

# Social Markers of Integration: What Matters Most to Singaporeans?

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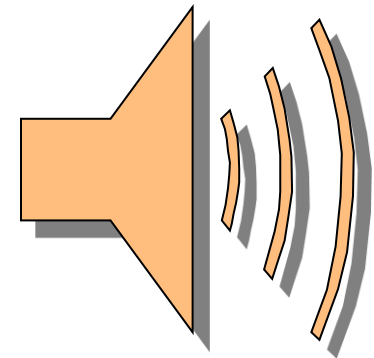
# Social Markers of Integration

- Singaporeans' opinions on what it takes to become a Singaporean in the context of immigration
- Differentiate between local- and foreign-born, naturalised citizens: What does becoming “one of us” mean to both groups? Divergence reveals potential fault lines
- It will concurrently identify some of our shared values and ethos. It is also a proxy indicator of social inclusiveness



# Research Objectives

- “There are foreigners who become Singapore citizens. We call them ‘immigrants’. I will be reading out a list of characteristics which some people feel are important for an immigrant to have before he/she is accepted and viewed as a ‘Singaporean’, like a local-born Singaporean is. As I read out each characteristic, please tell me whether you think it is important for the immigrant to have to be considered a ‘Singaporean’.”



# Social Markers of Integration

1. Is gainfully employed
2. Belongs to one of Singapore's main ethnic groups (CMIO)
3. Has completed tertiary education
4. Has lived in Singapore for a period of time
5. Has retired or plans to retire in Singapore
6. Owns residential property in Singapore
7. Works for a government ministry or statutory board
8. Works for a Singapore-based company
9. Works in a field where there is a shortfall of talent in Singapore
10. Invests in or sets up a Singapore-based company
11. Completes National Service himself (for the men)
12. His/Her male child completes National Service
13. Participates in grassroots' activities (e.g. RC)
14. Participates in the work of local charity organizations or self-help groups
15. Participates in local politics (e.g. join a political party)
16. Marries a local-born Singaporean
17. Has a social circle comprising mostly local-born Singaporeans
18. Has children who are Singapore citizens
19. Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes
20. Lives in a HDB flat
21. Attended or attends government or government-aided schools (themselves or their children)
22. Able to speak conversational English
23. Able to speak a language of one of Singapore's main racial group
24. Able to speak Singlish
25. Respects multi-racial and multi-religious practices
26. Supports Singapore products and brands
27. Behaves like a 'Singaporean'
28. Gives up foreign cultural norms or behaviour
29. Gets on well with workplace colleagues
30. Gets on well with neighbours

# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- Sample size:  $N = 1,000$  for each group
- Quota sample, with race, age, and gender as parameters
- Door-to-door interview
- 20-30 minutes to complete
- \$5 supermarket voucher as token of appreciation

# Data Analyses

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# Five MOST Important Characteristics

## Local-Born Citizens

1. Respects multi-racial and multi-religious practices (87%)
2. Gets on well with neighbours (81%)
3. Is gainfully employed (78%)
4. Gets on well with workplace colleagues (75%)
5. Able to speak conversational English (71%)

## Foreign-Born Citizens

1. Respects multi-racial and multi-religious practices (76%)
2. Gets on well with neighbours (59%)
3. Belongs to one of Singapore's main ethnic groups (57%)
4. Is gainfully employed (55%)
5. Owns residential property in Singapore (55%)

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# Five LEAST Important Characteristics

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## Local-Born Citizens

1. Participates in local politics (11%)
2. Gives up foreign cultural norms/behaviour (13%)
3. Works for a government ministry/statutory board (18%)
4. Behaves like a Singaporean (21%)
5. Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes (22%)

## Foreign-Born Citizens

1. Gives up foreign cultural norms/behaviour (4%)
2. Participates in local politics (10%)
3. Behaves like a Singaporean (12%)
4. Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes (14%)
5. Participates in the work of local charity organisations or self-help groups (21%)



# Areas of incongruence

Items	Local-Born Citizens (%)	Foreign-Born Citizens (%)	Diff in % Points
His/Her male child completes National Service	69	43	26
Gets on well with workplace colleagues	75	51	24
Is gainfully employed	78	55	23
Works in a field where there is a shortfall of talent in S'pore	51	29	22
Gets on well with neighbours	81	59	22
Able to speak conversational English	71	49	22
Has lived in Singapore for a period of time	70	49	21
Has completed tertiary education	56	37	19
Has children who are Singapore citizens	55	36	19

Local-born > Foreign-born for all; at least 50% endorsement among local-born sample

Note: Foreign-born, on average, endorsed fewer markers

# Predictors of Social Markers (as Proxy Indicator of Social Inclusiveness)

Greater inclusiveness associated with:

1. Foreign-born naturalised citizens
2. Older Singaporeans
3. Less educated
4. Smaller housing type
5. Higher household income
6. Higher national pride
7. Weaker family ties
8. Higher contributions from immigrants
9. Lower threats from immigrants

Contrary to expectations, foreign-born citizens are more sensitive to the impact of immigration

# Are we xenophobic?

(local-born data)

# Are we xenophobic?

Depend on immigrants for economic development?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	36.1
No	52.3
Not sure	11.6

Depend on immigrants to make up for shrinking no. of babies?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	33.3
No	57.4
Not sure	9.3

# Are we xenophobic?

Too easy for foreigners to become PRs?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	56.9
No	27.5
Not sure	15.6

Too easy for PRs to become citizens?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	53.8
No	27.7
Not sure	18.5

# Are we xenophobic?

Benefits of citizenship attractive enough for PRs to become citizens?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	60.5
No	14.6
Not sure	24.9

Benefits of citizenship attractive enough for citizens to feel that they matter more than others?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	57.0
No	28.2
Not sure	14.8

# Are we xenophobic?

Overall number of PRs and New Citizens?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Should have less	37.7
Should have slightly less	19.2
Maintain current level	26.1
Should have slightly more	6.0
Should have more	3.5
Not sure	7.7

# Are we xenophobic?

Which immigrant group seems to have the greatest difficulty settling into mainstream Singapore society?

Countries	Percentage (%)
Not sure	28.9
None	23.5
China	18.1
India	15.8
Indonesia	4.8
Philippines	4.3
Others	3.8
Malaysia	0.9



# Are we xenophobic?

Should local-born S'poreans change their behaviour and attitudes to make immigrants settle in more easily?

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Yes	47.4
No	44.4
Not sure	8.3

What is a comfortable balance of SCs, PRs, & non-residents?

Answer	Percentage (%)
Citizens in Singapore	69.99
PRs in Singapore	14.58
Non-residents in Singapore	15.43

## Immigrants should take lead in interacting with local-born S'poreans

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	0.4
Disagree	6.4
Neutral	14.9
Agree	65.2
Strongly agree	13.1

## Local-born S'poreans should take lead to help immigrants settle in

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	0.4
Disagree	14.5
Neutral	20.9
Agree	55.7
Strongly agree	8.5

Job opportunities will be reduced for local-born Singaporeans if we have more immigrants

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	1.9
Disagree	13.0
Neutral	11.9
Agree	59.0
Strongly agree	14.2

Immigrants contribute to S'pore's development as much as S'poreans do

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	1.2
Disagree	17.9
Neutral	19.4
Agree	53.3
Strongly agree	8.2

## Immigrants are keen to be part of Singapore society

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	0.8
Disagree	15.9
Neutral	25.1
<b>Agree</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Immigrants use S'pore as a stepping stone to other developed countries

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	1.3
Disagree	13.2
Neutral	25.4
<b>Agree</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>13.9</b>

Government attracted immigrants at the expense of the local-born S'poreans

Responses	Percentage ( %)
Strongly Disagree	1.2
Disagree	17.8
Neutral	25.3
Agree	48.3
Strongly agree	7.5

Foreign talent enjoy many benefits (e.g., housing assistance, scholarships & subsidies) that S'poreans are not entitled to have

Responses	Percentages (%)	
	2006	2009 *
Strongly Disagree	3.0	7.1
Disagree	16.2	22.4
Neutral	36.9	36.4
Agree	31.6	27.7
Strongly agree	12.3	6.5

Source: Emigration study  
 \* Marginal difference in profile

Compared to foreign talents, Singaporeans have more access to job opportunities and other forms of social resources (e.g., Sinda, CDAC, Mendaki, CDCs, MP meet-the-people sessions)

Responses	Percentages (%)	
	2006	2009 *
Strongly Disagree	6.8	4.9
Disagree	38.3	18.0
Neutral	39.8	38.9
Agree	11.8	31.2
Strongly agree	3.3	7.0

Source: Emigration study

\* Marginal difference in profile

# Discussion



# Discussion

- Areas of congruence: Respect for multi-racial & multi-religious practices, not assimilation
- Areas of incongruence: NS (for children of immigrants), ability to speak conversational English
- Takes a functional view on integration, e.g., gainfully employed, employed in a field with a shortage of talent, and tertiary educated

# Discussion

- Integration, not assimilation
- The purported mitigating effect of social and economic security is mixed. Strength of family bonding linked to a less inclusive attitude
- Foreign-born citizens endorsed fewer social markers, i.e., more inclusive, but were more sensitive to the impact arising from immigration

# Policy Implications

- National Service (for male children of immigrants): an inclusive identity, but equally a sore point in the integration discourse. Finding is consistent with the 2010 REACH PSW report
- Make the immigration system more transparent; periodical release of data on the profile of immigrants

# Thank You

# Appendix

**Table 4. Correlations between the Socio-Psychological Inventories (n=2,001)**

Inventories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Social Markers of Integration	-	0.27**	0.05*	0.21***	0.02	-0.11***	0.39***
2. National Pride		-	0.25***	0.16***	0.31***	0.12***	0.03
3. Life Satisfaction			-	0.16***	0.29***	0.20***	-0.18***
4. Family Ties				-	0.12***	0.01	0.15***
5. Economic Optimism					-	0.20***	-0.15***
6. Contribution						-	-0.35***
7. Threats							-

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Table 2. Psychometric Properties of the Instruments (n = 2,001)**

Variables	N	Cronbach's alpha	Mean (SD)	Range	Mean (SD)		Scalar mid-point
					Local-Born (n=1,001)	Foreign-Born (n=1,000)	
Social Marker of Integration**	27	.86	11.73 (5.56)	1.00 – 27.00	13.40 (5.60)	10.06 (4.99)	14
Threats**	8	.90	22.93 (6.74)	8.00 – 40.00	27.26 (5.44)	18.59 (4.88)	24
Contributions**	5	.60	17.83 (2.89)	7.00 – 25.00	16.86 (3.01)	18.80 (2.40)	15
National Pride	5	.51	17.36 (2.68)	6.00 – 25.00	17.29 (2.58)	17.43 (2.77)	5
Family Ties*	3	.85	12.64 (1.47)	3.00 – 15.00	12.74 (1.45)	12.55 (1.49)	9
Economic Optimism**	3	.72	11.04 (1.94)	3.00 – 15.00	10.67 (1.92)	11.41 (1.89)	9
Life Satisfaction**	5	.82	17.71 (3.31)	5.0 – 25.00	17.09 (3.48)	18.34 (3.01)	15

\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; SD = Standard Deviation

**Foreign-born group endorsed significantly fewer markers**

# Factor Analysis

## ***F1: Positive Engagement***

1. Gets on well with neighbours
2. Gets on well with workplace colleagues
3. Respects multiculturalism and multi-religious practices
4. Has retired or plans to retire in SG
5. Has lived in SG for a period of time

## ***F2: Economic Potential***

1. Works in a field where there is a shortfall of talent in SG
2. Invests in or sets up a SG based company
3. Completed tertiary education
4. Is gainfully employed
5. Works for a SG based company

## ***F3: Rooted Settlement***

1. Marries a local born S'porean
2. Has children who are SG citizens
3. Owns residential property in SG
4. Belongs to one of SG's main ethnic groups
5. Has a social circle comprising mostly local-born S'poreans

## ***F4: Language***

1. Able to speak Singlish
2. Able to speak a language of one of SG's main racial group
3. Able to speak conversational English

## ***F5: Behavioural Assimilation***

1. Behaves like a 'S'porean'
2. Supports SG products and brands
3. Enjoys 'typical' S'porean past times
4. Gives up foreign cultural norms or behaviours

## ***F6: Civic Participation***

1. Participates in grassroots activities
2. Participates in the work of local charity organisations or self-help groups
3. Participates in local politics

## ***F7: National Service***

1. Completes NS himself (for the men)
2. His/Her male child completes NS

**Local-born > foreign-born on all 7 factors;  
analysed as uni-dimensional**

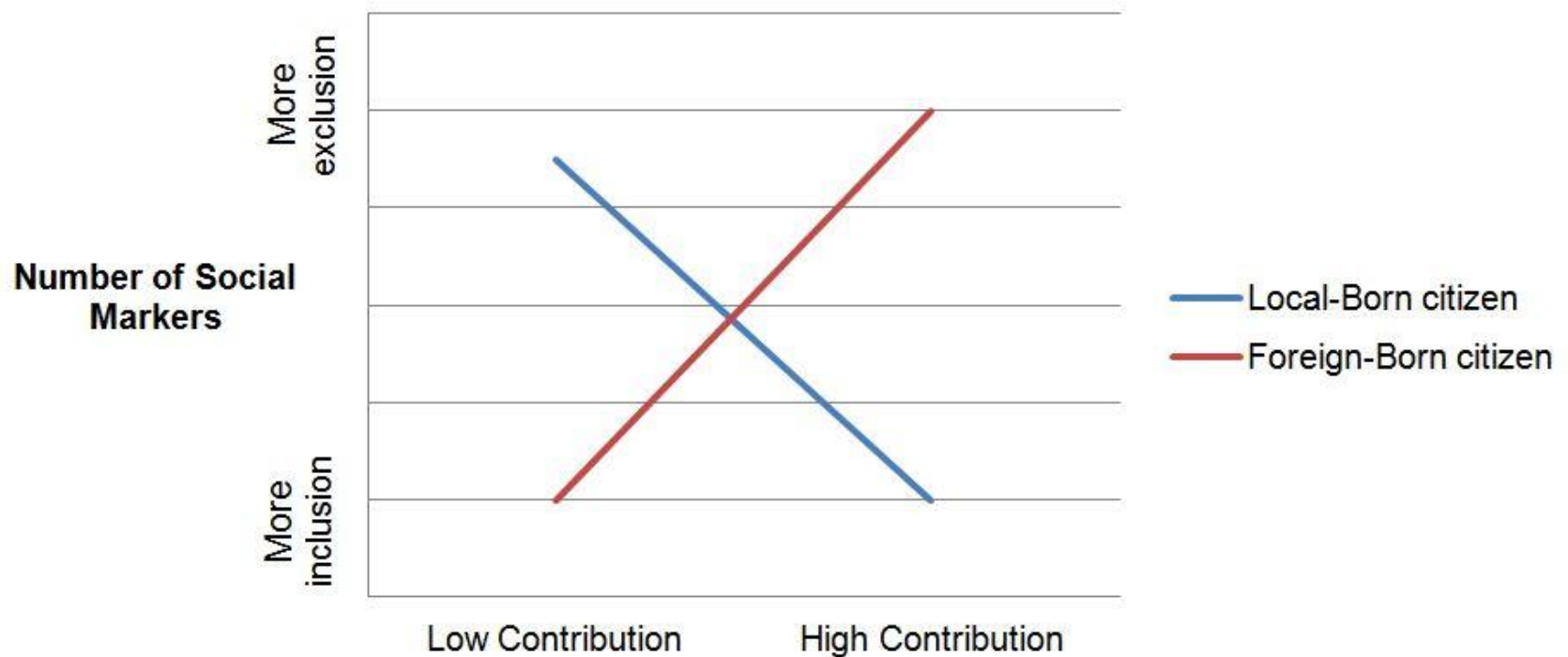
# Linear Hierarchical Regression (Final Step)

Significant Predictors	Unstandardised B Coefficients
Education	0.53***
Income	-0.78***
Housing	0.53***
Group (Citizenship at Birth) ^	-1.06**
National Pride	0.43***
Family Ties	0.32*
Contribution	-0.17**
Threats	0.15***
Group x Contributions	0.36***
Group x Threats	0.19***
Group x Threats x Family Ties	0.08*
Group x Contributions x National Pride	0.10*
R2	0.31
F(38, 1798) = 20.91, p<.001	



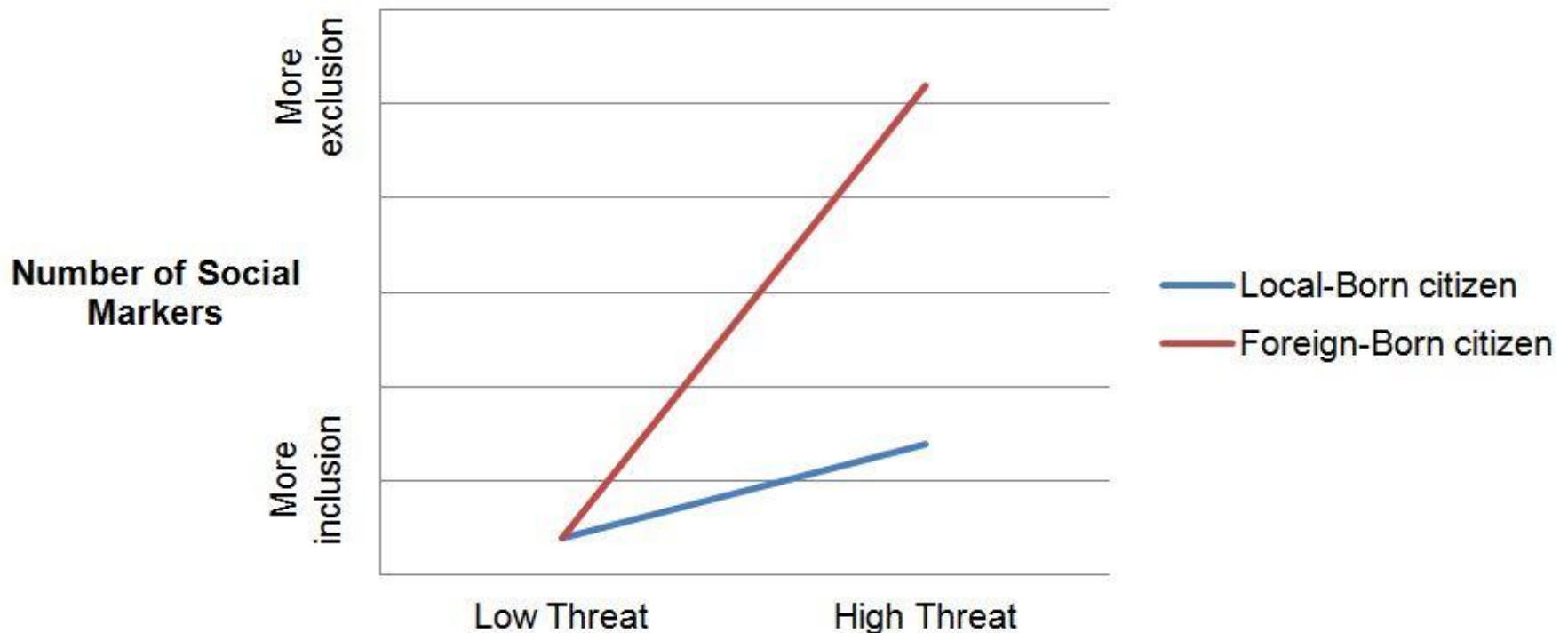
Among the local-born citizens, increased contribution from immigrants is associated with a more inclusive attitude. Among the foreign-born citizens, the opposite is noted; increased contribution is linked to an exclusion orientation.

**Figure 4: Birth Citizenship x Contribution**



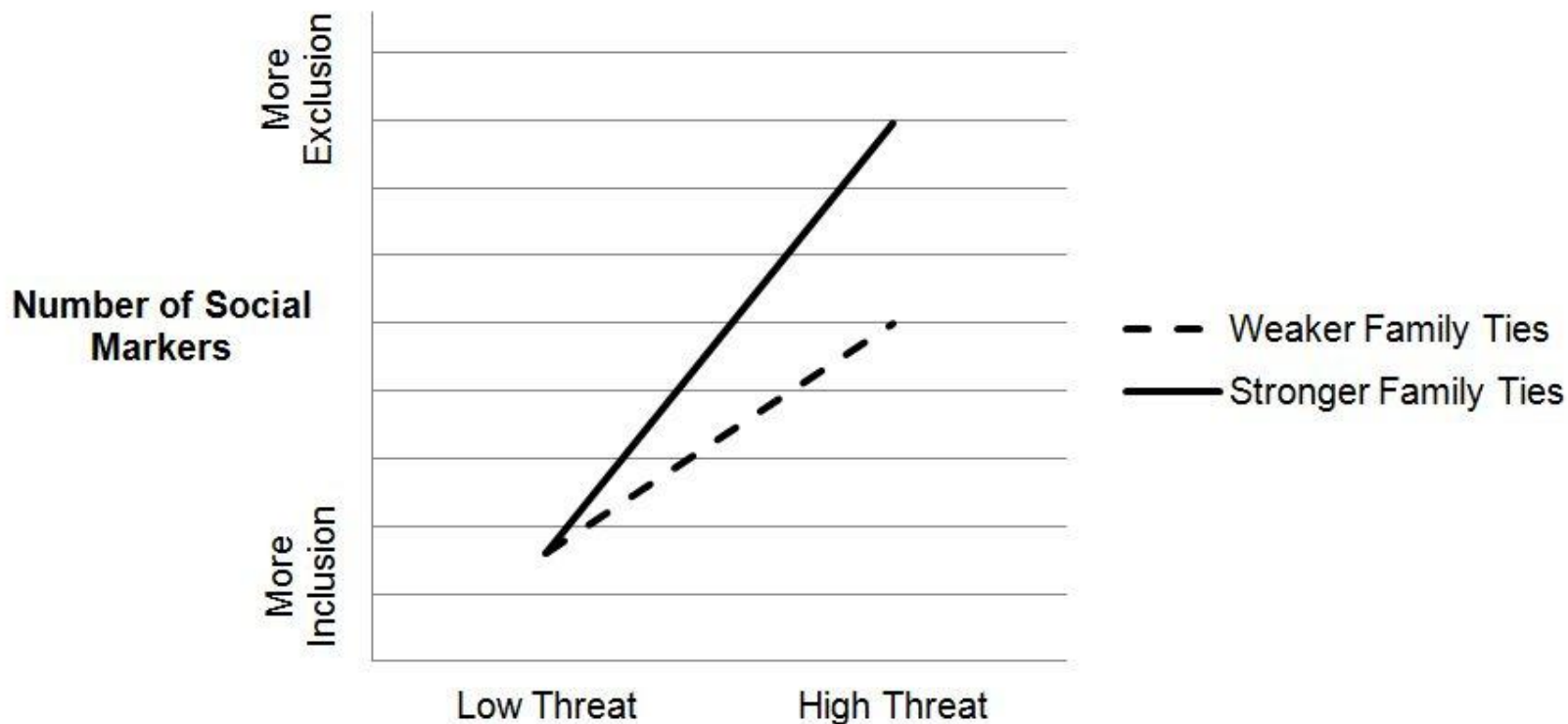
In both samples of citizens (i.e., local- & foreign-born), perceived threat from immigrants is associated with a more exclusion attitude. However, the relation between threat and attitude is statistically stronger among the foreign-born citizens, indicating that foreign-born citizens are more sensitive to the impact of immigration.

**Figure 5: Birth Citizenship x Threat**



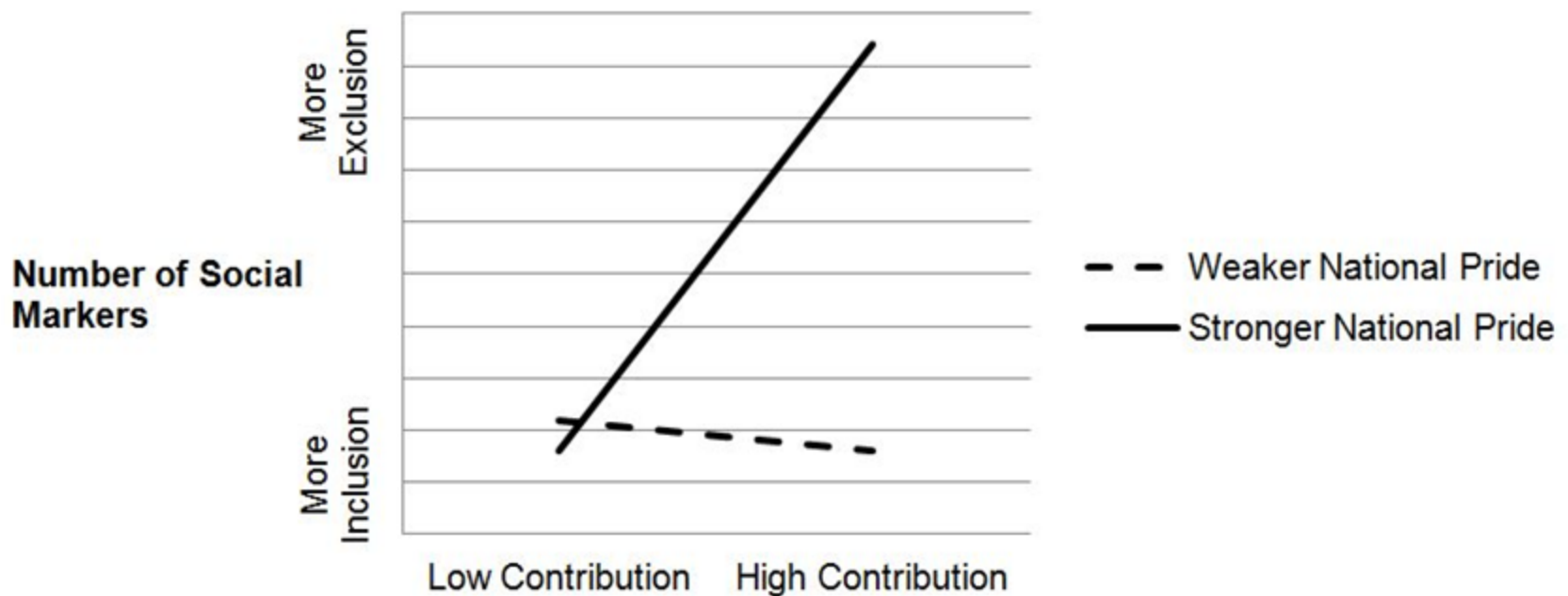
Among the foreign-born citizens, perceived threat from immigrants is generally associated with a more exclusion attitude. However, the relation between threat and attitude is statistically stronger among those who show strong as opposed to weak family ties, indicating that those with strong family bonding are more sensitive to the impact from immigration.

**Figure 6: Threat x Family Ties ( Foreign-Born Citizens only)**



Among the foreign-born citizens, perceived contribution from immigrants is associated with an exclusion attitude among those with a strong as opposed to weak sense of national pride. The relation between contribution and attitude is statistically non-significant in the latter sub-group. The results indicate that foreign-born citizens who feel proud as a Singaporean adopt a more exclusion attitude in defining the meaning of integration.

**Figure 7: Interaction between Threat x National Pride  
( Foreign-Born Citizens only)**



# Variables by Age Groups

Age	20's ( N=300)	30's ( N=416)	40s ( N= 486)	50's older ( N=799)
Social Markers of Integration	12.27 ( 5.28)	11.34 (5.35) b	12.35 (5.74) a, c	11.34 (5.60) d
Threats	24.48 (6.61) a	21.80 (6.38) b, d	23.30 (6.83) c	22.70 (6.80) b
Contribution	17.25 (2.89) b	17.83 (2.94) a	17.92 (2.89) a	17.98 (2.84) a
National Pride	17.16 (2.62)	17.34 (2.55)	17.43 (2.69)	17.39 (2.74)
Family Ties	12.74 (1.45)	12.64 (1.44)	12.61 (1.48)	12.62 (1.49)
Economic Optimism	10.89 (1.79)	11.11 (1.87)	11.20 (1.96)	10.95 (2.00)
Life Satisfaction	17.34 (3.23)	17.81 (3.15)	17.63 (3.44)	17.83 (3.33)

Standard deviation in parentheses; statistical difference, a > b, c> d, at  $p < .05$

# Variables by Race

Race	Chinese (N=1579)	Malay (N=192)	Indian (N=161)
Social Markers of Integration	11.40 (5.46) b	13.39 (5.74) a	12.93 (5.84) a
Threats	22.58 (6.62) b	26.33 (6.48) a	23.20 (6.99) b
Contribution	17.88 (2.81) a	16.85 (3.20) b	18.10 (3.24) a
National Pride	17.24 (2.65) b	17.60 (2.53) a, b	18.13 (2.83) a
Family Ties	12.58 (1.44)	12.81 (1.39)	12.83 (1.68)
Economic Optimism	10.99 (1.97)	10.99 (1.88)	11.24 (1.78)
Life Satisfaction	17.67 (3.31)	17.20 (3.24) b	18.16 (3.30) a

Standard deviation in parentheses; statistical difference,  $a > b$ , at  $p < .05$

# Variables by Income

Income	\$0-2K /mth ( N=288)	\$2-5K /mth ( N=761)	\$5-8K /mth ( N=454)	\$8K or more (N=334)
Social Markers of Integration	12.50 (5.34) a	11.71 (5.57) a	11.51 (5.59)	10.54 (5.24) b
Threats	25.20 (6.21) a	22.65 (6.98) b	22.22 (6.50) b, c	21.41 (6.71) c
Contribution	17.52 (2.67) b	17.86 (2.94)	17.95 (2.82)	18.27 (2.86) a
National Pride	17.34 (2.41)	17.35 (2.80)	17.52 (2.65) a	16.99 (2.69) b
Family Ties	12.55 (1.28)	12.61 (1.45)	12.72 (1.54)	12.66 (1.59)
Economic Optimism	10.77 (1.82) b	10.93 (2.05)	11.20 (1.80) a	11.24 (1.96) a
Life Satisfaction	17.20 (3.55) b	18.03 (3.18) a	17.53 (3.31)	17.69 (3.24)

Standard deviation in parentheses; statistical difference, a > b > c, at  $p < .05$

# Variables by Housing

Housing	1-3 rm ( N=451)	4 rm ( N= 710)	5 rm and exec ( N=550)	Private ( N=290)
Social Markers of Integration	11.14 (5.52) b	11.92 (5.45)	12.38 (5.52) a	10.91 (5.75) b
Threats	22.96 (6.68) a	22.99 (6.71) a	23.60 (6.73) a	21.42 (6.72) b
Contribution	17.86 (2.82)	17.74 (2.93)	17.70 (2.83)	18.22 (2.97)
National Pride	17.33 (2.74)	17.56 (2.67) a	17.28 (2.54)	17.02 (2.78) b
Family Ties	12.48 (1.55) b	12.63 (1.36)	12.74 (1.52) a	12.72 (1.48)
Economic Optimism	10.97 (2.02)	11.04 (1.86)	10.96 (1.89)	11.24 (2.05)
Life Satisfaction	17.1 (3.43) b	17.97 (3.29) a	17.70 (3.21)	17.93 (3.25) a

Standard deviation in parentheses; statistical difference,  $a > b$ , at  $p < .05$



# Variables by Education

Education	up till pri ( N=317)	up till sec (N= 906)	poly diploma ( N= 271)	degree and above ( N= 507)
Social Markers of Integration	10.01 (5.10) c	12.25 (5.69) a	12.74 (5.31) a	11.30 (5.43) b
Threats	22.28 (6.85) c	23.73 (6.58) a	24.03 (6.46) a	21.29 (6.77) c
Contribution	18.15 (2.61) a	17.70 (2.92)	17.36 (3.14) b	18.09 (2.82) a
National Pride	17.25 (2.51)	17.42 (2.70)	17.80 (2.69) a	17.06 (2.68) b
Family Ties	12.59 (1.33)	12.60 (1.49)	12.73 (1.41)	12.68 (1.54)
Economic Optimism	10.77 (1.89) b	11.05 (1.95)	11.22 (1.93) a	11.07 (1.93)
Life Satisfaction	18.21 (2.98) a	17.52 (3.41) b	17.64 (3.23)	17.76 (3.34)

Standard deviation in parentheses; statistical difference,  $a > b > c$ , at  $p < .05$

# Ranking of Characteristics (All)

No.	Characteristic	Overall Percentage (%)
1	Respects multi-racial and multi-religious practices	84.5
2	Gets on well with neighbours	76.0
3	Is gainfully employed	72.8
4	Gets on well with workplace colleagues	69.5
5	Able to speak conversational English	66.0
6	Has lived in Singapore for a period of time	65.2
7	His/Her male child completes National Service	63.1
8	Completes National Service for himself (for the men)	60.6
9	Able to speak a language of one of Singapore's main racial group	59.8
10	Owens residential property in Singapore	58.1
11	Has completed tertiary education	51.7
12	Has children who are Singaporean citizens	50.7
13	Belongs to one of Singapore's main ethnic groups.	53.9
14	Has a social circle comprising of mostly local-born Singaporeans	49.3
15	Works in a field where there is a shortfall of talent in Singapore	46.0

# Ranking of Characteristics (All)

No.	Characteristic	Overall Percentage (%)
16	Has retired or plans to retire in Singapore	47
17	Attended or attends government or government-aided schools *	43.9
18	Marries a local-born Singaporean	46.1
19	Lives in a HDB flat *	40.5
20	Invests or sets up a Singapore-based company	34.4
21	Works for a Singapore-based company	33.9
22	Participates in the work of local charity organisations or self-help groups	30.3
23	Supports Singapore products and brands	28.9
24	Able to speak Singlish	28.8
25	Participates in grassroots' activities	26.3
26	Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes	20.2
27	Behaves like a 'Singaporean'	18.9
28	Works for a government ministry or statutory board *	18.9
29	Gives up foreign cultural norms or behaviour	10.9
30	Participates in local politics	10.8

\* Eliminated from composite analysis due to low factor-loadings

# Ranking of Characteristics

(Immigrants who became Singaporean Citizens in the last 10 years, n = 513)

No.	Characteristic	Overall Percentage (%)
1	Respects multi-racial and multi-religious practices	83
2	Belongs to one of Singapore's main ethnic groups, that is, Chinese, Malay, Indian or Eurasian	66.7
3	Gets on well with neighbours	63.2
4	Gainfully employed	62.8
5	Owens residential property in Singapore	60.4
6	Lived in Singapore for a period of time	58.5
7	Gets on well with workplace colleagues	58.1
8	Able to speak conversational English	55
9	Marries a local-born Singaporean	53.4
10	Able to speak a language of one of Singapore's main racial group	51.3
11	Retired or plans to retire in Singapore	46
12	Completes National Service himself ( for the men)	45.6
13	Has a social circle comprising mostly local-born Singaporeans	45

# Ranking of Characteristics

(Immigrants who became Singaporean Citizens in the last 10 years, n = 513)

No.	Characteristic	Overall Percentage (%)
14	Lives in a HDB flat	42.9
15	Having completed tertiary education	42.1
16	His/Her male child completes National Service	41.7
17	Has children who are Singapore citizens	41.3
18	Attended or attends government or government-aided schools	40.5
19	Works in a field where there is a shortfall of talent in Singapore	38.2
20	Works for a Singapore-based company	36.1
21	Able to speak Singlish	29.8
22	Participates in grassroots activities	28.8
23	Supports Singapore products and brands	28.5
24	Participates in the work of local charity organizations or self-help groups	27.3
25	Invests in or sets up a Singapore-based company	24.2
26	Works for a government ministry or statutory board	21.8
27	Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes	13.8
28	Behaves like a 'Singaporean'	12.9
29	Participates in local politics	11.5
30	Gives up foreign cultural norms or behaviour	3.1

# Breakdown of Variables by Response (Total Sample, N = 2001)

# Contributions from Immigrants

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	Immigrants contribute to Singapore's development as much as Singaporeans do	0.7	10.1	17.7	14.1	57.4
2	The benefits of having immigrants in Singapore are obvious	0.5	9.4	26.8	10	53.2
3	Immigrants do the jobs that Singaporeans do not want to do	1.2	18.1	18.4	16.1	46.1
4	The skills that immigrants have are the types that Singapore needs most	0.7	20	24.7	12	42.5
5	Immigrants shoulder the same amount of social responsibilities as local-born Singaporeans	4.5	17.6	17.5	9.5	50.8

# Threats from Immigrants

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	Job opportunities will be reduced for local-born Singaporeans if we have more immigrants	11.1	30.0	14.5	7.4	36.9
2	Having more immigrants in Singapore will weaken social cohesion in this country	8.3	42.7	23.1	2.6	23.2
3	Due to the large number of immigrants, access to good quality public services will be affected: Public housing	11.1	33.1	16.5	4.4	34.8
4	Due to the large number of immigrants, access to good quality public services will be affected: Medical health care	11.9	34.1	23.8	3.1	27.0
5	Due to the large number of immigrants, access to good quality public services will be affected: Education	10.8	39.5	21.1	2.3	26.2



# Threats from Immigrants

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
6	Due to the large number of immigrants, access to good quality public services will be affected: Public safety	9.0	39.0	17.2	4.9	29.8
7	The government has attracted immigrants to Singapore at the expense of the local-born Singaporeans	7.9	30.4	19.8	5.4	36.4
8	Immigrants use Singapore as a stepping stone to other developed countries	11.4	23.9	21.4	10.7	32.4

# National pride

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	I would prefer to be a citizen of Singapore than any other country in the world	0.6	5.0	10.6	66.3	17.4
2	There are some things about Singapore that make me feel ashamed of Singapore	6.7	40.9	27.5	5.5	19.3
3	The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like Singaporeans	1.3	17.9	31.3	10.4	39.0
4	Generally speaking, Singapore is a better country than most countries	1.1	5.7	14.2	19.2	59.8
5	People should support their country even if the country is in the wrong	7.2	37.5	22.3	6.1	26.9

# Life Satisfaction

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	In most ways, my life is close to my idea of perfection	1.2	12.6	19.6	6.4	60.1
2	The conditions of my life are excellent.	0.9	10.7	29.4	8.6	50.3
3	I am satisfied with my life.	1.2	8.2	17.9	9.8	62.8
4	So far, I have gotten the important things in my life.	0.6	14.6	27.2	9.9	47.6
5	If I could live my life over, I would change nothing.	2.5	20	26.9	9.6	40.9

# Family ties

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	My family is always there for me in times of need.	.1	.9	7.5	26.0	65.4
2	I know that my family has my best interests in mind.	.1	.7	7.1	31.6	60.4
3	In my opinion, the family is the most important institution of all.	.0	.6	7.6	34.4	57.3

# Economic Optimism

No.	Item	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)
1	Singapore will continue to be economically prosperous in the next 10 years	.5	6.6	20.7	11.0	61.2
2	There will be sufficient jobs and opportunities for every Singaporean in the next 10 years	.1.3	13.2	28.5	10.7	46.3
3	Singapore can continue to attract good foreign investment into the country in the next 10 years	.5	4.8	25.9	13.5	55.2

# Social Markers by Country of Origin

Countries *	N	Mean no. of Social Markers	Std. Deviation
China	238	10.16	5.00
India	85	10.71	5.37
Indonesia	144	8.72	4.09
Malaysia	453	9.96	4.95
Philippines	29	10.65	5.42
Singapore	1,001	13.40	5.59

\* Exclude 'Others'

# Social Markers by country of origin

## ( One-way ANOVA)

Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	6,201.11	5	1,240.22	44.664	<0.001
Within Groups	53,981.18	1944	27.768		
Total	60,181.29	1949			

# Social Markers by country of origin

(Post-hoc, Bonferroni test)

(I) Nationalities	(J) Nationalities	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Singapore	China	3.23*	0.38	<0.001
Singapore	India	2.67*	0.59	<0.001
Singapore	Indonesia	4.67*	0.47	<0.001
Singapore	Malaysia	3.43*	0.29	<0.001
Singapore	Philippines	2.74	0.99	=0.08

Local-born Singaporeans endorsed more items than immigrants from China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (marginally). There is no statistical difference in number of markers endorsed between the five immigrant groups ( $p > .05$ ).



# Demographics

# Age Group

Ages	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
21-24	6.4	10.1	2.7
25-29	8.6	9.3	7.9
30-34	9.3	8.7	10.0
35-39	11.4	9.0	13.9
40-44	11.1	11.4	10.8
45-49	13.2	12.1	14.3
50-54	10.5	11.8	9.2
55 and above	29.4	27.7	31.2

# Marital Status

Marital Status	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Single	17.8	24.3	11.4
Married	77.7	70.2	85.2
Divorced/ Separated	1.8	2.5	1.2
Widowed	2.6	3.0	2.2

# Employment status

Employment status	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Working full-time	54.8	56.4	53.2
Working part-time	4.6	5.8	3.4
Homemaker	24.5	19.8	29.2
Student	2.9	4.6	1.2
Full-time National Service	0.5	1.0	0.1
Retired	9.7	8.4	11.1
Unemployed	2.9	4.0	1.8

# Highest educational qualification

Highest educational qualification attained	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
No formal qualification/Lower Primary	4.6	4.0	5.2
Primary	11.2	11.4	11.1
Lower Secondary	10.9	9.6	12.3
Secondary	22.9	27.3	18.5
Upper Secondary	11.4	13.3	9.6
Polytechnic Diploma	13.5	15.6	11.5
Other Diploma/Professional Qualification	5.2	5.5	4.9
Degree	15	11.9	18.1
Post-graduate Qualification	5.1	1.5	8.8

# Religion

Religion	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Taoism	10.1	10.9	9.3
Buddhism	40.6	35.9	45.4
Islam	10.4	15.6	5.2
Hinduism	6.1	5.3	7.0
Christianity	13.1	12.8	13.4
Catholicism	4.3	4.7	4.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.4
No religion	15	14.7	15.3

# Household Income

Income earned (\$)	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Below 500	0.2	0.2	0.3
500-999	1.5	2.6	0.4
1,000-1,999	8.8	11.9	5.8
2,000-2,999	11.4	14.6	8.2
3,000-3,999	12.5	12.5	12.6
4,000-4,999	14.1	11.0	17.2
5,000-5,999	11.8	10.8	12.9
6,000-6,999	6.4	5.3	7.6
7,000-7,999	4.4	4.1	4.7
8,000-8,999	3	3.1	3.0
9,000-9,999	1	1.4	0.6
10,000 & above	12.6	8.8	16.5
No income	3.8	4.3	3.3
Refused	8.2	9.5	6.9

# Housing Type

House type	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
HDB 1-2 Room	3.6	4.2	3.1
HDB 3 Room	18.9	19.0	18.8
HDB 4 Room	35.5	35.3	35.7
HDB 5 Room/Exec/ Maisonette	27.5	30.3	24.7
Private Apt/ Condominium/	4.7	6.4	3.1
Landed Property	9.7	4.9	14.6



# Gender

Gender	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Male	47.0	49.1	44.9
Female	53.0	50.9	55.1

# Race

Race	Overall Percentage (%)	Local-Born Percentage (%)	Foreign-Born Percentage (%)
Chinese	78.9	76.7	81.1
Malay	9.6	15.2	4.0
Indian	8.0	7.2	8.9
Others	3.4	0.9	6.0

# Original Nationality (Foreign-born Sample)

Nationalities	Percentage (%)
China	23.8
India	8.5
Indonesia	14.4
Malaysia	45.3
Philippines	2.9
Others	5.1

# Conditional Response

# Enjoys 'typical' Singaporean pastimes (Examples of typical Singaporean pastimes cited by the respondents)

Items	Frequency
Shopping	102
Sports-related	48
Food	50
Entertainment/leisure	28
Mahjong	20
Lesiure: General and outdoor	18
Social/Entertainment/Leisure	16

# Supports Singaporean products and brands (Examples of Singaporean products & brands cited by the respondents)

Items	Frequency
NTUC (-related)	194
Yeo Hiap Seng	34
Singapore Airlines ( SIA)	30
Creative	24
BreadTalk	15
Akira	13
SingTel	13
Tiger Beer	10

# Behaves like a Singaporean (Examples of Singaporean characteristics cited by the respondents)

Items	Frequency
Kiasu	64
Courteous, Polite, Well-Mannered	50
Queuing Up	21
Speak Singlish	17
Complaining	17
Helpful, Friendly, Considerate	14
Maintain Cleanliness	14
Socially cohesive behaviour	13

# Gives up foreign cultural norms or behaviour (Examples of foreign cultural norms or behaviour cited by the respondents)

Item	Frequency
Spitting	46
Speaking loudly in public	36
Littering and improper trash disposal	20
Rudeness	9