Yvonne Hapke

Identity and Integration in Europe

Personal Security and the Ties of Migrants and Majority Populations to their Country



Contents

Addreviations	0
1. Introduction	8
1.1 Identity and security aspects in current immigration debates	
1.2 Object and purpose of this study	
1.3 Research approach and methodology	24
The second approach and monocology	
2. The explanatory model and its theoretical background	
2.1 Integration.	
2.1.1 Adaptation process to a new social environment	
2.1.2 Interaction between immigrants and the receiving society	
2.1.2.1 The ambivalent role of ethnic communities	
2.1.2.2 Ethnic closure (xenophobia)	
2.1.3 Integration in identity research	
2.1.4 Defining a conceptual operationalization of integration	64
2.2 Identity security	69
2.2.1 Identity sources	75
2.2.1.1 Social groups and categories	76
2.2.1.2 Social roles	84
2.2.2 Identity construction	88
2.2.2.1 Motives	
2.2.2.2 Mechanisms	
2.2.3 Identity enactment	
2.2.3.1 Living up to identity standard: self-verification	
2.2.3.2 Conforming to group prototype: depersonalization	
2.2.4 Threats to identity	
2.2.4.1 The origins of identity threat	
2.2.4.2 Potentially threatening conditions	104
2.2.4.3 Devalued identities	
2.2.5 Responses to threat	
2.2.5.1 Ethnic ingroup orientation and xenophobia	
2.2.5.2 Narrowed identity: identity denial and identity salience	121
2.2.5.3 Religious identity salience	
2.2.6 Coping resources	125
2.2.6.1 Self-efficacy	
2.2.6.2 The multiplicity of identities	
2.2.6.3 Identity balance	
2.2.6.4 Social support	
2.2.6.5 Cognitive abilities	
2.3 The proposed explanatory model	142

3. Empirical analysis	146
3.1 Hypotheses	151
3.2 Operational conceptualization of the model	153
3.2.1 Definition of ethnic minority and migration background	
3.2.2 Integration	159
3.2.3 Identity security	
3.2.3.1 Threats to identity	
3.2.3.2 Identity resources	
3.2.3.3 Summary identity security	
3.2.4 Defending threatened or injured identity	
3.2.4.1 Ethnic closure (xenophobia)	
3.2.4.2 Narrowed identity	
3.2.4.3 Salience of religious identity	
3.2.5 Summary of the model's general concepts	
51215 Cultimary of the mouth of general conseptential minimum and an arrangement of the consequence of the c	
3.3 A country perspective	213
3.3.1 The general model	
3.3.1.1 Integration as a function of identity security	
3.3.1.2 The role of ethnic closure	
3.3.1.3 Summary: Integration by identity security and ethnic closure	222
3.3.2 The extended model	
3.3.2.1 Trust of the majority population and trust of migrants	
3.3.2.2 Ethnic closure of the majority and ingroup orientation of migrants	229
3.3.2.3 Excurse: Does the country's percentage of migrants play any role?	
3.4 An individual perspective	233
3.4.1 The general model	
3.4.1.1 Integration as a function of identity security	234
3.4.1.2 The role of ethnic closure	
3.4.1.3 The role of narrowed identity	246
3.4.1.4 The role of religious identity salience	
3.4.1.5 The combination of all independent variables in the general model	253
3.4.2 The extended model	
3.4.2.1 Trust of the majority population and trust of migrants	
3.4.2.2 Ethnic closure of the majority and ingroup orientation of migrants	
3.4.3 The impact of macro-variables on this micro-analytical model	260
3.5 Supplementary analysis	265
3.5.1 Distribution of identity resources and identity threats	
3.5.2 Threat perception, threat responses, and integration	
3.5.3 Excurse: Identity strength and the experience of threat	
3.5.4 Coping with identity threat	

.

4. Implications for integration policy and theory develo	pment 308
4.1 Integration policy	
4.1.1 The level of policy making	
4.1.1 The level of policy making	310
4.1.3 Policy contents	
4.1.3.1 Improving integration	
4.1.3.2 Reducing ethnic group orientation	
4.1.3.3 Multiple identities and integration	
4.2 Theory development.	
5. Summary and conclusions	323
References	331
Annexes	381
(1) Tables and figures	382
(2) Questions from the European Social Survey.	