Social Research Institute

Social Diversity and Social Cohesion in Britain

Tak Wing Chan
Juta Kawalerowicz

Quantitative Social Science

Working Paper No. 22-10

December 2022

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed here are those of the author(s) and not those of the UCL Social Research Institute. Research published in this series may include views on policy, but the institute itself takes no institutional policy positions.

QSS Workings Papers often represent preliminary work and are circulated to encourage discussion. Citation of such a paper should account for its provisional character. A revised version may be available directly from the author.

Quantitative Social Science
UCL Social Research Institute
University College London
55-59 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0NU

Social Research Institute

Social Diversity and Social Cohesion in Britain

Tak Wing Chan[1]
Juta Kawalerowicz[2]

Abstract

We use data from a large-scale and nationally representative survey to examine whether there is in Britain a trade-off between social diversity and social cohesion. Using six separate measures of social cohesion (generalised trust, volunteering, giving to charity, inter-ethnic friendship, and two neighbourhood cohesion scales) and four measures of social diversity (ethnic fractionalisation, religious fractionalisation, percentage muslim, and percentage foreign-born), we show that, net of individual covariates, there is a negative association between social diversity and most measures of social cohesion. But these associations disappear when neighbourhood deprivation is taken into account. These results are robust to alternative definitions of neighbourhood. We also investigate the possibility that the diversity–cohesion trade-off is found in more segregated neighbourhoods. But we find very little evidence to support that claim.

Key words: Social cohesion, social diversity, deprivation

Acknowledgements: We thank seminar participants at Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales in Madrid, City University London, UCL, University of Copenhagen, University of Oxford, the RC28 meeting at LSE, and the ECSR meeting at the University of Amsterdam for helpful comments and suggestions.

[1] Social Research institute, University College London
[2] Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University

1 A progressive dilemma?

Are diverse societies more fractious? Is there a trade-off between social diversity and social cohesion? The answers to these questions, according to the former Conservative minister David Willetts, are yes. Here he is, in a roundtable discussion on the welfare state, explaining why diversity undermines social solidarity.

> 'The basis on which you can extract large amounts of money in taxation and pay it out in benefits, is that most people think that benefit recipients are people like themselves facing difficulties which they themselves could face. If values become more diverse, if lifestyles become more differentiated, then it becomes more difficult to sustain the legitimacy of a universal, risk-pooling welfare state. People start asking: why should I pay for them, when they are doing things I would never do? This is America versus Sweden. You can have a Swedish welfare state provided that you are a homogeneous society with intensely shared values. In the US you have a very diverse, individualistic society where people feel fewer obligations to fellow citizens. Progressives want diversity but they thereby undermine part of the moral consensus on which a large welfare state rests' (Willetts quoted in Meadows, 1998).

Willetts' view has come to be known as 'the progressive dilemma' (Goodhart, 2004). It has some academic support. For example, Alesina and his colleagues show that in the US investment in public goods (Alesina *et al.*, 1999), participation in social activities (Alesina and La Ferrara, 2000), and inter-personal trust (Alesina and La Ferrara, 2002) are all lower in racially and ethnically diverse communities. In an influential paper (Alesina *et al.*, 2001), and subsequently a book (Alesina and Glaeser, 2004), on why the US doesn't have a European-style welfare state, they argue that '[r]acial fragmentation in the United States and the disproportionate representation of ethnic minorities among the poor clearly played a major role in limiting redistribution' (Alesina *et al.*, 2001, p. 247).

Equally influential is a paper by Putnam (2007). Drawing on survey data from the US, he argues that 'in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods residents of all races tend to "hunker down". Trust (even of one's own race) is lower, altruism and community cooperation rarer, friends fewer' (Putnam, 2007, p. 137). Putnam labels this the 'constrict theory'.

As immigration is likely to contribute to greater ethnic and racial diversity, these results have seeped into the often heated debate about migration

and multiculturalism in Western societies. Indeed, the idea that there is a trade-off between social diversity and social cohesion has become part of the received wisdom in pop social science books and political punditry.

For example, Eatwell and Goodwin (2018, p. 163), citing Putnam, argue that in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods 'citizens will, at least in the short term, become less trusting of others, less willing to co-operate, build fewer bridges with other people and withdraw from the wider world ... immigration can produce a decline in mutual regard and trust ...' Kaufmann (2019, p. 423), citing Alesina, writes that 'more diversity equals less solidarity. As the West becomes more diverse, support for the welfare state and trust in government will erode.' Collier (2014) also refers to the 'trade-off between the benefits of greater variety and the costs of reduced mutual regard.' He suggests that 'moderate migration is liable to confer overall social benefits, whereas sustained rapid migration would risk substantial costs' (Collier, 2014, p. 63). Goodhart (2004), citing Willetts, argues that 'sharing and solidarity can conflict with diversity. This is an especially acute dilemma for progressives who want plenty of both solidarity ... and diversity' (see also Goodhart, 2014).

In an opinion piece for the *Times*, Phillips writes about the persistently high level of immigration to the UK. Although there are fewer EU migrants in the UK post-Brexit, many more are coming from the rest of the world. For Phillips, this is regrettable because '[m]any ... feel they no longer recognise the area or even the street in which they live. Again, this is a question of numbers. For if shared historical or cultural values and practices start to disappear, the links that bind everyone begin to snap, people stop looking out for each other and community cohesion becomes impossible' (Phillips, 2022).

Writing for the *New York Times*, Covert (2022) asks why 'paid [parental] leave, child care systems and child allowances [that] are so common ... in much of the rest of the developed world' do not exist in the US and, related to this, why child poverty rate is so much higher in the US than in peer countries. Citing Alesina, she suggests that the main culprit for this is racial fragmentation. In sentences that echo Willetts, she writes that 'while Europeans see the poor as members of their own group who are merely unfortunate, Americans see them as lazy "others".' In particular, 'Americans believe programs like public housing, food stamps and welfare primarily serve Black people, even though white people make up the largest or an equal percentage of recipients.'

2 Empirical evidence

The empirical evidence on the constrict theory (or, equivalently, the progressive dilemma) is actually very mixed. In a review paper of 90 studies that examine the association between ethnic diversity and social cohesion, van der Meer and Tolsma (2014) report that 26 of these studies support the constrict theory, 25 contradict it, and 39 report mixed results. In another review paper that surveys 87 studies, Dinesen *et al.* (2020, p. 441) conclude that 'few clear answers have been reached in the sprawling literature' on whether 'ethnic diversity erode[s] social trust'. And while they accept that '[o]n average, social trust is lower in more ethnically diverse contexts', they also concede that 'the rather modest size of the difference implies that apocalyptic claims regarding the severe threat of ethnic diversity for social trust in contemporary societies are exaggerated' (Dinesen *et al.*, 2020, p. 461). The upshot, then, is that on the supposed trade-off between diversity and cohesion, the jury is still out.

2.1 UK research

Mixed results have been reported for the UK too. Drawing on their analysis of the 2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey, Laurence and Heath (2008, p. 8) conclude that it is 'deprivation that undermines cohesion, not diversity'. Letki (2008, p. 118) analyses data from the 2001 Home Office Citizenship Survey and finds that 'low neighbourhood status has a detrimental effect on all four [dimensions of social capital]', which are opinions about neighbours and neighbourhood, informal sociability, formal volunteering, and informal help. By constrast, 'racial diversity negatively influences only one aspect of social capital: neighbourhood attitudes' (Letki, 2008, p. 118). Sturgis *et al.* (2010, p. 57) analyse data from the 2005 Taking Part Survey and find 'no effect of ethnic diversity on generalized trust.' Although they also report 'a statistically significant association between diversity and a measure of strategic trust, . . . in substantive terms, the effect is trivial and dwarfed by the effects of economic deprivation and the social connectedness of individuals.'

Other scholars are more sympathetic to the constrict theory, albeit with qualifications. For example, Fieldhouse and Cutts (2010) analyse data from the 2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey as well as Putnam's data and conclude that 'in both the US and in the UK, diversity is negatively associated with social capital' (Fieldhouse and Cutts, 2010, p. 306). That said, they also accept that 'diversity is only one of a number of factors that are equally important in accounting for variations in social capital . . . important role [are] played by other neighbourhood characteristics associated with diversity, especially poverty' (Fieldhouse and Cutts, 2010, p. 307).

Similarly, Laurence (2011, p. 70) analyses data from the 2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey and reports that 'while increasing diversity does have a negative impact on social capital, it simultaneously improves perceptions of, and relations between, ethnic groups ... it is disadvantage which has the most detrimental impact, undermining both social capital *and* interethnic relations.'

Striking a different tone, Laurence and Bentley (2016, p. 54) analyse longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey, and conclude that 'changes in community diversity do lead to changes in attitudes towards the community ... Increasing diversity undermines attitudes among *stayers*. Individuals who *move* from a diverse to a homogeneous community report improved attitudes. However, there is no effect among individuals who *move* from a homogeneous to a diverse community.' Overall, they suggest that 'the effect of community diversity [on social cohesion] is likely causal.'

Finally, Stolle *et al.* (2008) argue that residential segregation is a key structural factor that shapes the nature of inter-group interaction. With segegration, there are limited opportunities for inter-group contact. In such a context, diversity breeds mistrust and a feeling of threat from out-groups. In contrast, in non-segregated contexts diversity may even be associated with increase in social cohesion (Uslaner, 2012). To test this idea, Laurence (2017) analyses data from the 2000–01 General Household Survey and the Metropolitan Police Public Attitudes Survey from 2006–07 and 2007–08. He reports that '[i]ncreasing neighbourhood diversity only negatively impacts neighbourtrust when nested in more segregated wider-community. Individuals living in diverse neighbourhoods nested within integrated wider-communities experience no trust-penalty' (Laurence, 2017, p. 1011). Similarly, Sturgis *et al.* (2014, p. 1290) argue that '[a]n ethnically diverse area can be either highly integrated or highly segregated and it is in the latter rather than the former case that we should expect to find a negative effect on cohesion and trust.'

2.2 Methodological issues

Distilling through the often conflicting results of this literaure, several methodological lessons can be learned. Starting with the key independent variable, social diversity, which is often operationalised as the fractionalisation index: $d_j = 1 - \sum_i s_{ij}^2$, where s_{ij} is the share of group i in neighbourhood j. This index is potentially problematic because, as Abascal and Baldassarri (2015) point out, it is 'colour-blind'. Consider two neighbourhoods, one is 80% white and 20% black, and the other is 20% white and 80% black. On many sociologically relevant dimensions, these two neighbourhoods are likely to be very different. But they will have the same score on the fractionali-

sation index. Given this, Abascal and Baldassarri (2015) suggest using the shares of the ethnic/racial groups (i.e. s_{ij}) instead. They show that '[o]nce analyses account for the fact that native whites, who are disproportionally represented in homogeneous communities, also score higher on prosocial indicators, negative associations with ethnic diversity are strongly reduced and even disappear' (Baldassarri and Abascal, 2020, p. 1184).

Secondly, turning to the dependent variables, scholars have used a range of measures of social cohesion, including inter-personal trust, perceptions of neighbours and neighbourhood, and behavioural measures such as volunteering. Their results do differ depending on which dependent variable is used. Fieldhouse and Cutts (2010), for example, argue that support for the constrict theory is 'less clear cut' for behavioural measures of 'community participation' than for attitudinal measures of 'neighbourhood norms'. Letki (2008) also reports stronger support for the constrict theory with 'neighbourhood attitudes' than with volunteering, informal help, or sociability.

As social cohesion is a multi-dimensional concept, there is no single measure that is perfect for it. Given this, it seems advisable to use a range of different measures, behavioural as well as attitudinal; and instead of focusing on just one particular parameter, we should base our assessment of the constrict theory on the overall pattern of results.

Thirdly, '[d]ifferences ... in level of geographical analysis explain many divergences in empirical findings' (Steele *et al.*, 2022, p. 17.1). Some scholars measure diversity at the level of regions (e.g. Gundelach and Traunmüller, 2014) or even countries (e.g. Hooghe *et al.*, 2009). But local population profile could differ, sometimes significantly, from the national or regional average. And since the local situation is arguably more salient to people, it is debatable whether analyses pitched at the regional or national level is appropriate. At the other end of the geographical scale, Dinesen and Sønderskov (2015, p. 550) analyse linked population register and survey data from Denmark, and conclude that 'ethnic diversity in the micro-context affects trust negatively, whereas the effects vanishes in larger contextual units.' The micro-context that they refer to has a radius of 80 to 180 metres. In the course of people's daily lives, e.g. going to work, taking children to school, taking a walk in the local park, going to the supermarket or even the local shops, ... most regularly go much further than 180 metres of their front door. So a micro-context on such a small scale does not seem sociologically meaningful either. That said, Dinesen and Sønderskov (2015) are right to stress that geography matters. It is important to investigate how sensitive the results are to alternative definitions of neighbourhoods.

Finally, van der Meer and Tolsma (2014, p. 466) argue that the more rigorous studies that they review 'control for ethnicity at the individual

level, ... control for alternative economic explanations at the macro level, and ... take the nested structure of their data into account.' Given this, we will employ in our analyses multilevel models that control for the full range of relevant individual-level and neighbourhood-level characteristics.

3 Data, measures, and analytical strategy

We use data from wave 1 through wave 3 of Understanding Society, which is a large-scale and nationally representative household panel survey.[1] When it was launched in 2009, nearly 48,000 individuals from over 30,000 households were interviewed.[2] Some of the variables that we use in this paper are measured twice or more in the panel survey, and so are amenable to longitudinal analysis. However, in this paper, we analyse the data as though they were cross-sectional in nature. We plan to carry out longitudinal analysis of the data in a future paper.

3.1 Dependent variables

We use six dependent variables to capture different aspects of social cohesion. The first of these is a binary variable on trust. This comes from the following question in wave 1 of the survey: 'Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?'. There are three response categories: 'Most people can be trusted', 'Can't be too careful', and 'Depends'. We combine the last two categories and contrast it against the first.

The second dependent variable is the Buckner's neighbourhood cohesion index (Buckner, 1988). This is based on the following eight Likert-type attitudinal items, also from wave 1 of the survey.

- I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood.
- The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me.

[1]The Understanding Society data (University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research, 2019) that support the findings of this study are openly available in UK Data Service at `https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk`. Stata and R Codes used in the analyses are available from the corresponding author.

[2]Understanding Society has a complex sample design. In addition to the General Population (GP) sample, there is also an Ethnic Minority Boost (EMB) sample. In wave 1, the GP sample comprises 41,046 individuals from 26,057 households and the the EMB sample comprises 6,683 individuals from 4,060 households.

- If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood.
- I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours.
- I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood.
- I plan to remain a resident of this neighbourhood for a number of years.
- I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this neighbourhood.
- I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood.

The summative score of these items (Cronbach's alpha = .88) ranges from 1 to 5, with higher values denoting greater neighbourhood cohesion, i.e. better relationship with neighbours and stronger attachment to the neighbourhood.

The third dependent variable is the Neighbourhood Cohesion Scale developed in the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighbourhoods (PHDCN). This is based on the following four Likert-type attitudinal items from wave 3 of the survey.

- This is a close-knit neighbourhood
- People around here are willing to help their neighbours.
- People in this neighbourhood can be trusted.
- People in this neighbourhood generally don't get along with each other.

The summative scale derived from these items (Cronbach's alpha = .78) ranges from 4 to 20, with higher values, again, denoting greater neighbourhood cohesion, i.e. more positive perception of the neighbourhood.

The fourth and fifth dependent variables are binary measures on volunteering and charitable-giving respectively. They come from the following two questions in wave 2 of the survey: 'In the last 12 months, have you given any unpaid help or worked as a volunteer for any type of local, national or international organisation or charity?' and 'In the last 12 months, have you donated any money to charities or other organisations?'

The last dependent variable concerns inter-ethnic friendship. In wave 3 of the survey, respondents are asked to think of up to three closest friends and to provide some basic demographic information about each of those

friends, including their ethnicity. By comparing the respondents' own ethnicity and those of their closest friends, we construct a binary variable indicating whether the respondent has at least one close friend who is of a different ethnicity to his/her own.

3.2 Defining local neighbourhoods

We define local neighbourhoods in two ways: as Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and as Local Authority Districts (LADs). MSOA is the third smallest geographical unit of the UK Census, while LAD is an administrative area for which a local government is responsible. In 2011, there were 8,480 MSOAs and 378 LADs in Britain. Each MSOA has a population of between 5,000 and 15,000 people, with a mean of about 7,800.[3] The size of LADs is very variable. But, on average, they are about 20 times bigger than MSOAs, with a mean population of just over 162,000 people.

Laurence *et al.* (2019, p. 1037) report that '[c]ognitive testing suggests individuals broadly conceive of their local area ... as an area 15–20 minutes from their home ... This conforms more closely to the MSOA level.' Table A1 in the appendix reports how our respondents are distributed across MSOAs and LADs. For the six dependent variables, there are, on average, 3.6 to 6.5 respondents per MSOA, and 52.1 to 88.5 respondents per LAD.

3.3 Independent variables

We use data from the 2011 Census to derive four separate indicators of social diversity for each MSOA and LAD.[4] The first two are fractionalisation indices by ethnicity and religion respectively. We distingish five ethnic groups (White, Asian, Black, Mixed, and Others) and eight religious groups (Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, No faith, and 'Others + not stated'). Roughly speaking, higher scores on the ethnic (religious) fractionalisation index imply a greater probability of two individuals drawn randomly from the neighbourhood are from different ethnic (religious) groups. Given the potential issue with the fractionalisation indices (Abascal and Baldassarri, 2015), we also include the percentage of Muslim and the percentage of foreign-born in each MSOA and LAD as alternative measures of diversity.

[3]The second smallest and the smallest Census geographical units are Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and Output Area (OA) respectively. The average population of LSOA in England and Wales in 2011 is 1,614, and that for OA is 309 (Office for National Statistics, 2012).

[4]Aggregate census data is taken from `https://infuse2011gf.ukdataservice.ac.uk`.

The other key independent variable, measured again for both MSOA and LAD, is the Townsend index of material deprivation, which is based on four local indicators: levels of (1) unemployment, (2) home-ownership, (3) households without a car, and (4) overcrowding (Norman, 2016).[5]

3.4 Measuring residential segregation

We use the information theory index (H) to measure, for each LAD, how segregated the five ethnic groups are according to their distribution over the constituent MSOAs.[6] Following Reardon and Firebaugh (2002), H can be represented as follows:

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \frac{t_j}{T} \left(\frac{E - E_j}{E} \right),$$

where j indexes MSOAs within a LAD, t_j is the population size of the j-th MSOA, T is the LAD's population, i.e. $T = \sum_j t_j$, E is Theil's Entropy index for the LAD, and E_j is the entropy index for the j-th MSOA. E and E_j are given by the following expressions:

$$E = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \pi_m \ln \left(\frac{1}{\pi_m} \right), \qquad E_j = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \pi_{jm} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\pi_{jm}} \right),$$

where π_m is the share of the m-th ethnic group in the LAD, and π_{jm} is the share of the m-th ethnic group in the j-th MSOA.

Reardon and Firebaugh (2002, p. 45) point out that H 'can be interpreted as the average difference between total and within-unit diversity, divided by the total diversity. Since this residual diversity can be attributed only to between-unit differences in groups proportions, [H] can also be seen as a

[5] An alternative deprivation measure is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). In this paper we prefer the Townsend Index to the IMD for the following reasons. First, IMD is measured separately for England, Wales, and Scotland. So it does not support Britain-wide analyses. Secondly, IMD for MSOAs is available for 2019 only, whereas the Townsend index is from 2011, closer in time to the social diversity measures that we use. Thirdly, IMD is calculated using 39 different indicators from 7 domains. Some of these domains, e.g. crime level, might be considered endogeneous with social cohesion, whereas the Townsend index is about economic deprivation only. In any case, we have repeated our analysis, for England only, using the IMD, and the results that we obtain are broadly comparable to those reported here. Details are available from the authors.

[6] Next to the Dissimilarity Index (DI), the information theory index, H, is one of the popular measures of residential segregation. While both indices tap the evenness of the distribution of different groups, H, unlike DI, can be calculated for multiple groups.

measure of the proportion of total diversity attributable to between-unit differences.'[7]

3.5 Analytical strategy

We have six measures of social cohesion and four diversity measures. So we fit 24 sets of multilevel models to our data. Each set contains two models. Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures, while Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure (i.e. the Townsend index). The parameter of interest is social diversity: whether it is negatively associated with social cohesion, net of individual covariates, and what happens to that association once we take local deprivation into account.

The individual-level covariates that we control for are age, sex, marital status (3 categories), housing tenure (3 categories), regions (11 categories), ethnicity (5 categories), employment status (3 categories), educational attainment (6 categories), and social class (5 categories). Descriptive statistics of these covariates can be found in Table A2 in the appendix.

Having examined the overall association between social diversity and social cohesion, we will then explore the diversity–cohesion association in contexts of high- *vs* low-level of segregation. We do so by stratifying our sample according to the multigroup segregation index, H, and repeating the analyses on each of the sub-samples.

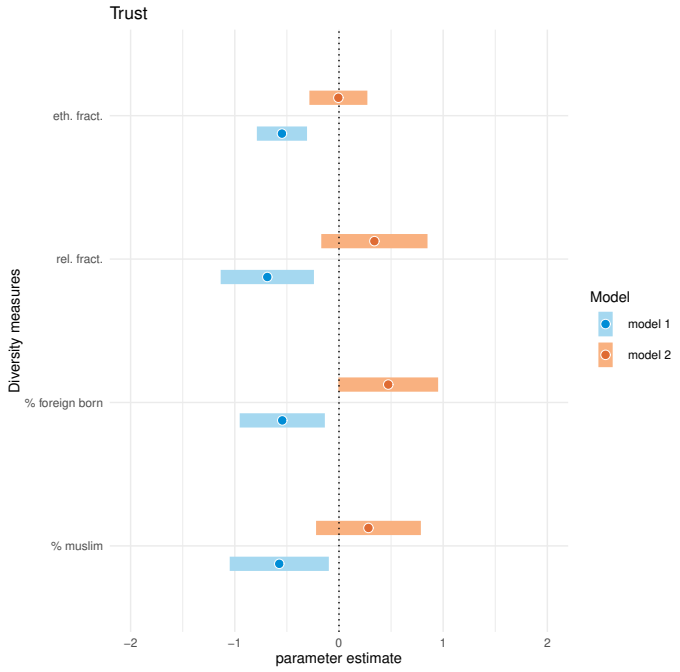
4 Results

4.1 Social diversity and social cohesion

We begin our analyses by treating MSOAs as neighbourhoods, though, as we will show in Section 4.2 below, LAD-based analyses give very similar (if anything, even stronger) results. Figure 1 reports the results for our first dependent variable, i.e. generalised trust. Net of the covariates, individuals living in neighbourhoods that are more diverse, however measured, are less trusting of other people (model 1). But once we control for local deprivation, these negative associations disappear (model 2). This result lends support to the view that it is 'deprivation that undermines cohesion, not diversity' (Laurence and Heath, 2008, p. 8). Full regression results are reported in Tables A3 to A26 in the appendix.

Broadly the same results hold for the Buckner's neighbourhood cohesion index (see the top-left panel of Figure 2) and the PHDCN neighbourhood

[7]We used the 'seg' package in Stata to calculate H (Reardon and Townsend, 2018).



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure 1: Estimates of social diversity parameters with 95% confidence intervals in multilevel models predicting generalised trust

cohesion scale (top-right panel). That is to say, people living in more diverse neighbourhoods tend to report poorer relationship with neigbours, weaker attachment to the neighbourhood, and more negative perception of it (model 1). Once local deprivation is taken in account (model 2), these 'diversity deficits' are substantially attenuated. Indeed, in 5 out of 8 cases, we either cannot reject the null hypothesis of no association or observe a positive and statistically significant association between diversity and neighbourhood cohesion.

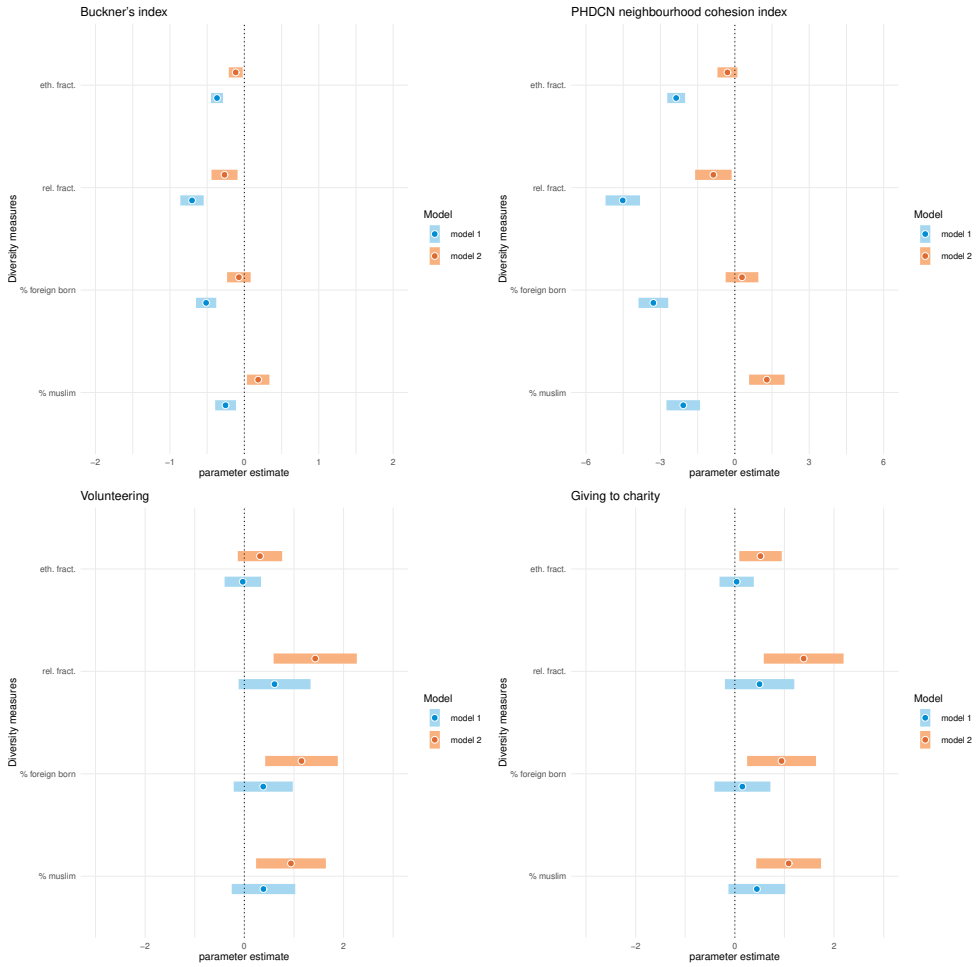
As regards volunteering (the bottom-left panel of Figure 2) and charitable-giving (bottom-right panel), there is no evidence that social diversity, however measured, is associated with these two behavourial measures under model 1. And once local deprivation is taken into account (model 2), diversity is actually associated with *higher* level of volunteering and charitable-giving.

In the top panel of Figure 3, we report the results for our final dependent variable: inter-ethnic friendship. Here, living in a more diverse neighbourhood is associated with a higher probability of having at least one close friend who is from a different ethnic group. This is true under both model 1 and model 2, and it holds for all four measures of social diversity.

Now, it is easier to form inter-ethnic friendship if there are more opportunities to meet people from other ethnic groups. In other words, opportunity structure matters. But this might work differently for different groups. Specifically, as ethnic diversity in a neighbourhood increases, the opportunity to meet someone from a different ethnic group increases for the white majority, but decreases for ethnic minorities. So we repeat the analyses for inter-ethnic friendship for white respondents and non-white respondents separately.

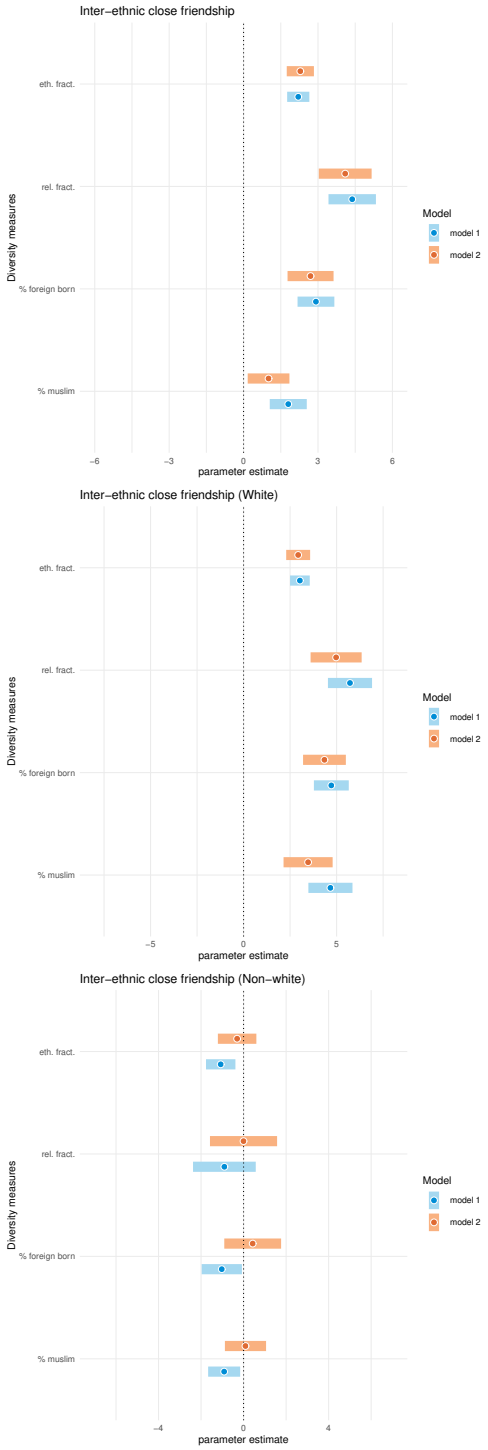
The result for white respondents (the middle panel of Figure 3) is very similar to that for all respondents (the top panel). If they live in more diverse neighbourhoods, they are indeed more likely to have at least one close friend who is non-white. This is true whether or not we control for local deprivation.

For non-white respondents (the bottom panel), however, social diversity is negatively associated with inter-ethnic friendship under model 1 (except where diversity is measured by religious fractionalisation). But once we take local deprivation into account (model 2), those negative associations disappear. So far as close friendship is concerned, there is no evidence that members of ethnic minorities are confined within their own community, even if they live in socially diverse neighbourhoods.



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure 2: Estimates of social diversity parameters with 95% confidence intervals in multilevel models predicting score on the Buckner's index (top-left), score on the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion scale (top-right), volunteering (bottom-left), and charitable-giving (bottom-right)



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure 3: Estimates of the social diversity parameter and 95% confidence intervals on inter-ethnic friendship for all respondents (top panel), white respondents (middle panel), and non-white respondents (bottom panel)

4.2 Residual associations between fractionalisation indices and the neighbourhood cohesion scales

Recall that in Figure 2 there is some residual association between ethnic (or religious) fractionalisation on the one hand and the Buckner index on the other, even after local deprivation is controlled for. The same is true of the association between religious fractionalisation and the PHDCN scale. What should we make of these residual associations?

The first thing to say is that local deprivation accounts a very large share of those associations under model 1: 68% of the association between ethnic fractionalisation and the Buckner's index, 62% of that between religious fractionalisation and the Buckner index, and 81% of that between religious fractionalisation and the PHDCN scale.[8]

Moreover, there is some evidence that the residual associations might in part be methodological artefacts. In the left panel of Figure 4, we plot the percentage of Muslim in the 8,480 MSOAs in Britain against their religious fractionalisation score. There is a clear and quite striking curvilinear relationship between these two variables. Note that the range of 'percentage Muslim' at the MSOA level goes from 0 to over 80. MSOAs that are over 80% Muslim are not that diverse. They have very similar fractionalisation score as many MSOAs on the left of the graph, despite being very different types of neighbourhoods (cf. the 'colour-blind' point of Abascal and Baldassarri (2015)).

Among the 378 LADs in Britain, the highest share of Muslim is 35% (right panel of Figure 4). And although the relationship between religious fractionalisation and percentage Muslim at the LAD level is still curvilinear, it is not as extreme as for MSOAs. Indeed, repeating the analyses at the LAD level, all the associations between social diversity and the two neighbourhood cohesion indices are explained away by the Townsend index of local deprivation (see the top-right and middle-left panels of Figure 5).

4.3 Residential segregation as a stratifying factor

Sturgis *et al.* (2014) and Laurence (2017) argue that we are more likely to see a trade-off between social diversity and social cohesion in segregated neighbourhoods, because 'segregated areas provide fewer opportunities for meaningful social contact between groups and tend to reinforce in-group identities and social networks' (Sturgis *et al.*, 2014, p. 1290).

[8]This is calculated as $100 \times \frac{\hat{\beta}_{m1} - \hat{\beta}_{m2}}{\hat{\beta}_{m1}}$, where $\hat{\beta}_{m1}$ and $\hat{\beta}_{m2}$ are the estimates for the diversity parameter under model 1 and model 2 respectively.

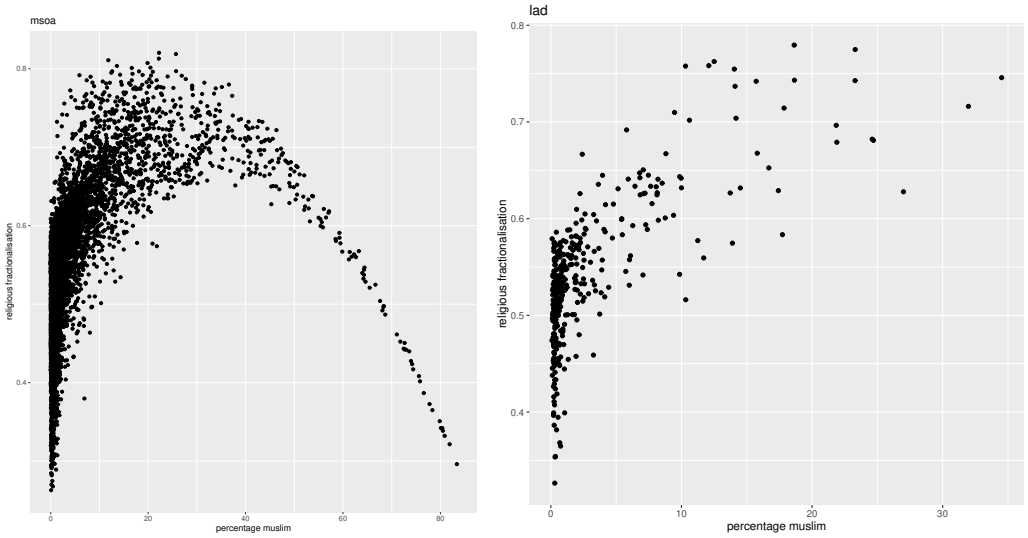


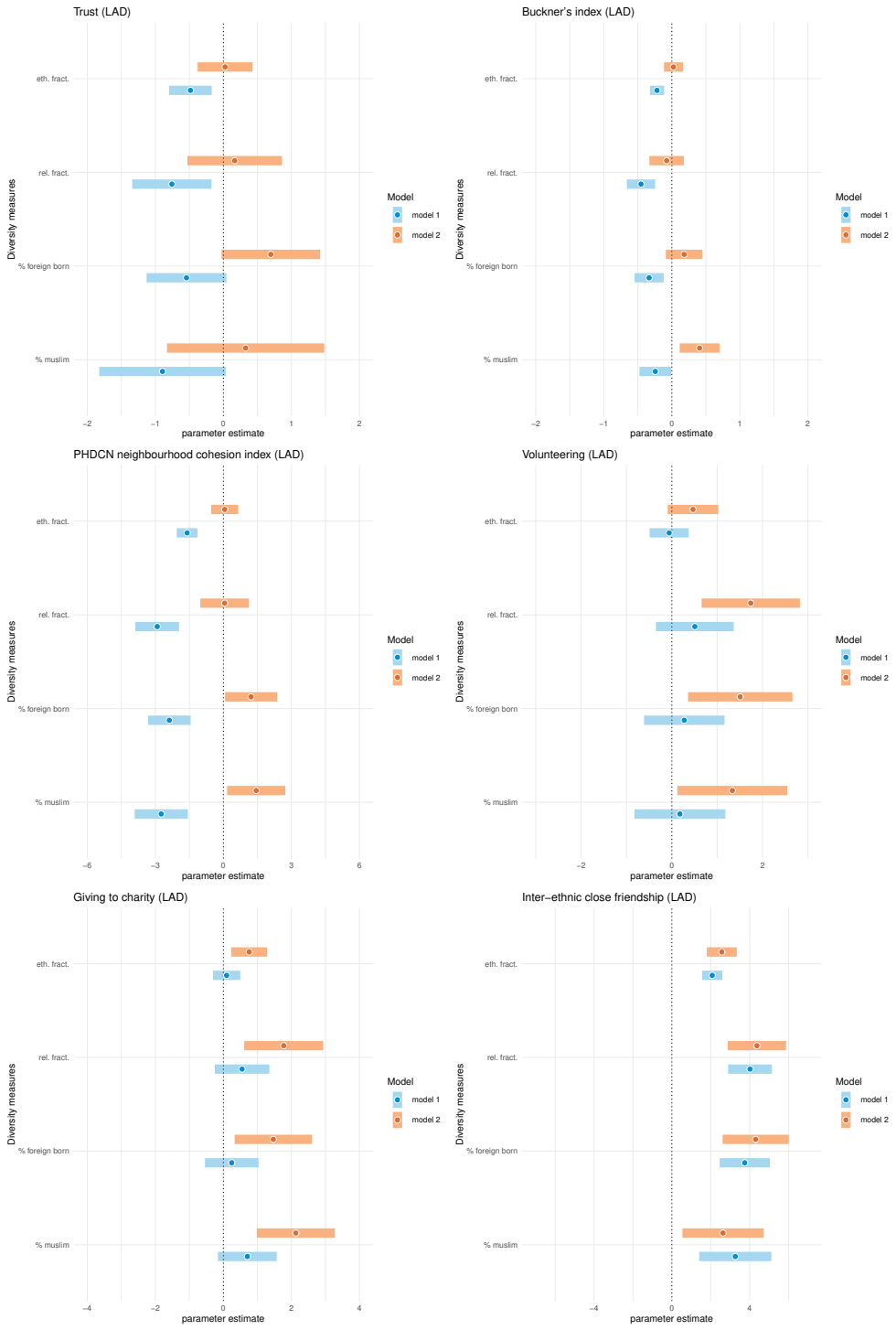
Figure 4: Religious fractionalisation index by percentage muslim at MSOA level (left panel) and at LAD level (right panel)

To test this idea, we divide each of our samples into two, according to whether the respondent lives in a LAD that is above or below the median level of segregation, as measured by H. We then repeat our analyses on these subsamples, and the results are reported in Figure 6. Overall, the results for those above-median and below-median subsamples are very similar to each other, and to the main results above. There are a couple of instances, in the more segregated LADs, where there is some residual negative association, under model 2, between religious fractionalisation and the neighbourhood cohesion scales. But the estimates of the diversity parameters are substantially reduced in those cases, and in view of the overall picture of Figure 6, our view is that, *pace* Laurence (2017) and Sturgis *et al.* (2014), there is little evidence for a negative diversity–cohesion association, even in more segregated settings.[9]

5 Summary and discussion

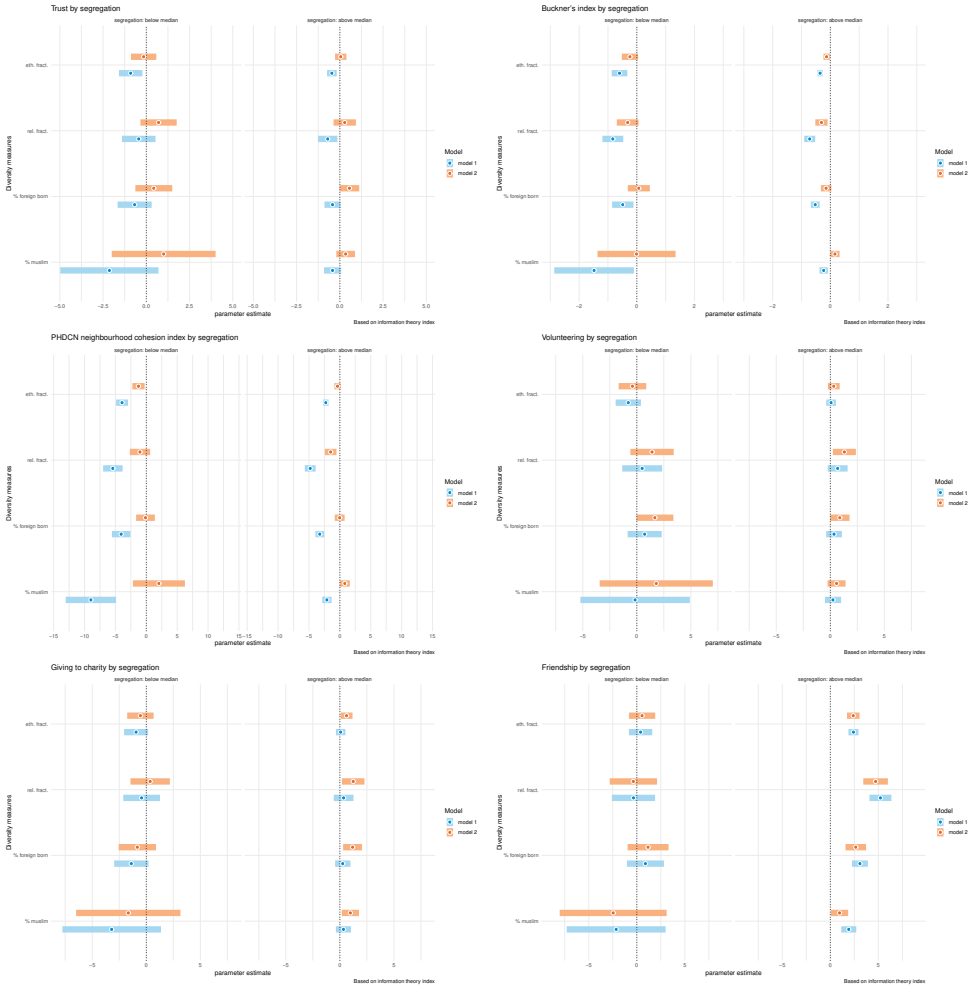
Many scholars and political pundits take the view that there is a trade-off between social diversity and social cohesion. They believe that with greater diversity, people are less likely to trust each other, or to feel connected with

[9]We have repeated the analyses for subsamples defined as LADs found in the top quintile or the bottom quintile of H. The results that we obtain are, again, very similar (see Figure A1 in the appendix).



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure 5: Parameter estimates with 95% confidence intervals of social diversity parameters in LAD multilevel models predicting trust (top-left), score on the Buckner's index (top-right), score on the neighbourhood cohesion index (middle-left), volunteering (middle-right), charitable-giving (bottom-left), and inter-ethnic friendship (bottom-right)



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure 6: Estimates of social diversity parameters with 95% confidence intervals in multilevel models predicting the six cohesion measures for LADs below (left) or above (right) the median level of segregation

each other, and the social fabric will begin to fray.

We point out that the evidence for this view is actually very mixed. Furthermore, there are various methodological issues that plague many of the existing studies in this large literature. These have to do with how social diversity and social cohesion are measured, and how the local neighbourhood is defined, and so on.

To remedy these shortcomings, we consider a broad range of measures of both cohesion and diversity. Regarding social cohesion, we use six measures, namely, generalised trust, the Buckner social cohesion scale, the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion scale, volunteering, charitable-giving, and inter-ethnic friendship. As regards social diversity, we use ethnic fractionalisation, religious fractionalisation, percentage Muslim, and percentage foreign-born. While each of these measures might be imperfect in its own way, together they provide a more rounded and comprehensive view of the diversity–cohesion association. We also consider these associations at two geographical scales.

Drawing on the data from a large-scale and nationally representative survey from Britain, we show that people living in more diverse areas, however measured, tend to report lower levels of generalised trust, and to hold more negative views about their neighbours and neighbourhood. In addition, non-whites in more diverse neighbourhoods are less likely to report inter-ethnic friendship. However, once we control for local deprivation, these negative associations disappear. As regards volunteering and charitable-giving, they are *not* associated with diversity to begin with. Controlling for local deprivation, we actually see higher levels of volunteering and charitable-giving among people living in more diverse neighbourhoods. Finally, we investigate the possibility that the diversity–cohesion trade-off can be found in more segregated communities. But there is, again, very little empirical support for that view.

Overall, our evidence does not support the view that as Britain becomes more diverse, it has turned into a more fractious society. If anything, material deprivation poses a much greater threat to the social fabric. We recognise the limits of cross-sectional data when it comes to assessing the constrict theory. Fortunately, there are repeated measurements of some of the social cohesion variables in Understanding Society. The characters of local areas could change too. By comparing the soon-to-be-released neighbourhood data from the 2021 Census with those from the 2011 Census, we could track how neighbourhoods have changed in their levels of diversity and of deprivation. We could also follow individuals who moved from a less diverse neighbourhood to a more diverse one, or vice versa. All these mean that we could put the findings of this paper to more stringent tests with panel data analysis, which we plan to do in our next paper.

References

Abascal, M. and Baldassarri, D. (2015). Love thy neighbor? Ethnoracial diversity and trust reexamined. *American Journal of Sociology*, **121**(3), 722–782.

Alesina, A. and Glaeser, E. L. (2004). *Fighting Poverty in the US and Europe*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Alesina, A. and La Ferrara, E. (2000). Paricipation in heterogeneous communities. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, **115**, 847–904.

Alesina, A. and La Ferrara, E. (2002). Who trusts others? *Journal of Public Economics*, **85**, 207–234.

Alesina, A., Baqir, R., and Easterly, W. (1999). Public goods and ethnic divisions. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, **114**(4), 1243–1284.

Alesina, A., Glaeser, E., and Sacerdote, B. (2001). Why doesn't the United States have a European-style welfare state. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, **2**, 187–277.

Baldassarri, D. and Abascal, M. (2020). Diversity and prosocial behavior. *Science*, **369**, 1183–1187.

Buckner, J. C. (1988). The development of an instrument to measure neighbourhood cohesion. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, **16**(6), 771–791.

Collier, P. (2014). *Exodus: Immigration and Multiculturalism in the 21st Century*. Penguin, London.

Covert, B. (2022). There's a reason why we can't have nice things. The New York Times. Published on 21 July 2022, retrieved 28 October 2022.

Dinesen, P. T. and Sønderskov, K. M. (2015). Ethnic diversity and social trust: evidence from the micro-context. *American Sociological Review*, **80**(3), 550–573.

Dinesen, P. T., Schaeffer, M., and Sønderskov, K. M. (2020). Ethnic diversity and social trust: a narrative and meta-analytical review. *Annual Review of Political Science*, **23**, 441–465.

Eatwell, R. and Goodwin, M. (2018). *Natioanal Populism: The Revolt Agains Liberal Democracy*. Pelican, London.

Fieldhouse, E. and Cutts, D. (2010). Does diversity damage social capital? A comparative study of neighbourhood diversity and social capital in the US and Britain. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, **43**(2), 289–318.

Goodhart, D. (2004). Too diverse? Is Britain becoming too diverse to sustain the mutual obligations behind a good society and the welfare state? *Prospect Magazine*. published 20 February 2004, accessed 27 August 2020.

Goodhart, D. (2014). *The British Dream: Successes and Failures in Post-War Immigration*. Atlantic Books, London.

Gundelach, B. and Traunmüller, R. (2014). Beyond generalised trust: norms of reciprocity as an alterntive form of social capital in an assimilationist integration regime. *Political Studies*, **62**(3), 596–617.

Hooghe, M., Reeskens, T., Stolle, D., and Trappers, A. (2009). Ethnic diversity and generalized trust in Europe: a cross-national multilevel study. *Comparative Political Studies*, **42**(2), 198–223.

Kaufmann, E. (2019). *White Shift: Populism, Immigration and the Future of White Majorities*. Penguin, London.

Laurence, J. (2011). The effect of ethnic diversity and community disadvantage on social cohesio: a multi-level analysis of social capital abnd interethnic relations in UK communities. *European Sociological Review*, **27**(1), 70–89.

Laurence, J. (2017). Wider-community segregation and the effect of neighbourhood ethnic diversity on social capital: an investigation into intra-neighbourhhod trust in Great Britain and London. *Sociology*, **51**(5), 1011–1033.

Laurence, J. and Bentley, L. (2016). Does ethnic diversity have a negative effect on attitudes towards the community? A longitundinal analysis of the causal claims within the ethnic diversity and social cohesion debate. *European Sociological Review*, **32**(1), 54–67.

Laurence, J. and Heath, A. (2008). *Predictors of community cohesion: multi-level modelling of the 2005 Citizenship Survey*. Department for Communities and Local Government, London.

Laurence, J., Schmid, K., Rae, J. R., and Hewstone, M. (2019). Prejudice, contact, and threat at the diversity–segregation nexus: a cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis of how ethnic out-group size and segregation interrelate for inter-group relations. *Social Forces*, **97**(3), 1029–1066.

Letki, N. (2008). Does diversity erode social cohesion? Social capital and race in British neighbourhoods. *Political Studies*, **56**, 99–126.

Meadows, P. (1998). Roundtable: what should we do with the welfare state? Prospect.

Norman, P. (2016). The changing geography of deprivation in Britain: 1971 to 2011 and beyond. In T. Champion and J. Falkingham, editors, *Population Change in the United Kingdom*, chapter 11, pages 193–214. Rowman and Littlefield, London.

Office for National Statistics (2012). 2011 Census: population and household estimates for small areas in England and Wales, march 2011. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populatio published 23 November 2012, accessed 8 November 2022.

Phillips, M. (2022). Tories will lose unless they curb immigration. *The Times*. Published 14 May 2019, retrieved 24 July 2019.

Putnam, R. D. (2007). *E Pluribus Unum*: diversity and community in the twenty-first century. the 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture. *Scandinavian Political Studies*, **30**(2), 137–174.

Reardon, S. F. and Firebaugh, G. (2002). Measures of multigroup segregation. *Sociological Methodology*, **32**, 33–67.

Reardon, S. F. and Townsend, J. B. (2018). SEG: Stata module to compute multiple-group diversity and segregation indices. Statistical Software Components S375001. Boston College Department of Economics.

Steele, L. G., Bostic, A., Lynch, S. M., and Abdelaaty, L. (2022). Measuring ethnic diversity. *Annual Review of Sociology*, **48**, 17.1–17.21.

Stolle, D., Soroka, S., and Johnston, R. (2008). When does diversity erode trust? Neighborhood diversity, interpersonal trust and the mediating effect of social interaction. *Political Studies*, **56**, 57–75.

Sturgis, P., Brunton-Smith, I., Read, S., and Allum, N. (2010). Does ethnic diversity erode trust? Putnam's 'hunkering down' thesis reconsidered. *British Journal of Political Science*, **41**, 57–82.

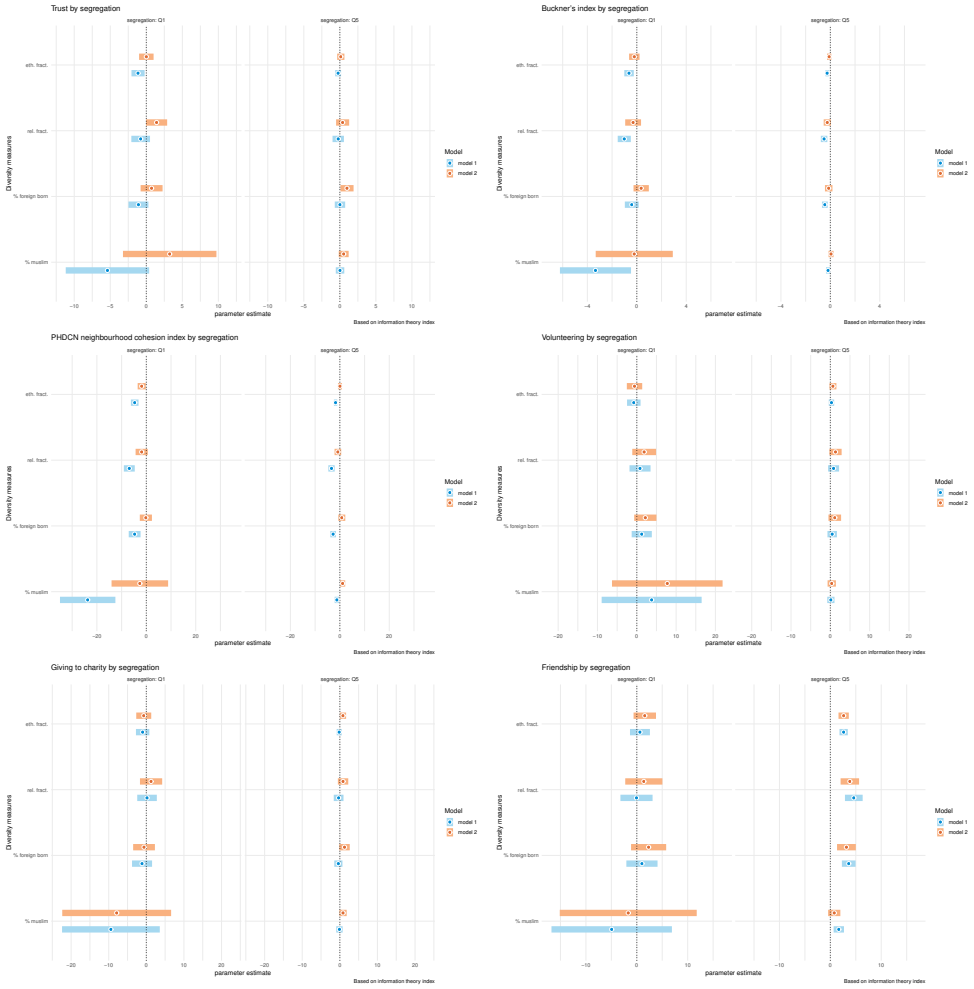
Sturgis, P., Brunton-Smith, I., Kuha, J., and Jackson, J. (2014). Ethnic diversity, segregation and the social cohesion of neighbourhoods in London. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, **37**(8), 1286–1309.

University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research (2019). Understanding Society: waves 1–9, 2009–2018 and Harmonised BHPS: waves 1–18, 1991–2009. [data collection]. 12th edition. UK Data Service. SN: 6614, http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-14.

Uslaner, E. M. (2012). *Segregation and Mistrust: Diversity, Isolation, and Social Cohesion*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

van der Meer, T. and Tolsma, J. (2014). Ethnic diversity and its effects on social cohesion. *Annual Review of Sociology*, **40**, 459–478.

A Supplementary figures and tables



Note: Model 1 includes the individual covariates plus one of the four diversity measures; Model 2 is Model 1 plus the deprivation measure.

Figure A1: Estimates of social diversity parameters with 95% confidence intervals in multilevel models predicting the six cohesion measures for LADs in the bottom quintile (left) or the top quintile (right) of segregation

Table A1: Distribution of respondents across MSOAs and LADs with minimum, mean, and maximum number of respondents in MSOA and LAD

	MSOA				LAD			
dependent variable	# MSOA	min	mean	max	# LAD	min	mean	max
trust	5,161	1	6.5	43	373	7	88.5	439
Buckner index	5,153	1	6.4	41	373	7	87.3	432
PHDCN cohesion scale	5,732	1	4.1	34	374	8	62.2	302
volunteering	4,911	1	4.3	30	374	2	54.8	295
charitable-giving	4,911	1	4.3	30	374	2	54.8	295
inter-ethnic friendship	4,858	1	3.6	33	374	5	52.1	246

Table A2: Descriptive statistics, percentages (top panel), mean and standard deviation (bottom panel)

	wave 1		wave 2		wave 3	
female	51.16		54.50		51.80	
single	32.93		32.83		32.24	
couple	49.49		50.09		50.77	
sep/div/wid	17.59		17.07		16.99	
home-owner	69.38		68.75		69.66	
social renter	16.24		17.64		17.79	
private renter	14.38		13.61		12.55	
London	12.83		12.49		11.68	
North East	4.50		4.35		4.41	
North West	11.47		11.56		11.46	
Yorkshire	8.63		8.57		8.67	
East Midlands	7.88		7.43		7.72	
West Midlands	8.49		9.13		9.00	
East of England	9.60		9.75		9.88	
South East	14.00		14.23		14.12	
South West	9.17		8.73		9.13	
Wales	4.66		5.09		5.18	
Scotland	8.77		8.66		8.74	
white	90.66		91.17		91.69	
mixed	0.99		1.03		1.05	
asian	4.09		3.93		3.69	
black	2.33		2.17		2.01	
other	1.93		1.71		1.55	
(self-)employed	55.08		54.55		54.67	
unemployed	5.99		5.61		5.31	
inactive	38.94		39.84		40.02	
degree	20.95		22.11		22.11	
further education	11.30		11.64		11.30	
a-levels	19.68		19.84		20.92	
gcse	20.99		20.47		21.14	
other qual	10.56		10.46		10.25	
no qual	16.52		15.48		14.28	
salariat	35.59		40.23		40.30	
routine non-manual	13.71		13.78		13.43	
self-employed	8.98		9.29		9.55	
supervisor	8.54		7.87		7.87	
manual workers	33.18		28.84		28.85	
% muslim	3.76		3.97		3.74	
% foreign-born	11.60		11.90		11.44	
trust	35.42					
volunteered			18.30			
charitable-giving			66.79			
inter-ethnic friendship					11.84	
	mean	*s.d.*	mean	*s.d.*	mean	*s.d.*
age	46.55	(19.01)	47.14	(18.86)	47.86	(19.04)
ethnic fract.	0.17	(0.19)	0.18	(0.19)	0.17	(0.19)
rel. fract.	0.53	(0.09)	0.54	(0.08)	0.54	(0.08)
townsend	−0.19	(3.53)	−0.09	(3.53)	−0.21	(3.47)
Buckner index	3.58	(0.75)				
PHDCN scale					14.35	(2.62)

Table A3: Multilevel logistic regression models with trust as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.024***	(0.001)	0.023***	(0.001)
female[a]	−0.122***	(0.028)	−0.125***	(0.028)
couple[b]	0.127**	(0.039)	0.115**	(0.039)
sep/div/wid	−0.082	(0.050)	−0.084	(0.050)
social renter[c]	−0.366***	(0.046)	−0.315***	(0.047)
private renter	−0.155***	(0.045)	−0.134**	(0.045)
North East[d]	−0.068	(0.101)	0.038	(0.101)
North West	−0.044	(0.079)	−0.001	(0.079)
Yorkshire	−0.044	(0.082)	−0.002	(0.083)
East Midlands	−0.129	(0.083)	−0.117	(0.082)
West Midlands	−0.076	(0.079)	−0.073	(0.079)
East of England	0.045	(0.080)	0.043	(0.080)
South East	0.104	(0.075)	0.095	(0.075)
South West	0.067	(0.085)	0.090	(0.085)
Wales	−0.132	(0.096)	−0.065	(0.095)
Scotland	0.083	(0.086)	0.190*	(0.087)
mixed[e]	−0.118	(0.135)	−0.111	(0.135)
asian	−0.406***	(0.080)	−0.405***	(0.081)
black	−0.669***	(0.096)	−0.643***	(0.096)
other	−0.365***	(0.106)	−0.354***	(0.106)
unemployed[f]	−0.295***	(0.074)	−0.281***	(0.073)
inactive	−0.195***	(0.035)	−0.195***	(0.035)
further education[g]	−0.432***	(0.047)	−0.430***	(0.047)
a-levels	−0.536***	(0.044)	−0.532***	(0.044)
gcse	−0.633***	(0.045)	−0.624***	(0.045)
other qual	−0.684***	(0.055)	−0.670***	(0.055)
no qual	−0.820***	(0.058)	−0.797***	(0.058)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.148***	(0.043)	−0.144***	(0.043)
self-employed	−0.056	(0.053)	−0.055	(0.053)
supervisor	−0.292***	(0.055)	−0.280***	(0.055)
manual workers	−0.286***	(0.039)	−0.271***	(0.039)
ethnic fract.	−0.547***	(0.123)	−0.006	(0.142)
townsend			−0.043***	(0.006)
constant	−0.873***	(0.096)	−1.005***	(0.098)
N	33,688		33,688	
N_{MSOA}	5,161		5,161	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A4: Multilevel logistic regression models with trust as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.024***	(0.001)	0.023***	(0.001)
female[a]	−0.121***	(0.028)	−0.125***	(0.028)
couple[b]	0.130***	(0.039)	0.116**	(0.039)
sep/div/wid	−0.078	(0.050)	−0.084	(0.050)
social renter[c]	−0.369***	(0.046)	−0.314***	(0.047)
private renter	−0.158***	(0.045)	−0.136**	(0.045)
North East[d]	0.036	(0.097)	0.086	(0.097)
North West	0.025	(0.079)	0.049	(0.078)
Yorkshire	0.063	(0.076)	0.025	(0.077)
East Midlands	−0.012	(0.076)	−0.095	(0.077)
West Midlands	0.005	(0.076)	−0.045	(0.076)
East of England	0.164*	(0.072)	0.060	(0.073)
South East	0.220**	(0.068)	0.112	(0.069)
South West	0.213**	(0.076)	0.109	(0.076)
Wales	0.026	(0.086)	−0.047	(0.086)
Scotland	0.248***	(0.074)	0.209**	(0.074)
mixed[e]	−0.140	(0.134)	−0.114	(0.135)
asian	−0.456***	(0.078)	−0.420***	(0.079)
black	−0.718***	(0.095)	−0.647***	(0.095)
other	−0.384***	(0.106)	−0.359***	(0.106)
unemployed[f]	−0.298***	(0.074)	−0.281***	(0.073)
inactive	−0.194***	(0.035)	−0.195***	(0.035)
further education[g]	−0.431***	(0.047)	−0.428***	(0.047)
a-levels	−0.535***	(0.044)	−0.529***	(0.044)
gcse	−0.633***	(0.045)	−0.620***	(0.045)
other qual	−0.684***	(0.055)	−0.666***	(0.055)
no qual	−0.822***	(0.058)	−0.793***	(0.058)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.149***	(0.043)	−0.144***	(0.043)
self-employed	−0.055	(0.053)	−0.055	(0.053)
supervisor	−0.291***	(0.055)	−0.279***	(0.055)
manual workers	−0.286***	(0.039)	−0.270***	(0.039)
religious fract.	−0.688**	(0.228)	0.340	(0.260)
townsend			−0.047***	(0.006)
constant	−0.695***	(0.167)	−1.214***	(0.179)
N	33,688		33,688	
N_{MSOA}	5,161		5,161	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A5: Multilevel logistic regression models with trust as the dependent variable and the share of foreign-born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.024***	(0.001)	0.023***	(0.001)
female[a]	−0.121***	(0.028)	−0.125***	(0.028)
couple[b]	0.129***	(0.039)	0.118**	(0.039)
sep/div/wid	−0.080	(0.050)	−0.081	(0.050)
social renter[c]	−0.370***	(0.046)	−0.312***	(0.047)
private renter	−0.155***	(0.046)	−0.139**	(0.045)
North East[d]	−0.002	(0.105)	0.154	(0.107)
North West	0.009	(0.084)	0.098	(0.085)
Yorkshire	0.003	(0.088)	0.095	(0.089)
East Midlands	−0.073	(0.087)	−0.028	(0.087)
West Midlands	−0.045	(0.086)	0.018	(0.087)
East of England	0.105	(0.083)	0.123	(0.083)
South East	0.168*	(0.077)	0.168*	(0.077)
South West	0.146	(0.088)	0.180*	(0.088)
Wales	−0.064	(0.100)	0.042	(0.100)
Scotland	0.162	(0.089)	0.297***	(0.090)
mixed[e]	−0.134	(0.134)	−0.122	(0.135)
asian	−0.440***	(0.081)	−0.444***	(0.081)
black	−0.704***	(0.096)	−0.661***	(0.095)
other	−0.379***	(0.106)	−0.368***	(0.106)
unemployed[f]	−0.298***	(0.074)	−0.280***	(0.073)
inactive	−0.195***	(0.035)	−0.195***	(0.035)
further education[g]	−0.431***	(0.047)	−0.426***	(0.047)
a-levels	−0.536***	(0.044)	−0.526***	(0.044)
gcse	−0.634***	(0.045)	−0.617***	(0.045)
other qual	−0.685***	(0.055)	−0.663***	(0.055)
no qual	−0.823***	(0.058)	−0.788***	(0.058)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.149***	(0.043)	−0.144***	(0.043)
self-employed	−0.054	(0.053)	−0.055	(0.053)
supervisor	−0.291***	(0.055)	−0.278***	(0.055)
manual workers	−0.286***	(0.039)	−0.270***	(0.039)
% foreign-born	−0.544**	(0.208)	0.473	(0.244)
townsend			−0.050***	(0.006)
constant	−0.957***	(0.103)	−1.144***	(0.106)
N	33,688		33,688	
N_{MSOA}	5,161		5,161	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A6: Multilevel logistic regression models with trust as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.024***	(0.001)	0.023***	(0.001)
female[a]	−0.121***	(0.028)	−0.125***	(0.028)
couple[b]	0.133***	(0.039)	0.115**	(0.039)
sep/div/wid	−0.077	(0.050)	−0.084	(0.050)
social renter[c]	−0.375***	(0.046)	−0.313***	(0.047)
private renter	−0.163***	(0.045)	−0.134**	(0.045)
North East[d]	0.101	(0.091)	0.057	(0.091)
North West	0.111	(0.069)	0.009	(0.070)
Yorkshire	0.107	(0.074)	0.005	(0.074)
East Midlands	0.013	(0.075)	−0.104	(0.076)
West Midlands	0.050	(0.073)	−0.064	(0.074)
East of England	0.182*	(0.072)	0.056	(0.073)
South East	0.239***	(0.067)	0.106	(0.069)
South West	0.231**	(0.075)	0.104	(0.076)
Wales	0.035	(0.086)	−0.049	(0.085)
Scotland	0.255***	(0.075)	0.208**	(0.074)
mixed[e]	−0.139	(0.134)	−0.115	(0.135)
asian	−0.432***	(0.083)	−0.433***	(0.083)
black	−0.713***	(0.095)	−0.652***	(0.095)
other	−0.385***	(0.106)	−0.360***	(0.106)
unemployed[f]	−0.297***	(0.074)	−0.281***	(0.073)
inactive	−0.194***	(0.035)	−0.195***	(0.035)
further education[g]	−0.425***	(0.047)	−0.430***	(0.047)
a-levels	−0.530***	(0.044)	−0.532***	(0.044)
gcse	−0.626***	(0.045)	−0.624***	(0.045)
other qual	−0.678***	(0.055)	−0.669***	(0.055)
no qual	−0.816***	(0.058)	−0.796***	(0.058)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.149***	(0.043)	−0.144***	(0.043)
self-employed	−0.053	(0.053)	−0.056	(0.053)
supervisor	−0.291***	(0.055)	−0.279***	(0.055)
manual workers	−0.286***	(0.039)	−0.271***	(0.039)
% muslim	−0.573*	(0.243)	0.283	(0.257)
townsend			−0.046***	(0.006)
constant	−1.082***	(0.080)	−1.026***	(0.080)
N	33,688		33,688	
N_{MSOA}	5,161		5,161	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A7: Multilevel regression models with the Buckner's index as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.008***	(0.000)	0.008***	(0.000)
female[a]	0.095***	(0.008)	0.094***	(0.008)
couple[b]	0.166***	(0.013)	0.163***	(0.013)
sep/div/wid	0.062***	(0.016)	0.062***	(0.016)
social renter[c]	−0.063***	(0.016)	−0.042*	(0.016)
private renter	−0.153***	(0.015)	−0.145***	(0.015)
North East[d]	−0.045	(0.033)	0.005	(0.033)
North West	0.010	(0.026)	0.031	(0.026)
Yorkshire	0.031	(0.028)	0.052	(0.028)
East Midlands	−0.046	(0.028)	−0.040	(0.028)
West Midlands	−0.035	(0.026)	−0.034	(0.026)
East of England	−0.071**	(0.027)	−0.073**	(0.027)
South East	−0.064*	(0.025)	−0.068**	(0.025)
South West	−0.044	(0.028)	−0.034	(0.028)
Wales	0.059	(0.031)	0.090**	(0.031)
Scotland	−0.003	(0.029)	0.048	(0.029)
mixed[e]	0.025	(0.038)	0.028	(0.038)
asian	0.271***	(0.024)	0.273***	(0.024)
black	0.126***	(0.027)	0.136***	(0.027)
other	0.045	(0.032)	0.049	(0.032)
unemployed[f]	−0.016	(0.025)	−0.011	(0.025)
inactive	0.009	(0.011)	0.009	(0.011)
further education[g]	0.017	(0.015)	0.018	(0.015)
a-levels	0.011	(0.014)	0.012	(0.014)
gcse	0.047**	(0.014)	0.050***	(0.014)
other qual	0.059***	(0.017)	0.064***	(0.017)
no qual	0.035	(0.018)	0.044*	(0.018)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.025	(0.013)	−0.023	(0.013)
self-employed	0.071***	(0.016)	0.071***	(0.016)
supervisor	0.061***	(0.017)	0.066***	(0.017)
manual workers	0.047***	(0.012)	0.052***	(0.012)
ethnic fract.	−0.367***	(0.041)	−0.116*	(0.048)
townsend			−0.020***	(0.002)
constant	3.116***	(0.032)	3.054***	(0.033)
N	33,233		33,233	
N_{MSOA}	5,153		5,153	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A8: Multilevel regression models with the Buckner's index as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.008***	(0.000)	0.008***	(0.000)
female[a]	0.095***	(0.008)	0.094***	(0.008)
couple[b]	0.167***	(0.013)	0.163***	(0.013)
sep/div/wid	0.063***	(0.016)	0.062***	(0.016)
social renter[c]	−0.063***	(0.016)	−0.042*	(0.016)
private renter	−0.152***	(0.015)	−0.144***	(0.015)
North East[d]	−0.012	(0.031)	0.008	(0.031)
North West	0.015	(0.026)	0.025	(0.025)
Yorkshire	0.077**	(0.026)	0.062*	(0.026)
East Midlands	0.009	(0.026)	−0.027	(0.026)
West Midlands	−0.009	(0.025)	−0.030	(0.025)
East of England	−0.013	(0.025)	−0.058*	(0.025)
South East	−0.008	(0.023)	−0.054*	(0.023)
South West	0.031	(0.025)	−0.015	(0.025)
Wales	0.148***	(0.028)	0.115***	(0.028)
Scotland	0.089***	(0.025)	0.074**	(0.025)
mixed[e]	0.015	(0.038)	0.025	(0.038)
asian	0.253***	(0.023)	0.270***	(0.023)
black	0.104***	(0.026)	0.130***	(0.026)
other	0.038	(0.032)	0.048	(0.032)
unemployed[f]	−0.018	(0.025)	−0.012	(0.025)
inactive	0.010	(0.011)	0.009	(0.011)
further education[g]	0.015	(0.015)	0.017	(0.015)
a-levels	0.009	(0.014)	0.011	(0.014)
gcse	0.045**	(0.014)	0.049***	(0.014)
other qual	0.057**	(0.017)	0.063***	(0.017)
no qual	0.032	(0.018)	0.042*	(0.018)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.025	(0.013)	−0.023	(0.013)
self-employed	0.071***	(0.016)	0.071***	(0.016)
supervisor	0.061***	(0.017)	0.066***	(0.017)
manual workers	0.047***	(0.012)	0.052***	(0.012)
religious fract.	−0.703***	(0.080)	−0.266**	(0.089)
townsend			−0.020***	(0.002)
constant	3.389***	(0.057)	3.168***	(0.060)
N	33,233		33,233	
N_{MSOA}	5,153		5,153	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A9: Multilevel regression models with the Buckner's index as the dependent variable and the share of foreign-born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.008***	(0.000)	0.008***	(0.000)
female[a]	0.095***	(0.008)	0.094***	(0.008)
couple[b]	0.167***	(0.013)	0.163***	(0.013)
sep/div/wid	0.062***	(0.016)	0.062***	(0.016)
social renter[c]	−0.063***	(0.016)	−0.041*	(0.016)
private renter	−0.151***	(0.016)	−0.145***	(0.016)
North East[d]	−0.043	(0.035)	0.026	(0.035)
North West	0.006	(0.028)	0.047	(0.029)
Yorkshire	0.025	(0.030)	0.066*	(0.030)
East Midlands	−0.045	(0.030)	−0.025	(0.030)
West Midlands	−0.052	(0.029)	−0.024	(0.029)
East of England	−0.065*	(0.029)	−0.058*	(0.028)
South East	−0.054*	(0.026)	−0.053*	(0.026)
South West	−0.029	(0.030)	−0.015	(0.029)
Wales	0.064	(0.033)	0.110**	(0.034)
Scotland	0.012	(0.030)	0.072*	(0.031)
mixed[e]	0.019	(0.037)	0.024	(0.038)
asian	0.265***	(0.024)	0.265***	(0.024)
black	0.115***	(0.027)	0.130***	(0.027)
other	0.042	(0.032)	0.046	(0.032)
unemployed[f]	−0.018	(0.025)	−0.011	(0.025)
inactive	0.009	(0.011)	0.009	(0.011)
further education[g]	0.016	(0.015)	0.018	(0.015)
a-levels	0.009	(0.014)	0.013	(0.014)
gcse	0.045**	(0.014)	0.051***	(0.014)
other qual	0.056**	(0.017)	0.065***	(0.017)
no qual	0.031	(0.018)	0.044*	(0.018)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.025	(0.013)	−0.023	(0.013)
self-employed	0.071***	(0.016)	0.071***	(0.016)
supervisor	0.061***	(0.017)	0.066***	(0.017)
manual workers	0.047***	(0.012)	0.053***	(0.012)
% foreign-born	−0.514***	(0.070)	−0.073	(0.081)
townsend			−0.022***	(0.002)
constant	3.110***	(0.034)	3.027***	(0.035)
N	33,233		33,233	
N_{MSOA}	5,153		5,153	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A10: Multilevel regression models with the Buckner's index as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.008***	(0.000)	0.008***	(0.000)
female[a]	0.096***	(0.008)	0.094***	(0.008)
couple[b]	0.171***	(0.013)	0.163***	(0.013)
sep/div/wid	0.065***	(0.016)	0.063***	(0.016)
social renter[c]	−0.068***	(0.016)	−0.039*	(0.016)
private renter	−0.159***	(0.016)	−0.145***	(0.015)
North East[d]	0.080**	(0.030)	0.055	(0.030)
North West	0.123***	(0.023)	0.067**	(0.023)
Yorkshire	0.140***	(0.025)	0.085***	(0.025)
East Midlands	0.060*	(0.026)	−0.005	(0.026)
West Midlands	0.056*	(0.024)	−0.006	(0.024)
East of England	0.031	(0.025)	−0.039	(0.025)
South East	0.037	(0.022)	−0.036	(0.023)
South West	0.079**	(0.025)	0.007	(0.025)
Wales	0.184***	(0.028)	0.136***	(0.028)
Scotland	0.125***	(0.025)	0.099***	(0.025)
mixed[e]	0.008	(0.037)	0.020	(0.038)
asian	0.240***	(0.025)	0.241***	(0.025)
black	0.094***	(0.027)	0.123***	(0.027)
other	0.028	(0.032)	0.041	(0.032)
unemployed[f]	−0.019	(0.025)	−0.011	(0.025)
inactive	0.010	(0.011)	0.009	(0.011)
further education[g]	0.020	(0.015)	0.018	(0.015)
a-levels	0.014	(0.014)	0.013	(0.014)
gcse	0.051***	(0.014)	0.052***	(0.014)
other qual	0.062***	(0.017)	0.066***	(0.017)
no qual	0.037*	(0.018)	0.046*	(0.018)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.025	(0.013)	−0.023	(0.013)
self-employed	0.072***	(0.016)	0.071***	(0.016)
supervisor	0.062***	(0.017)	0.067***	(0.017)
manual workers	0.047***	(0.012)	0.053***	(0.012)
% muslim	−0.252***	(0.071)	0.186*	(0.077)
townsend			−0.025***	(0.002)
constant	2.963***	(0.027)	2.993***	(0.026)
N	33,233		33,233	
N_{MSOA}	5,153		5,153	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A11: Multilevel regression models with the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion index as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.167***	(0.032)	0.166***	(0.032)
couple[b]	0.218***	(0.052)	0.189***	(0.052)
sep/div/wid	0.028	(0.070)	0.022	(0.070)
social renter[c]	−1.103***	(0.079)	−0.959***	(0.079)
private renter	−0.439***	(0.063)	−0.384***	(0.062)
North East[d]	−0.735***	(0.156)	−0.340*	(0.153)
North West	−0.357**	(0.114)	−0.192	(0.111)
Yorkshire	−0.455***	(0.123)	−0.281*	(0.120)
East Midlands	−0.577***	(0.118)	−0.539***	(0.116)
West Midlands	−0.535***	(0.114)	−0.514***	(0.113)
East of England	−0.459***	(0.112)	−0.469***	(0.109)
South East	−0.330**	(0.104)	−0.379***	(0.103)
South West	−0.286*	(0.125)	−0.208	(0.122)
Wales	−0.396**	(0.129)	−0.169	(0.126)
Scotland	−0.368**	(0.119)	0.014	(0.117)
mixed[e]	0.044	(0.154)	0.059	(0.152)
asian	0.502***	(0.113)	0.480***	(0.113)
black	−0.056	(0.118)	0.019	(0.118)
other	0.189	(0.123)	0.224	(0.123)
unemployed[f]	−0.144	(0.215)	−0.127	(0.214)
inactive	0.170*	(0.086)	0.150	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.195***	(0.058)	−0.197***	(0.057)
a-levels	−0.241***	(0.053)	−0.231***	(0.052)
gcse	−0.261***	(0.055)	−0.237***	(0.054)
other qual	−0.343***	(0.078)	−0.300***	(0.078)
no qual	−0.422***	(0.103)	−0.370***	(0.102)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.111*	(0.055)	−0.101	(0.055)
self-employed	−0.043	(0.065)	−0.031	(0.064)
supervisor	0.079	(0.072)	0.107	(0.072)
manual workers	−0.104*	(0.051)	−0.069	(0.051)
ethnic fract.	−2.365***	(0.184)	−0.298	(0.205)
townsend			−0.161***	(0.009)
constant	14.846***	(0.135)	14.328***	(0.136)
N	23,752		23,752	
N_{MSOA}	5,732		5,732	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A12: Multilevel regression models with the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion index as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.167***	(0.032)	0.166***	(0.032)
couple[b]	0.218***	(0.052)	0.187***	(0.052)
sep/div/wid	0.033	(0.070)	0.022	(0.070)
social renter[c]	−1.104***	(0.079)	−0.959***	(0.079)
private renter	−0.432***	(0.063)	−0.381***	(0.062)
North East[d]	−0.529***	(0.153)	−0.355*	(0.150)
North West	−0.311**	(0.117)	−0.229*	(0.112)
Yorkshire	−0.157	(0.117)	−0.268*	(0.113)
East Midlands	−0.235*	(0.112)	−0.515***	(0.109)
West Midlands	−0.376***	(0.113)	−0.519***	(0.111)
East of England	−0.099	(0.105)	−0.441***	(0.102)
South East	0.020	(0.098)	−0.352***	(0.096)
South West	0.184	(0.115)	−0.169	(0.112)
Wales	0.156	(0.117)	−0.117	(0.114)
Scotland	0.232*	(0.106)	0.073	(0.102)
mixed[e]	−0.015	(0.154)	0.055	(0.152)
asian	0.382***	(0.108)	0.478***	(0.108)
black	−0.181	(0.115)	0.006	(0.116)
other	0.158	(0.123)	0.226	(0.123)
unemployed[f]	−0.135	(0.216)	−0.126	(0.214)
inactive	0.172*	(0.086)	0.150	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.202***	(0.058)	−0.200***	(0.058)
a-levels	−0.247***	(0.053)	−0.234***	(0.052)
gcse	−0.270***	(0.055)	−0.240***	(0.054)
other qual	−0.348***	(0.078)	−0.303***	(0.078)
no qual	−0.438***	(0.103)	−0.375***	(0.102)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.114*	(0.055)	−0.102	(0.055)
self-employed	−0.041	(0.065)	−0.031	(0.064)
supervisor	0.077	(0.072)	0.106	(0.072)
manual workers	−0.105*	(0.051)	−0.070	(0.051)
religious fract.	−4.517***	(0.355)	−0.865*	(0.375)
townsend			−0.159***	(0.009)
constant	16.594***	(0.248)	14.730***	(0.255)
N	23,752		23,752	
N_{MSOA}	5,732		5,732	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A13: Multilevel regression models with the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion index as the dependent variable and the share of foreign born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.167***	(0.032)	0.166***	(0.032)
couple[b]	0.219***	(0.052)	0.191***	(0.052)
sep/div/wid	0.030	(0.070)	0.025	(0.070)
social renter[c]	−1.109***	(0.079)	−0.954***	(0.079)
private renter	−0.427***	(0.063)	−0.387***	(0.062)
North East[d]	−0.722***	(0.163)	−0.174	(0.161)
North West	−0.383**	(0.123)	−0.057	(0.121)
Yorkshire	−0.494***	(0.132)	−0.149	(0.129)
East Midlands	−0.577***	(0.128)	−0.421***	(0.123)
West Midlands	−0.655***	(0.126)	−0.405**	(0.123)
East of England	−0.422***	(0.119)	−0.359**	(0.115)
South East	−0.269*	(0.110)	−0.274*	(0.108)
South West	−0.182	(0.130)	−0.073	(0.126)
Wales	−0.357**	(0.137)	−0.016	(0.134)
Scotland	−0.267*	(0.125)	0.176	(0.123)
mixed[e]	0.003	(0.153)	0.044	(0.152)
asian	0.448***	(0.113)	0.425***	(0.112)
black	−0.130	(0.117)	−0.005	(0.116)
other	0.174	(0.124)	0.205	(0.123)
unemployed[f]	−0.148	(0.215)	−0.126	(0.214)
inactive	0.181*	(0.086)	0.149	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.200***	(0.058)	−0.193***	(0.058)
a-levels	−0.242***	(0.053)	−0.227***	(0.052)
gcse	−0.267***	(0.055)	−0.231***	(0.055)
other qual	−0.347***	(0.078)	−0.292***	(0.078)
no qual	−0.431***	(0.103)	−0.365***	(0.102)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.116*	(0.055)	−0.101	(0.055)
self-employed	−0.041	(0.065)	−0.030	(0.064)
supervisor	0.079	(0.072)	0.110	(0.072)
manual workers	−0.107*	(0.051)	−0.066	(0.051)
% foreign-born	−3.284***	(0.305)	0.289	(0.336)
townsend			−0.173***	(0.009)
constant	14.796***	(0.145)	14.126***	(0.146)
N	23,752		23,752	
N_{MSOA}	5,732		5,732	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A14: Multilevel regression models with the PHDCN neighbourhood cohesion index as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.167***	(0.032)	0.167***	(0.032)
couple[b]	0.239***	(0.052)	0.189***	(0.052)
sep/div/wid	0.044	(0.071)	0.026	(0.070)
social renter[c]	−1.136***	(0.079)	−0.945***	(0.079)
private renter	−0.469***	(0.063)	−0.384***	(0.062)
North East[d]	0.026	(0.145)	−0.176	(0.142)
North West	0.336***	(0.102)	−0.089	(0.100)
Yorkshire	0.221*	(0.113)	−0.188	(0.109)
East Midlands	0.044	(0.112)	−0.431***	(0.108)
West Midlands	−0.003	(0.108)	−0.429***	(0.107)
East of England	0.146	(0.103)	−0.364***	(0.101)
South East	0.273**	(0.094)	−0.278**	(0.095)
South West	0.462***	(0.112)	−0.075	(0.110)
Wales	0.371**	(0.117)	−0.022	(0.113)
Scotland	0.414***	(0.104)	0.182	(0.101)
mixed[e]	−0.037	(0.153)	0.028	(0.152)
asian	0.359**	(0.118)	0.323**	(0.117)
black	−0.219	(0.116)	−0.020	(0.116)
other	0.101	(0.125)	0.189	(0.123)
unemployed[f]	−0.145	(0.214)	−0.125	(0.214)
inactive	0.174*	(0.086)	0.150	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.173**	(0.058)	−0.197***	(0.057)
a-levels	−0.216***	(0.053)	−0.230***	(0.052)
gcse	−0.236***	(0.055)	−0.234***	(0.054)
other qual	−0.317***	(0.078)	−0.295***	(0.078)
no qual	−0.407***	(0.103)	−0.369***	(0.102)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.115*	(0.055)	−0.102	(0.055)
self-employed	−0.038	(0.065)	−0.030	(0.064)
supervisor	0.084	(0.072)	0.112	(0.072)
manual workers	−0.101*	(0.051)	−0.066	(0.051)
% muslim	−2.079***	(0.345)	1.290***	(0.364)
townsend			−0.183***	(0.009)
constant	13.913***	(0.113)	14.125***	(0.111)
N	23,752		23,752	
N_{MSOA}	5,732		5,732	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A15: Multilevel logistic regression models with volunteering as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.163***	(0.044)	0.163***	(0.044)
couple[b]	0.020	(0.060)	0.013	(0.060)
sep/div/wid	−0.213**	(0.080)	−0.214**	(0.081)
social renter[c]	−0.454***	(0.091)	−0.420***	(0.093)
private renter	−0.178*	(0.073)	−0.165*	(0.073)
North East[d]	−0.153	(0.156)	−0.090	(0.158)
North West	−0.168	(0.123)	−0.147	(0.124)
Yorkshire	0.033	(0.126)	0.054	(0.126)
East Midlands	0.189	(0.126)	0.193	(0.126)
West Midlands	−0.017	(0.126)	−0.020	(0.126)
East of England	0.079	(0.120)	0.077	(0.120)
South East	0.268*	(0.113)	0.260*	(0.113)
South West	0.177	(0.130)	0.192	(0.130)
Wales	−0.226	(0.155)	−0.186	(0.155)
Scotland	−0.007	(0.136)	0.053	(0.139)
mixed[e]	0.129	(0.172)	0.126	(0.173)
asian	−0.306**	(0.114)	−0.309**	(0.115)
black	0.146	(0.120)	0.159	(0.120)
other	−0.521**	(0.169)	−0.519**	(0.169)
unemployed[f]	0.244	(0.237)	0.247	(0.238)
inactive	0.581***	(0.086)	0.578***	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.322***	(0.067)	−0.319***	(0.067)
a-levels	−0.483***	(0.064)	−0.479***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.845***	(0.071)	−0.838***	(0.071)
other qual	−1.145***	(0.107)	−1.134***	(0.107)
no qual	−1.896***	(0.149)	−1.880***	(0.149)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.227**	(0.070)	−0.225**	(0.070)
self-employed	0.029	(0.080)	0.028	(0.080)
supervisor	−0.474***	(0.102)	−0.467***	(0.102)
manual workers	−0.380***	(0.066)	−0.373***	(0.066)
ethnic fract.	−0.031	(0.187)	0.315	(0.228)
townsend			−0.027**	(0.010)
constant	−1.645***	(0.148)	−1.730***	(0.152)
N	20,908		20,908	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A16: Multilevel logistic regression models with volunteering as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.163***	(0.044)	0.163***	(0.044)
couple[b]	0.026	(0.060)	0.016	(0.060)
sep/div/wid	−0.209**	(0.080)	−0.212**	(0.080)
social renter[c]	−0.463***	(0.091)	−0.416***	(0.093)
private renter	−0.189**	(0.073)	−0.173*	(0.073)
North East[d]	−0.043	(0.150)	−0.003	(0.151)
North West	−0.054	(0.124)	−0.041	(0.123)
Yorkshire	0.106	(0.117)	0.076	(0.118)
East Midlands	0.257*	(0.116)	0.194	(0.118)
West Midlands	0.059	(0.121)	0.022	(0.122)
East of England	0.142	(0.111)	0.067	(0.112)
South East	0.332**	(0.102)	0.253*	(0.103)
South West	0.249*	(0.115)	0.175	(0.116)
Wales	−0.164	(0.141)	−0.218	(0.142)
Scotland	0.052	(0.119)	0.016	(0.119)
mixed[e]	0.117	(0.171)	0.127	(0.172)
asian	−0.352**	(0.111)	−0.330**	(0.113)
black	0.124	(0.117)	0.170	(0.119)
other	−0.542**	(0.168)	−0.530**	(0.168)
unemployed[f]	0.247	(0.237)	0.250	(0.238)
inactive	0.581***	(0.086)	0.575***	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.317***	(0.067)	−0.312***	(0.067)
a-levels	−0.478***	(0.064)	−0.472***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.839***	(0.071)	−0.829***	(0.071)
other qual	−1.141***	(0.107)	−1.125***	(0.107)
no qual	−1.892***	(0.149)	−1.869***	(0.149)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.227**	(0.070)	−0.225**	(0.070)
self-employed	0.031	(0.080)	0.029	(0.080)
supervisor	−0.471***	(0.102)	−0.461***	(0.102)
manual workers	−0.379***	(0.066)	−0.369***	(0.066)
religious fract.	0.609	(0.370)	1.428***	(0.428)
townsend			−0.036***	(0.010)
constant	−2.050***	(0.264)	−2.469***	(0.286)
N	20,908		20,908	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A17: Multilevel logistic regression models with volunteering as the dependent variable and the share of foreign-born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.010***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.163***	(0.044)	0.163***	(0.044)
couple[b]	0.026	(0.060)	0.016	(0.060)
sep/div/wid	−0.209**	(0.080)	−0.209**	(0.081)
social renter[c]	−0.462***	(0.091)	−0.414***	(0.093)
private renter	−0.189**	(0.073)	−0.179*	(0.073)
North East[d]	−0.035	(0.160)	0.083	(0.164)
North West	−0.061	(0.129)	0.003	(0.132)
Yorkshire	0.136	(0.132)	0.203	(0.134)
East Midlands	0.289*	(0.130)	0.324*	(0.132)
West Midlands	0.082	(0.133)	0.131	(0.134)
East of England	0.173	(0.123)	0.190	(0.123)
South East	0.358**	(0.114)	0.361**	(0.115)
South West	0.284*	(0.131)	0.314*	(0.132)
Wales	−0.111	(0.159)	−0.029	(0.161)
Scotland	0.103	(0.137)	0.195	(0.140)
mixed[e]	0.117	(0.172)	0.120	(0.173)
asian	−0.354**	(0.115)	−0.357**	(0.116)
black	0.121	(0.118)	0.152	(0.119)
other	−0.540**	(0.168)	−0.535**	(0.168)
unemployed[f]	0.248	(0.237)	0.254	(0.238)
inactive	0.581***	(0.086)	0.575***	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.317***	(0.067)	−0.311***	(0.067)
a-levels	−0.478***	(0.064)	−0.471***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.839***	(0.071)	−0.826***	(0.071)
other qual	−1.141***	(0.107)	−1.122***	(0.107)
no qual	−1.892***	(0.149)	−1.866***	(0.149)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.227**	(0.070)	−0.224**	(0.070)
self-employed	0.030	(0.080)	0.027	(0.080)
supervisor	−0.473***	(0.102)	−0.464***	(0.102)
manual workers	−0.380***	(0.066)	−0.370***	(0.066)
% foreign-born	0.381	(0.304)	1.152**	(0.373)
townsend			−0.037***	(0.010)
constant	−1.786***	(0.155)	−1.931***	(0.161)
N	20,908		20,908	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A18: Multilevel logistic regression models with volunteering as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.011***	(0.002)	0.011***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.163***	(0.044)	0.162***	(0.044)
couple[b]	0.023	(0.060)	0.011	(0.060)
sep/div/wid	−0.211**	(0.080)	−0.214**	(0.081)
social renter[c]	−0.457***	(0.091)	−0.414***	(0.093)
private renter	−0.183*	(0.073)	−0.164*	(0.073)
North East[d]	−0.110	(0.140)	−0.141	(0.141)
North West	−0.135	(0.109)	−0.206	(0.110)
Yorkshire	0.060	(0.112)	−0.011	(0.114)
East Midlands	0.228*	(0.113)	0.154	(0.116)
West Midlands	0.015	(0.115)	−0.057	(0.118)
East of England	0.119	(0.108)	0.041	(0.111)
South East	0.307**	(0.099)	0.225*	(0.102)
South West	0.222*	(0.112)	0.144	(0.114)
Wales	−0.183	(0.140)	−0.238	(0.141)
Scotland	0.037	(0.118)	0.000	(0.118)
mixed[e]	0.120	(0.172)	0.127	(0.172)
asian	−0.357**	(0.119)	−0.359**	(0.120)
black	0.126	(0.118)	0.160	(0.119)
other	−0.536**	(0.168)	−0.525**	(0.167)
unemployed[f]	0.246	(0.237)	0.246	(0.238)
inactive	0.582***	(0.086)	0.578***	(0.086)
further education[g]	−0.321***	(0.067)	−0.322***	(0.067)
a-levels	−0.482***	(0.064)	−0.482***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.844***	(0.071)	−0.841***	(0.071)
other qual	−1.145***	(0.107)	−1.138***	(0.107)
no qual	−1.896***	(0.149)	−1.883***	(0.149)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.227**	(0.070)	−0.225**	(0.070)
self-employed	0.029	(0.080)	0.026	(0.080)
supervisor	−0.474***	(0.102)	−0.468***	(0.102)
manual workers	−0.381***	(0.066)	−0.373***	(0.066)
% muslim	0.386	(0.327)	0.940**	(0.359)
townsend			−0.029**	(0.010)
constant	−1.697***	(0.125)	−1.665***	(0.125)
N	20,908		20,908	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A19: Multilevel logistic regression models with giving to charity as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.027***	(0.002)	0.026***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.445***	(0.040)	0.444***	(0.040)
couple[b]	0.098	(0.057)	0.091	(0.057)
sep/div/wid	0.138	(0.077)	−0.138	(0.077)
social renter[c]	0.459***	(0.068)	−0.420***	(0.069)
private renter	0.296***	(0.065)	−0.282***	(0.065)
North East[d]	0.254	(0.147)	0.353*	(0.148)
North West	0.200	(0.118)	0.242*	(0.118)
Yorkshire	0.110	(0.122)	0.150	(0.122)
East Midlands	0.073	(0.121)	0.084	(0.121)
West Midlands	0.292*	(0.115)	0.295*	(0.115)
East of England	0.117	(0.120)	0.116	(0.121)
South East	0.439***	(0.108)	0.430***	(0.108)
South West	0.403**	(0.124)	0.424***	(0.124)
Wales	0.007	(0.141)	0.068	(0.142)
Scotland	0.712***	(0.135)	0.809***	(0.137)
mixed[e]	0.116	(0.161)	−0.116	(0.161)
asian	0.082	(0.100)	−0.082	(0.101)
black	0.557***	(0.119)	−0.540***	(0.119)
other	0.642***	(0.142)	−0.637***	(0.141)
unemployed[f]	0.819***	(0.188)	−0.813***	(0.189)
inactive	0.235**	(0.080)	−0.239**	(0.080)
further education[g]	0.248***	(0.070)	−0.246***	(0.070)
a-levels	0.305***	(0.064)	−0.301***	(0.064)
gcse	0.580***	(0.066)	−0.571***	(0.066)
other qual	0.799***	(0.087)	−0.786***	(0.087)
no qual	1.211***	(0.095)	−1.193***	(0.095)
routine non-manual[h]	0.320***	(0.066)	−0.317***	(0.066)
self-employed	0.536***	(0.076)	−0.538***	(0.076)
supervisor	0.550***	(0.079)	−0.542***	(0.079)
manual workers	0.807***	(0.058)	−0.797***	(0.058)
ethnic fract.	0.037	(0.176)	0.517*	(0.218)
townsend			−0.037***	(0.010)
constant	0.421**	(0.144)	0.298*	(0.149)
N	20,898		20,898	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A20: Multilevel logistic regression models with giving to charity as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.027***	(0.002)	0.026***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.445***	(0.040)	0.445***	(0.040)
couple[b]	0.101	(0.057)	0.092	(0.057)
sep/div/wid	−0.137	(0.077)	−0.139	(0.077)
social renter[c]	−0.464***	(0.068)	−0.420***	(0.069)
private renter	−0.303***	(0.065)	−0.288***	(0.065)
North East[d]	0.320*	(0.143)	0.365**	(0.142)
North West	0.272*	(0.118)	0.295*	(0.118)
Yorkshire	0.151	(0.116)	0.121	(0.115)
East Midlands	0.108	(0.115)	0.037	(0.116)
West Midlands	0.336**	(0.114)	0.296**	(0.114)
East of England	0.149	(0.113)	0.062	(0.114)
South East	0.472***	(0.100)	0.378***	(0.103)
South West	0.438***	(0.112)	0.349**	(0.113)
Wales	0.033	(0.130)	−0.031	(0.130)
Scotland	0.737***	(0.121)	0.703***	(0.121)
mixed[e]	−0.122	(0.160)	−0.106	(0.161)
asian	−0.107	(0.097)	−0.073	(0.098)
black	−0.568***	(0.116)	−0.519***	(0.117)
other	−0.654***	(0.142)	−0.638***	(0.141)
unemployed[f]	−0.818***	(0.188)	−0.813***	(0.189)
inactive	−0.235**	(0.080)	−0.241**	(0.080)
further education[g]	−0.245***	(0.070)	−0.242***	(0.070)
a-levels	−0.302***	(0.064)	−0.297***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.576***	(0.066)	−0.566***	(0.066)
other qual	−0.796***	(0.087)	−0.781***	(0.087)
no qual	−1.208***	(0.095)	−1.186***	(0.095)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.319***	(0.066)	−0.316***	(0.066)
self-employed	−0.536***	(0.076)	−0.538***	(0.076)
supervisor	−0.549***	(0.079)	−0.540***	(0.079)
manual workers	−0.807***	(0.058)	−0.796***	(0.058)
religious fract.	0.499	(0.357)	1.387***	(0.410)
townsend			−0.039***	(0.009)
constant	0.120	(0.254)	−0.332	(0.275)
N	20,898		20,898	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A21: Multilevel logistic regression models with giving to charity as the dependent variable and the share of foreign-born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.027***	(0.002)	0.026***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.445***	(0.040)	0.444***	(0.040)
couple[b]	0.099	(0.057)	0.092	(0.057)
sep/div/wid	−0.137	(0.077)	−0.138	(0.077)
social renter[c]	−0.460***	(0.068)	−0.419***	(0.069)
private renter	−0.299***	(0.065)	−0.290***	(0.065)
North East[d]	0.283	(0.152)	0.410**	(0.154)
North West	0.226	(0.124)	0.302*	(0.125)
Yorkshire	0.136	(0.128)	0.210	(0.129)
East Midlands	0.098	(0.126)	0.134	(0.126)
West Midlands	0.318**	(0.123)	0.373**	(0.124)
East of England	0.139	(0.122)	0.154	(0.122)
South East	0.460***	(0.111)	0.461***	(0.111)
South West	0.427***	(0.126)	0.454***	(0.126)
Wales	0.035	(0.145)	0.119	(0.147)
Scotland	0.737***	(0.137)	0.841***	(0.140)
mixed[e]	−0.118	(0.160)	−0.110	(0.161)
asian	−0.093	(0.100)	−0.094	(0.100)
black	−0.562***	(0.118)	−0.533***	(0.118)
other	−0.646***	(0.142)	−0.639***	(0.141)
unemployed[f]	−0.818***	(0.188)	−0.812***	(0.189)
inactive	−0.235**	(0.080)	−0.241**	(0.080)
further education[g]	−0.247***	(0.070)	−0.242***	(0.070)
a-levels	−0.304***	(0.064)	−0.297***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.578***	(0.066)	−0.566***	(0.066)
other qual	−0.798***	(0.087)	−0.781***	(0.087)
no qual	−1.210***	(0.095)	−1.188***	(0.095)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.320***	(0.066)	−0.317***	(0.066)
self-employed	−0.536***	(0.076)	−0.540***	(0.076)
supervisor	−0.550***	(0.079)	−0.543***	(0.079)
manual workers	−0.807***	(0.058)	−0.798***	(0.058)
% foreign-born	0.152	(0.288)	0.942**	(0.354)
townsend			−0.038***	(0.010)
constant	0.388*	(0.151)	0.237	(0.156)
N	20,898		20,898	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A22: Multilevel logistic regression models with giving to charity as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	0.027***	(0.002)	0.026***	(0.002)
female[a]	0.445***	(0.040)	0.444***	(0.040)
couple[b]	0.099	(0.057)	0.089	(0.057)
sep/div/wid	−0.137	(0.077)	−0.140	(0.077)
social renter[c]	−0.461***	(0.067)	−0.414***	(0.069)
private renter	−0.299***	(0.064)	−0.279***	(0.065)
North East[d]	0.276*	(0.135)	0.239	(0.135)
North West	0.212*	(0.106)	0.130	(0.108)
Yorkshire	0.116	(0.112)	0.030	(0.114)
East Midlands	0.095	(0.114)	0.001	(0.115)
West Midlands	0.307**	(0.110)	0.219*	(0.111)
East of England	0.139	(0.111)	0.037	(0.113)
South East	0.462***	(0.099)	0.353***	(0.102)
South West	0.427***	(0.110)	0.321**	(0.112)
Wales	0.029	(0.129)	−0.044	(0.131)
Scotland	0.734***	(0.120)	0.692***	(0.121)
mixed[e]	−0.124	(0.160)	−0.110	(0.160)
asian	−0.132	(0.103)	−0.132	(0.103)
black	−0.572***	(0.117)	−0.530***	(0.118)
other	−0.655***	(0.142)	−0.639***	(0.141)
unemployed[f]	−0.819***	(0.188)	−0.816***	(0.189)
inactive	−0.235**	(0.080)	−0.239**	(0.080)
further education[g]	−0.249***	(0.070)	−0.251***	(0.070)
a-levels	−0.305***	(0.064)	−0.306***	(0.064)
gcse	−0.580***	(0.066)	−0.578***	(0.066)
other qual	−0.801***	(0.087)	−0.794***	(0.087)
no qual	−1.213***	(0.095)	−1.201***	(0.095)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.320***	(0.066)	−0.318***	(0.066)
self-employed	−0.537***	(0.076)	−0.541***	(0.076)
supervisor	−0.550***	(0.079)	−0.544***	(0.079)
manual workers	−0.808***	(0.058)	−0.800***	(0.058)
% muslim	0.444	(0.292)	1.085**	(0.333)
townsend			−0.036***	(0.009)
constant	0.395**	(0.124)	0.439***	(0.124)
N	20,898		20,898	
N_{MSOA}	4,911		4,911	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A23: Multilevel logistic regression models with inter-ethnic friendship as the dependent variable and ethnic fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	−0.008**	(0.003)	−0.008**	(0.003)
female[a]	0.001	(0.063)	0.000	(0.063)
couple[b]	−0.483***	(0.080)	−0.485***	(0.080)
sep/div/wid	−0.244*	(0.117)	−0.245*	(0.117)
social renter[c]	0.115	(0.107)	0.123	(0.109)
private renter	0.145	(0.094)	0.148	(0.094)
North East[d]	−0.472*	(0.215)	−0.457*	(0.216)
North West	−0.335*	(0.152)	−0.328*	(0.152)
Yorkshire	−0.167	(0.160)	−0.161	(0.161)
East Midlands	−0.316	(0.161)	−0.315	(0.161)
West Midlands	−0.198	(0.153)	−0.198	(0.153)
East of England	0.204	(0.142)	0.203	(0.142)
South East	0.091	(0.134)	0.088	(0.134)
South West	−0.197	(0.168)	−0.194	(0.168)
Wales	−0.492**	(0.182)	−0.484**	(0.182)
Scotland	−0.544**	(0.175)	−0.530**	(0.177)
mixed[e]	6.095***	(0.357)	6.096***	(0.357)
asian	1.411***	(0.141)	1.410***	(0.141)
black	1.852***	(0.147)	1.855***	(0.147)
other	2.719***	(0.177)	2.721***	(0.177)
unemployed[f]	0.365	(0.341)	0.365	(0.342)
inactive	0.134	(0.127)	0.133	(0.127)
further education[g]	0.008	(0.097)	0.008	(0.097)
a-levels	0.005	(0.089)	0.005	(0.089)
gcse	−0.236*	(0.096)	−0.234*	(0.096)
other qual	−0.314*	(0.148)	−0.313*	(0.148)
no qual	−0.194	(0.183)	−0.192	(0.183)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.055	(0.102)	−0.054	(0.102)
self-employed	−0.336**	(0.125)	−0.335**	(0.125)
supervisor	−0.313*	(0.136)	−0.311*	(0.136)
manual workers	−0.260**	(0.090)	−0.258**	(0.090)
ethnic fract.	2.204***	(0.228)	2.288***	(0.279)
townsend			−0.007	(0.014)
constant	−2.280***	(0.191)	−2.300***	(0.196)
N	19,927		19,927	
N_{MSOA}	5,362		5,362	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A24: Multilevel logistic regression models with inter-ethnic friendship as the dependent variable and religious fractionalisation in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	−0.008**	(0.003)	−0.008**	(0.003)
female[a]	−0.001	(0.063)	−0.000	(0.063)
couple[b]	−0.477***	(0.080)	−0.473***	(0.080)
sep/div/wid	−0.246*	(0.117)	−0.244*	(0.117)
social renter[c]	0.120	(0.107)	0.104	(0.109)
private renter	0.133	(0.094)	0.128	(0.094)
North East[d]	−0.653**	(0.212)	−0.665**	(0.212)
North West	−0.372*	(0.154)	−0.377*	(0.153)
Yorkshire	−0.426**	(0.153)	−0.415**	(0.153)
East Midlands	−0.623***	(0.155)	−0.600***	(0.156)
West Midlands	−0.315*	(0.151)	−0.304*	(0.151)
East of England	−0.108	(0.135)	−0.081	(0.136)
South East	−0.213	(0.126)	−0.184	(0.128)
South West	−0.621***	(0.155)	−0.595***	(0.157)
Wales	−0.993***	(0.169)	−0.971***	(0.170)
Scotland	−1.092***	(0.159)	−1.079***	(0.160)
mixed[e]	6.147***	(0.357)	6.140***	(0.357)
asian	1.523***	(0.135)	1.516***	(0.136)
black	1.989***	(0.144)	1.973***	(0.146)
other	2.758***	(0.175)	2.752***	(0.175)
unemployed[f]	0.352	(0.336)	0.352	(0.336)
inactive	0.128	(0.128)	0.130	(0.127)
further education[g]	0.020	(0.097)	0.020	(0.097)
a-levels	0.017	(0.090)	0.016	(0.090)
gcse	−0.218*	(0.097)	−0.221*	(0.096)
other qual	−0.302*	(0.149)	−0.306*	(0.149)
no qual	−0.160	(0.183)	−0.167	(0.183)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.049	(0.102)	−0.051	(0.102)
self-employed	−0.333**	(0.125)	−0.334**	(0.125)
supervisor	−0.305*	(0.136)	−0.308*	(0.136)
manual workers	−0.253**	(0.090)	−0.256**	(0.090)
religious fract.	4.379***	(0.488)	4.097***	(0.544)
townsend			0.012	(0.013)
constant	−4.021***	(0.345)	−3.877***	(0.368)
N	19,927		19,927	
N_{MSOA}	5,362		5,362	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A25: Multilevel logistic regression models with inter-ethnic friendship as the dependent variable and the share of foreign-born in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	−0.008**	(0.003)	−0.008**	(0.003)
female[a]	−0.001	(0.063)	−0.000	(0.063)
couple[b]	−0.482***	(0.080)	−0.479***	(0.080)
sep/div/wid	−0.245*	(0.117)	−0.244*	(0.117)
social renter[c]	0.122	(0.107)	0.109	(0.109)
private renter	0.134	(0.094)	0.130	(0.094)
North East[d]	−0.505*	(0.225)	−0.538*	(0.229)
North West	−0.318	(0.166)	−0.339*	(0.168)
Yorkshire	−0.132	(0.172)	−0.152	(0.174)
East Midlands	−0.324	(0.173)	−0.333	(0.173)
West Midlands	−0.078	(0.167)	−0.094	(0.168)
East of England	0.154	(0.151)	0.152	(0.151)
South East	0.018	(0.142)	0.020	(0.142)
South West	−0.317	(0.174)	−0.324	(0.174)
Wales	−0.552**	(0.192)	−0.572**	(0.194)
Scotland	−0.675***	(0.181)	−0.701***	(0.184)
mixed[e]	6.136***	(0.354)	6.132***	(0.355)
asian	1.487***	(0.142)	1.488***	(0.142)
black	1.955***	(0.146)	1.946***	(0.147)
other	2.755***	(0.176)	2.752***	(0.176)
unemployed[f]	0.383	(0.335)	0.382	(0.335)
inactive	0.119	(0.127)	0.122	(0.127)
further education[g]	0.017	(0.097)	0.017	(0.097)
a-levels	0.008	(0.090)	0.007	(0.090)
gcse	−0.224*	(0.096)	−0.227*	(0.096)
other qual	−0.306*	(0.149)	−0.310*	(0.149)
no qual	−0.180	(0.183)	−0.185	(0.183)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.049	(0.102)	−0.050	(0.102)
self-employed	−0.338**	(0.125)	−0.339**	(0.125)
supervisor	−0.315*	(0.137)	−0.317*	(0.137)
manual workers	−0.255**	(0.090)	−0.258**	(0.090)
% foreign-born	2.917***	(0.378)	2.700***	(0.473)
townsend			0.011	(0.014)
constant	−2.207***	(0.204)	−2.166***	(0.212)
N	19,927		19,927	
N_{MSOA}	5,362		5,362	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,

Table A26: Multilevel logistic regression models with inter-ethnic friendship as the dependent variable and the share of muslim in MSOA as the key independent variable

	model 1		model 2	
	β	*s.e.*	β	*s.e.*
age	−0.008∗	(0.003)	−0.008∗	(0.003)
female[a]	0.001	(0.063)	0.001	(0.063)
couple[b]	−0.515∗∗∗	(0.080)	−0.495∗∗∗	(0.080)
sep/div/wid	−0.266∗	(0.117)	−0.258∗	(0.117)
social renter[c]	0.161	(0.107)	0.093	(0.109)
private renter	0.185∗	(0.093)	0.155	(0.094)
North East[d]	−1.187∗∗∗	(0.203)	−1.131∗∗∗	(0.204)
North West	−0.978∗∗∗	(0.141)	−0.868∗∗∗	(0.143)
Yorkshire	−0.792∗∗∗	(0.149)	−0.676∗∗∗	(0.150)
East Midlands	−0.883∗∗∗	(0.154)	−0.759∗∗∗	(0.156)
West Midlands	−0.667∗∗∗	(0.146)	−0.558∗∗∗	(0.148)
East of England	−0.358∗∗	(0.132)	−0.224	(0.136)
South East	−0.479∗∗∗	(0.122)	−0.331∗∗	(0.127)
South West	−0.905∗∗∗	(0.151)	−0.769∗∗∗	(0.155)
Wales	−1.220∗∗∗	(0.168)	−1.113∗∗∗	(0.169)
Scotland	−1.287∗∗∗	(0.158)	−1.225∗∗∗	(0.159)
mixed[e]	6.174∗∗∗	(0.353)	6.151∗∗∗	(0.356)
asian	1.579∗∗∗	(0.149)	1.582∗∗∗	(0.148)
black	2.039∗∗∗	(0.146)	1.981∗∗∗	(0.147)
other	2.822∗∗∗	(0.175)	2.796∗∗∗	(0.176)
unemployed[f]	0.388	(0.335)	0.376	(0.335)
inactive	0.131	(0.127)	0.138	(0.127)
further education[g]	−0.021	(0.097)	−0.013	(0.097)
a-levels	−0.026	(0.090)	−0.021	(0.090)
gcse	−0.267∗∗	(0.096)	−0.267∗∗	(0.096)
other qual	−0.344∗	(0.149)	−0.348∗	(0.149)
no qual	−0.207	(0.182)	−0.218	(0.182)
routine non-manual[h]	−0.050	(0.102)	−0.054	(0.102)
self-employed	−0.340∗∗	(0.125)	−0.341∗∗	(0.125)
supervisor	−0.317∗	(0.137)	−0.324∗	(0.136)
manual workers	−0.260∗∗	(0.090)	−0.271∗∗	(0.090)
% muslim	1.801∗∗∗	(0.381)	1.007∗	(0.429)
townsend			0.046∗∗∗	(0.013)
constant	−1.403∗∗∗	(0.166)	−1.465∗∗∗	(0.167)
N	19,927		19,927	
N_{MSOA}	5,362		5,362	

Note: reference categories, [a] male, [b] single, [c] home-owner, [d] London, [e] white, [f] employed or self-employed, [g] degree, [h] salariat. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$,