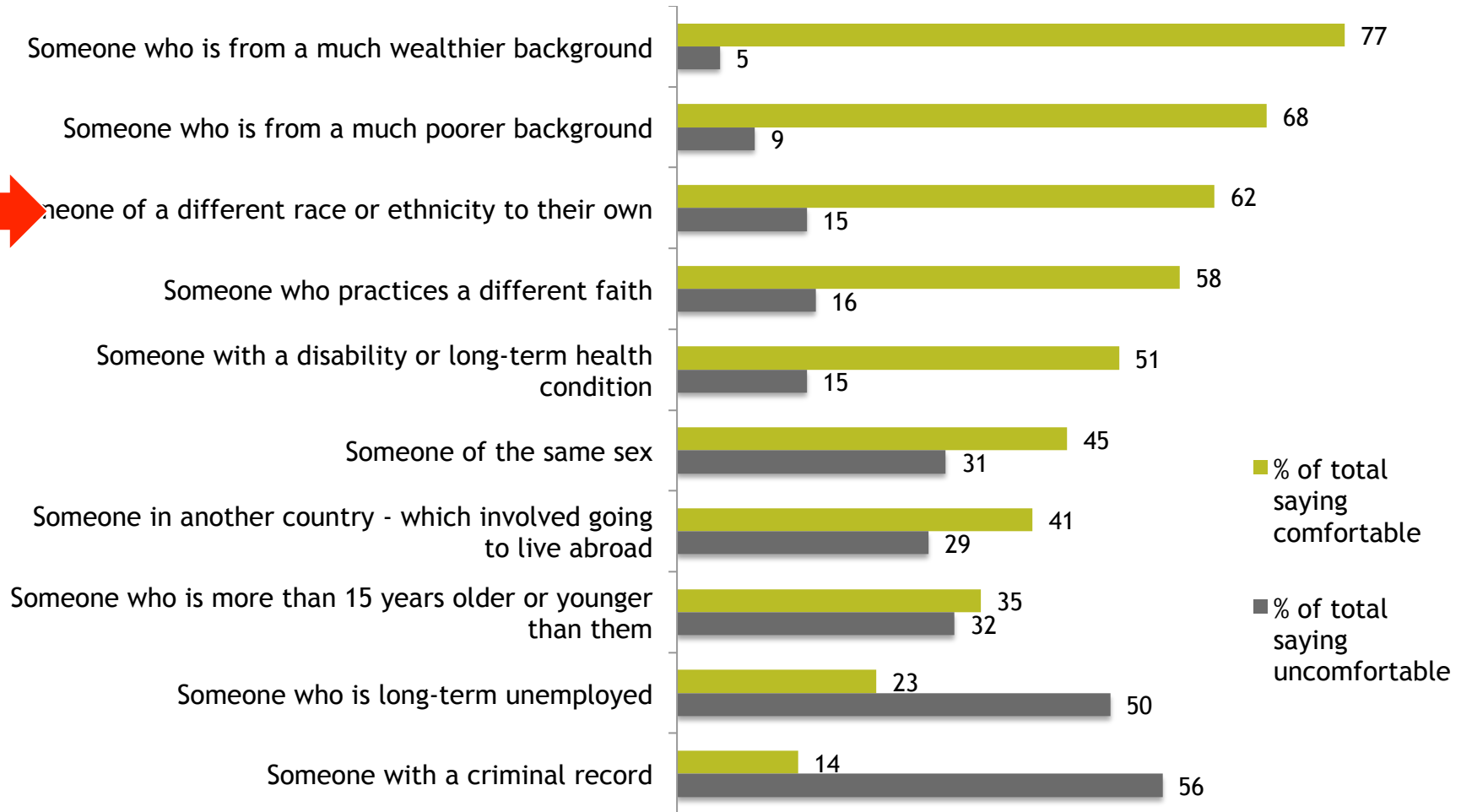


The Melting Pot Generation: How Britain became more relaxed about race

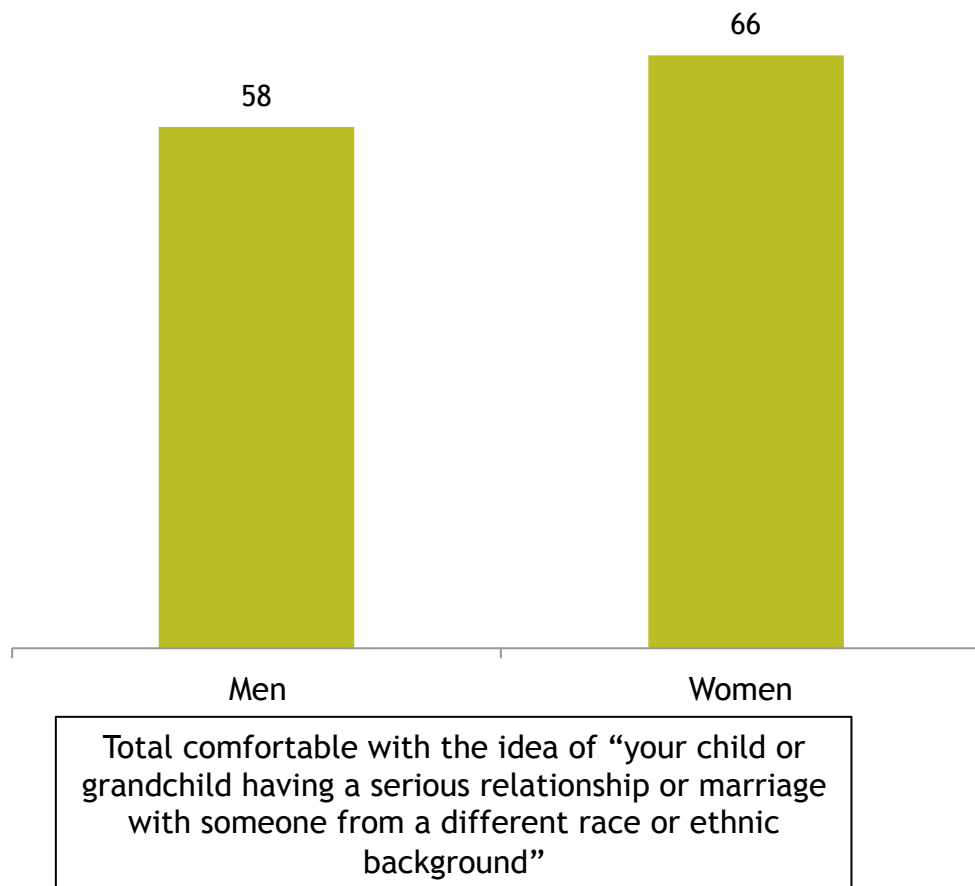
November 2012 polling, prepared by BritainThinks for British Future

Almost two thirds are comfortable with their children marrying someone of a different ethnic background



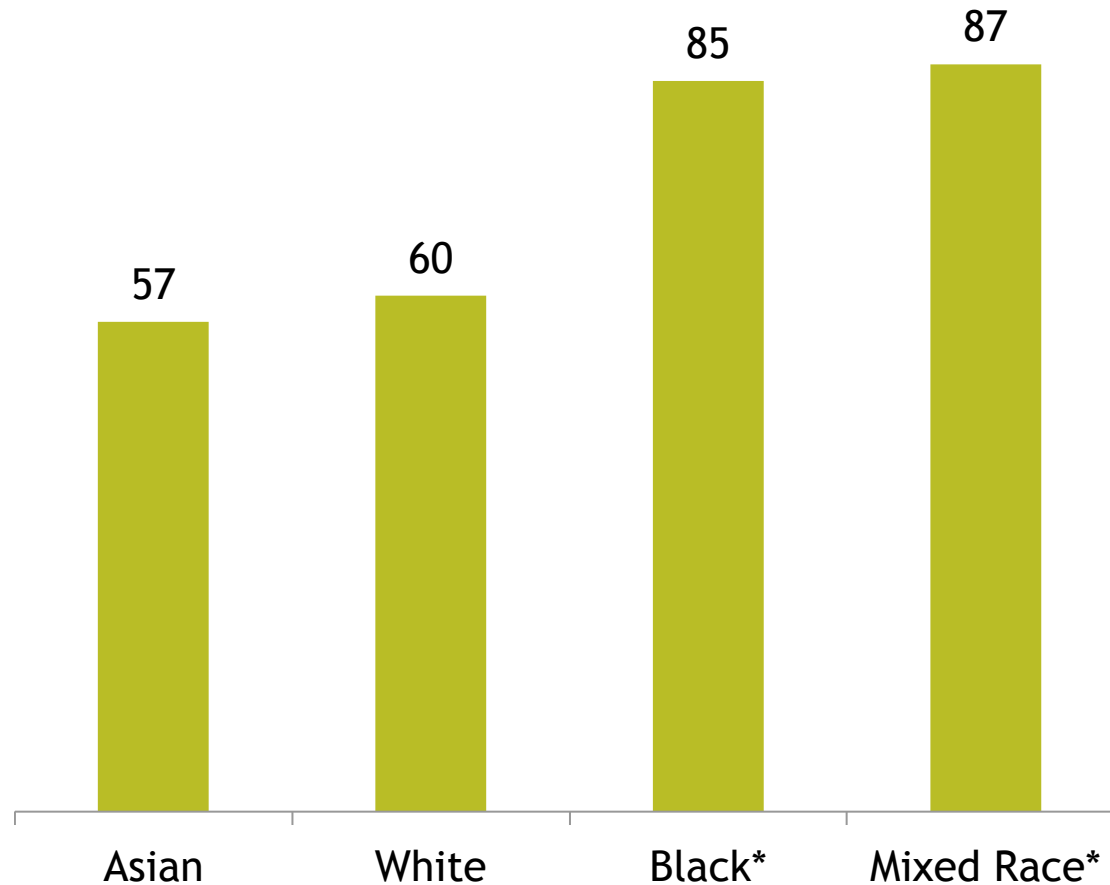
Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

Women are more comfortable than men with mixed marriages



Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Bases: Men [n = 1053], Women [n = 1096]; 18-34 [n = 602], 35-54 [n = 774], 55+ [n = 773]]

Those from black and mixed race backgrounds more likely to be comfortable with interracial marriages than white or Asian respondents



* NB Small sample size

Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Bases: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

Just under half think that mixed-race relationships are a good thing

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a good thing. It shows that people can and do mix across ethnic groups, which could help Britain become more integrated.



The growth of mixed-race relationships is a bad thing. It may lead to the dilution of the identity and culture of the different ethnic groups in our society - including white and ethnic minority cultures and identities.



Neither of these.



Don't know



■ % of total

Q2. When they are released, the 2011 UK Census figures will show an increase in the number of children born to parents of different ethnic backgrounds. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

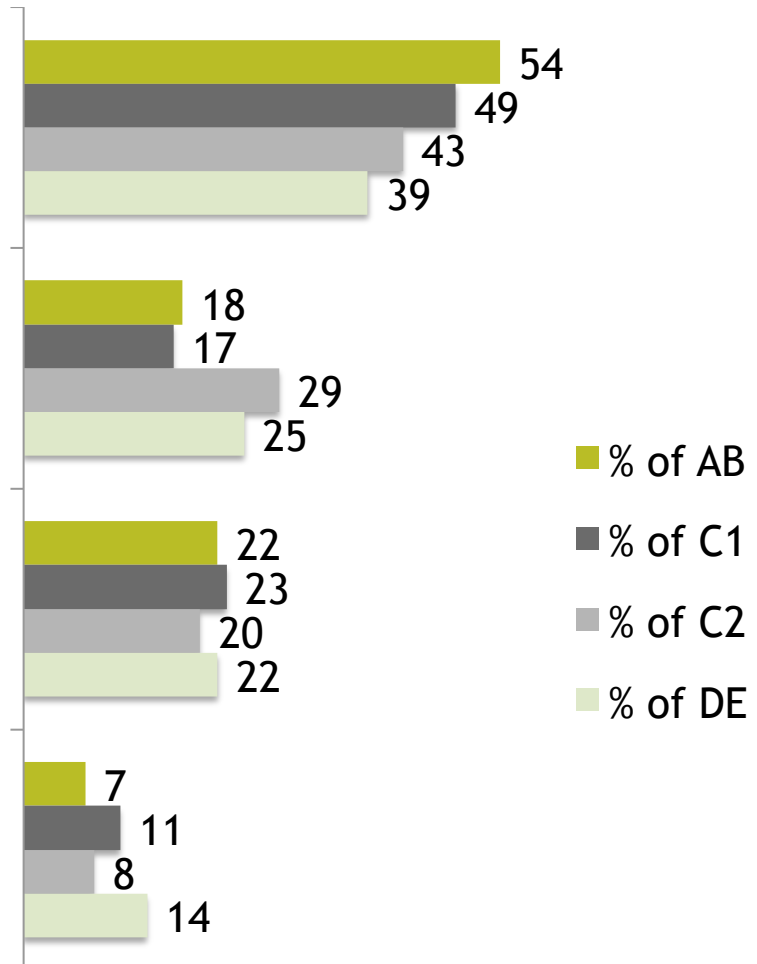
While there is little variation by age or gender, SEG has an impact on attitudes towards mixed relationships

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a good thing. It shows that people can and do mix across ethnic groups, which could help Britain become more integrated.

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a bad thing. It may lead to the dilution of the identity and culture of the different ethnic groups in our society - including

Neither of these.

Don't know



Q2. When they are released, the 2011 UK Census figures will show an increase in the number of children born to parents of different ethnic backgrounds. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

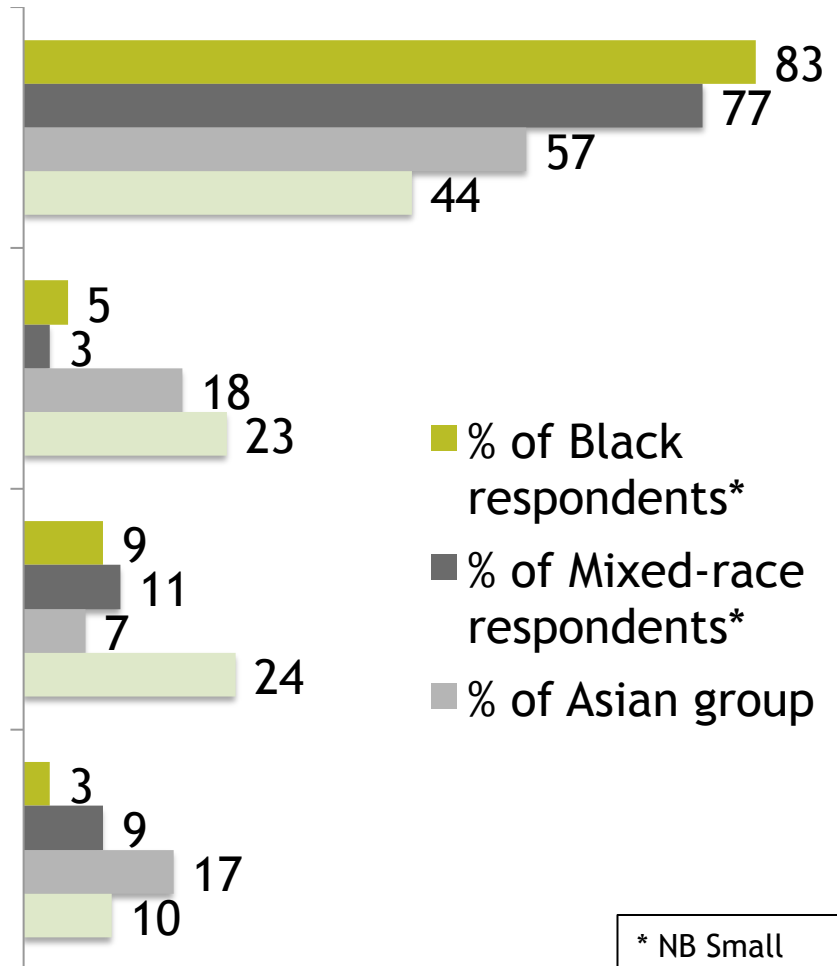
Asian respondents are more sceptical of mixed relationships than other non-white groups

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a good thing. It shows that people can and do mix across ethnic groups, which could help Britain become more integrated.

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a bad thing. It may lead to the dilution of the identity and culture of the different ethnic groups in our society - including

Neither of these.

Don't know



■ % of Black respondents*
■ % of Mixed-race respondents*
■ % of Asian group

* NB Small sample size

Q2. When they are released, the 2011 UK Census figures will show an increase in the number of children born to parents of different ethnic backgrounds. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

[Base: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

18-24 year olds are the only group more comfortable with mixed marriage than any other factor

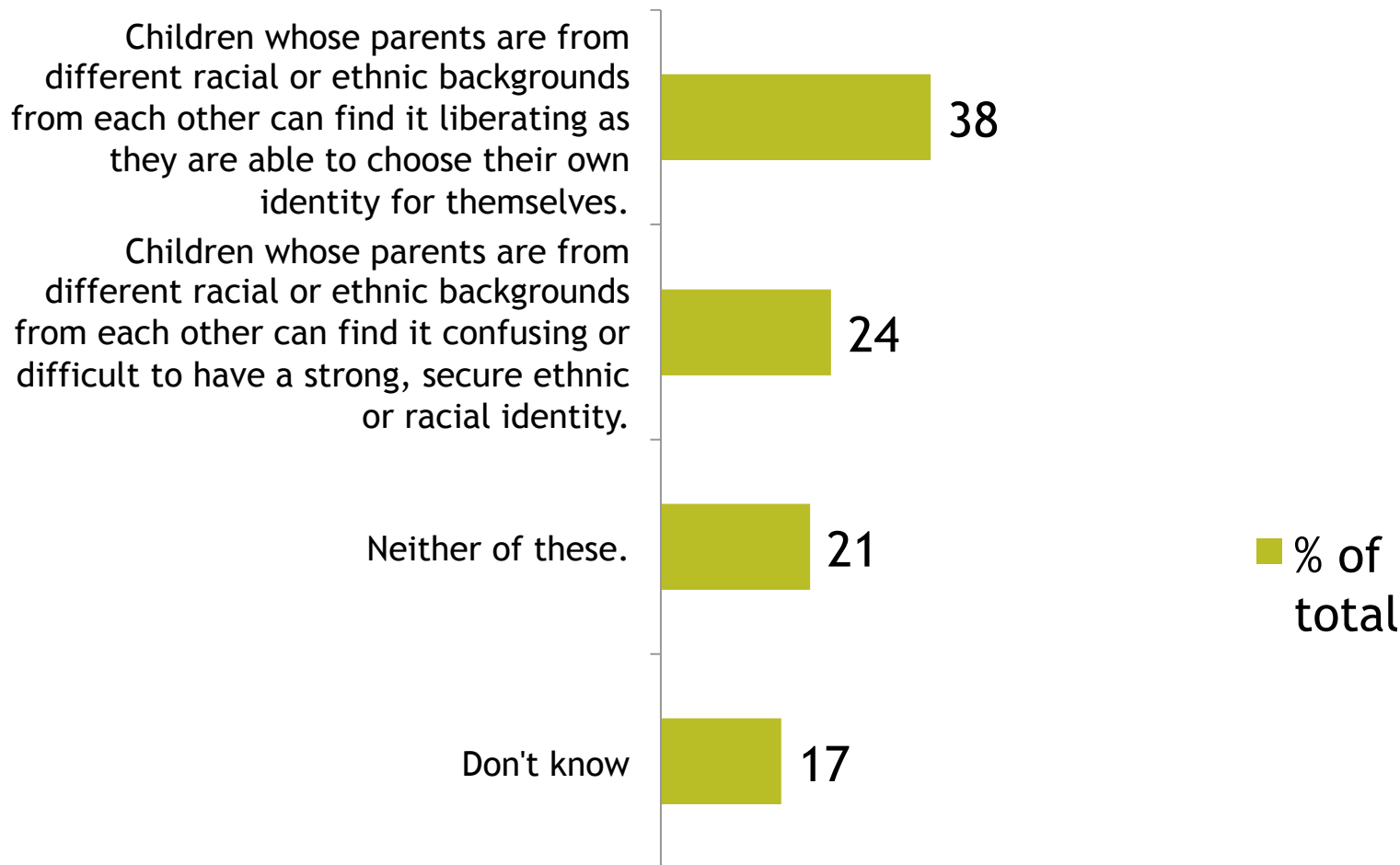
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Someone of a different race or ethnicity to their own	65	56	49	45	48	27
Someone who is from a much wealthier background	63	73	68	71	75	80
Someone who is from a much poorer background	50	64	63	61	54	57
Someone with a disability or long-term health condition	42	43	44	35	32	24
Someone who practices a different faith	42	39	45	40	47	37
Someone of the same sex	37	26	26	20	7	-16
Someone in another in country which involved going to live abroad	16	17	7	8	9	15
Someone who is more than 15 years older or younger than them	4	1	5	1	1	8
Someone who is long-term unemployed	-15	-4	-16	-26	-36	-58
Someone with a criminal record	-26	-12	-36	-42	-56	-65

Net Scores (total comfortable - total uncomfortable)

Numbers in darkest green indicate the best supported statement for each age group

Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

A slight majority feel that children from mixed relationships can find it liberating to choose their own identity



Q3. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

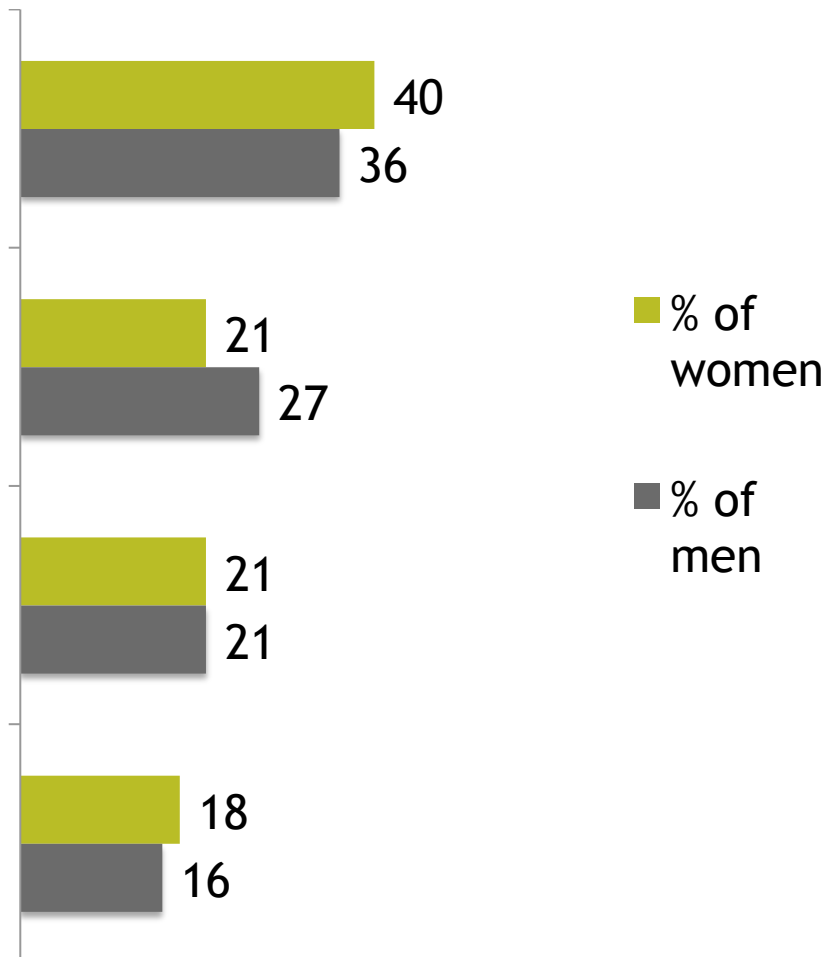
Women are more positive on this issue than men

Children whose parents are from different racial or ethnic backgrounds from each other can find it liberating as they are able to choose their own identity for themselves.

Children whose parents are from different racial or ethnic backgrounds from each other can find it confusing or difficult to have a strong, secure ethnic or racial identity.

Neither of these.

Don't know



Q3. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Bases: Men [n = 1053], Women [n = 1096]]

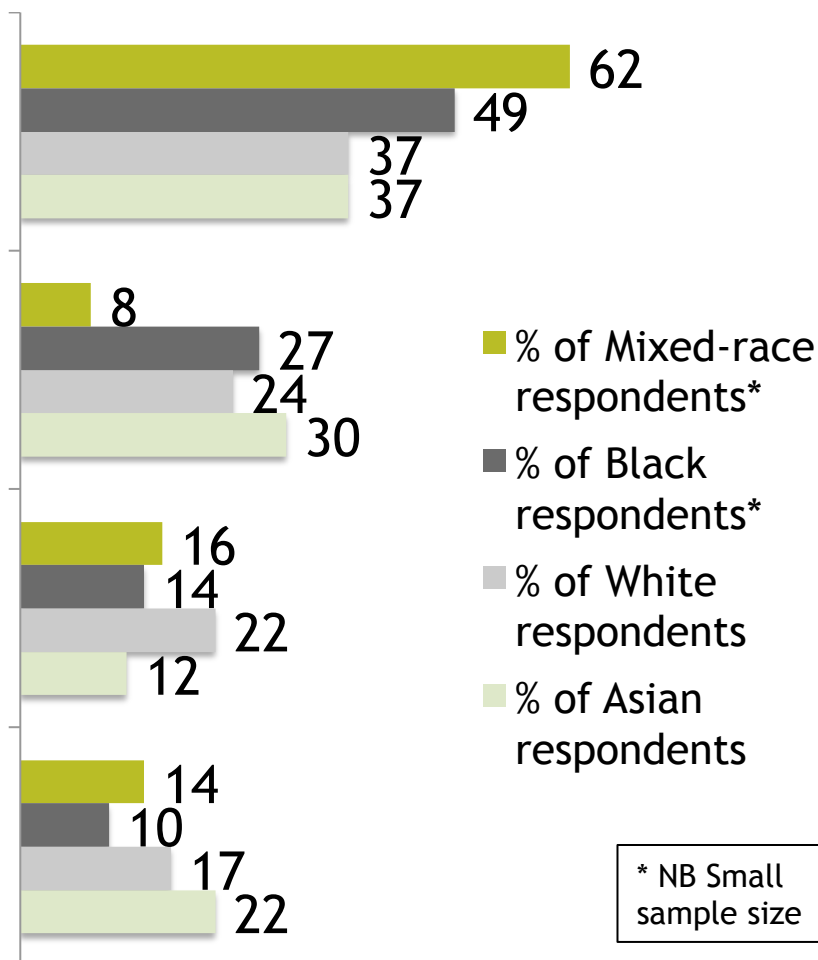
Black and mixed race respondents are more positive than white or Asian respondents

Children whose parents are from different racial or ethnic backgrounds from each other can find it liberating as they are able to choose their own identity for themselves.

Children whose parents are from different racial or ethnic backgrounds from each other can find it confusing or difficult to have a strong, secure ethnic or racial identity.

Neither of these.

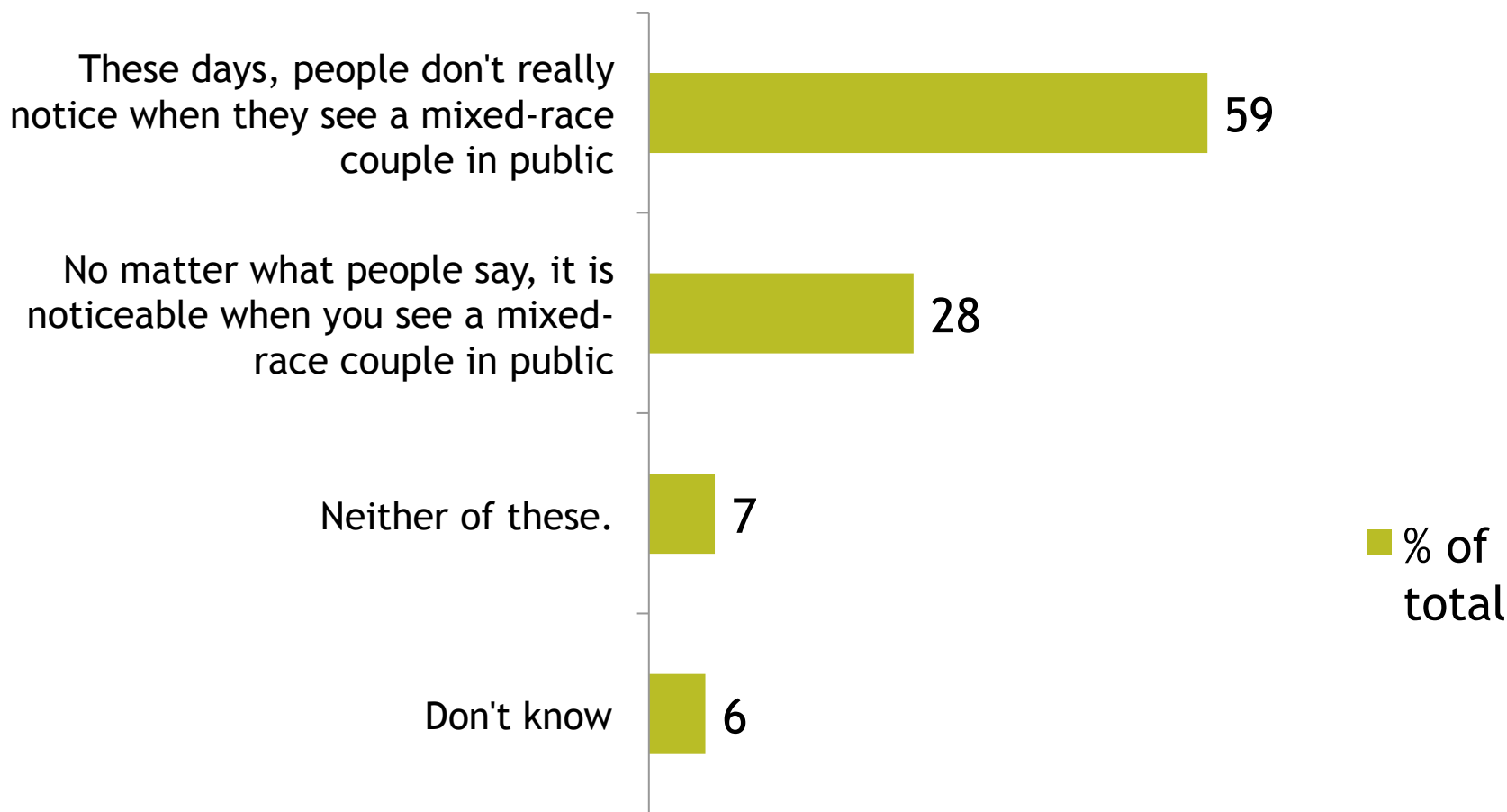
Don't know



Q3. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

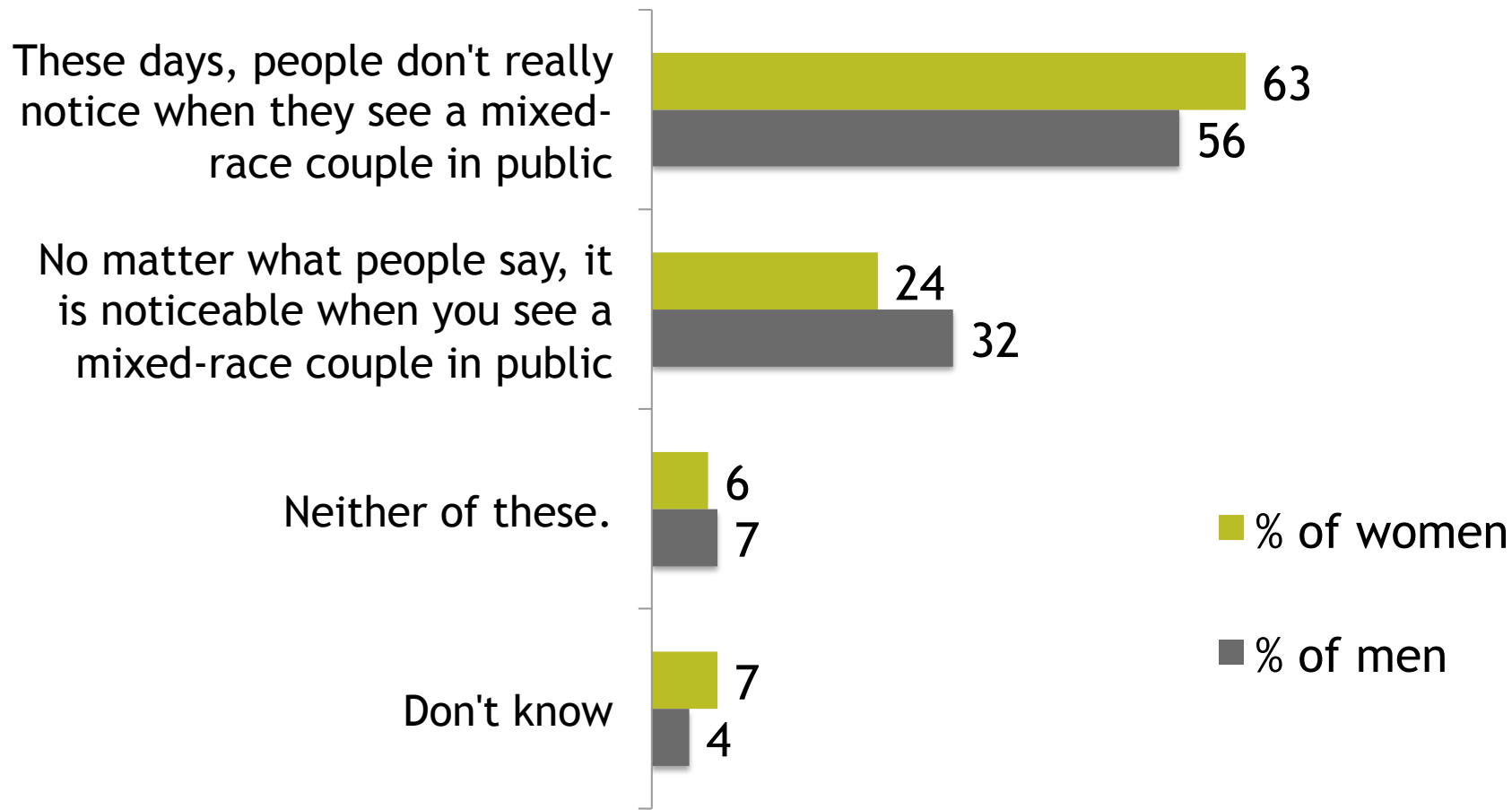
[Base: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

Almost one in three claim it is noticeable to see a mixed-race couple in public



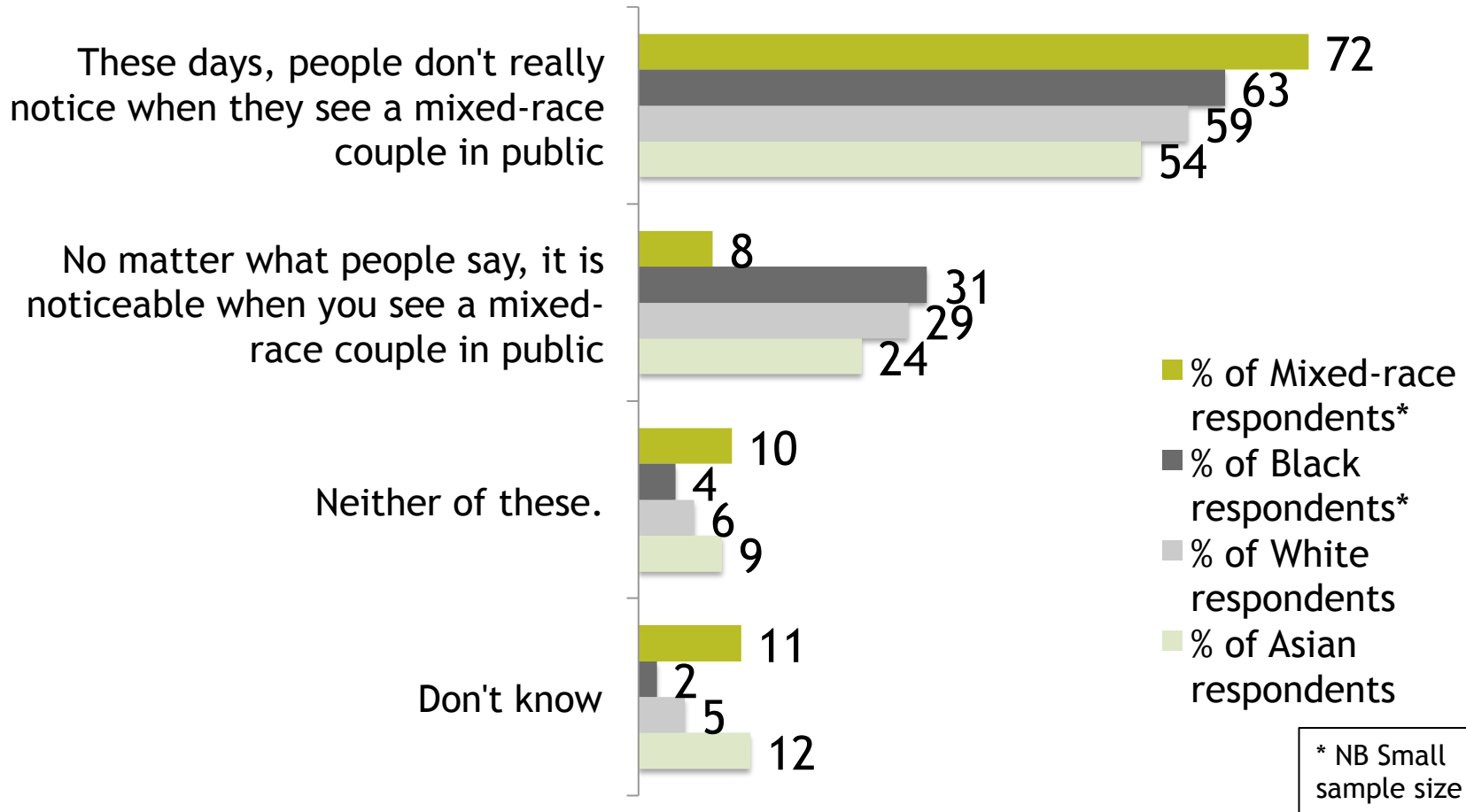
Q4. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

Men are more likely than women to claim to notice mixed-race couples in public



Q4. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Bases: Men [n = 1053], Women [n = 1096]]

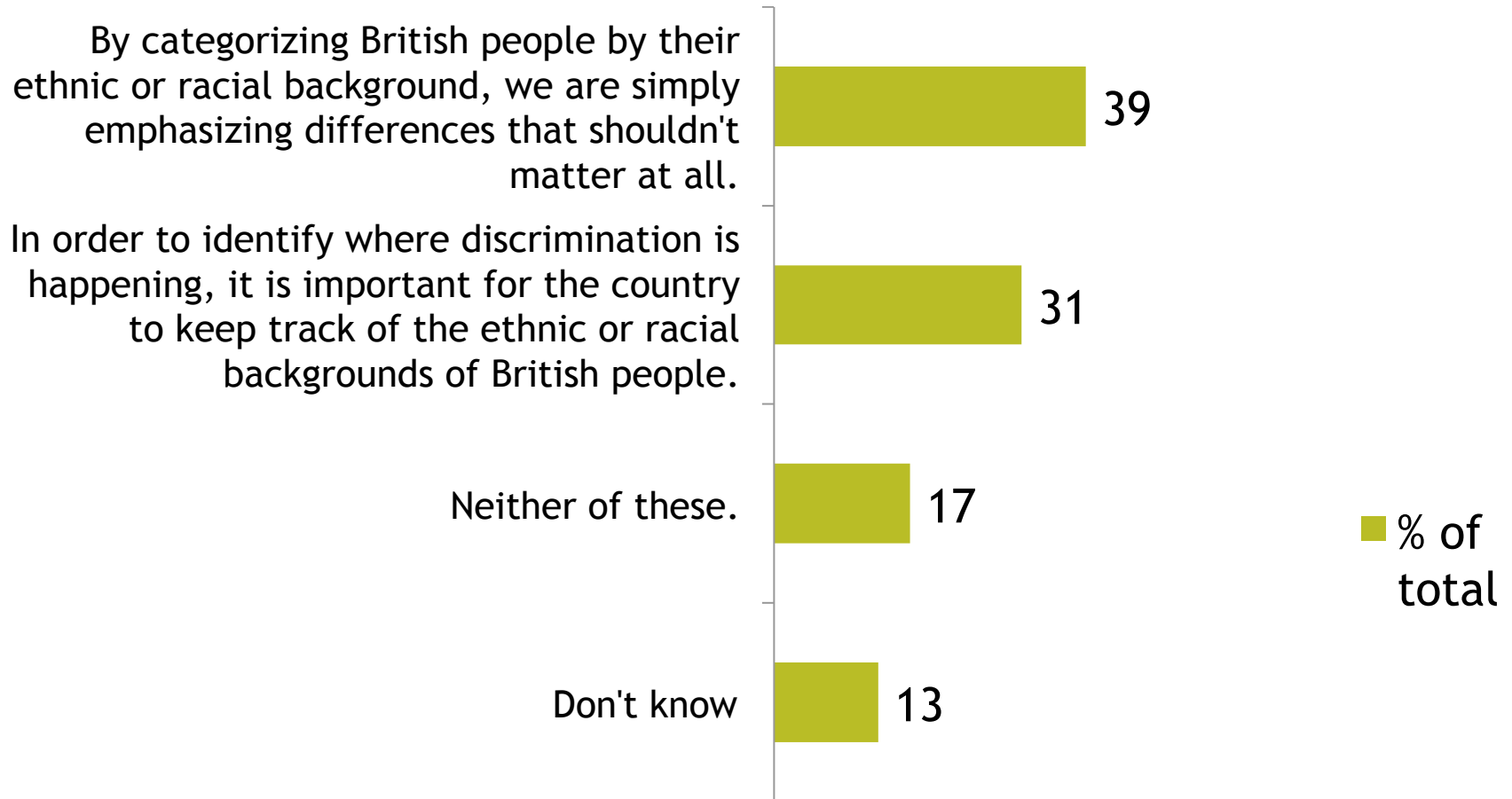
Mixed race respondents are significantly less likely than any other group to say interracial couples are “noticeable in public”



Q4. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

[Base: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

Opinion was fairly evenly split on the question of the importance of categorising people by their ethnic background, though slightly more are opposed to this



Q5. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

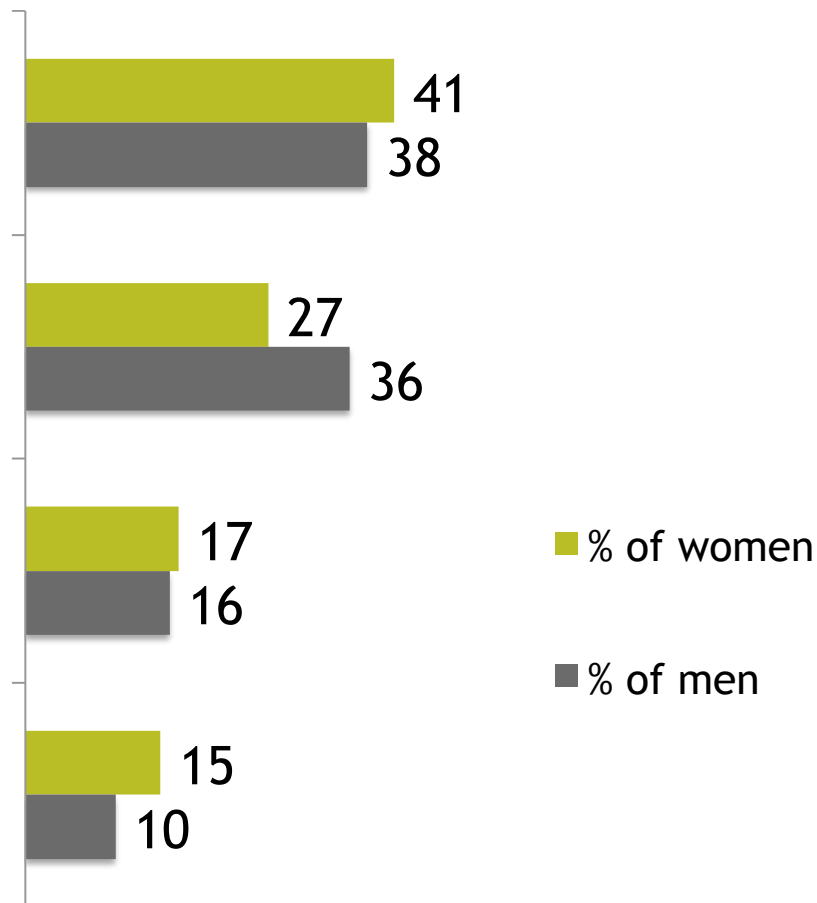
Men are more likely to want to keep track of people's ethnic backgrounds than women

By categorizing British people by their ethnic or racial background, we are simply emphasizing differences that shouldn't matter at all.

In order to identify where discrimination is happening, it is important for the country to keep track of the ethnic or racial backgrounds of British people.

Neither of these.

Don't know



Q5. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Bases: Men [n = 1053], Women [n = 1096]]

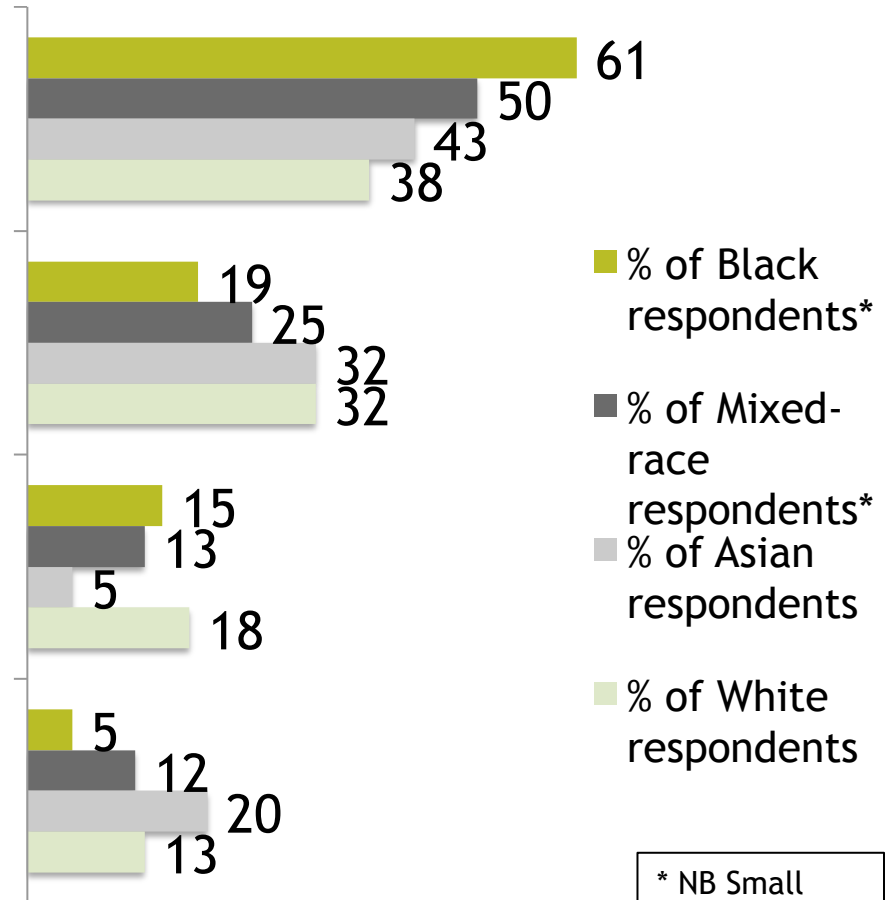
White and Asian respondents are more likely to think categorisation is important than mixed or black respondents

By categorizing British people by their ethnic or racial background, we are simply emphasizing differences that shouldn't matter at all.

In order to identify where discrimination is happening, it is important for the country to keep track of the ethnic or racial backgrounds of British people.

Neither of these.

Don't know

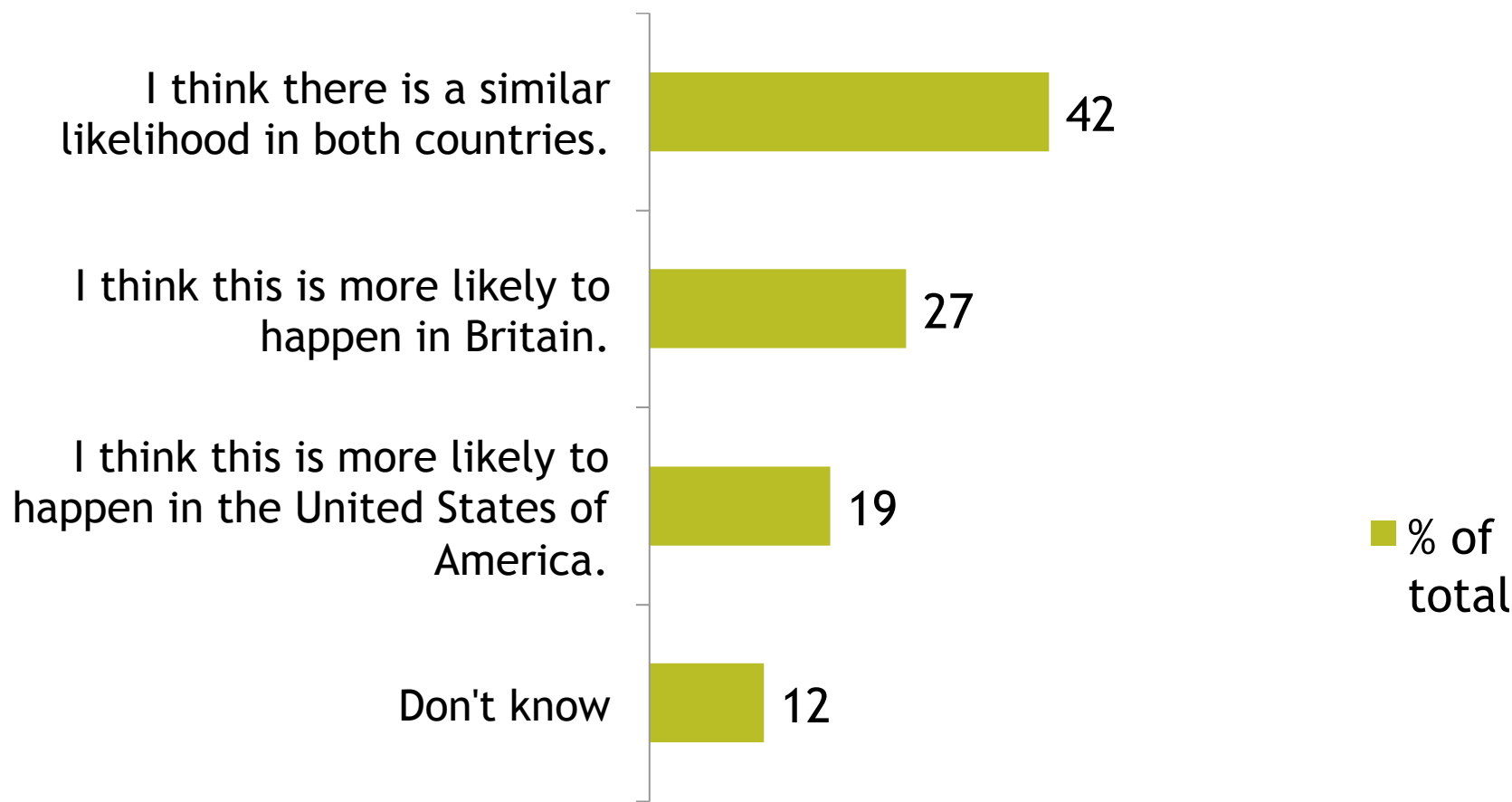


* NB Small sample size

Q5. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

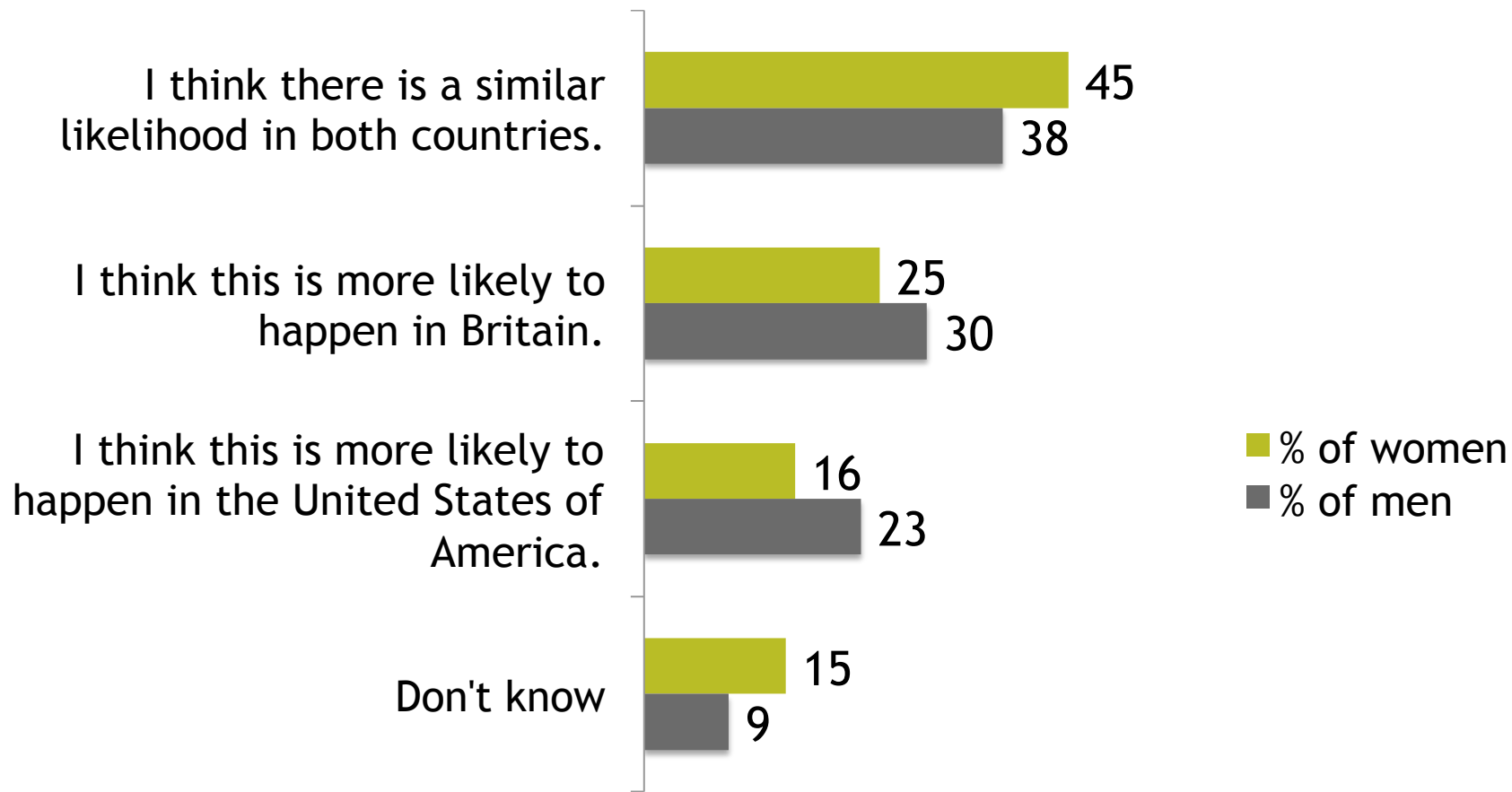
[Base: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

Slightly more respondents felt that the incidence of mixed marriage is higher in Britain than in the US



Q7. Given what you know about Britain and the United States of America, in which country would you expect ethnic minority citizens to be more likely to marry people of different ethnic backgrounds to themselves?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

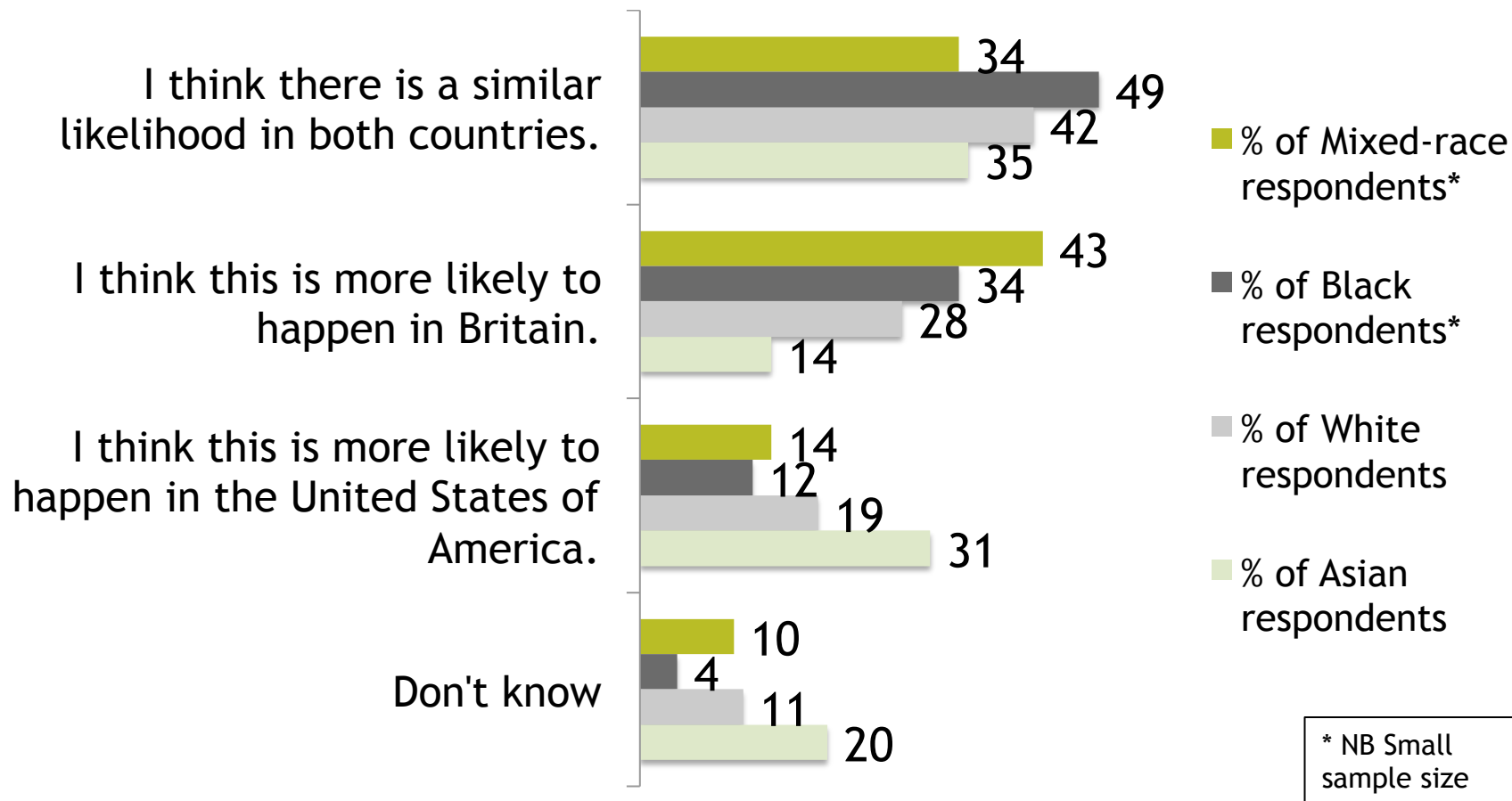
Women were less likely than men to be confident in having an opinion on this



Q7. Given what you know about Britain and the United States of America, in which country would you expect ethnic minority citizens to be more likely to marry people of different ethnic backgrounds to themselves?

[Bases: Men [n = 1053], Women [n = 1096]]

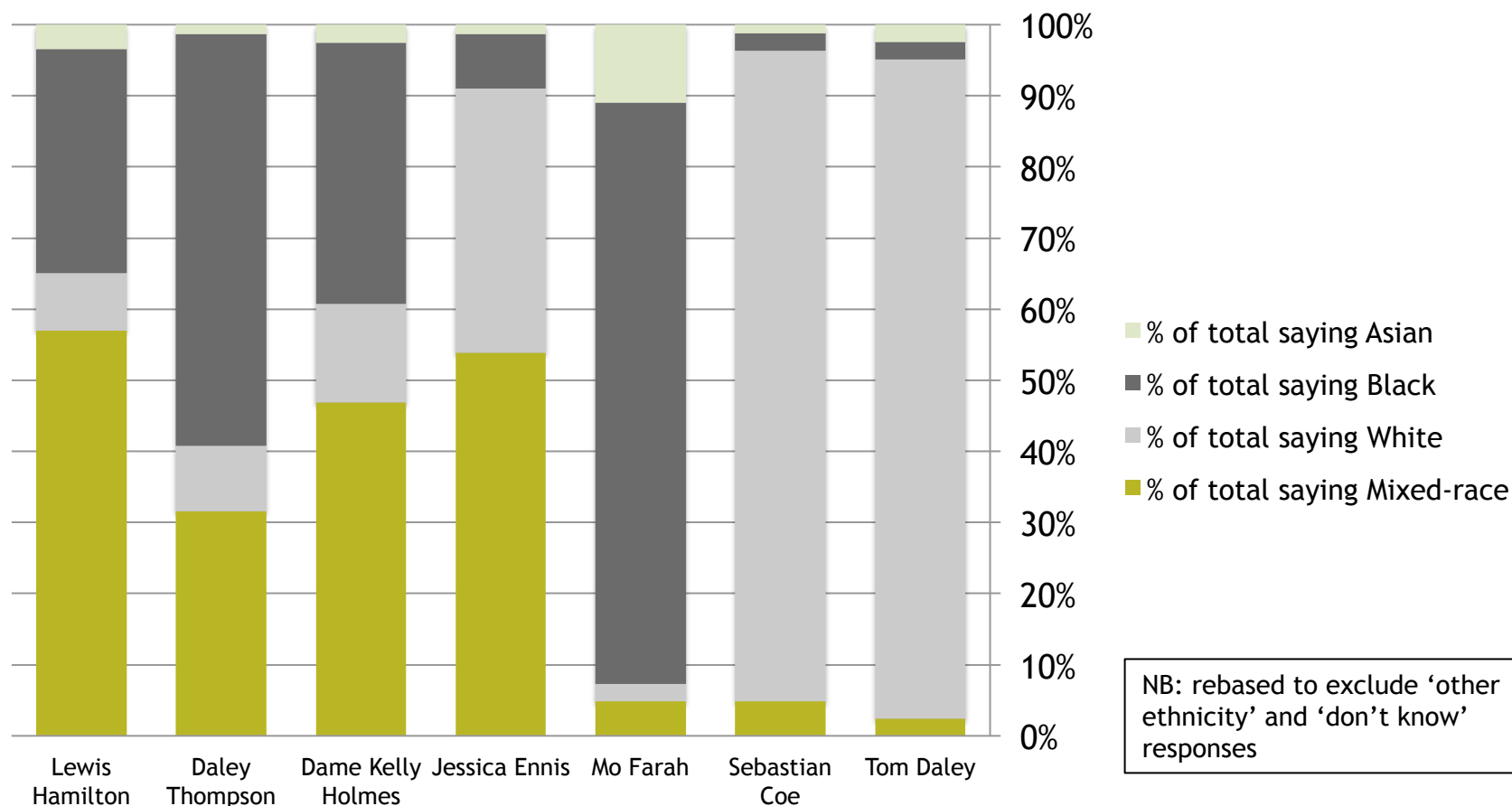
Asians were the only racial group where a larger proportion think mixed marriage is more likely in the US than in the UK



Q7. Given what you know about Britain and the United States of America, in which country would you expect ethnic minority citizens to be more likely to marry people of different ethnic backgrounds to themselves?

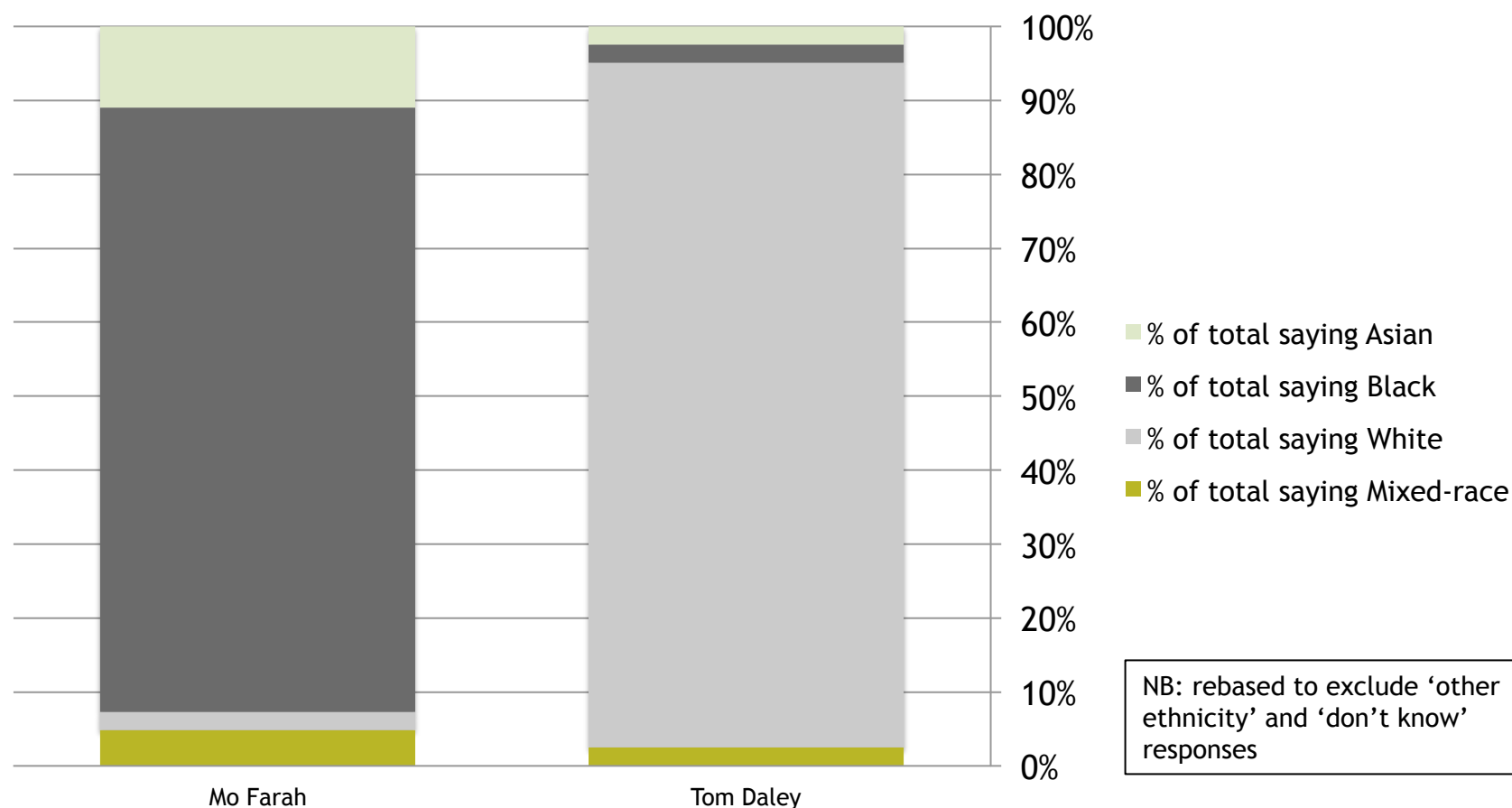
[Base: Mixed race [n = 47], Black [n = 55], White [n = 1869], Asian [n = 123]]

There was a consensus around the ethnicities of Tom Daley, Sebastian Coe and Mo Farah but considerable divergence in the categorisation of Mixed-race sportspeople.



Q8. In the UK, the census asks people to categorise themselves according to their ethnicity. Below is a list of famous sportspeople. Please say, to the best of your knowledge, which of the categories each belongs to.
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

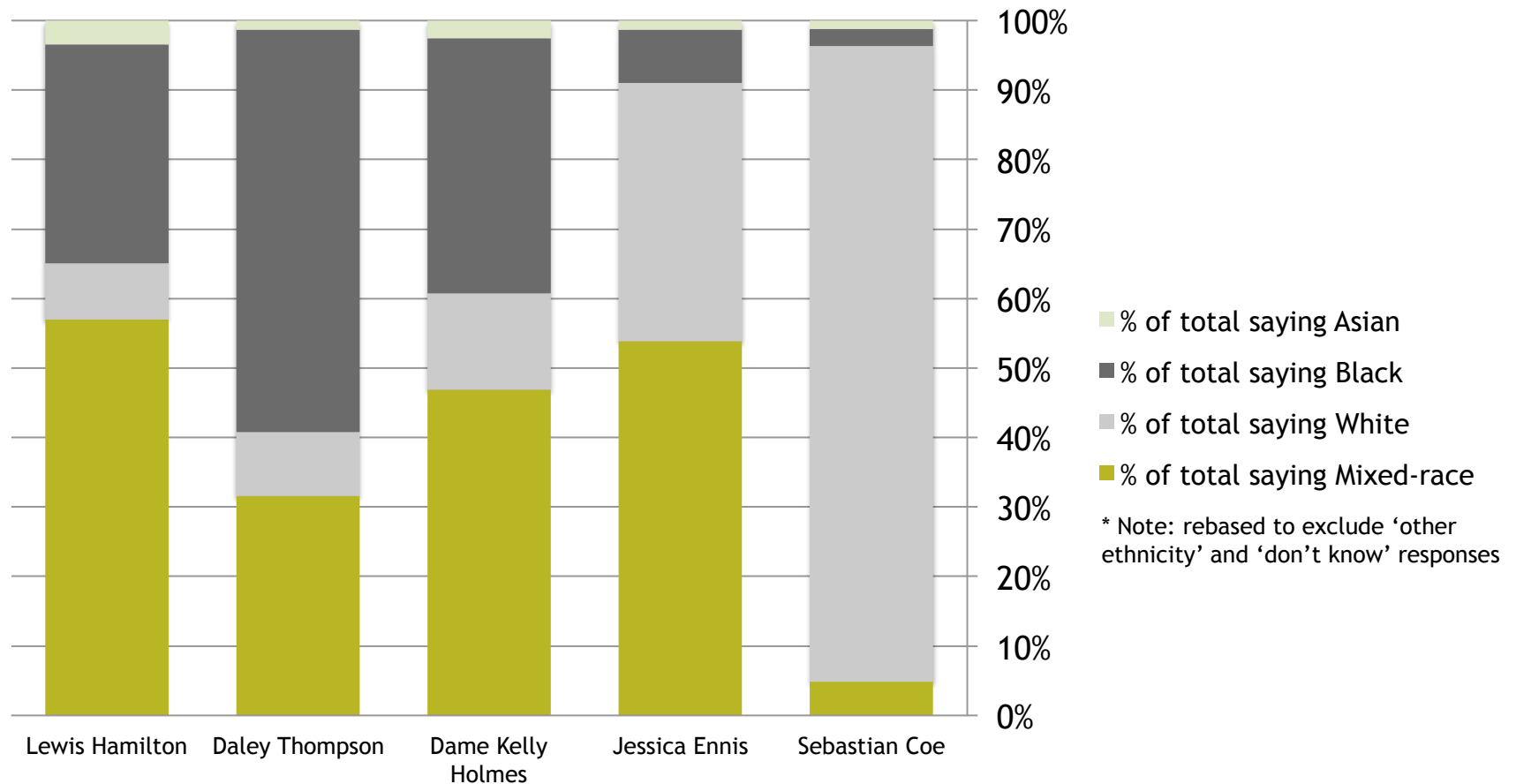
Similarly large proportion of respondents identified Tom Daley as white and Mo Farah as black



Q8. In the UK, the census asks people to categorise themselves according to their ethnicity. Below is a list of famous sportspeople. Please say, to the best of your knowledge, which of the categories each belongs to.

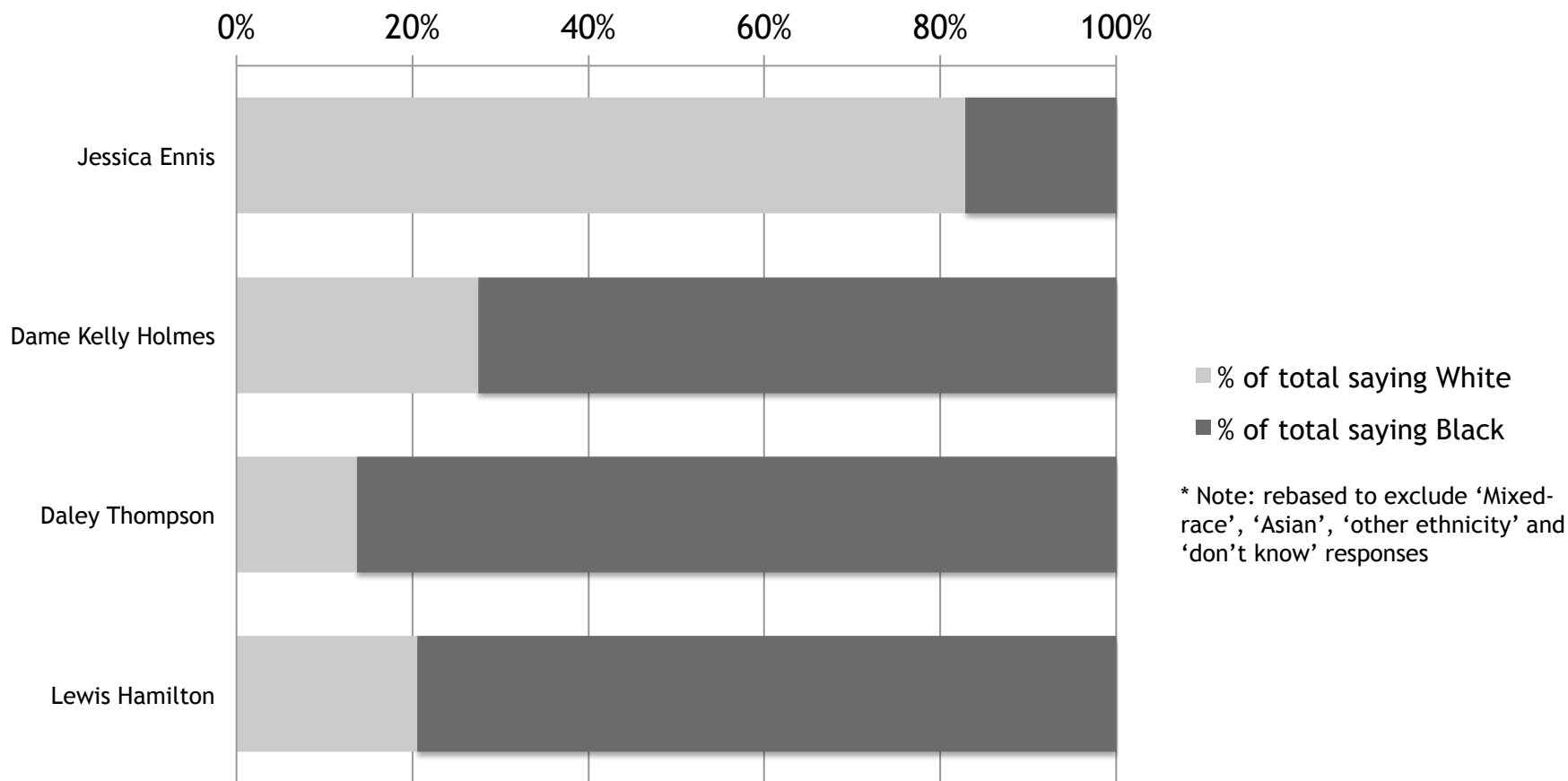
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

There was far less consensus when it came to mixed-race sportspeople - with more even spread across different answers, with the exception of Seb Coe who the majority thought was white



Q8. In the UK, the census asks people to categorise themselves according to their ethnicity. Below is a list of famous sportspeople. Please say, to the best of your knowledge, which of the categories each belongs to.
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

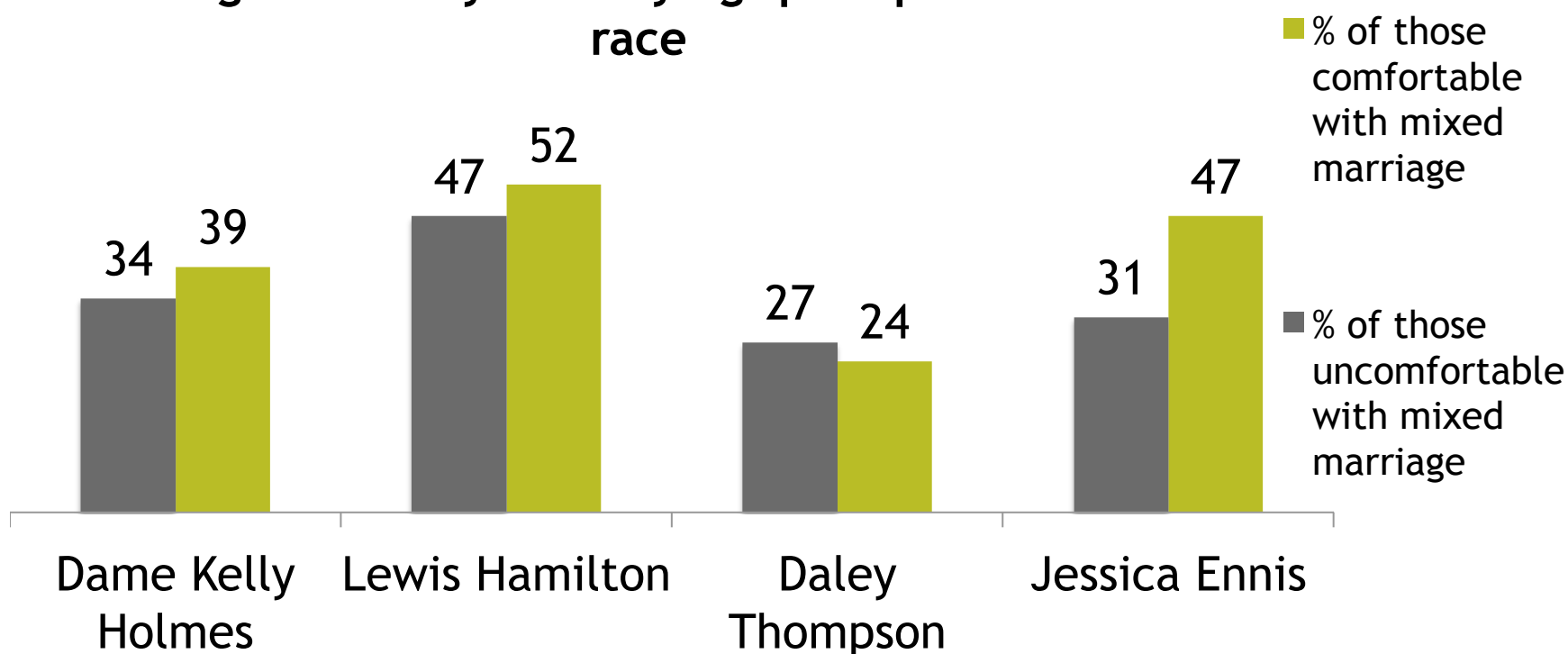
After taking out all who answered “mixed race” or “Asian”, we can see that Jessica Ennis pulls apart from the others mixed race sportspeople: When they incorrectly identified Jessica Ennis’ racial background, they were more likely to say she was white, whereas for each of the others respondents were more likely to assume they were black.



Q8. In the UK, the census asks people to categorise themselves according to their ethnicity. Below is a list of famous sportspeople. Please say, to the best of your knowledge, which of the categories each belongs to.
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

People who are uncomfortable with mixed marriages are generally less able to accurately identify individuals' racial backgrounds

Percentage correctly identifying sportsperson as mixed race



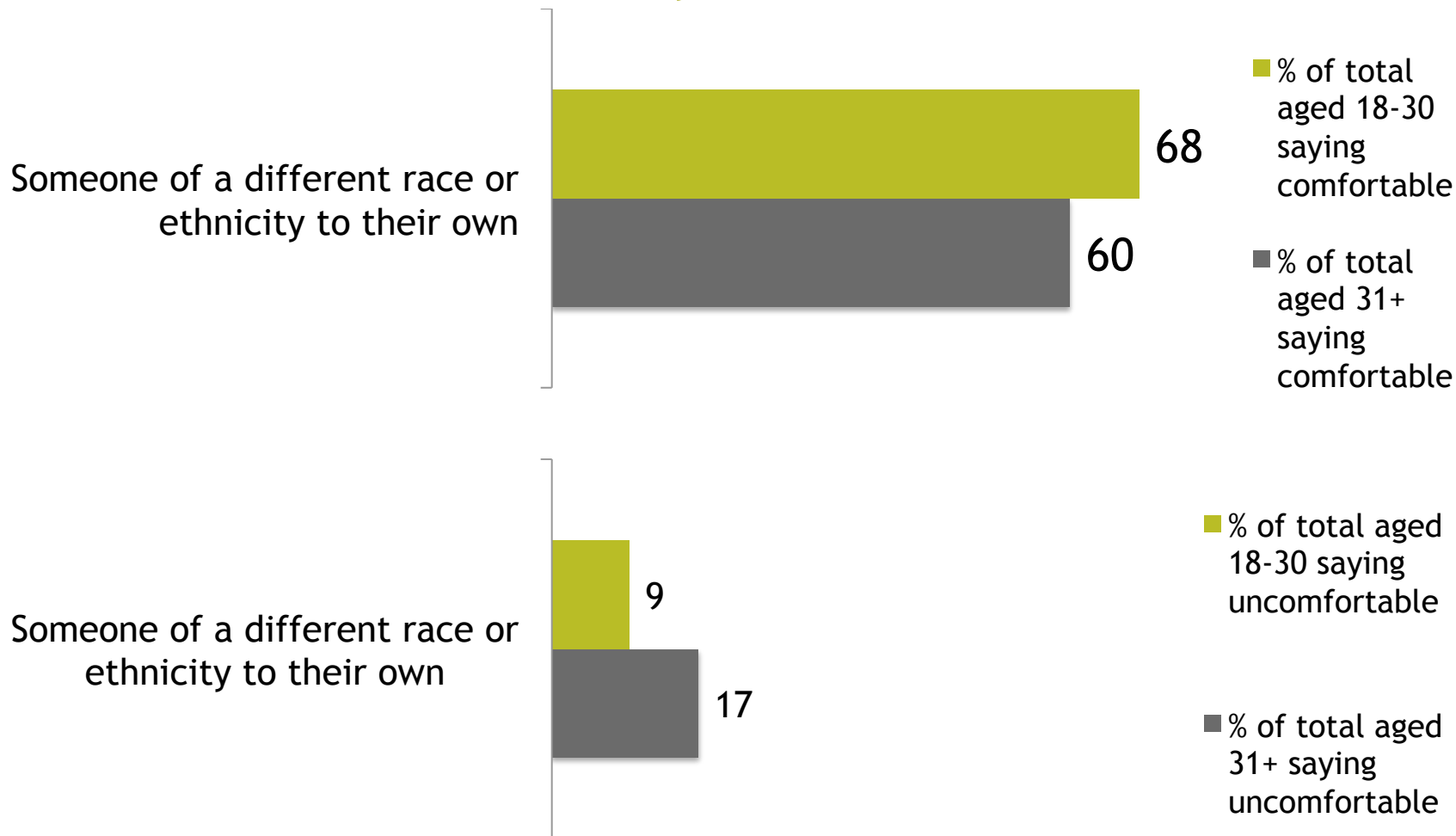
Q8. In the UK, the census asks people to categorise themselves according to their ethnicity. Below is a list of famous sportspeople. Please say, to the best of your knowledge, which of the categories each belongs to.

[Base: Tolerant respondents [n = 1331], intolerant respondents [n = 327]]



18-30 year olds

Those aged 18-30 are more likely than those older than them to be comfortable with the idea of their child marrying someone of a different ethnicity to themselves



Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

59% of under 30s comfortable with mixed marriage compared to only 43% of over 30s

	18-30	31+
Someone who is from a much wealthier background	66	74
Someone of a different race or ethnicity to their own	59	43
Someone who is from a much poorer background	56	59
Someone with a disability or long-term health condition	42	35
Someone who practices a different faith	40	42
Someone of the same sex	31	11
Someone in another country which involved going to live abroad	12	12
Someone who is more than 15 years older or younger than them	-2	5
Someone who is long-term unemployed	-12	-31
Someone with a criminal record	-21	-46

Net Scores (total comfortable - total uncomfortable)

Numbers in darkest green indicate the best supported statement for each age group

Q1. Some people feel uncomfortable with the choices that their children or grandchildren might make about their relationships. Regardless of whether you have children at the moment, how would you feel if your child or grandchild were to have a serious relationship or marriage with any of the following: [Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

18-30s are fractionally more likely to think that the growth of mixed-race relationships is a good thing.

The growth of mixed-race relationships is a good thing. It shows that people can and do mix across ethnic groups, which could help Britain become more integrated.



The growth of mixed-race relationships is a bad thing. It may lead to the dilution of the identity and culture of the different ethnic groups in our society - including white and ethnic minority cultures and identities.



Neither of these.



Don't know

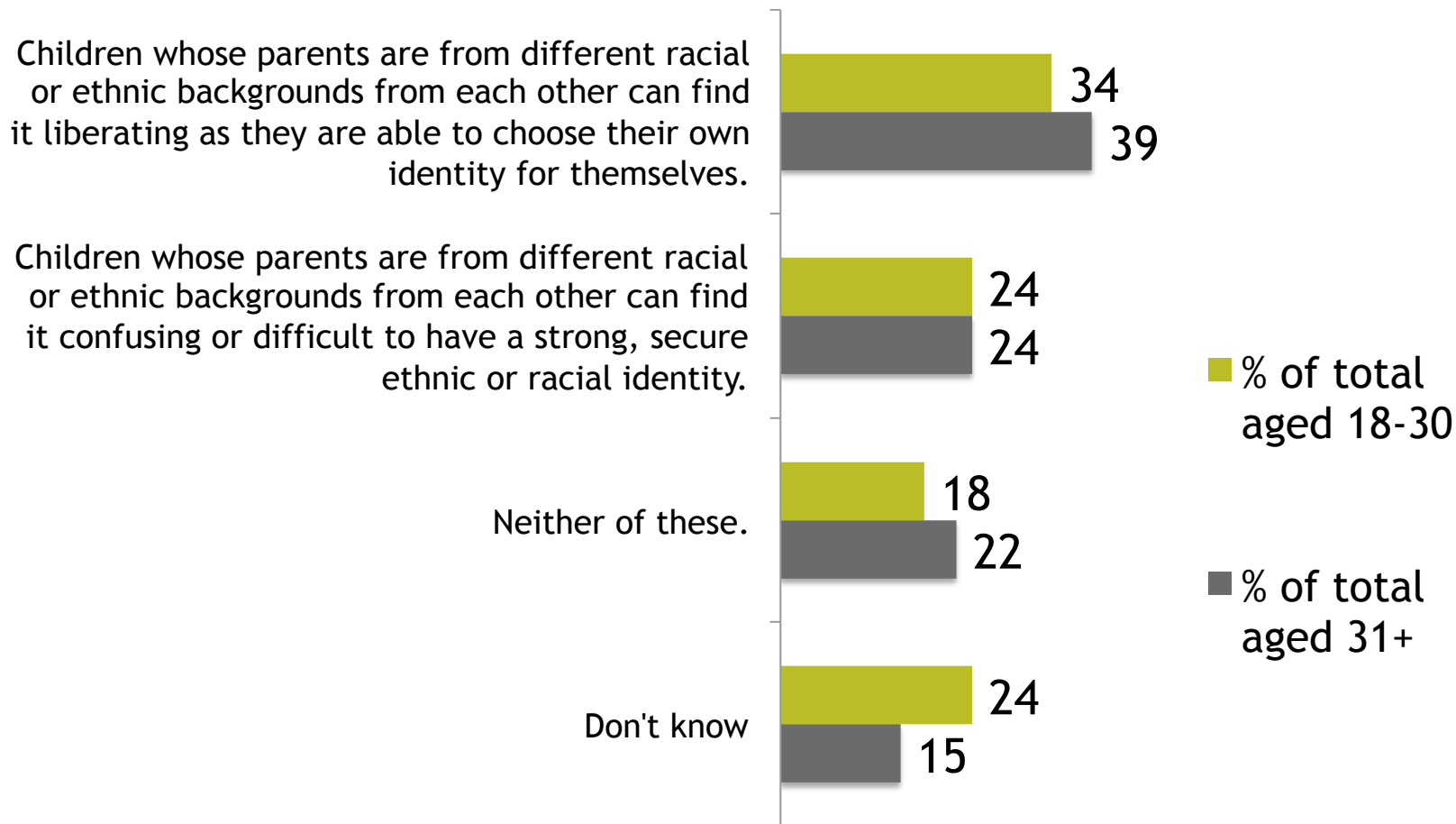


■ % of total aged 18-30
■ % of total aged 30+

Q2. When they are released, the 2011 UK Census figures will show an increase in the number of children born to parents of different ethnic backgrounds. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

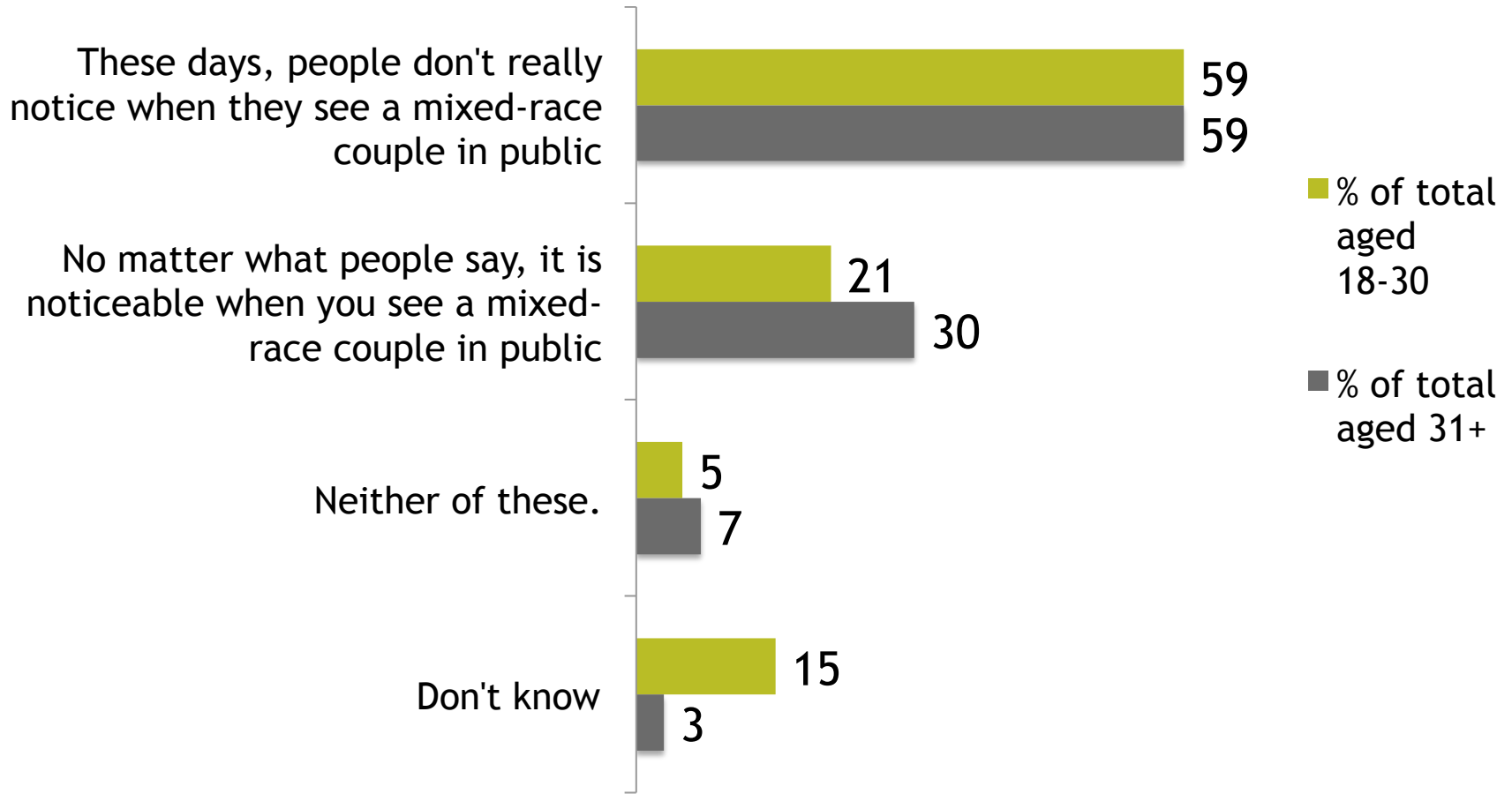
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

18-30s are less likely than over-31s to think that having mixed-race parents makes children feel liberated, although this is because they don't know rather than because they are more likely to think it makes them feel confused.



Q3. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

18-30s are less likely than over-31s to think that seeing a mixed-race couple in public is noticeable and they are much less likely to have an opinion.



Q4. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

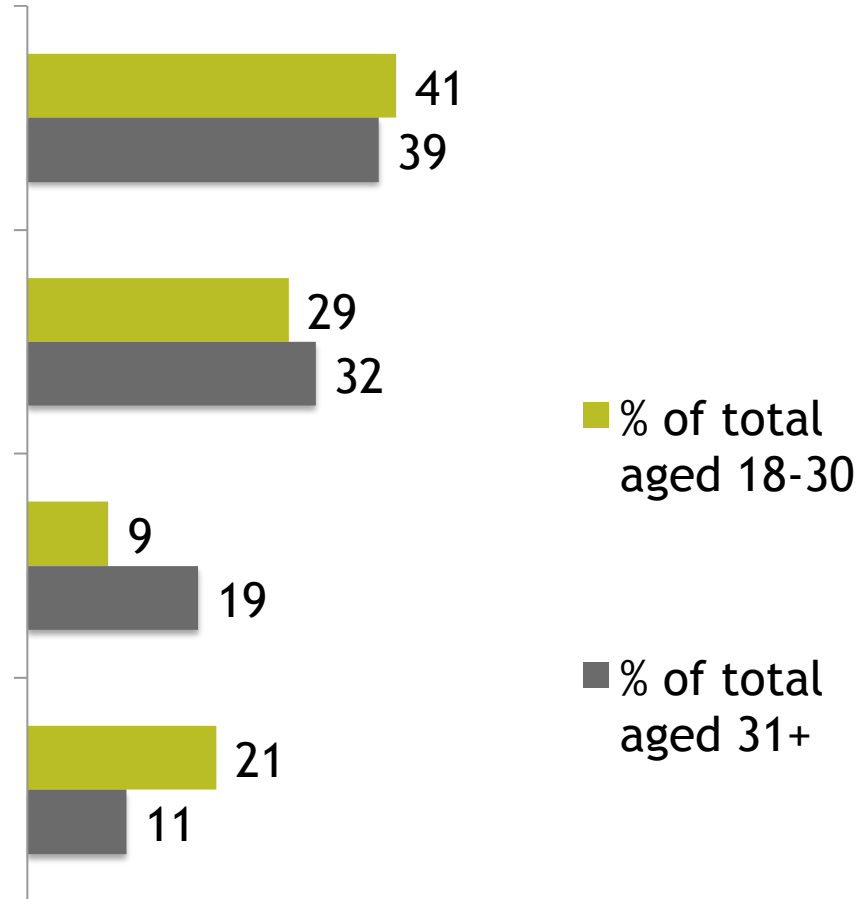
18-30s are fractionally more likely than over-31s to object to categorising people by ethnic or racial background.

By categorizing British people by their ethnic or racial background, we are simply emphasizing differences that shouldn't matter at all.

In order to identify where discrimination is happening, it is important for the country to keep track of the ethnic or racial backgrounds of British people.

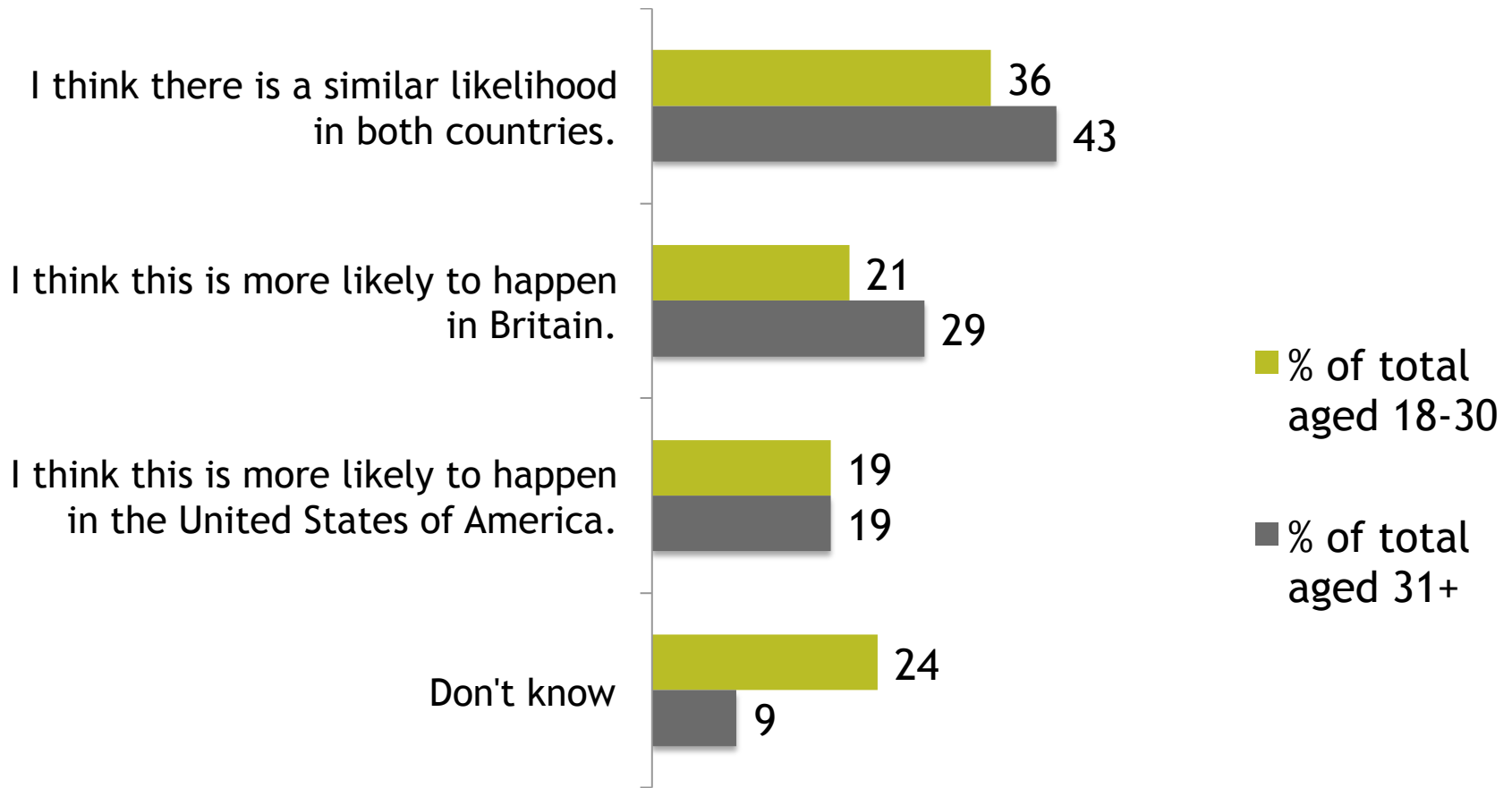
Neither of these.

Don't know



Q5. Which of the following comes closest to your view?
[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]

As with over-31s, a majority of 18-30s believe there to be a similar likelihood of mixed-race marriages in the US and Britain, although 18-30s are much less likely to have an opinion at all.



Q7. Given what you know about Britain and the United States of America, in which country would you expect ethnic minority citizens to be more likely to marry people of different ethnic backgrounds to themselves?

[Base: Total population [n = 2149]]