

Racial identity tied to happiness, study finds

March 4 2011



A study led by Michigan State University's Stevie C.Y. Yap found that black people who identify more strongly with their racial identity are generally happier. Credit: Michigan State University

Black people who identify more strongly with their racial identity are generally happier, according to a study led by psychology researchers at Michigan State University.

The study, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, appears in the current issue of *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority* Psychology, a research journal published by the American Psychological Association.

"This is the first empirical study we know of that shows a relationship between racial identity and <u>happiness</u>," said Stevie C.Y. Yap, doctoral candidate in psychology at MSU and lead researcher on the project.



Previous research has found a relationship between racial identity and favorable outcomes such as self-esteem, Yap said, but none has made the link with happiness.

For the study, the researchers surveyed black adults in Michigan. The results suggest the more the participants identified with being black – or the more being black was an important part of who they are – the more happy they were with life as a whole, Yap said.

The study also explored the reasons behind the connection. Yap said it may be fueled by a sense of belongingness – that is, blacks with a strong sense of <u>racial identity</u> may feel more connected to their racial group, which in turn makes them happy.

This sense of belongingness is especially important for happiness in women, Yap said.

"For men, the potential factors relating identity to happiness is still an open question," he said.

Provided by Michigan State University

Citation: Racial identity tied to happiness, study finds (2011, March 4) retrieved 9 April 2024 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2011-03-racial-identity-tied-happiness.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.