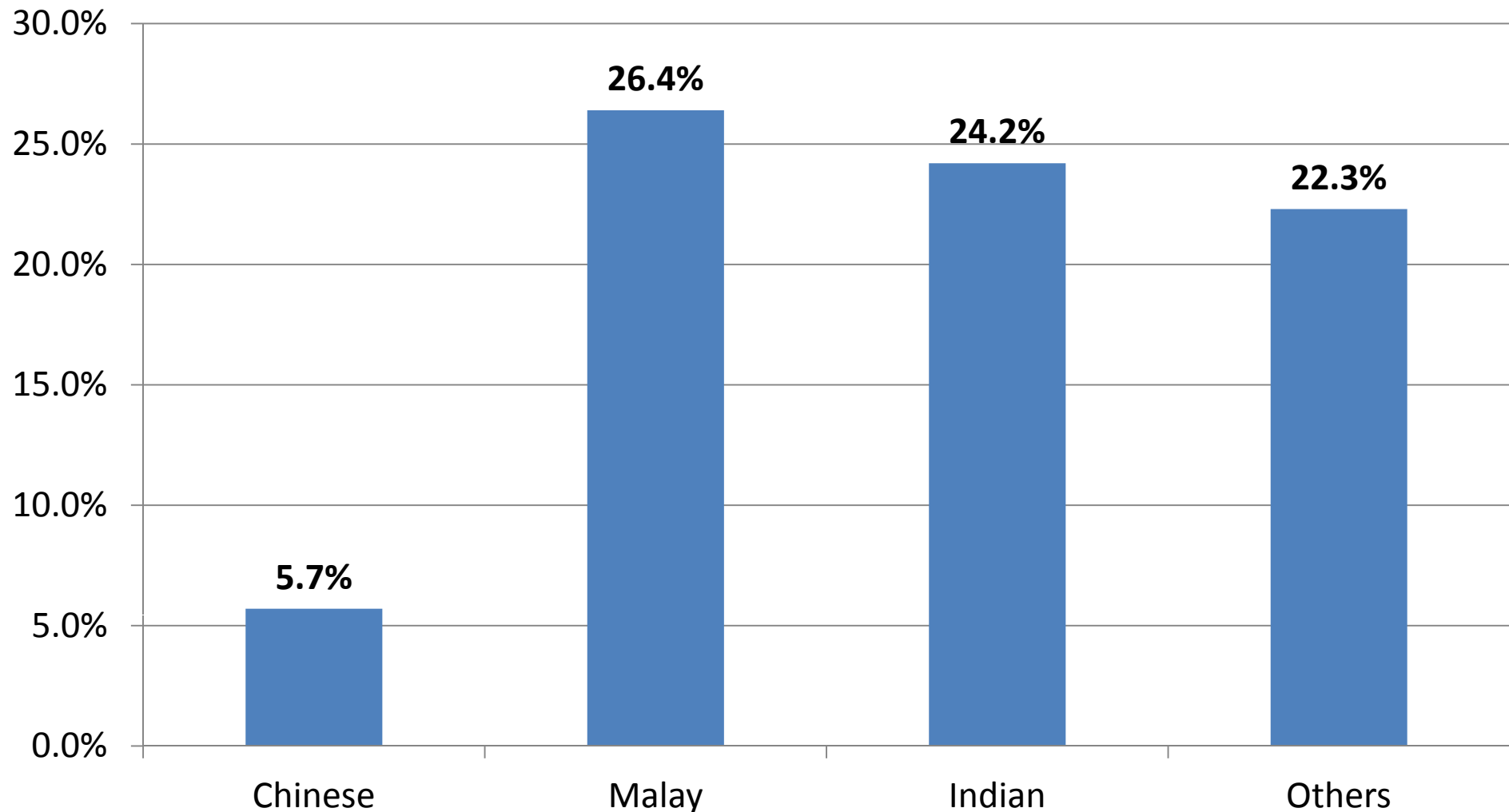
Also looked at
experiences on
employment,
promotion.

Sensitivities towards
particular scenarios

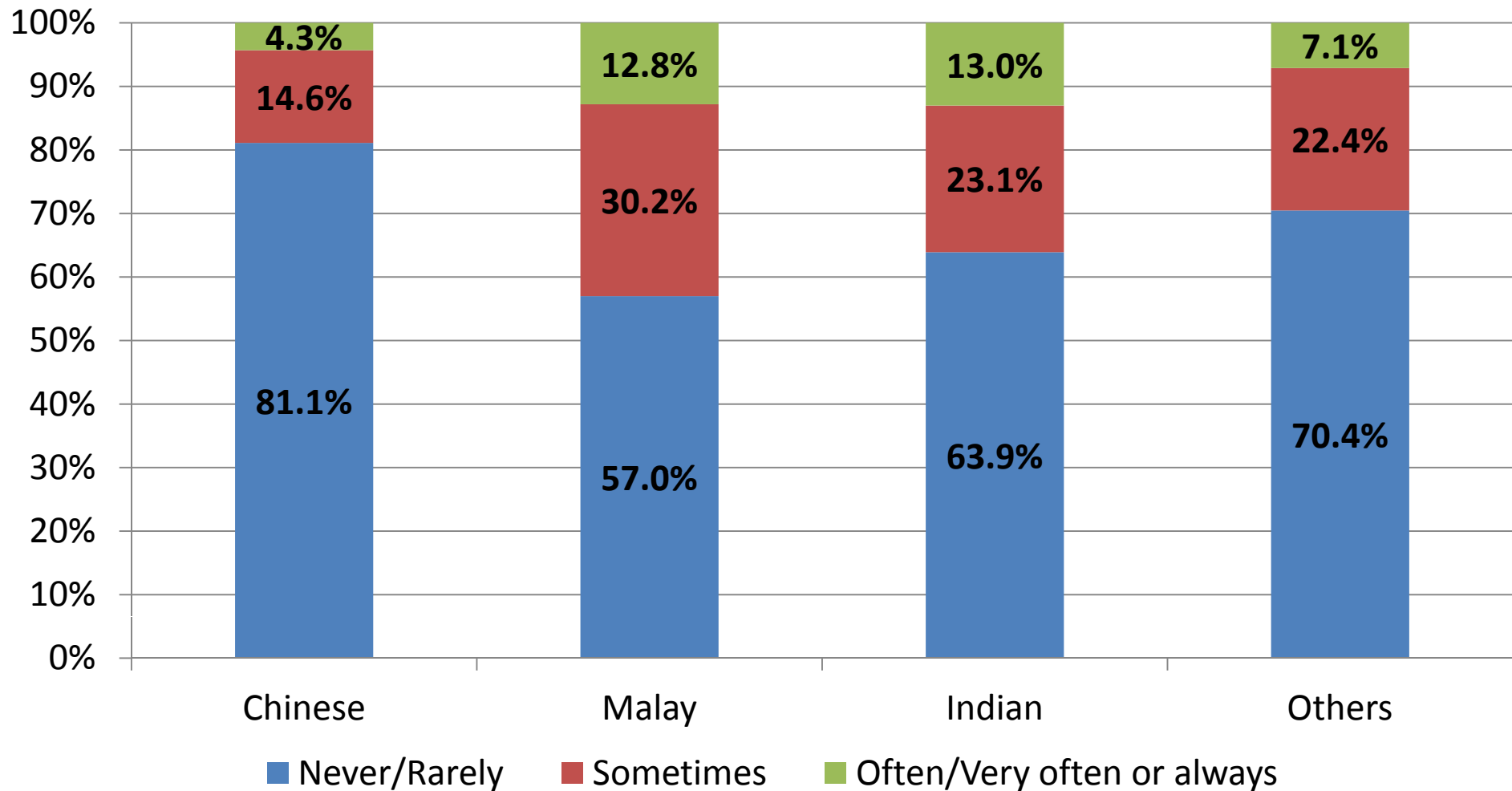
How respondents felt they are treated when using public services compared with other races



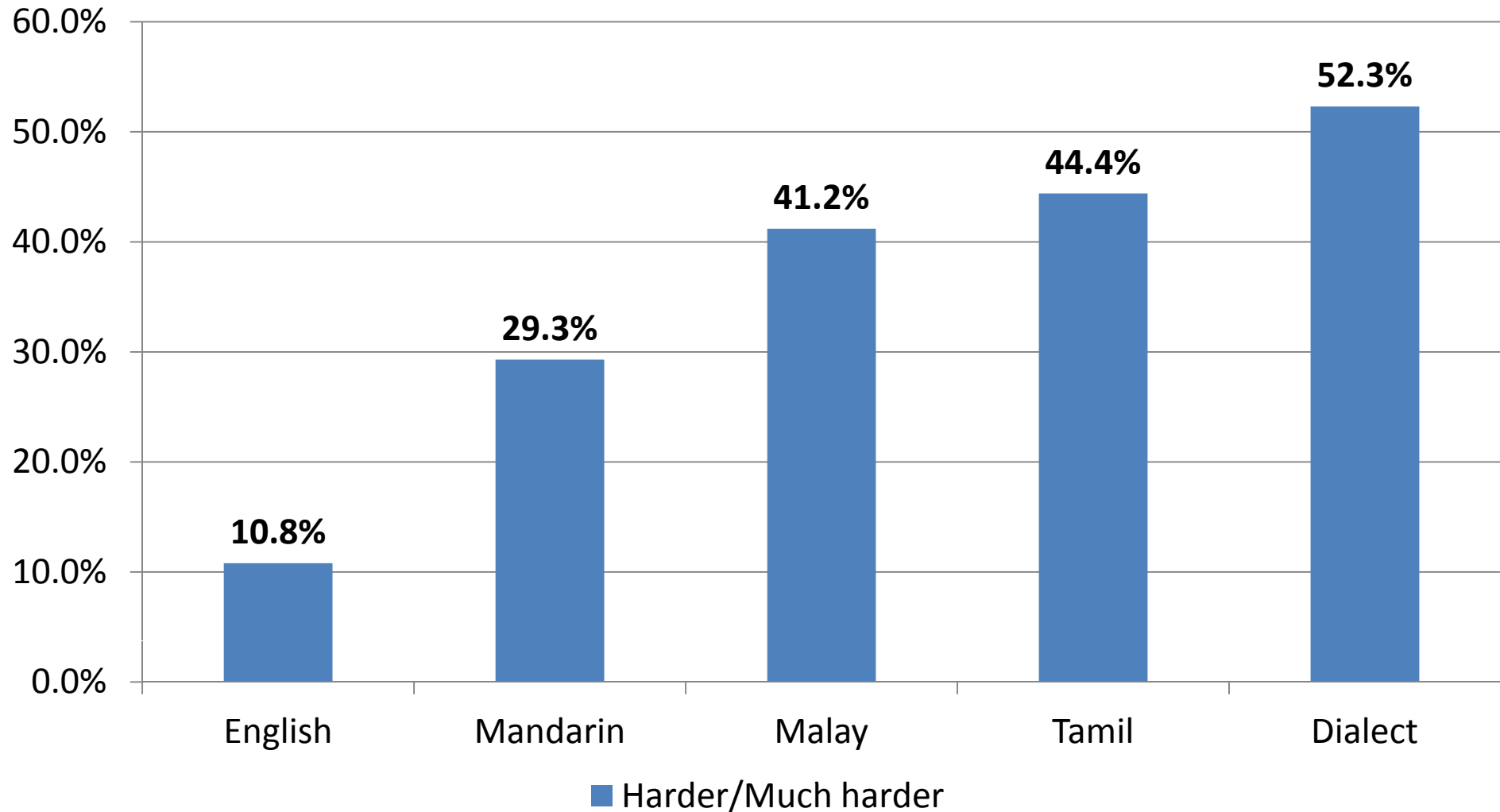
Proportion of respondents who have ever felt racially discriminated against regarding a job or job promotion



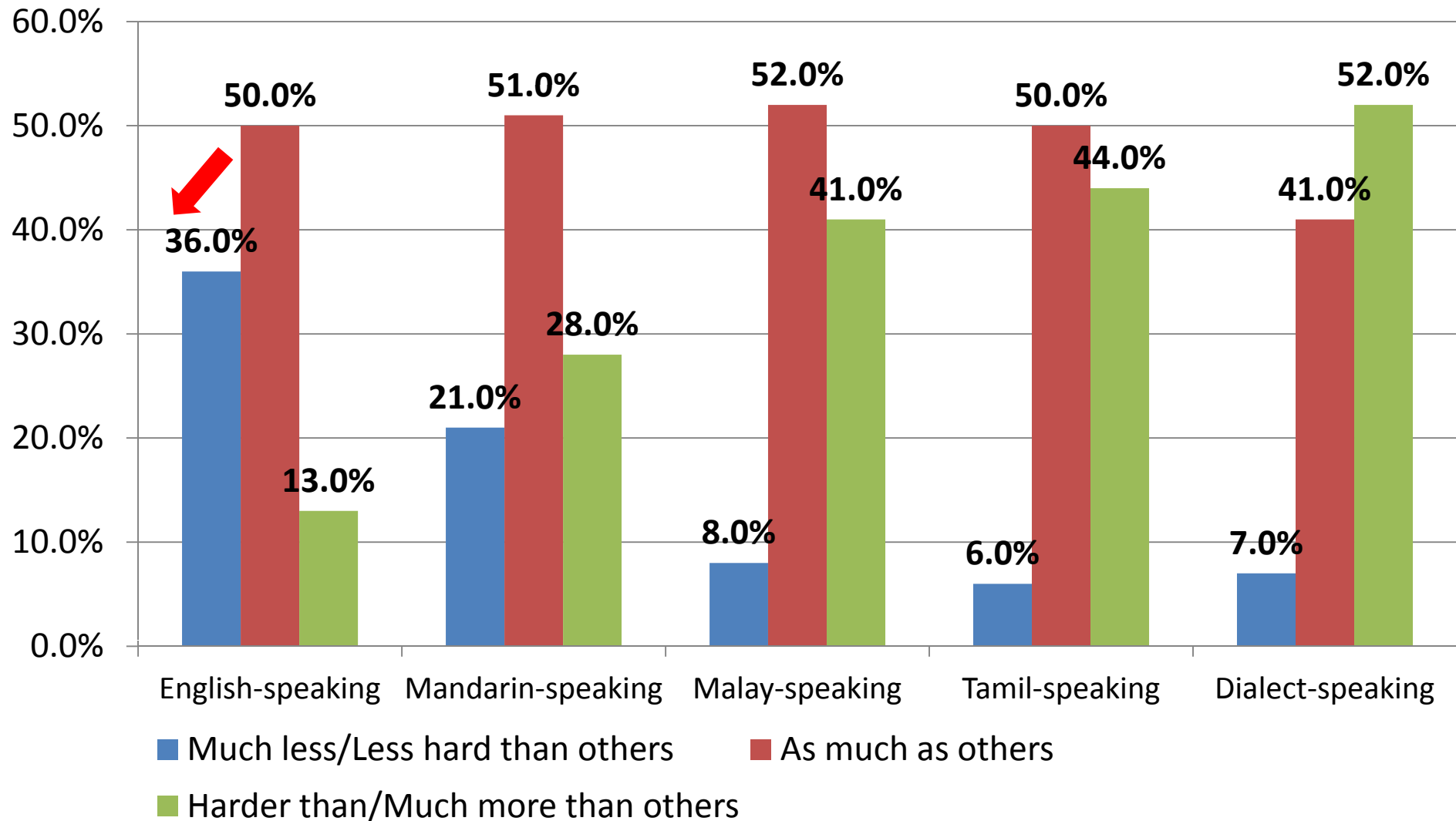
Proportion of respondents who have ever felt linguistically discriminated against when applying for a job by race



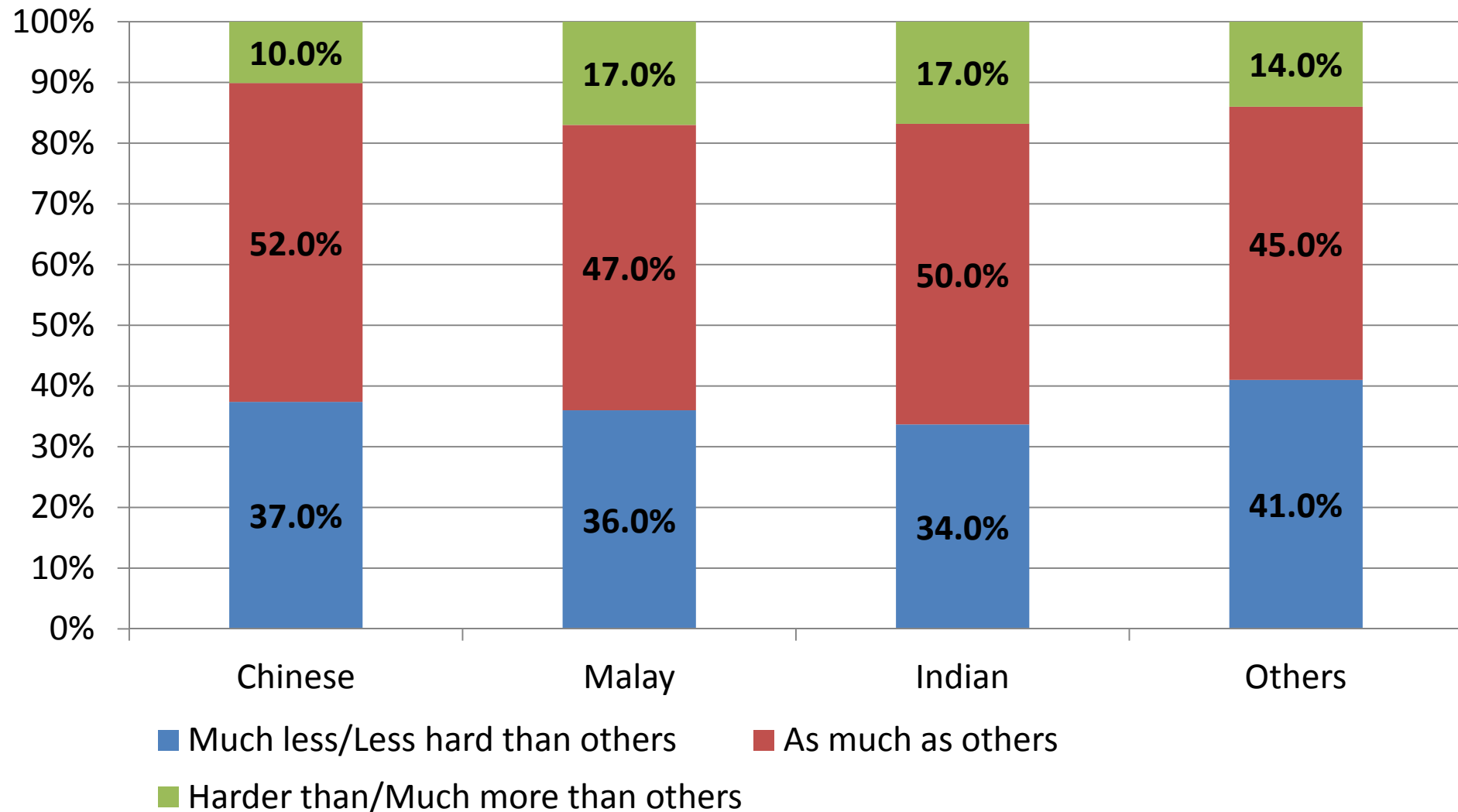
How hard do you think people with different language preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore?



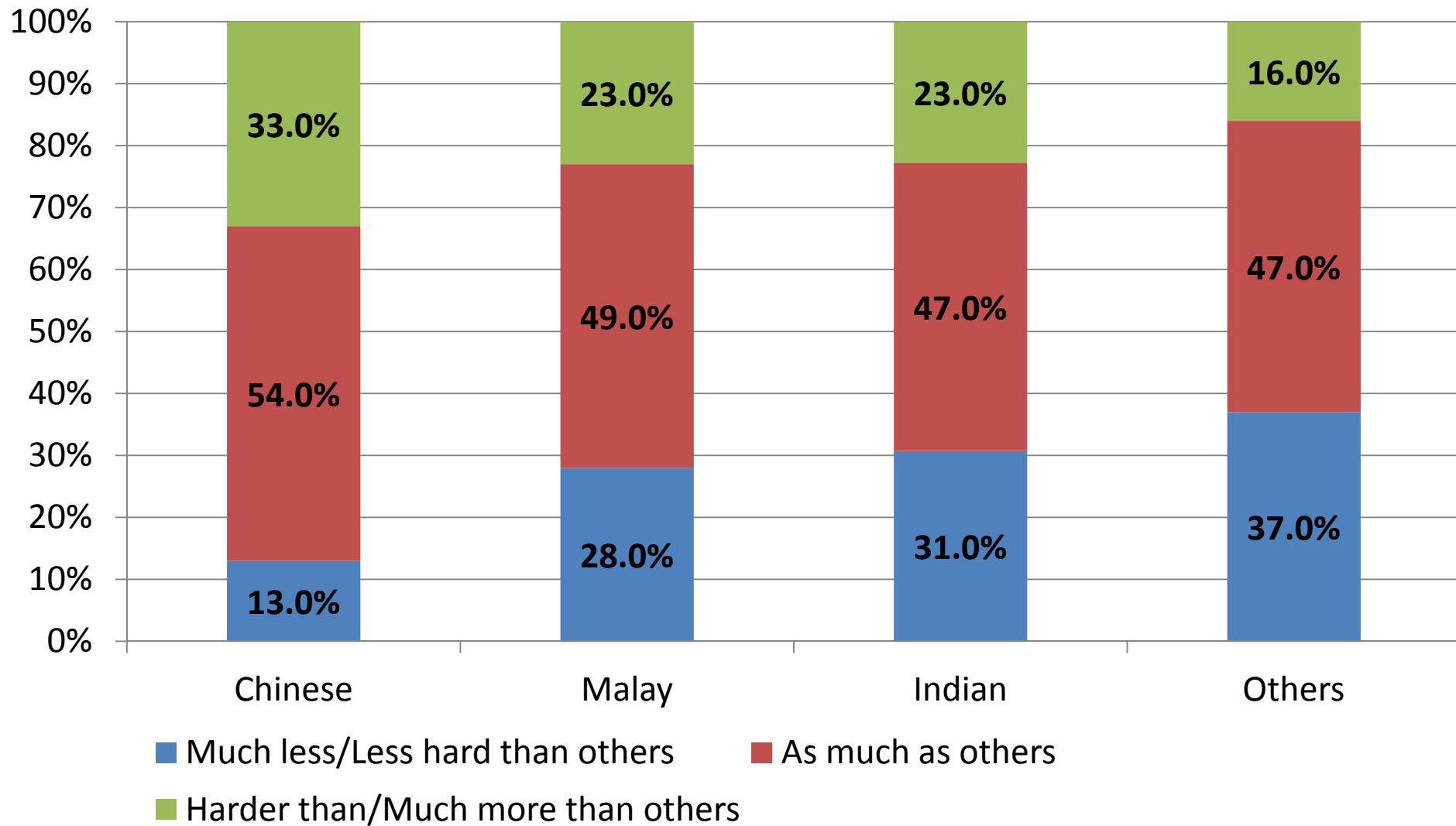
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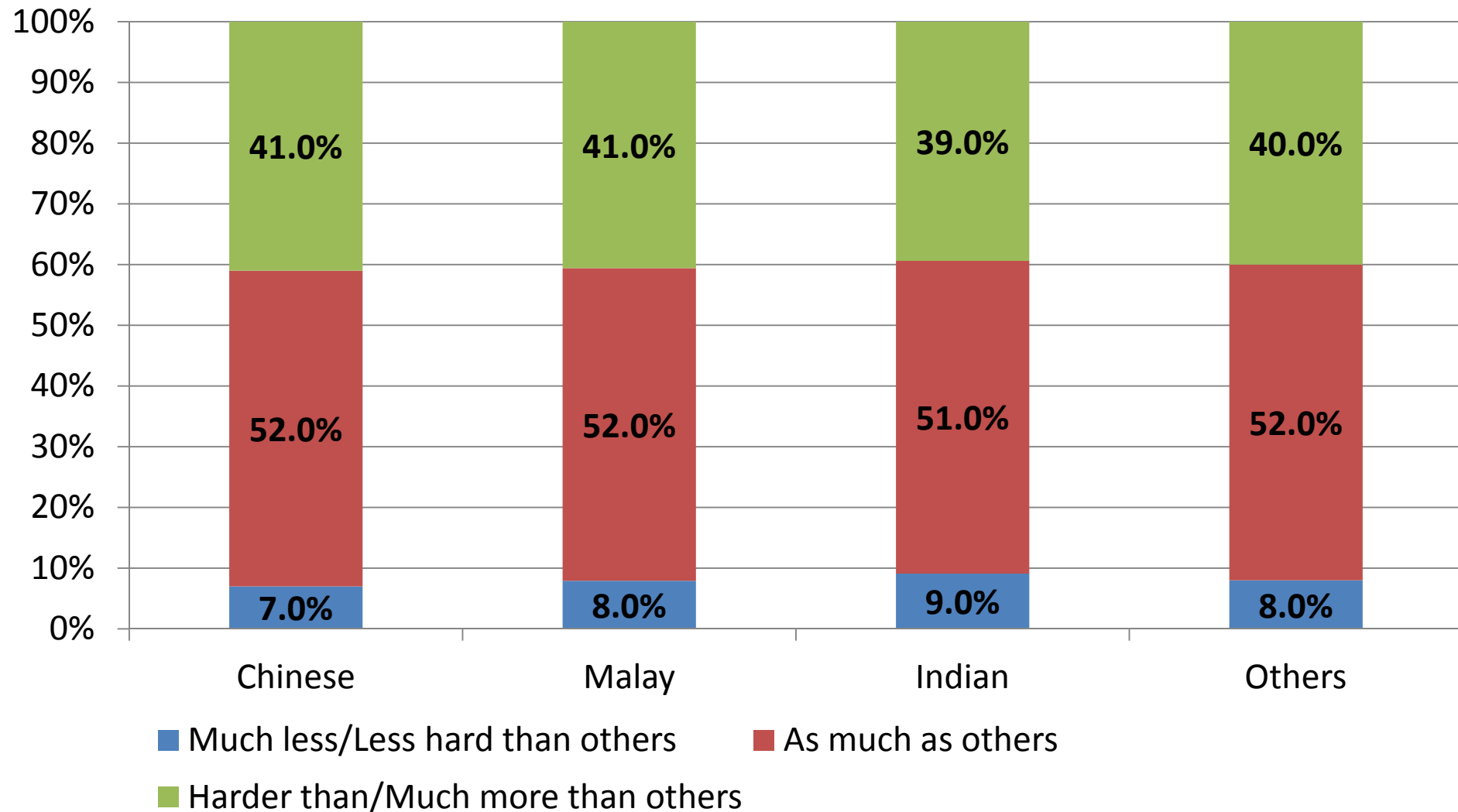
Perceptions of respondents by race on how hard people with English-speaking preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore



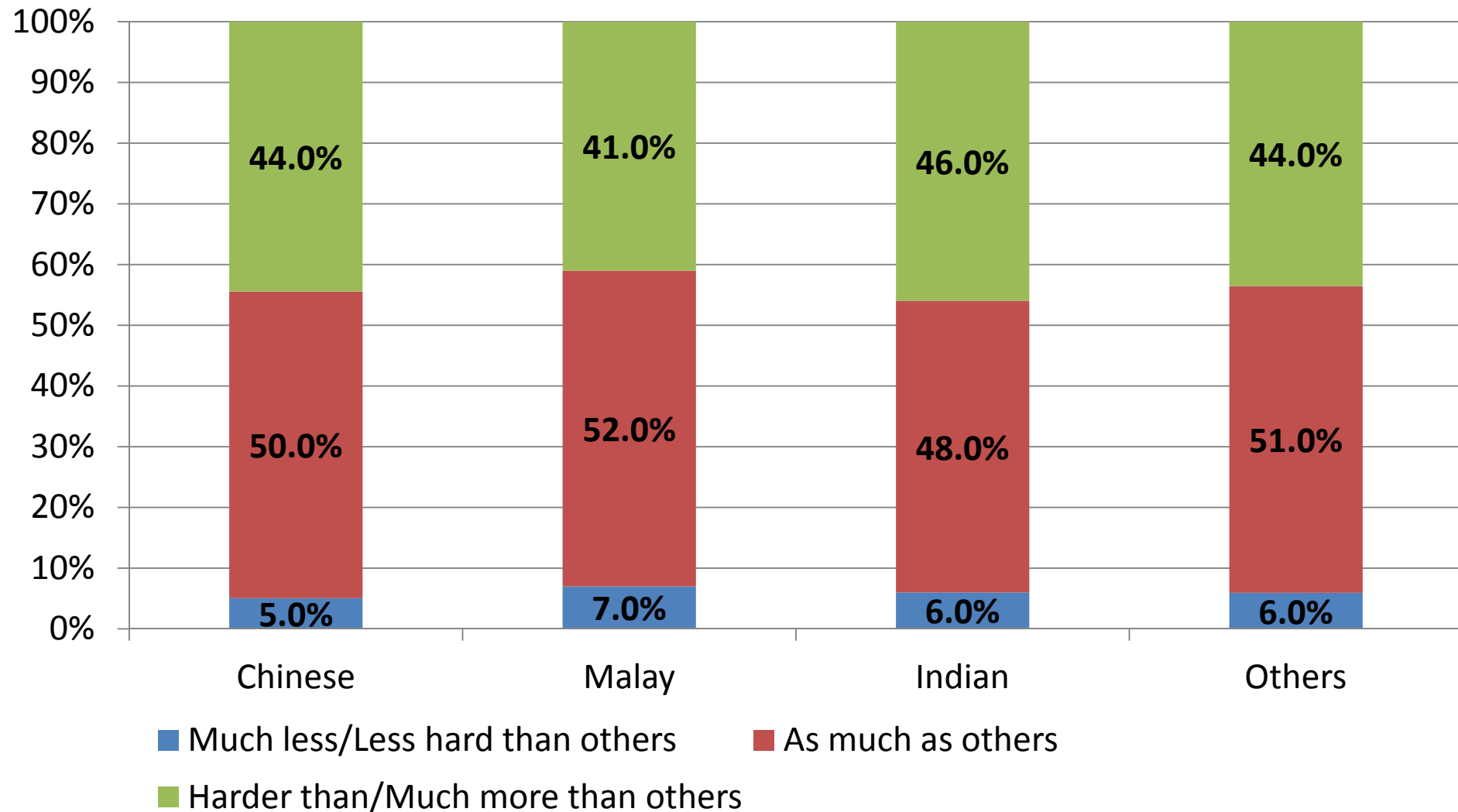
Perceptions of respondents by race on how hard people with Mandarin-speaking preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore



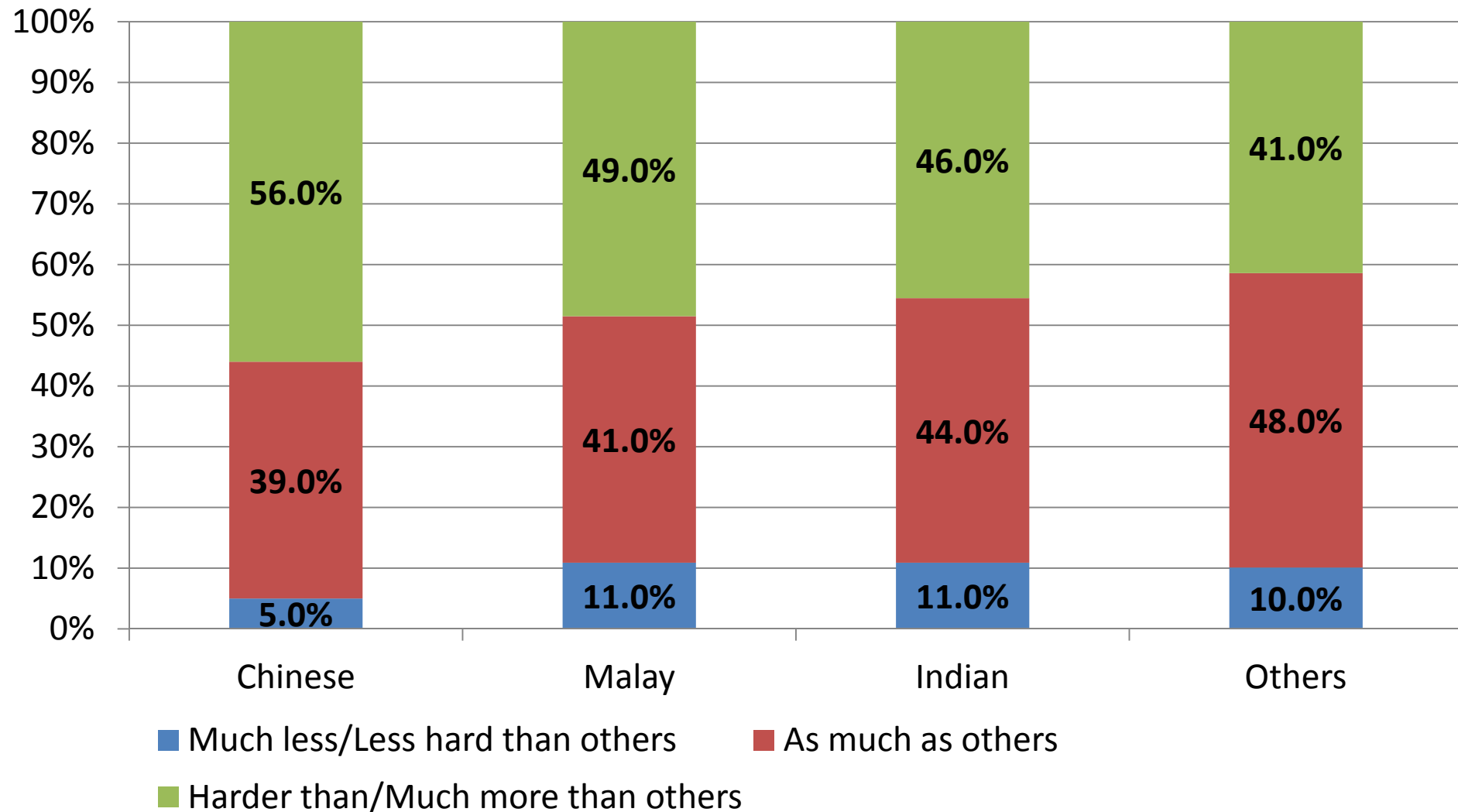
Perceptions of respondents by race on how hard people with Malay-speaking preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore



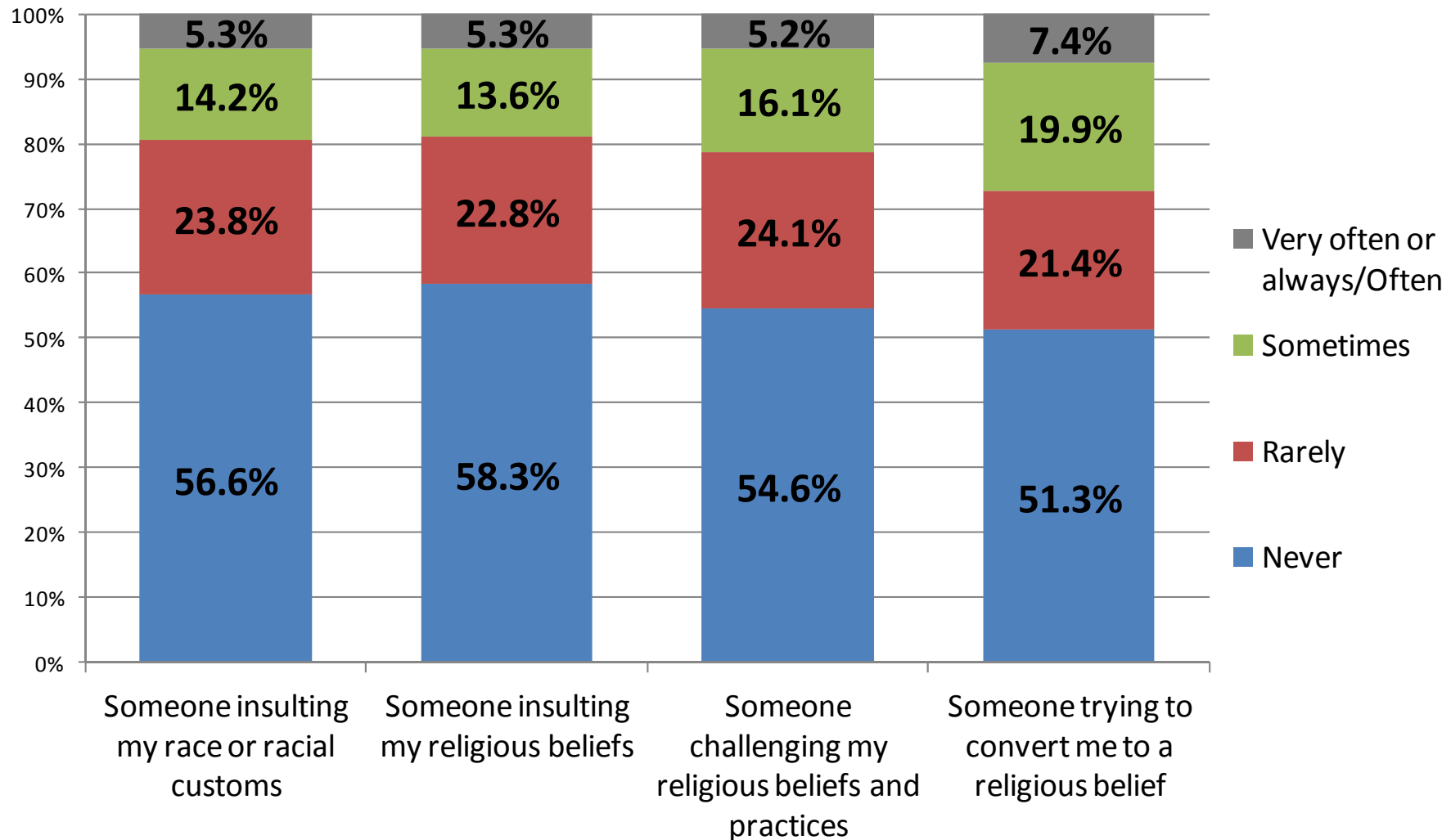
Perceptions of respondents by race on how hard people with Tamil-speaking preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore



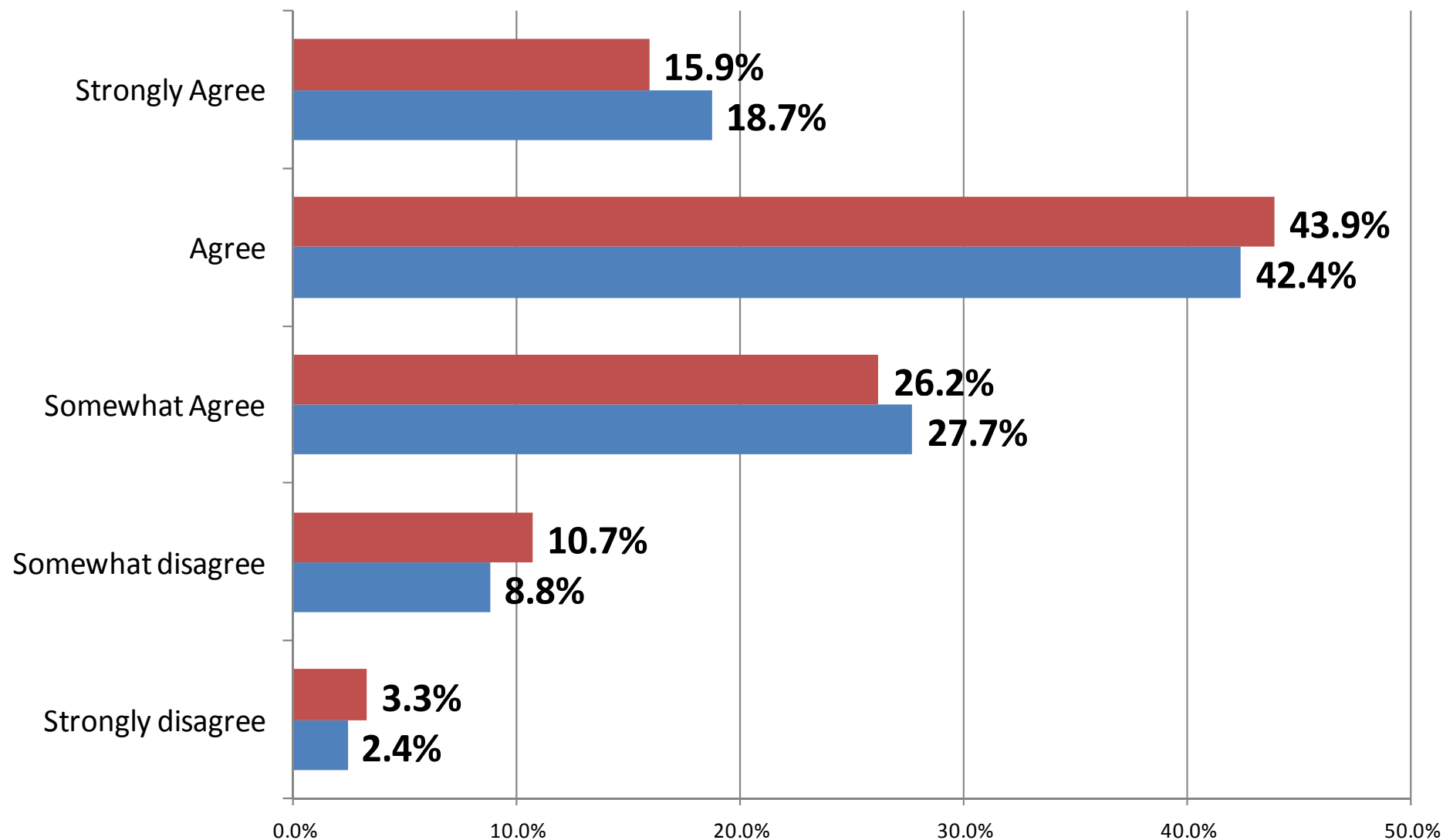
Perceptions of respondents by race on how hard people with dialect-speaking preferences have to work in order to have a prosperous life in Singapore



How often respondents had been upset by racial or religious tension in the last two years



- Overall I feel that Singapore is free from racial tension
- Overall I feel that Singapore is free from religious tension



How comfortable respondents are of different racial groups (public sphere)

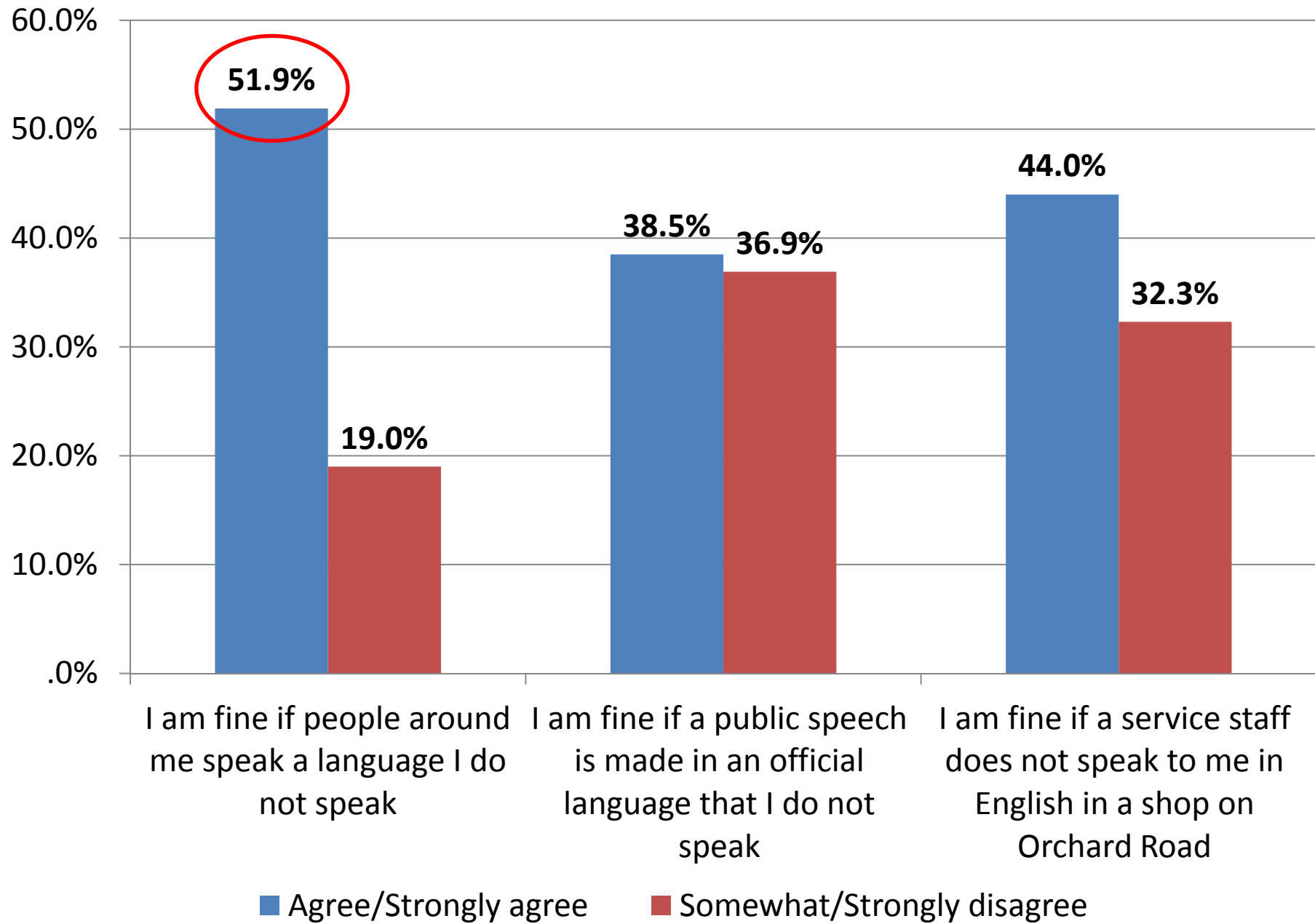
| | Local-born Chinese | Local-born Malay | Local-born Indian | Local-born Eurasian | New Singaporean Chinese originally from China | New Singaporean Indian originally from India | New Singaporean Malay originally from the region |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| As your colleague in the same occupation | 96.0% | 92.9% | 93.2% | 93.5% | 84.9% | 85.5% | 87.6% |
| As your boss | 93.8% | 83.1% | 84.2% | 91.1% | 74.0% | 73.7% | 77.0% |
| As your employee | 94.9% | 90.1% | 90.6% | 92.8% | 83.0% | 83.5% | 85.5% |
| As your next-door-neighbour | 95.4% | 92.7% | 90.9% | 93.7% | 81.2% | 82.1% | 86.8% |
| As the majority of people in Singapore | 91.2% | 71.9% | 71.3% | 71.0% | 51.4% | 51.2% | 55.2% |

**figures represent cross-cultural acceptance levels, whereby the responses of members of a particular racial group are excluded in calculating acceptance levels for that particular race*

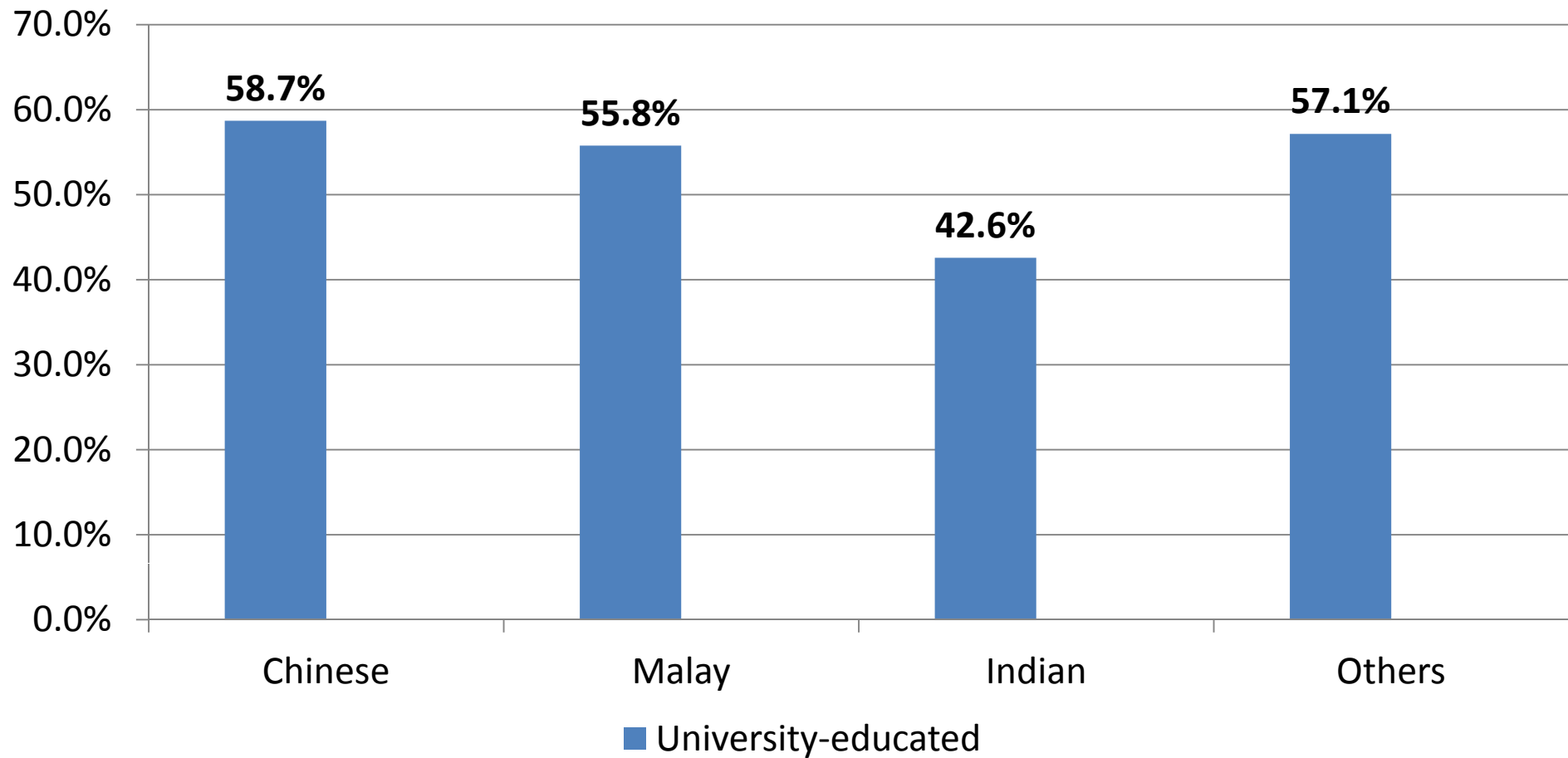
How comfortable respondents are of different racial groups (private sphere)

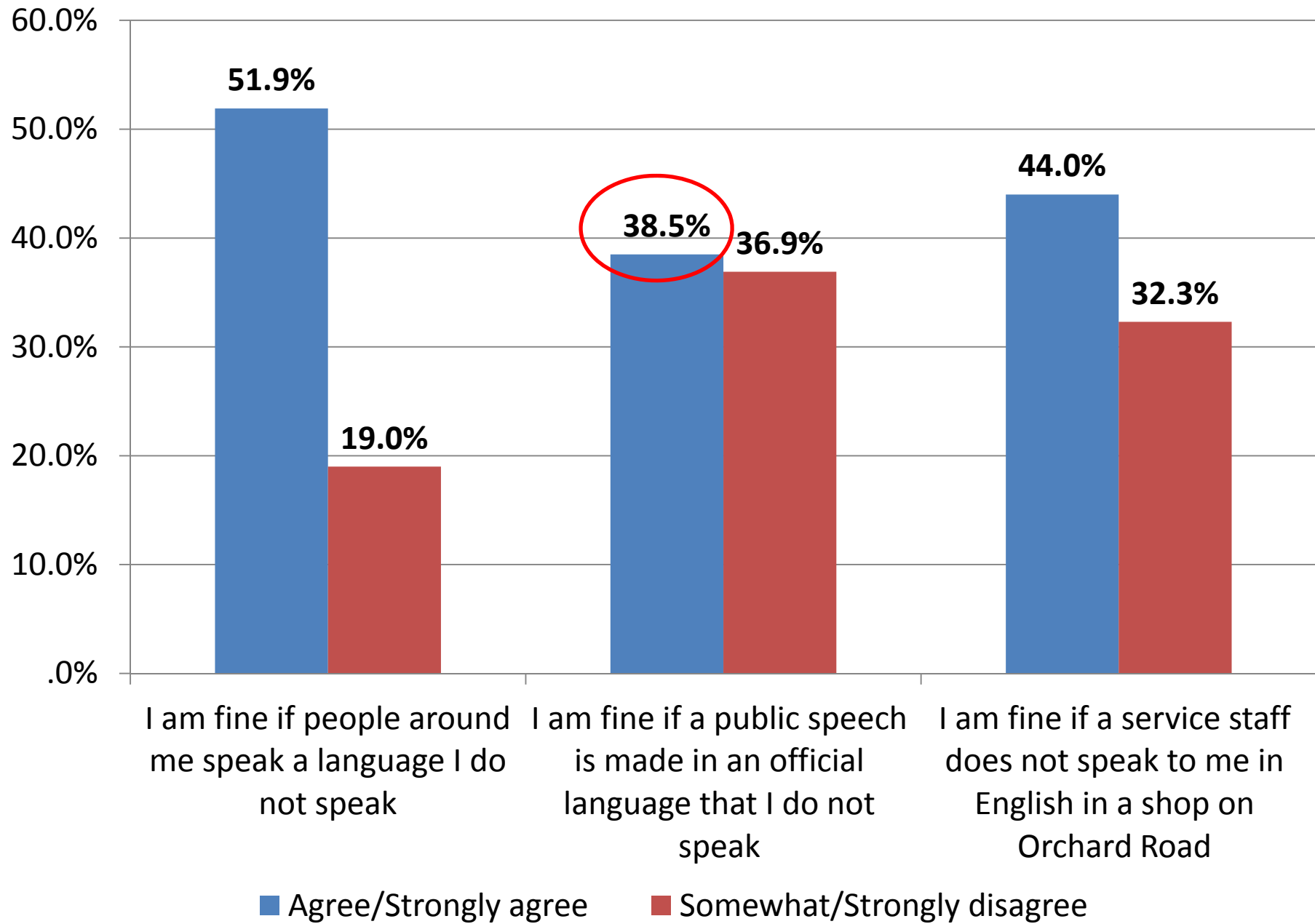
| | Local-born Chinese | Local-born Malay | Local-born Indian | Local-born Eurasian | New Singaporean Chinese originally from China | New Singaporean Indian originally from India | New Singaporean Malay originally from the region |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Spouse | 61.0% | 35.1% | 36.6% | 55.5% | 47.6% | 32.9% | 36.0% |
| Brother/sister-in-law | 71.0% | 55.1% | 55.7% | 69.2% | 58.4% | 48.7% | 53.8% |
| Close friend | 91.5% | 84.7% | 83.0% | 85.5% | 77.4% | 74.6% | 78.1% |

**figures represent cross-cultural acceptance levels, whereby the responses of members of a particular racial group are excluded in calculating acceptance levels for that particular race*

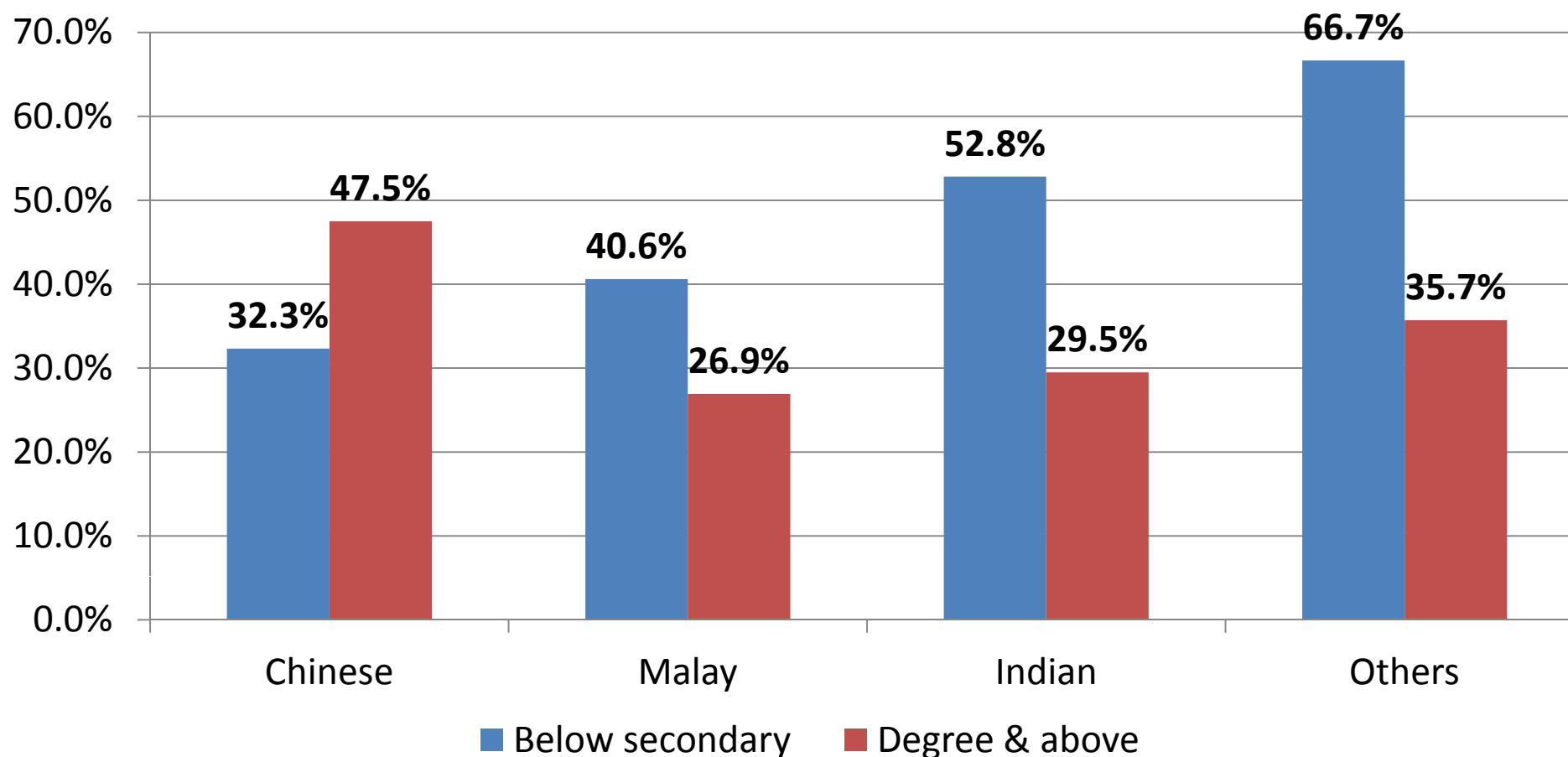


Proportion of university-educated respondents by race who agree/strongly agree to "I am fine if people around me speak a language I do not speak"

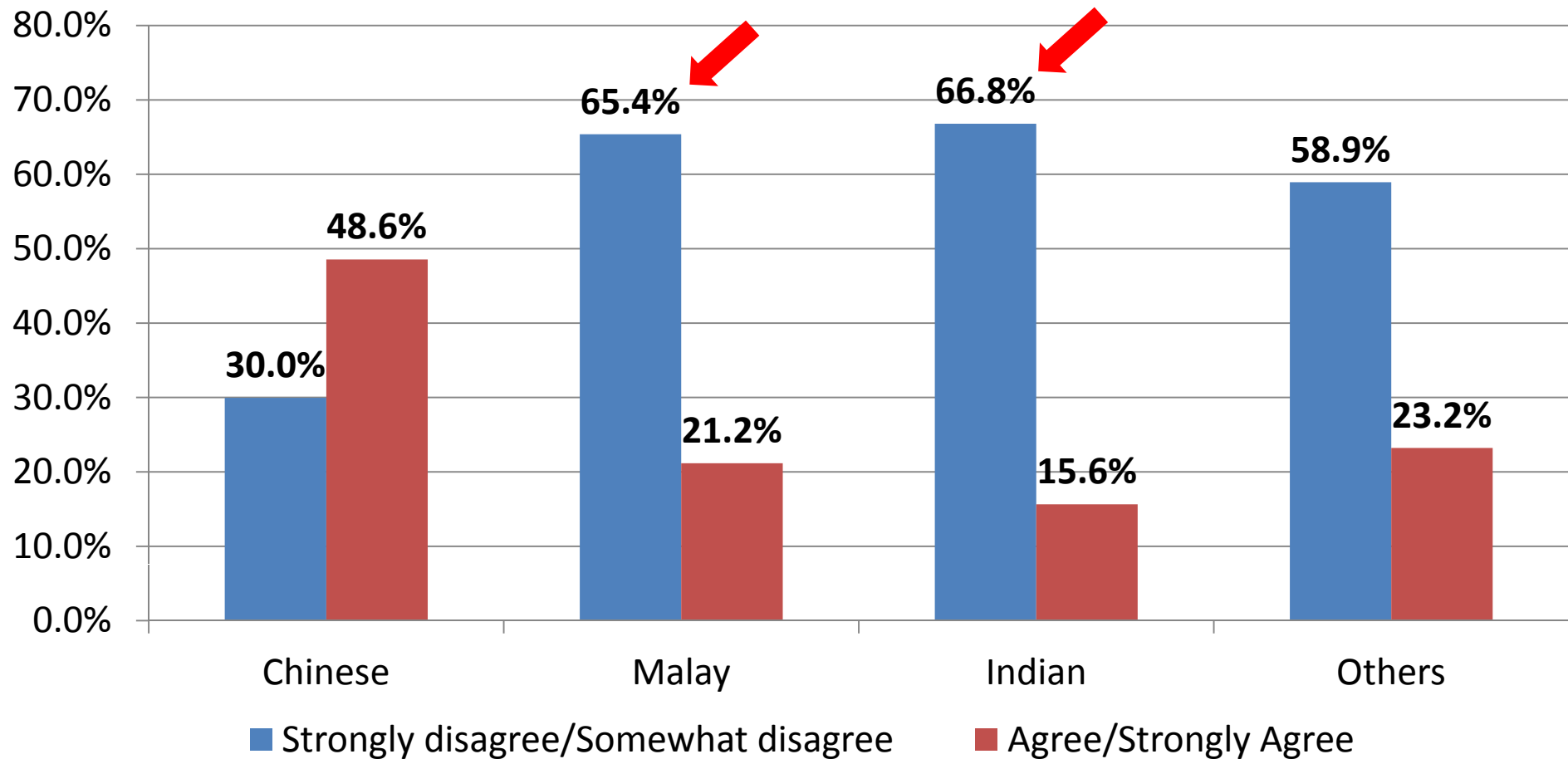




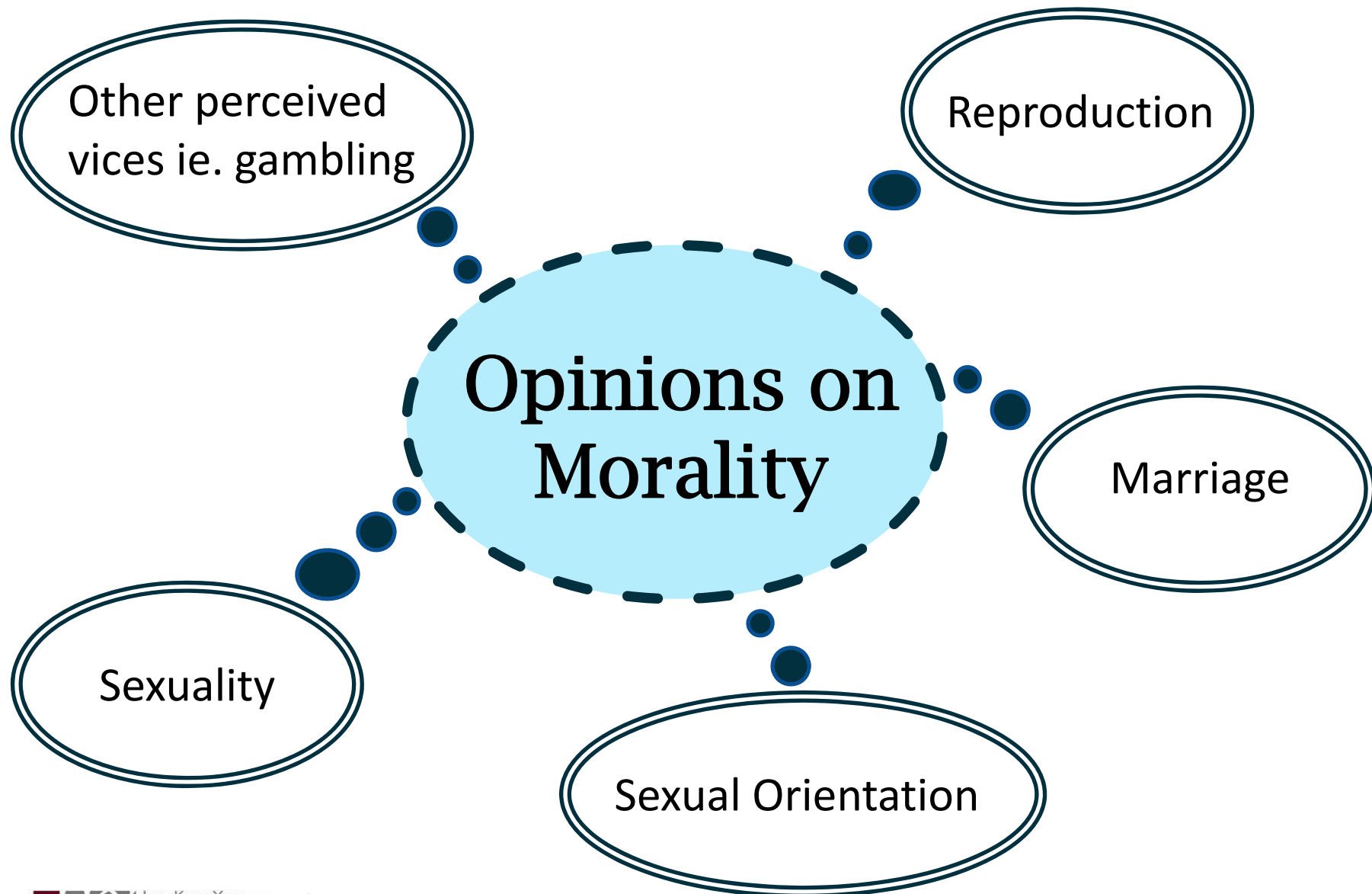
Proportion of respondents by race and education who agree/strongly agree to "I am fine if a public speech is made in an official language that I do not speak"



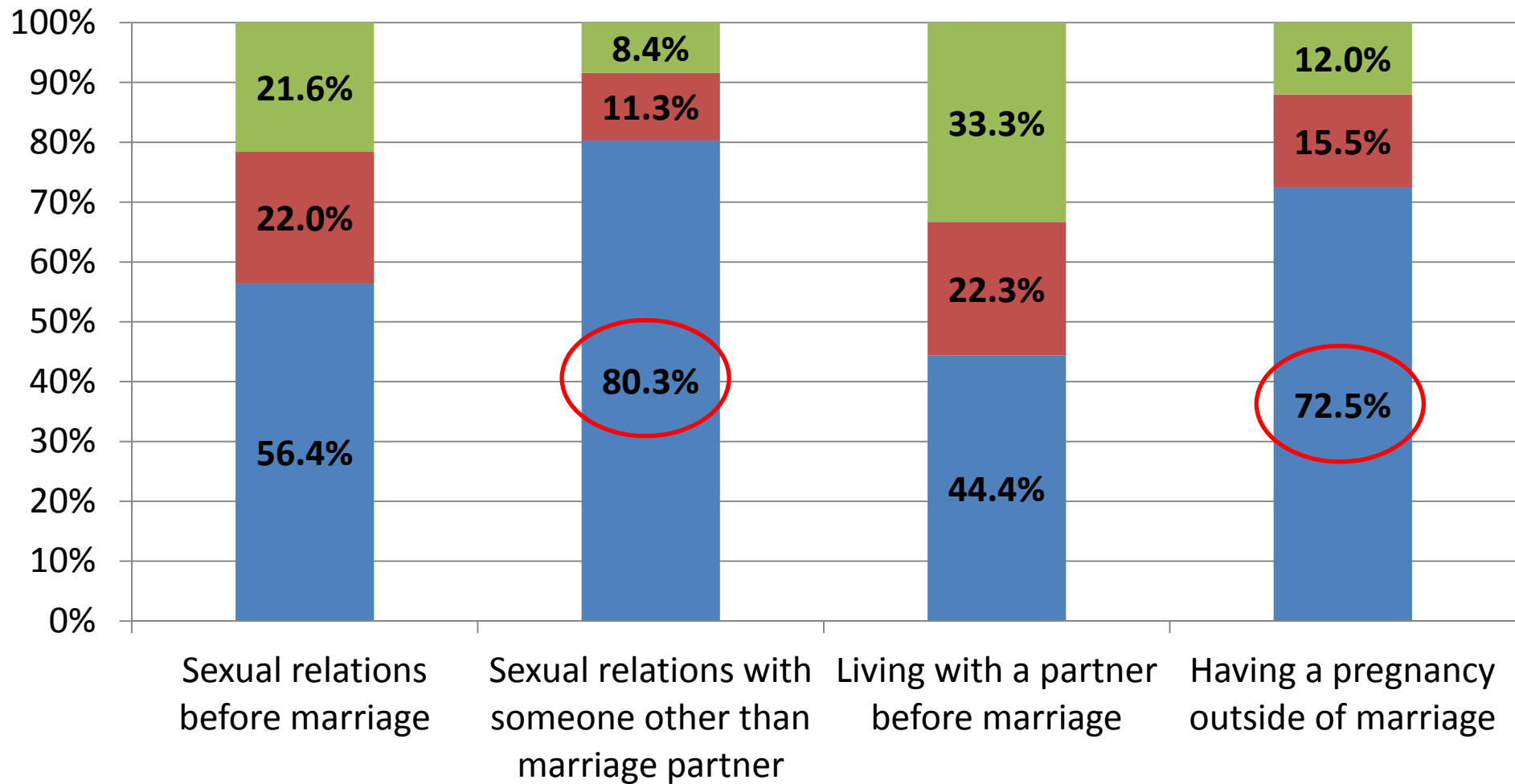
Perceptions of university-educated respondents by race on "I am fine if a service staff does not speak to me in English in a shop on Orchard Road"



“Perceptions on Moral Issues”

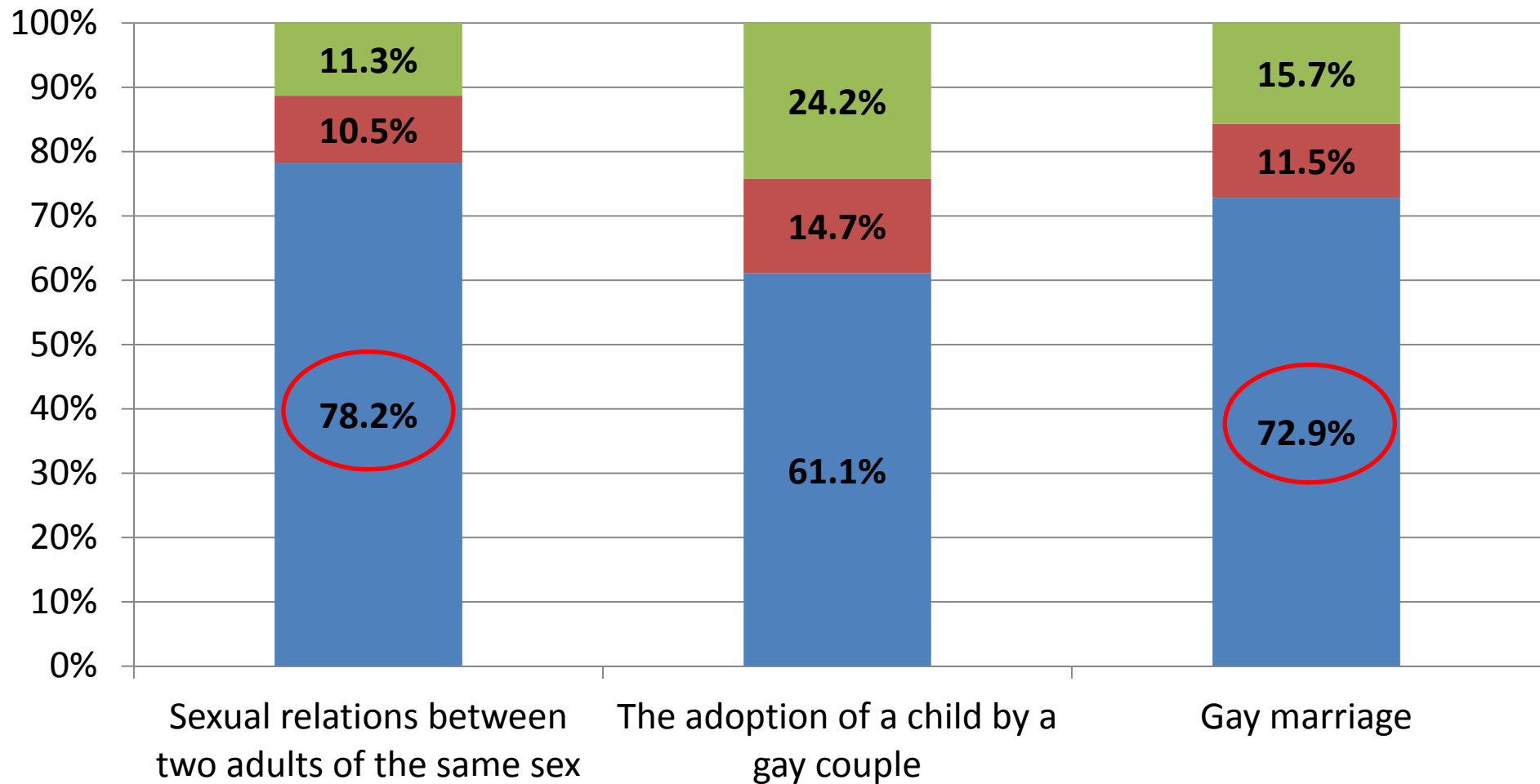


How do you feel about these social issues?



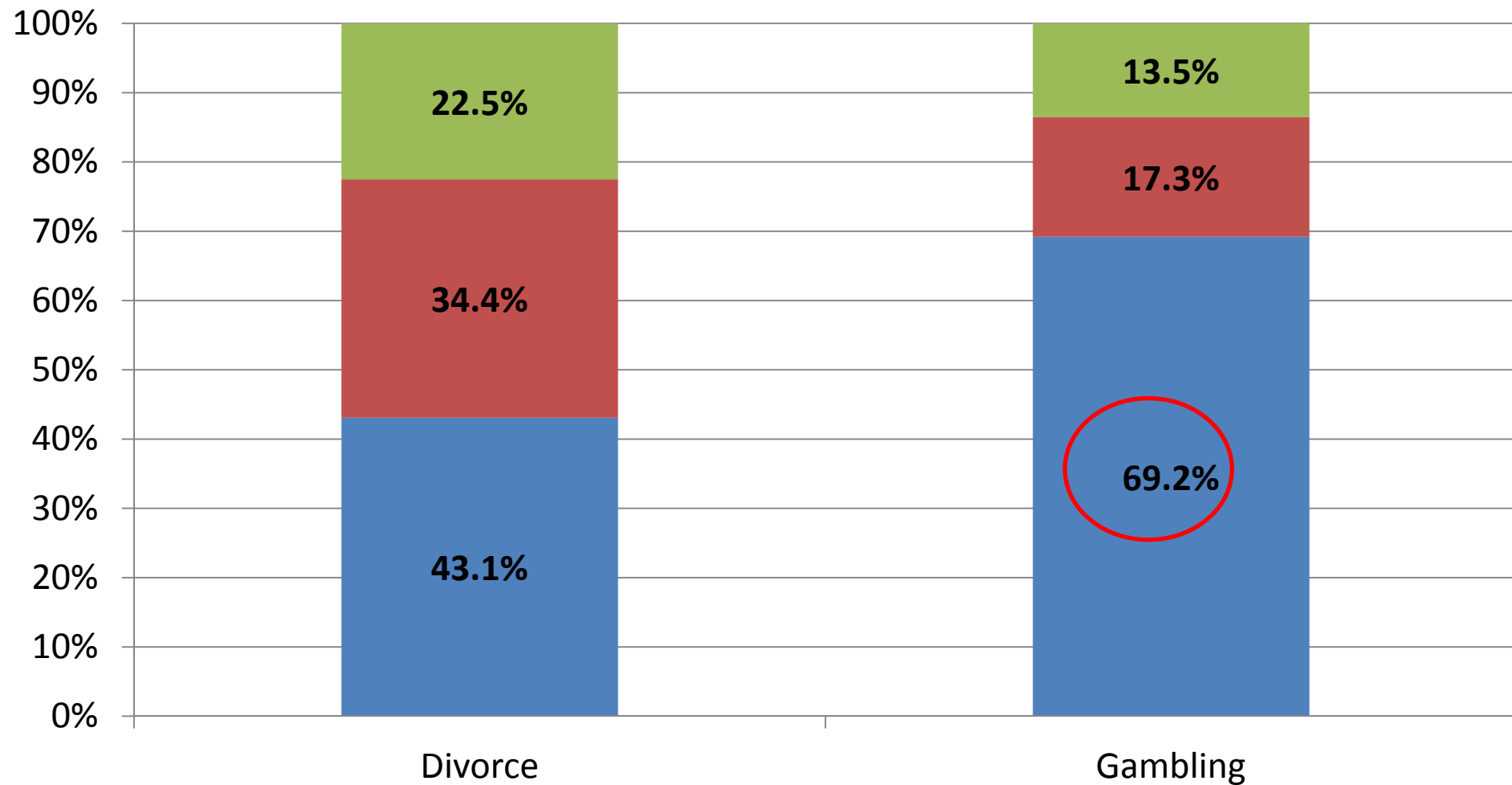
- Always wrong/Almost always wrong
- Only wrong sometimes
- Not wrong most of the time/Not wrong at all

How do you feel about these social issues?



- Always wrong/Almost always wrong
- Only wrong sometimes
- Not wrong most of the time/Not wrong at all

How do you feel about these social issues?



■ Always wrong/Almost always wrong

■ Only wrong sometimes

■ Not wrong most of the time/Not wrong at all

Proportion of informants who feel these social issues to be always wrong/almost always wrong.

| Religion/ Sexual relations... | Budd- hist | Taoist | Muslim | Hindu | Catholic | Protest- ant | Other religion | No religion |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| before marriage | 45.3% | 44.6% | 88.3% | 74.4% | 64.8% | 74.9% | 57.6% | 37.8% |
| between two adults of the same sex | 74.5% | 77.4% | 93.3% | 84.5% | 79.0% | 85.8% | 78.8% | 64.6% |
| with someone other than marriage partner | 75.6% | 79.0% | 92.1% | 87.3% | 86.5% | 89.7% | 90.9% | 70.7% |

Proportion of informants who feel these social issues to be always wrong/almost always wrong.

| | Buddhist | Taoist | Muslim | Hindu | Catholic | Protestant | Other religion | No religion |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Living with a partner before marriage | 32.9% | 28.0% | 78.7% | 59.6% | 52.3% | 61.7% | 51.5% | 29.9% |
| Pregnancy outside of marriage | 66.5% | 66.1% | 89.4% | 84.2% | 76.7% | 83.4% | 78.8% | 62.7% |
| Adoption of a child by a gay couple | 56.0% | 60.3% | 72.3% | 54.2% | 62.3% | 75.1% | 51.5% | 48.3% |
| Gay marriage | 70.9% | 71.6% | 88.9% | 70.1% | 68.7% | 81.6% | 63.6% | 59.7% |

Proportion of informants who feel these social issues to be always wrong/almost always wrong.

| | Buddhist | Taoist | Muslim | Hindu | Catholic | Protest- ant | Other religion | No religion |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Divorce | 36.6% | 34.7% | 54.5% | 54.9% | 55.4% | 59.3% | 54.5% | 30.6% |
| Gambling | 60.0% | 58.7% | 90.7% | 78.0% | 74.2% | 79.2% | 81.8% | 61.9% |

{State Management & Harmony}

C-M-I-O
framework

*“Pigeon-
holing”*

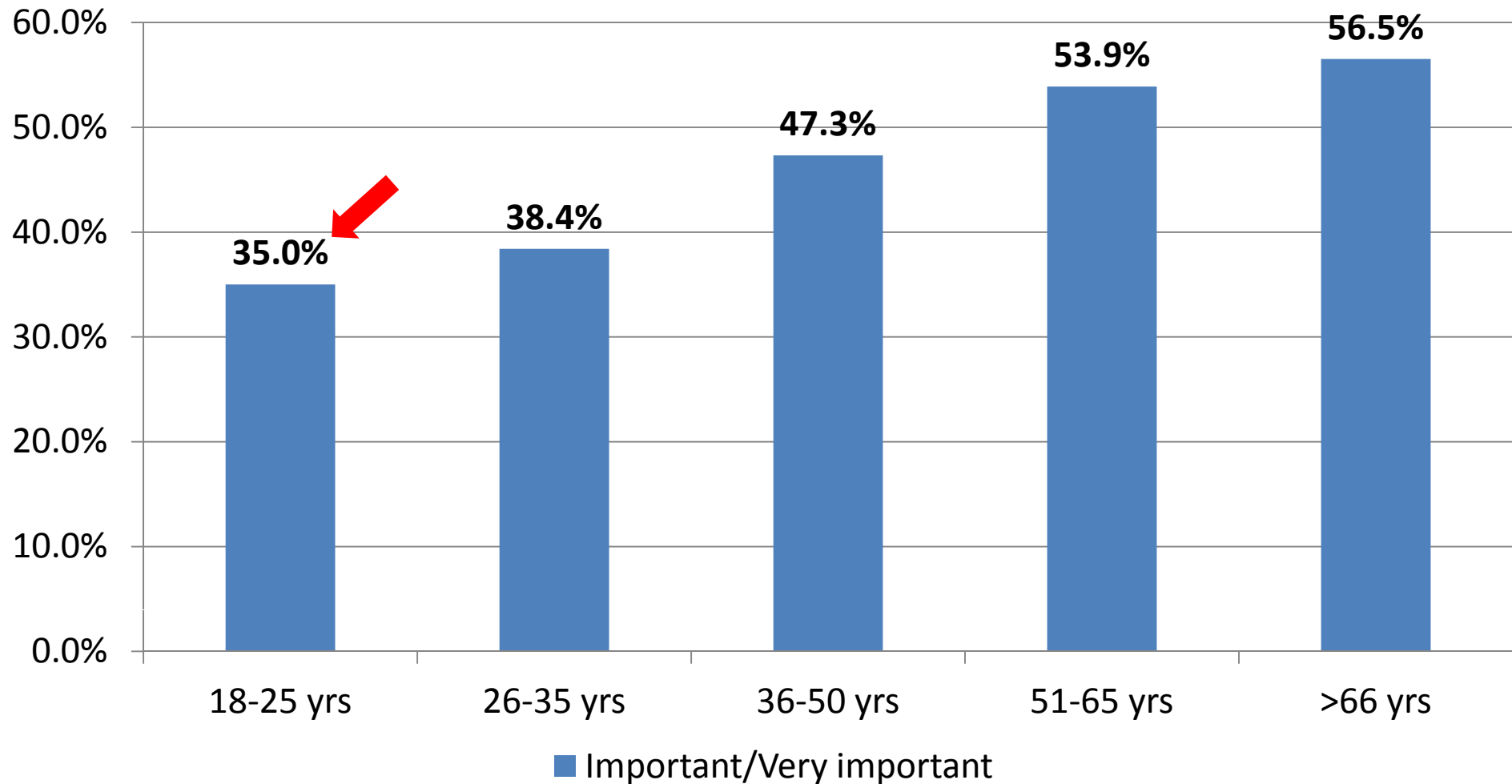
Restriction of
usage of
dialects in
public sphere

Is this an
issue for
Singaporeans
?

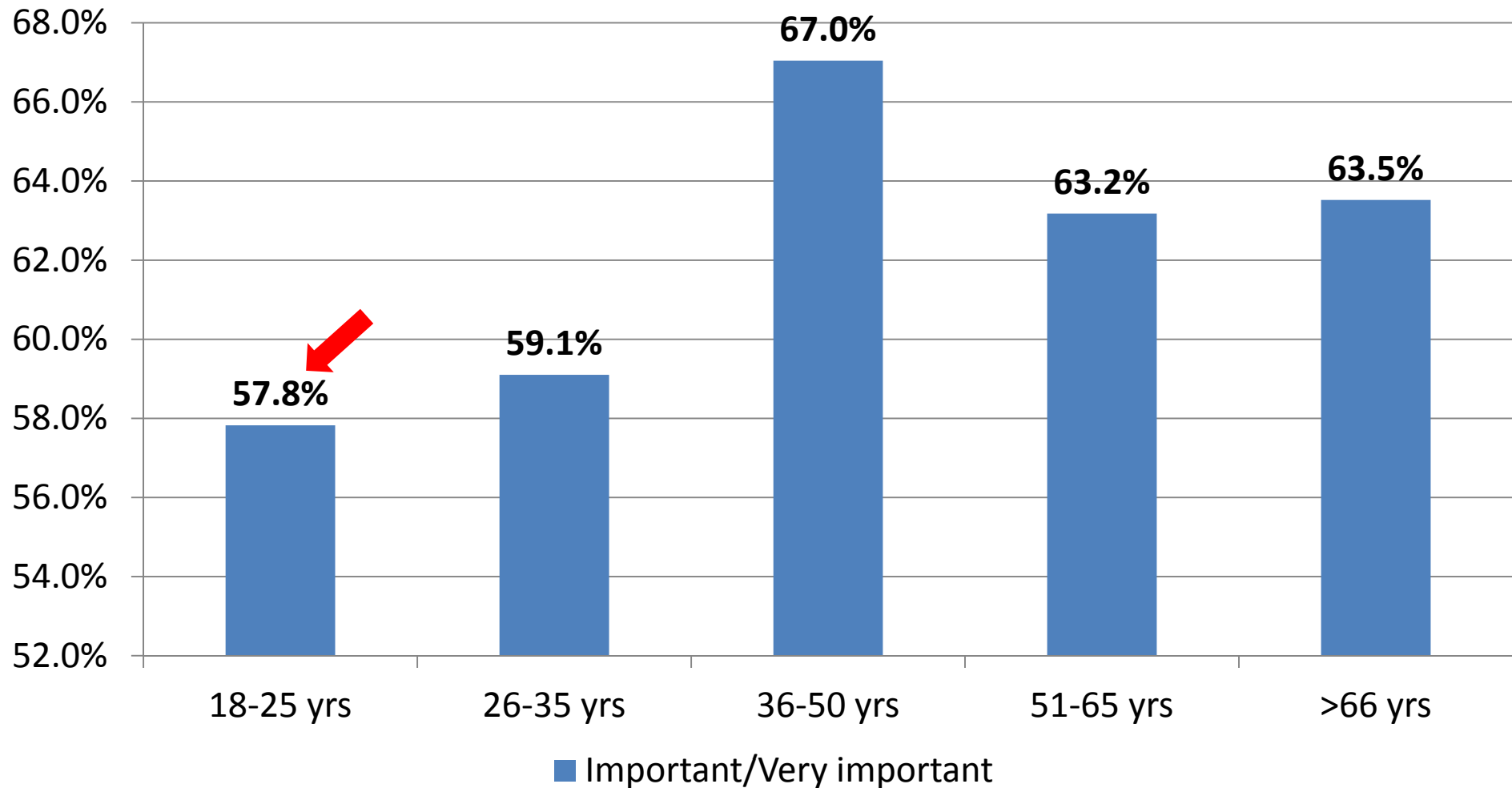
Preferred Ethnic Label Compared to NRIC Racial Classification of Singaporean Citizen Respondents

| Personal Identification (y)/ As identified by NRIC (x) | Chinese | Malay | Indian | Boyan | Eurasian | Filipino | Javanese |
|--|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| Chinese | 96.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% | .0% | 11.1% | .0% | .0% |
| Malay | 0.2% | 85.7% | 1.6% | 76.5% | .0% | .0% | 32.3% |
| Indian | .0% | 0.2% | 87.0% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| Peranakan | 2.1% | 0.2% | .0% | .0% | 11.1% | .0% | 6.5% |
| Chinese-Malay | 0.4% | 3.2% | 0.3% | 5.9% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| Malay-Indian | .0% | 2.0% | 5.0% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| Javanese | 0.1% | 4.9% | .0% | 5.9% | .0% | .0% | 61.3% |
| Ceylonese Tamil | .0% | 0.1% | 0.6% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| (Various Categories) | 0.5% | 1.8% | 4.1% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| Boyanese | .0% | 0.9% | .0% | 11.8% | .0% | .0% | .0% |
| Eurasian | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% | 77.8% | .0% | .0% |
| Filipino | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% | 100.0% | .0% |
| Singaporean | 0.1% | .0% | 0.5% | .0% | .0% | .0% | .0% |

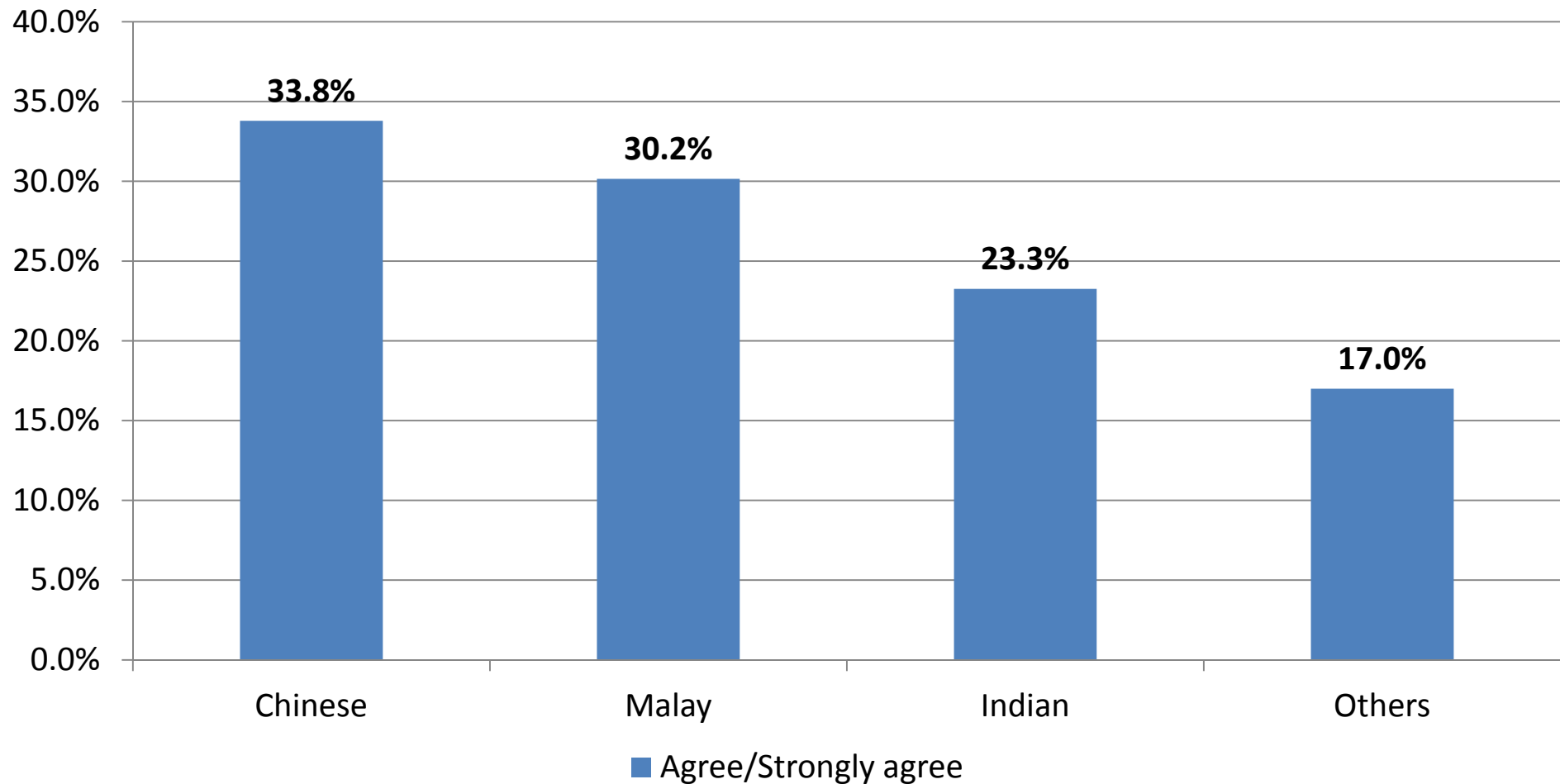
Proportion of Chinese by age groups who claim that the dialect/language of their ethnic sub-group (regardless of whether they speak it or not) is important/very important



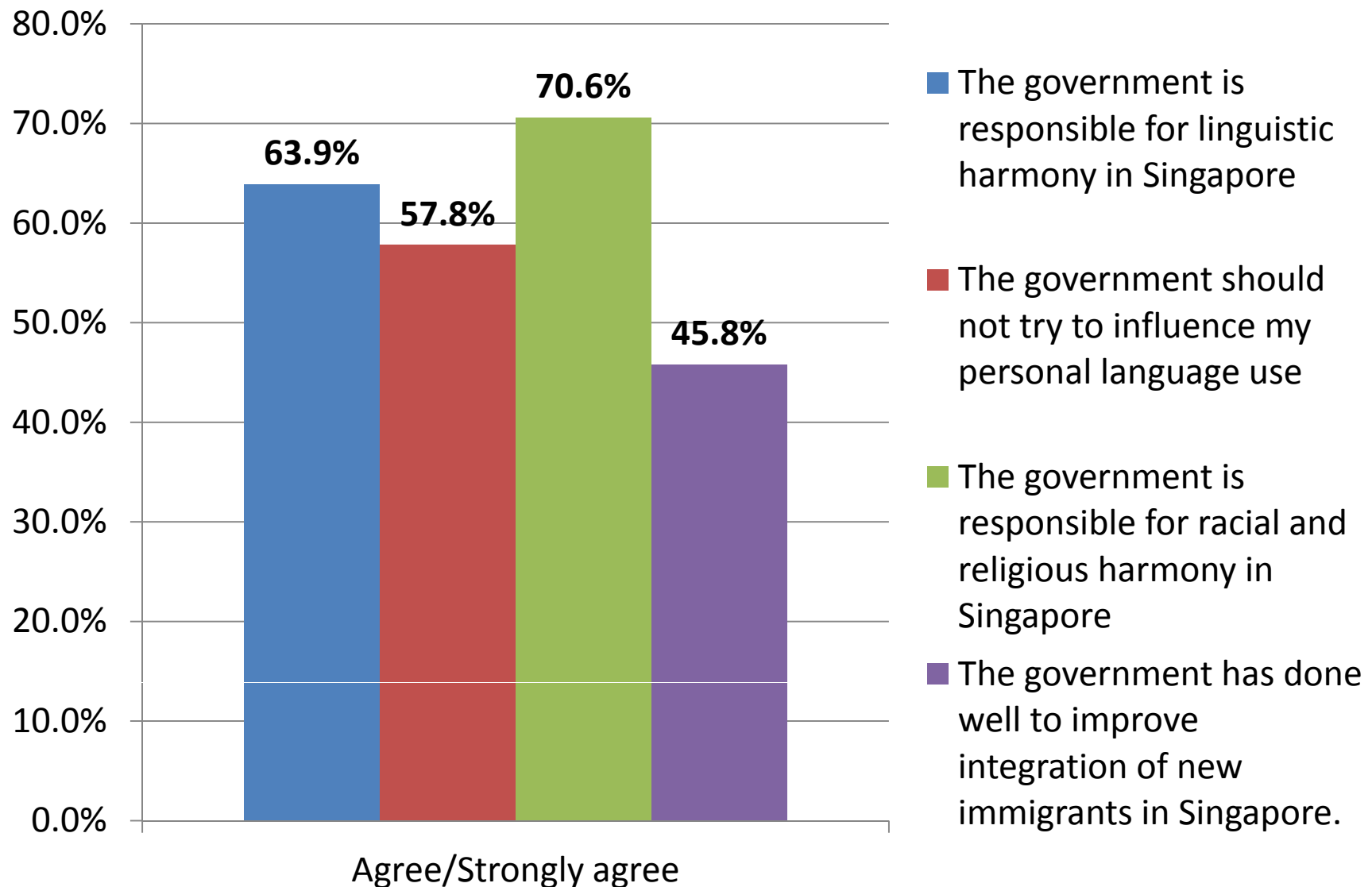
Proportion of Chinese by age groups who claim that their official mother tongue is important/very important



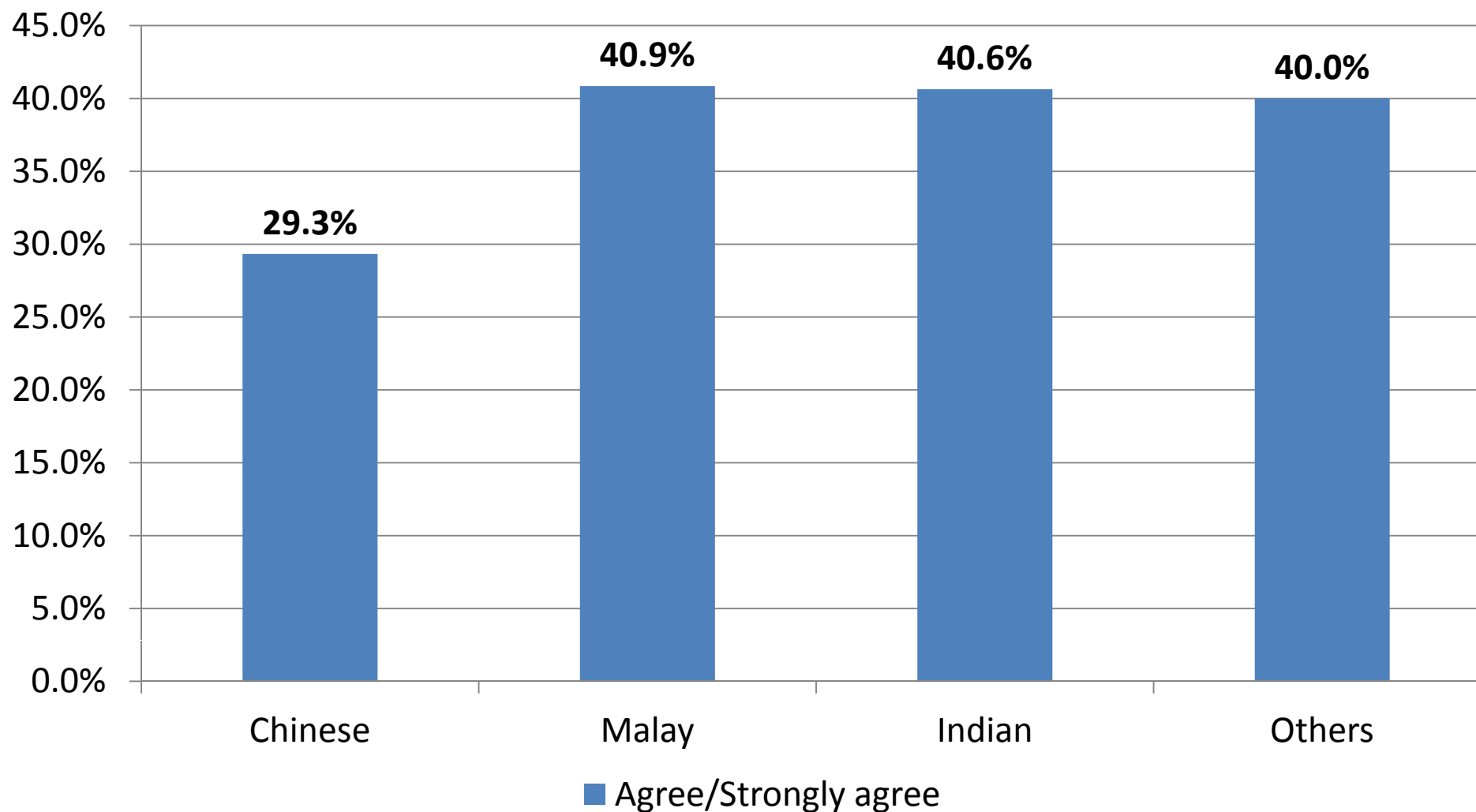
Proportion of respondents by race who agree/strongly agree that "Users of dialects/languages of ethnic sub-groups should be given more recognition than those they have now"



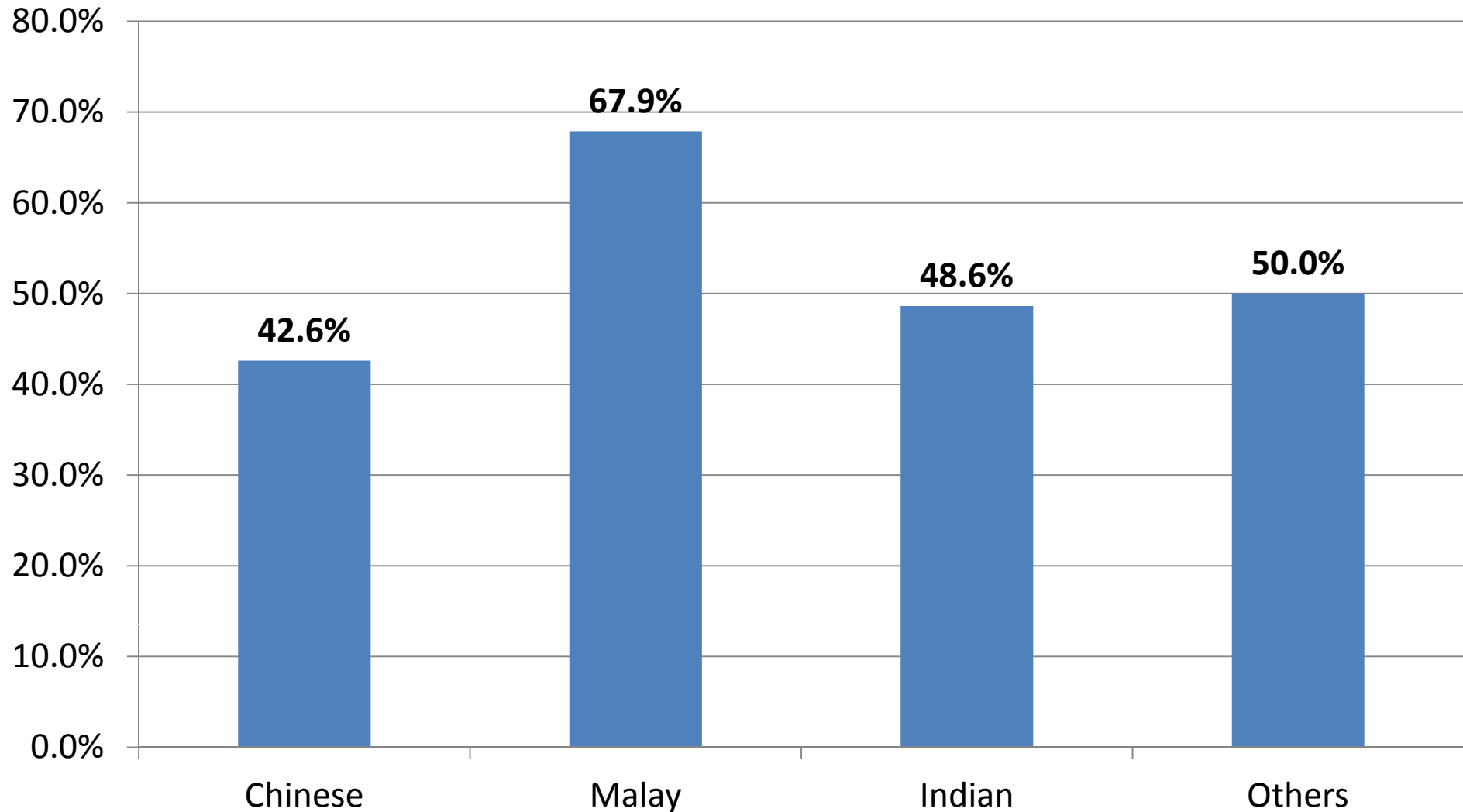
How much do you agree with the following statements?



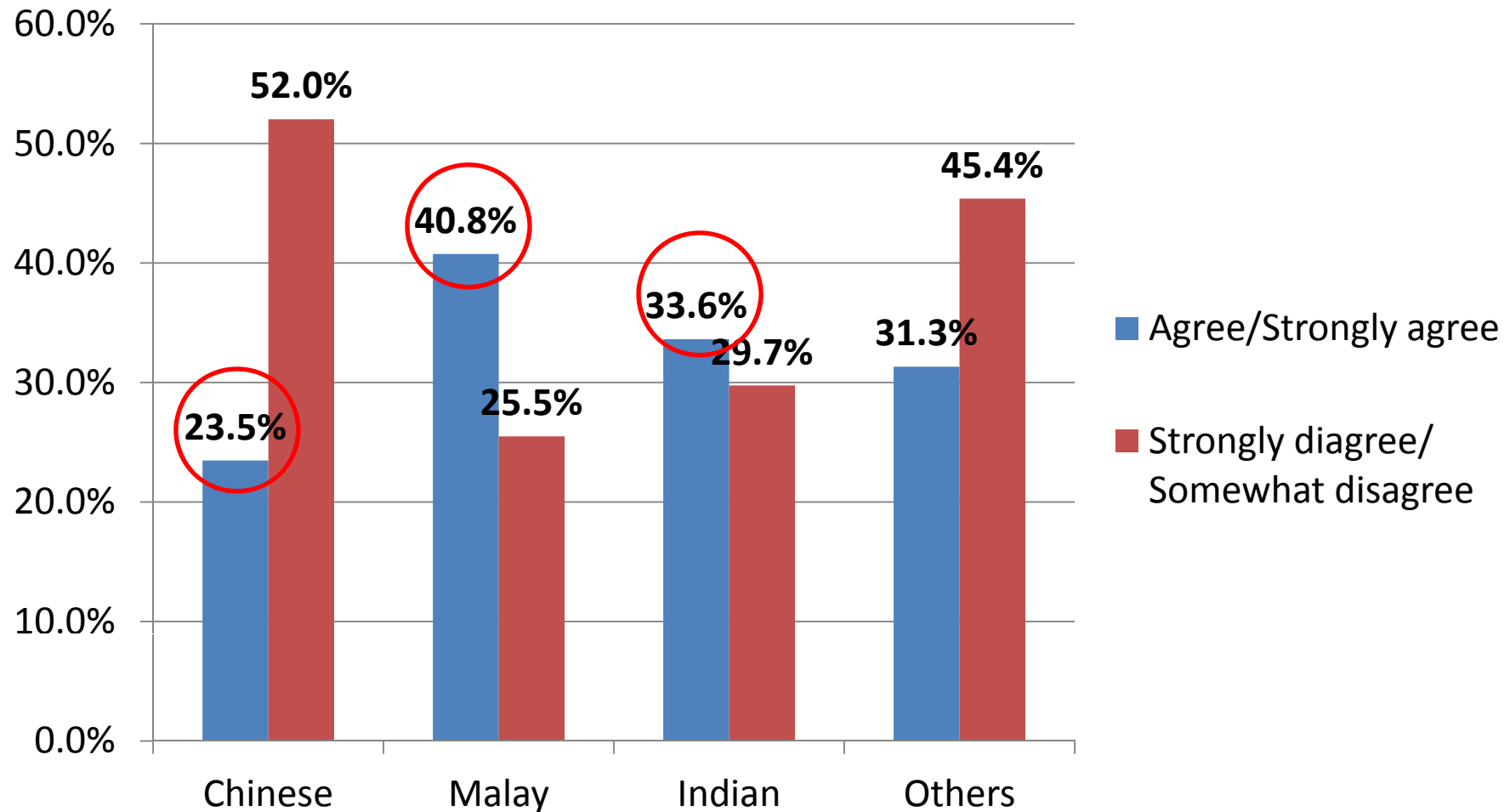
Proportion of respondents who agree/strongly agree that "The government should do more to curb the use of Singlish in Singapore"



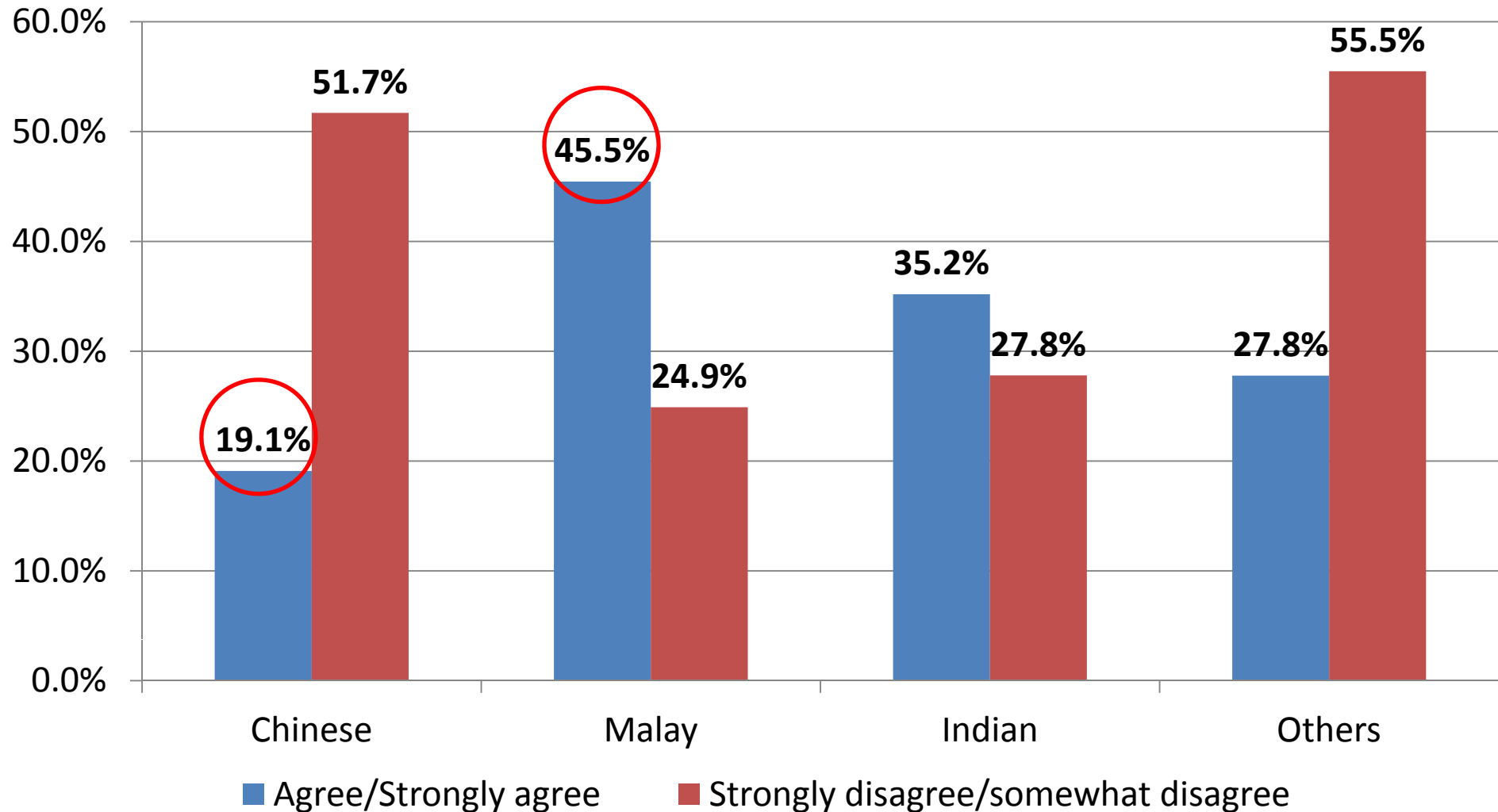
Proportion of respondents aged 18-25 years by race who agree/strongly agree to "We need more legislation and policies to safeguard racial and religious harmony"



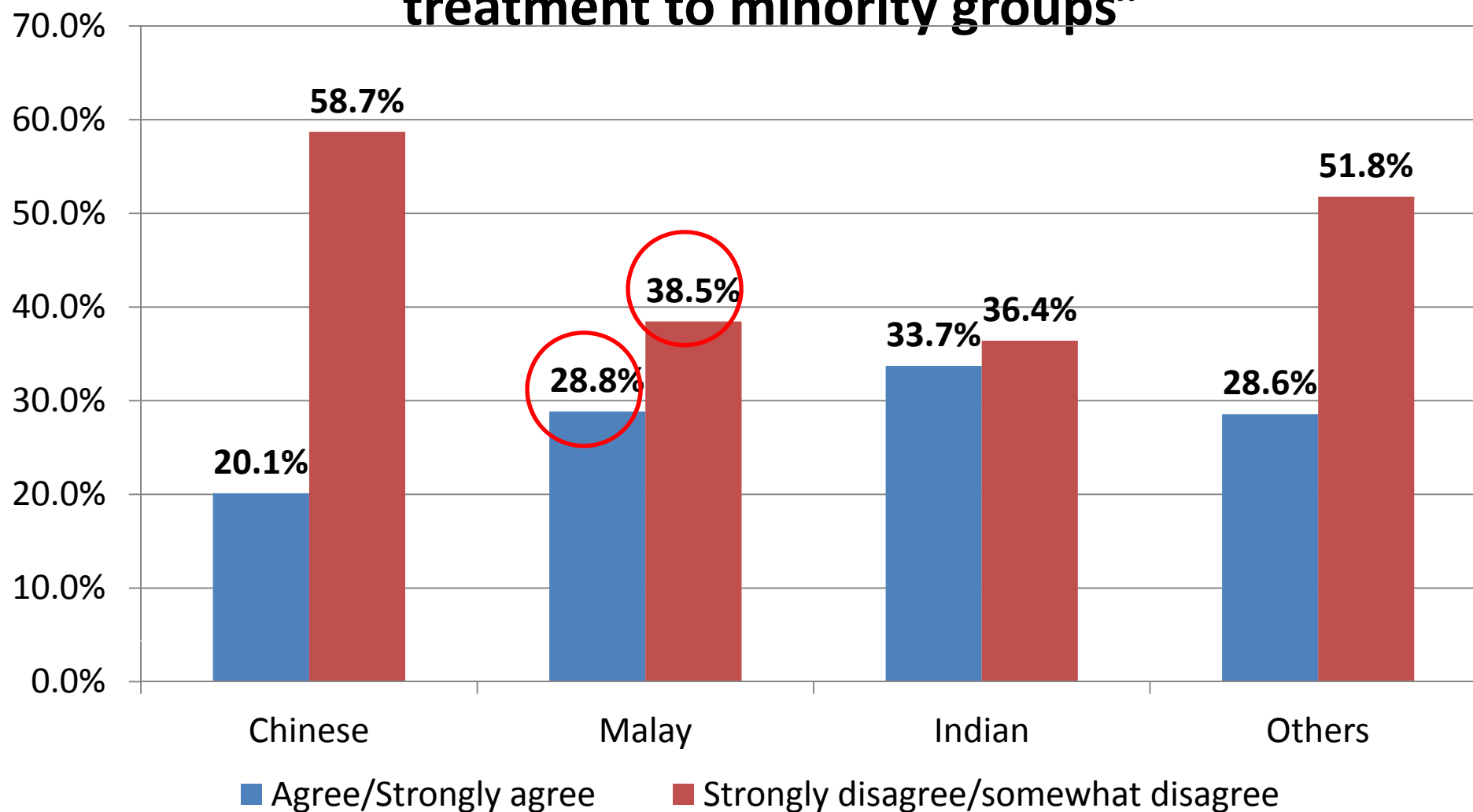
The government should give preferential/special treatment to minority groups - by race



Perceptions of respondents aged 18-25 years by race on "The government should give preferential/special treatment to minority groups"



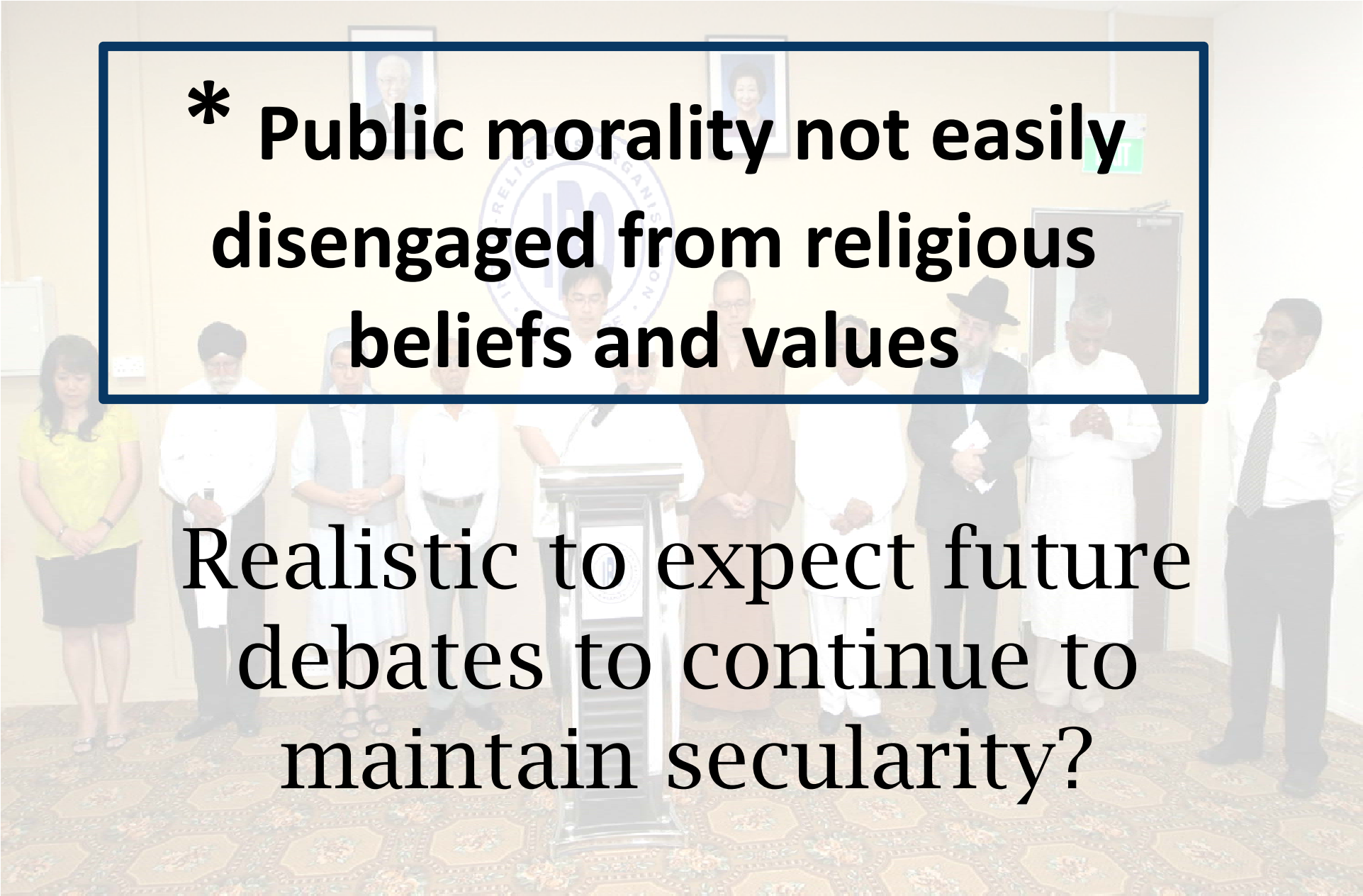
Perceptions of university-educated respondents by race on “The government should give preferential/special treatment to minority groups”



Should formulation and practice of public policy heed sentiments of the **MAJORITY** or *minority*?

↑ sensitivity
to minority
erode principle
of *fairness*?



A group of people, including men and women of various ages and ethnicities, are standing behind a podium in a room. The room has a patterned carpet and framed portraits on the wall. A large, semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the image, containing the main text.

*** Public morality not easily
disengaged from religious
beliefs and values**

Realistic to expect future
debates to continue to
maintain secularity?

“All-out” strategy to deal with
nationality based prejudice
warranted?



Need **heavy enforcement** on
xenophobic tendencies in the cyber
world?

Time to acknowledge

“Differences”

as part of life.

Requires continued
management?

Thank You

Mathew Mathews, PhD

Senior Research Fellow

Institute of Policy Studies

mathew.mathews@nus.edu.sg