

Immigration to Major Immigrant-Receiving Countries:
Immigrant and Host Perspectives
SPSSI-SASP Small Group Conference



***We need Them: A new functional approach
to the promotion of common identities
among immigrants and host citizens***

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TODAY

1. Images and numbers: the context and goals of our research program
2. Some concepts: indispensability, a novel approach to intergroup relations
3. Hypothesized model
4. Survey and Experimental evidence
5. Conclusions and future research





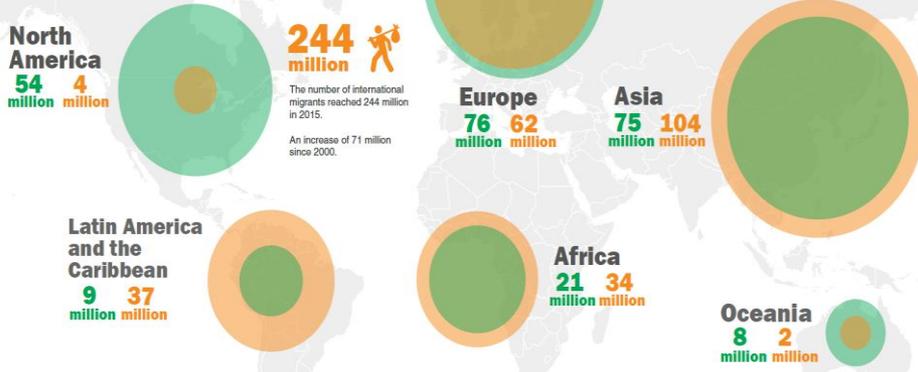
1 - Images and numbers: the context and goals of our research program



The number of international migrants reached 244 million in 2015 – a 41% increase since 2000.



International Migrants Stock Dataset in 2015

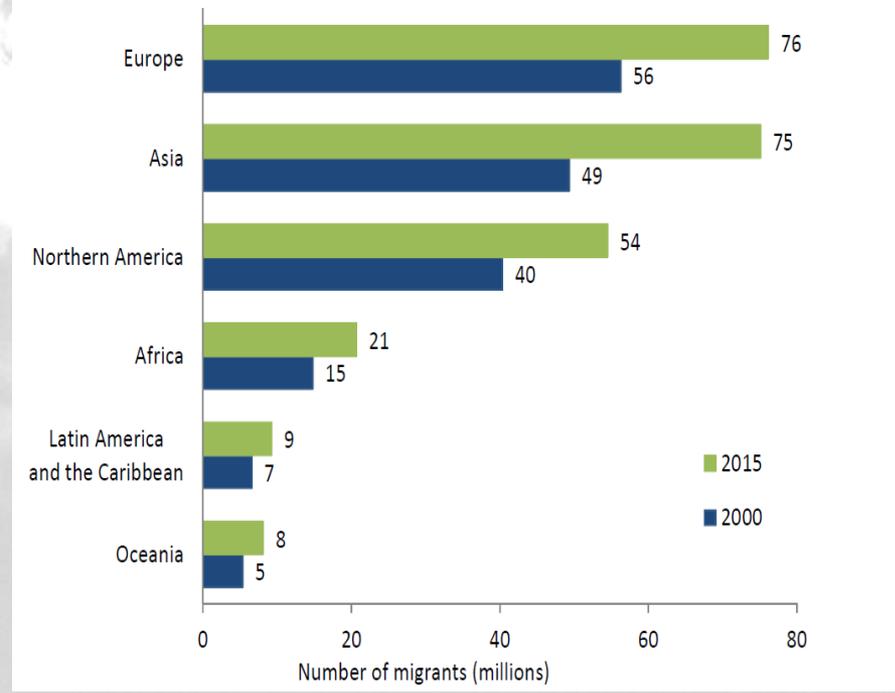


Notes:
-All numbers are millions of people.
-Unknown residuals were redistributed proportionally to the size of groups for which data on international migrants were available by origin.

48% are women
39 median age
15% are below 20 years old

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision. (United Nations database, POPID/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015). For more information visit: www.unmigration.org

Figure 2
Number of international migrants by major area of destination, 2000 and 2015





Ongoing economic, social and **identity crisis**

Backlash against immigration/multicultural policies

("this concept has failed, and failed utterly" Angela Merkel 2010; "My answer is clearly yes, it is a failure" N. Sarkozy 2011)

Biggest immigration/refugees crisis since WWII





Increased extreme nationalist movements
Increased Eurosceptic parties
Brexit
Increased Hate crimes



David Paxton
@DavidDPaxton [Follow](#)

Reservation request at my friend's restaurant today. Punter was obviously rung back and declared unwelcome.

C	rest @ 8pm Bar @9pm Rest @ 9.30pm
NC	I want British waiter please. Don't send me any Europeans to my table Web Reservation



It's not only Europe



“On Election Day in Silverton, Ore., the flag appeared at a high school Trump rally, where students reportedly told Hispanic classmates, **“Pack your bags; you’re leaving tomorrow.”** NYT

“**Heil the people! Heil victory,**” the room shouted it back.
NYT



Goals of our research program (2011-2015)

- ▶ **Functional approach** to explore the relation between immigrants and host society, as well as, ethnic majority and minority citizen's relations.
- ▶ **immigrants**, or other ethnic minorities, **may be seen (and see themselves)** as offering **important social and economic contributions**, that in turn impact both attitudinal and adaptation outcomes.
- ▶ Investigated whether **different forms of perceived indispensability** of immigrants are associated with **different common identity representations** (i.e. one-group and dual-identity), which reduce **social distance**, **increase support for collective action**, and **integration**.



A faded, grayscale background image showing a man and a woman shaking hands. They are positioned in front of a barbed wire fence. The man is on the left, leaning forward, and the woman is on the right, also leaning forward. The overall tone is somber and historical.

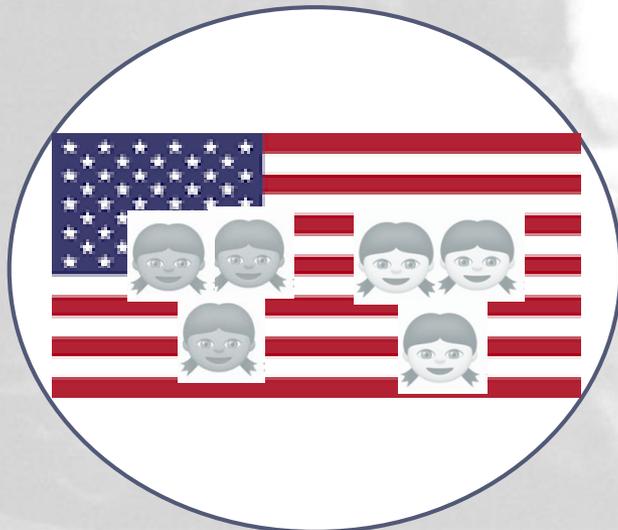
2 - Some concepts: indispensability, a novel approach to intergroup relations



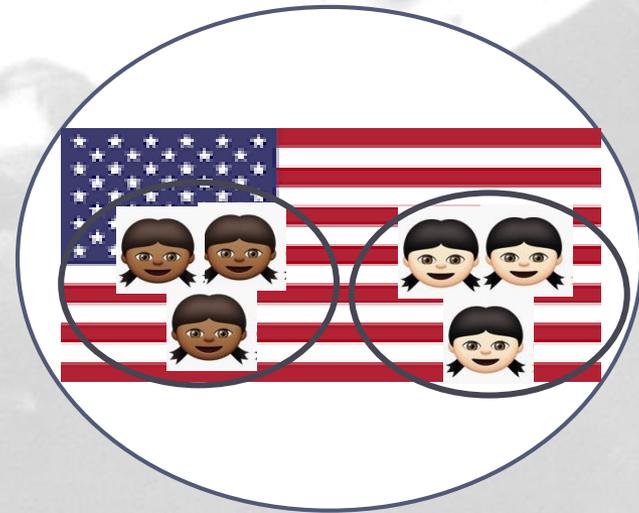
Common national identities

Intergroup attitudes are more positive if members of different groups regard themselves as a team, instead of two separate groups

Recategorization as a “team” can occur in two forms



one superordinate team,
without thinking of separate
group identities



Dual-identity: a hybrid of
different groups playing on the
same team.



Indispensability: a novel approach to common identities

Category indispensability: extent to which particular groups are considered defining parts of the compositional whole, or constitutive for the social

identity Ng Tseung-Wong & Verkuyten, 2010; Verkuyten, et al., 2014



- **higher acceptance of immigrants'** cultural rights,
- this was mediated by **increased dual-identity** representations and decreased ingroup-centric views



Two forms of indispensability

Groups can be regarded as **indispensable in a functionally advantageous way as contributing to society** without necessarily being perceived to be an important, needed part of the host society's national identity.



Functional indispensability: reflects the perceived instrumentality of a group's effort for a superordinate outcome (Guerra et al., 2015; 2016)



Identity indispensability: extent to which groups are considered **defining parts of the compositional whole**, or constitutive for the social identity



Functional and identity indispensability: shaped by the intergroup context

Our proposal:

- **Different groups**, depending on the socio-structural and historical relations with the host society, **can be seen as indispensable in different ways**
- Perceived indispensability, like the content of social stereotypes, is **shaped by the nature of the intergroup context.**





3 - Hypothesized model



Citizenship
(ethnic vs civic)

Identity
Indispensability

Functional
Indispensability

Group status

One-group

Dual-identity

- Social distance
+ Integration
attitudes
+ Collective action





4 – Functional and Identity Indispensability Scale - FIIS



Functional and Identity Indispensability Scale - FIIS

- ▶ 2 Studies

- ▶ 606 American participants

- ▶ Study 1

452 college students (51.3% female) of different ethnic backgrounds, who self-identified as White-Americans ($n = 375$), African-Americans ($n = 39$), Hispanic-Americans ($n = 21$) and Asian-Americans ($n = 17$). Age was 18.96 years ($SD = 2.28$).

- ▶ Study 2

154 White-Americans citizens (86 female) age 35.34 years ($SD = 12.39$). 14% - high school degree, 31% - college experience, 45% had 2- or 4-year degrees, and 7% - doctor degree.



Functional and Identity Indispensability Scale - FIIS

Study 1

23 items (1 = Strongly Disagree to 7 = Strongly Agree) expressing beliefs about the indispensability of their ethnic ingroup to the United States and about the indispensability of several outgroups to the US.

2 items previously used for category indispensability

Study 2

Functional and Identity Indispensability Scale

One-group and dual identity

warmth and competence

intergroup emotions

social distance



Table 1

Summary of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for the total sample (Study 1).

Items	Factors		
	I	II	<i>r</i>
I. Identity Indispensability			
11. I would have a very different conception of the United States if my group was not part of the USA	0.86	−0.09	0.68
9. Without my group, the United States would feel like a different country	0.79	0.04	0.63
7. You can't possibly describe American history without speaking of my group	0.75	−0.07	0.55
8. The USA would be a different country without the presence of my group	0.74	0.07	0.67
10. I would feel very different about what it means to be an American if my group was not part of the USA	0.72	0.03	0.63
5. The meaning of what it is to be an American would change if my group was not part of America	0.61	0.12	0.58
II: Functional Indispensability			
14. Without my group's contributions, other people in the US would experience economic hardships	−0.11	0.87	0.67
15. The economic future of the US depends on contributions of my group	−0.09	0.82	0.63
22. Economically, America needs my group	0.05	0.76	0.67
19. Without my group, the US economy would be much weaker	0.06	0.72	0.64
17. The profits of most businesses in the US depend heavily upon members of my group as customers	0.09	0.69	0.63
23. My group contributes to the strength of the American economy	0.25	0.57	0.65
Eigenvalue	5.82	1.17	–
Cronbach's alphas	0.85	0.86	–

Note: Factor loadings ≥ 0.35 are boldfaced. *r* = corrected item–total correlations.

EAF: two-factor structure and supported the prediction that identity and functional are two distinct, but related ($r = .67$), forms of indispensability.

The **reliability** of the two subscales was **good**.



- ▶ **Multigroup CFA:** consistent structure across majority and minority members and both dimensions were perceived to be distinct aspects of indispensability.
- ▶ **CFA:** the two-factor structure was replicated for outgroup targets, suggesting that the FIIIS can be applied for both ingroup and outgroups.
- ▶ **FIIIS** was correlated with a previously used measure of indispensability – higher correlations for identity indispensability suggesting that both measures tap into different aspects of the construct.



Table 4
Descriptive statistics and correlations between dependent variables (Study 2).

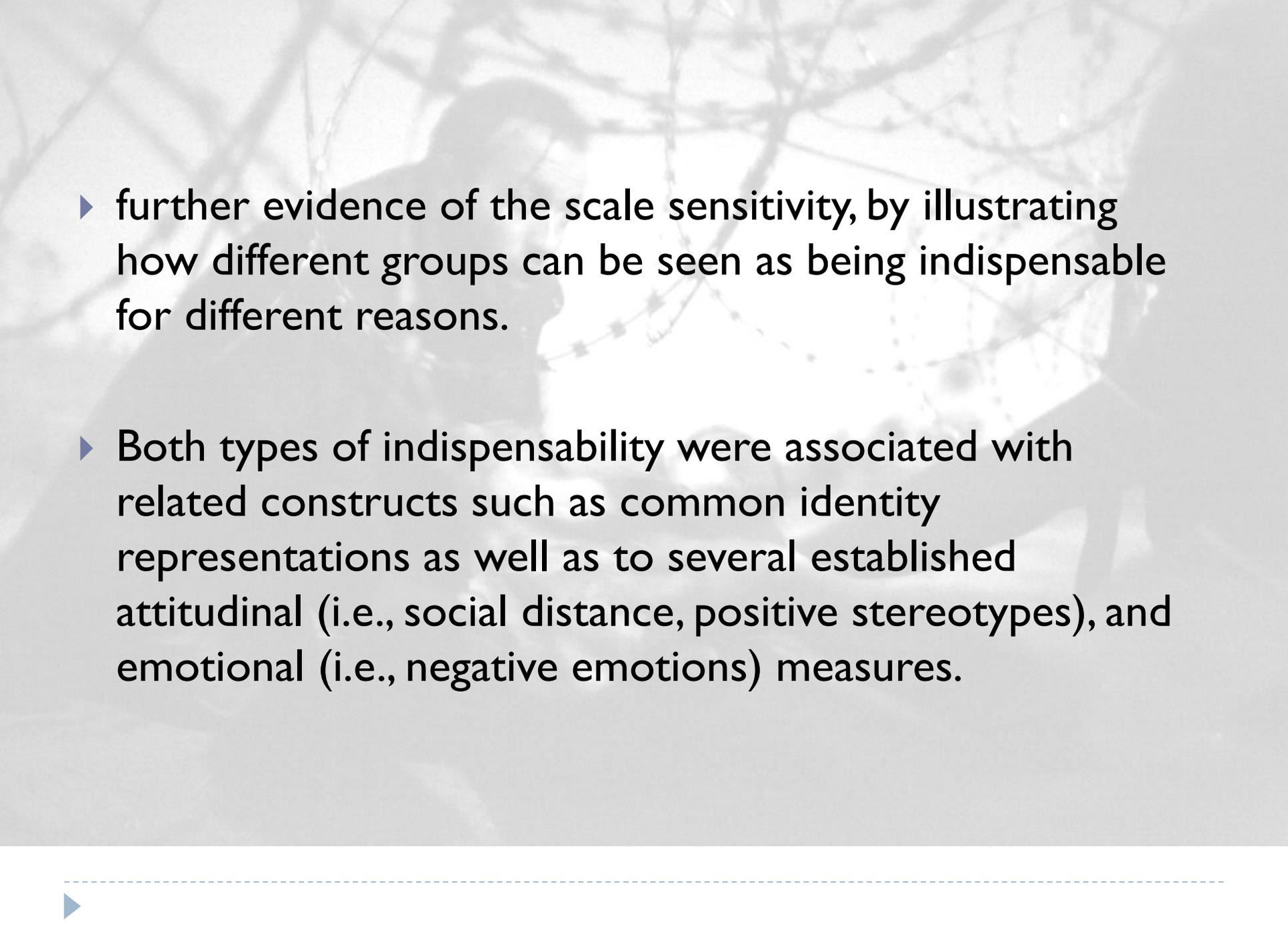
African-Americans	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Id. indispensability	5.38 _{1,a}	1.10	–								
2. Func. indispensability	4.82 _{2,a}	1.24	0.75***	–							
3. One group	3.27	1.32	0.16*	0.29***	–						
4. Dual-identity	3.33	1.10	0.12	0.18*	0.10	–					
5. Civic citizenship	4.04	0.71	0.29***	0.32***	0.10	0.22**	–				
6. Ethnic citizenship	4.41	1.69	–0.22**	–0.22**	–0.15	–0.13	–0.37***	–			
7. Warmth	57.38	17.02	0.35***	0.45***	0.26***	0.09	0.22**	–0.09	–		
8. Competence	60.95	17.70	0.30***	0.46***	0.30***	0.21**	0.17*	–0.04	0.61***	–	
9. Intergroup emotions	2.09	1.06	–0.41***	–0.60***	–0.37***	–0.16*	–0.29***	0.32***	–0.55***	–0.50***	–
10. Social distance	4.07	1.06	–0.45***	–0.57***	0.41***	0.24**	0.22**	–0.22**	0.48***	0.51***	–0.69***
Asian-Americans											
1. Id. indispensability	4.08 _{1,b}	1.42	–								
2. Func. indispensability	4.76 _{2,a,b}	1.14	0.76***	–							
3. One group	3.25	1.31	0.17*	0.16*	–						
4. Dual-identity	3.46	1.10	0.09	0.21**	0.10	–					
5. Civic citizenship	4.04	0.71	0.29***	0.27***	0.13	0.24**	–				
6. Ethnic citizenship	4.41	1.69	–0.22**	–0.17*	–0.10	–0.15	–0.38***	–			
7. Warmth	67.89	14.78	0.05	0.13	0.14	–0.06	0.07	0.04	–		
8. Competence	77.73	14.90	–0.06	0.19*	0.12	0.09	–0.06	0.18*	0.47***	–	
9. Intergroup emotions	1.68	0.52	–0.23**	–0.37***	–0.24**	–0.10	–0.15	0.17*	–0.47***	–0.37***	–
10. Social distance	4.34	0.85	–0.34***	–0.36***	0.27***	0.18*	0.24**	–0.17*	0.27***	0.18*	–0.57***
Hispanic-Americans											
1. Id. indispensability	4.51 _{1,c}	1.32	–								
2. Func. indispensability	4.59 _{1,b}	1.30	0.76***	–							
3. One group	3.05	1.32	0.29***	0.30***	–						
4. Dual-identity	3.41	1.09	0.12	0.26***	0.15	–					
5. Civic citizenship	4.04	0.71	0.38***	0.47***	0.17*	0.36***	–				
6. Ethnic citizenship	4.41	1.69	–0.30***	–0.31***	–0.12	–0.20*	–0.38***	–			
7. Warmth	64.18	15.24	0.16*	0.35***	0.21**	0.18*	0.19*	–0.08	–		
8. Competence	62.52	15.82	0.18*	0.31***	0.37***	0.20*	0.20*	0.002	–0.54***	–	
9. Intergroup emotions	1.97	0.68	–0.36***	–0.47***	–0.38***	–0.19*	–0.36***	0.28***	–0.48***	–0.47***	–
10. Social distance	4.12	0.98	–0.42***	–0.52***	0.31***	0.36***	0.33***	–0.25**	0.34***	0.40***	–0.64***

Note: Different subscripts indicate differences at $p < 0.050$. Numbers indicate differences between identity and functional indispensability within the same outgroup. Letters indicate differences for each type of indispensability across different outgroups.

*** $p \leq 0.001$.

** $p \leq 0.010$.

* $p \leq 0.050$.

- 
- ▶ further evidence of the scale sensitivity, by illustrating how different groups can be seen as being indispensable for different reasons.
 - ▶ Both types of indispensability were associated with related constructs such as common identity representations as well as to several established attitudinal (i.e., social distance, positive stereotypes), and emotional (i.e., negative emotions) measures.





4 – Surveys (Portugal & US)

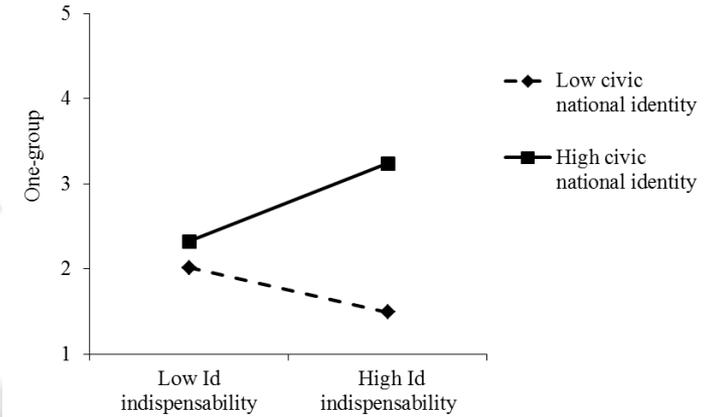
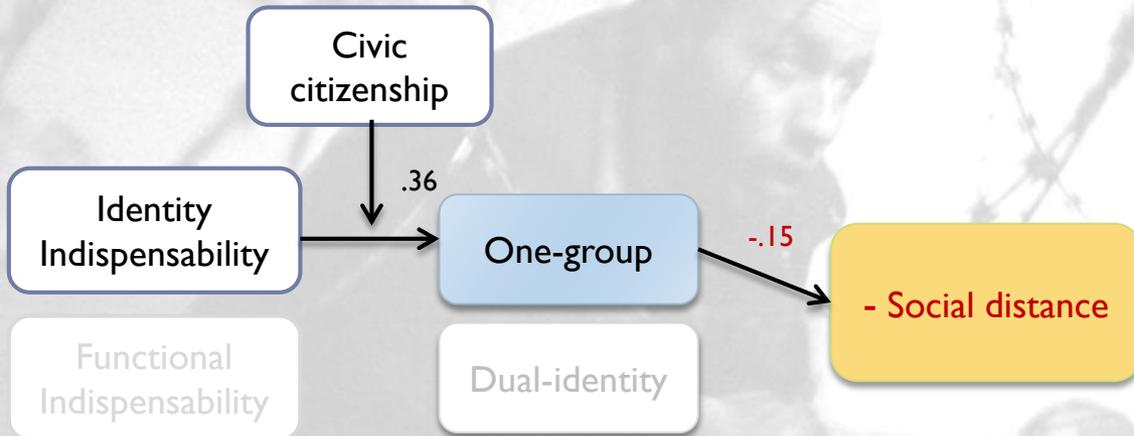


Survey Portugal

- ▶ 388 participants (118 White Portuguese, 270 minority group members - Brazilian, Ukrainian and African immigrants)
- ▶ WHY: a) they were the most representative immigrant groups in Portugal, and b) they represented groups with different relations (historical and more recent) with the host society.
- ▶ Measures: FIIIS, group representations, citizenship representations, social distance, acculturations attitudes, etc).

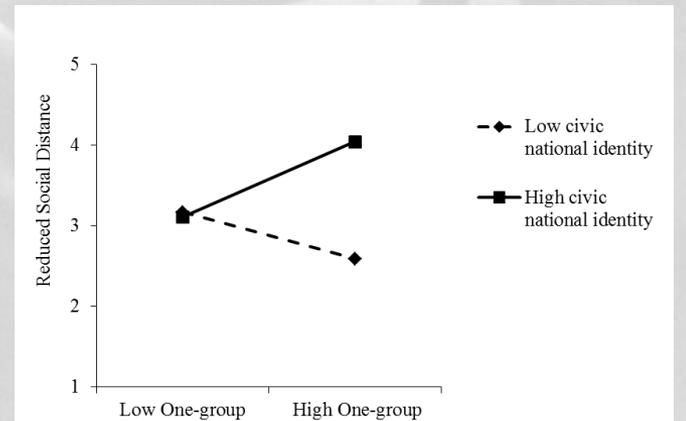
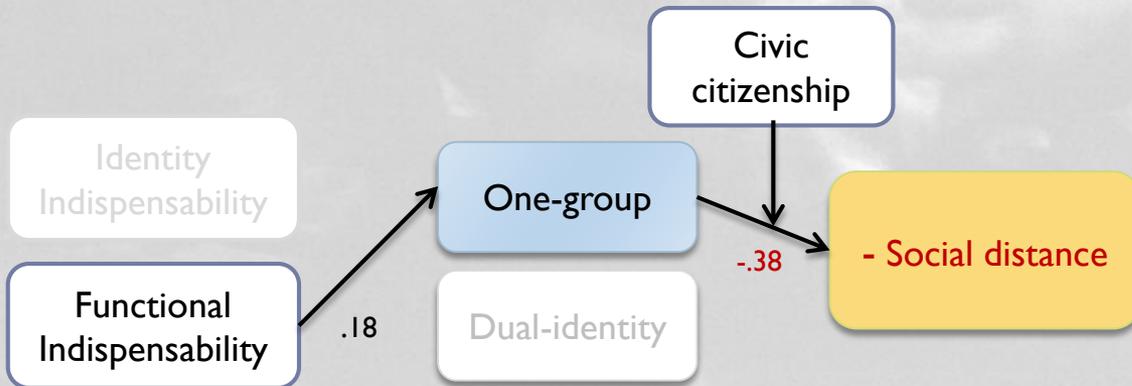


African target



(+1 SD) (B = .047, CI [0.0055, 0.1471])
 (-1 SD) (B = -.018, CI [-0.0887, 0.0157])

Ukrainian target

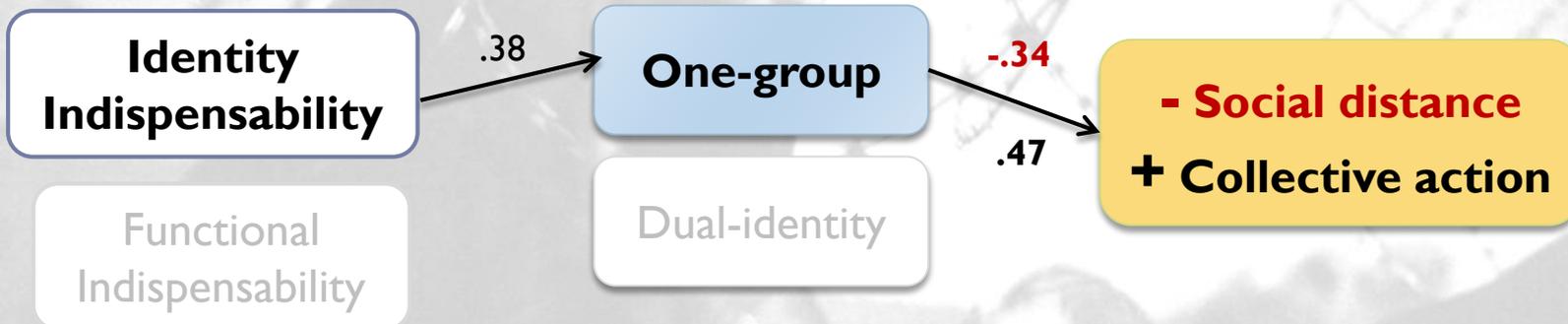


(+1 SD) (B = .087, CI [0.0112, 0.1986])
 (-1 SD) (B = .005, CI [-0.0514, 0.0586])

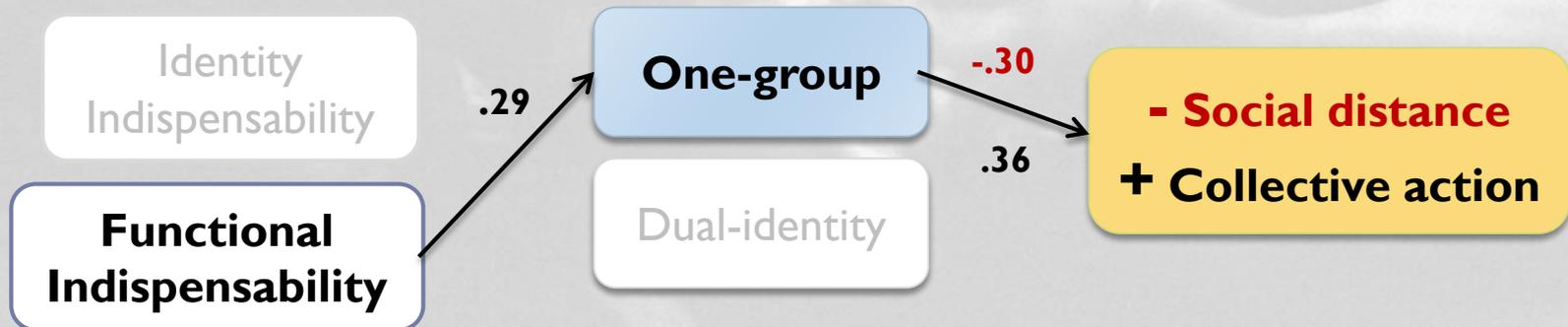


Replication (178 White Portuguese)

African target



Ukrainian target

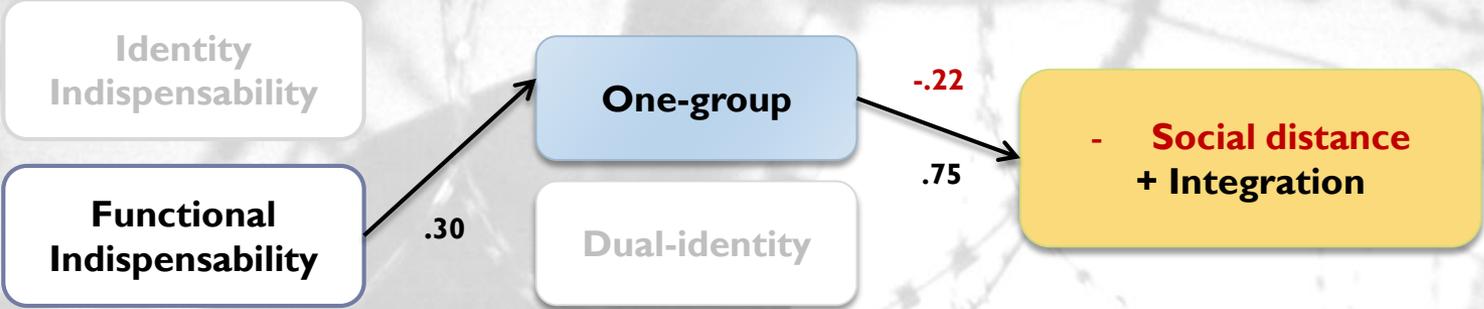


Survey US

- ▶ 464 participants (176 White American, 288 minority group members – African-American, Asian-American, Hispanic-American)
- ▶ Measures: FISS, group representations, citizenship representations, social distance, acculturations attitudes, etc).
- ▶ Preliminary findings for majority



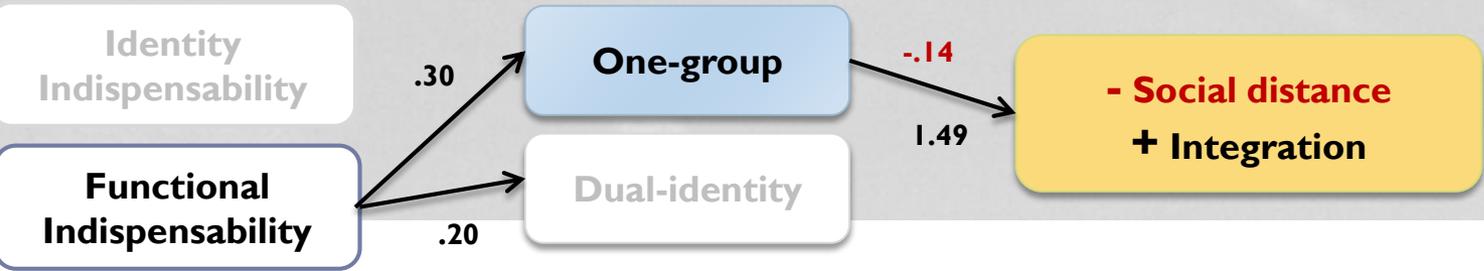
African- Americans



Asian-Americans



Hispanic-Americans





4 – Experiments (Portugal & US)



Experiment US

- ▶ 367 White-Americans citizens (198 females) aged 35.76 years (SD = 11.95). 32.8% high school degree, 16.4% college associate's degree and 41.0% college bachelor's degree.
- ▶ 3 (functional indispensability: **control** (i.e., nothing said about indispensability) vs. **low** vs. **high**) x 3 (target group: African immigrants vs. Hispanic immigrants vs. Asian immigrants) between-subjects factorial design.
- ▶ **Measures:** FHS, group representations, **social distance**, **acculturations** attitudes – own and perceived, **policy support**).



Materials

Immigrants are an important part of the American economy

Ten Ways Immigrants Help Build and Strengthen Our Economy

1. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by starting and operating businesses.
2. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by working in businesses.
3. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by paying taxes.
4. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for goods and services.
5. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for housing.
6. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for education.
7. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for health care.
8. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for transportation.
9. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for entertainment.
10. Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy by increasing the demand for travel.

New report on Facts About Immigration and the U.S. Economy by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) and the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) provides essential information on major aspects of the U.S. immigration system, including how immigration affects the economy and workers.

The main conclusions are clear: statistics show robust immigrant contribution to GDP and support the idea that immigration makes America more prosperous. The key contributions identified in the report were: job creation, business ownership, and social security.

Do immigrants strengthen the U.S. economy? While immigration is among the most important issues the country faces, misperceptions persist about fundamental aspects of this crucial topic—such as how immigration affects the economy and the workforce. A new report by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) and the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) provides detailed statistical information on how immigrants help to grow the American economy.

According to the report, immigrants are contributing to the economy in higher proportion to their share of the population. Moreover, many immigrants are business owners. Immigrant-owned businesses create jobs for American workers, employing an estimated 4.7 million people. Contrary to the idea that immigrants might be a drain to the US economy, the report shows that immigrants are paying an estimated \$13 billion a year in social security taxes and only getting around \$3 billion in benefits.

The report shows robust immigrant contribution to GDP. The reasons behind this robust contribution are the important role immigrants play as entrepreneurs and business owners. The immigrant owned businesses generate more than \$76 billion annually. Immigrants also develop cutting-edge technologies and companies. According to the National Venture Capital Association, immigrants have started 25 percent of public U.S. companies that were backed by venture capital investors. This list includes Google, eBay, Yahoo!, Sun Microsystems, and Intel.

Immigrants are engineers, scientists, and innovators. According to the Census Bureau, despite making up only 16 percent of the resident population holding a bachelor's degree or higher, immigrants represent 33 percent of engineers, 27 percent of mathematicians, statisticians, and computer scientists, and 24 percent of physical scientists.



Amazon drone patent application imagines delivery that comes to you with one click

By **Rene Marsh**, CNN
Updated 2321 GMT (0621 HKT) May 12, 2015



Washington (CNN)Delivering packages wherever you want it, through the air, via drone in just 30 minutes -- that's Amazon's vision and the company just made another step forward. On the heels of getting FAA permission for experimental test flights in the United States in March, the U.S. Patent and Trademark office has published Amazon's patent application for its drone delivery system.

The patent application describes a customer option called "Bring It To Me." With this option, using GPS data from the consumer's mobile device, the drone locates and delivers the item to that location. Once the customer places the order he or she does not have to remain in one place.

The patent application describes one instance where the user places an order while at home, selects to have the item delivered to their current location (delivery within 30 minutes of the order) and then leaves to go to their friend's house, which is three blocks away from their home.

"As the ordered item is retrieved from inventory, the current location of the user's mobile device may be determined and the delivery location correspondingly updated. As such, the ordered item will be delivered to the user while the user is at their friend's house, or any other location."

But deliveries aren't just restricted to homes. There's even mention of drone deliveries to boats.

Other drones "may provide information regarding weather (e.g., wind, snow, rain), landing conditions, traffic, etc. The UAV(unmanned aerial vehicle or drone) may utilize this information to plan the route from the source location to the delivery location."

If the drone must cross over a busy highway, interstate or roadway, "the navigation of the route may be adjusted to minimize the intersection between the UAV's path and the road." The drone would also constantly monitor for humans or animals that may be in its path or planned path. The drone would be able to change its path "to avoid those humans or other animals."

"When the UAV reaches the delivery location, it will identify an area at the delivery location where it can safely approach the ground, or another surface, and leave the inventory item, thereby completing the delivery. This may be done through assistance of a remote entity controller taking control of and/or providing control instructions to the UAV to assist the UAV in landing at the delivery location. "

Immigrants are not contributing to the American economy

New report on Facts About Immigration and the U.S. Economy by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) and the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) provides essential information on major aspects of the U.S. immigration system, including how immigration affects the economy and workers.

The main conclusions are clear: statistics show that immigrant contribution to GDP is not as robust as it was, and question the idea that immigration makes America more prosperous. The report analyzed immigrant contribution in: job creation, business ownership, and social security.

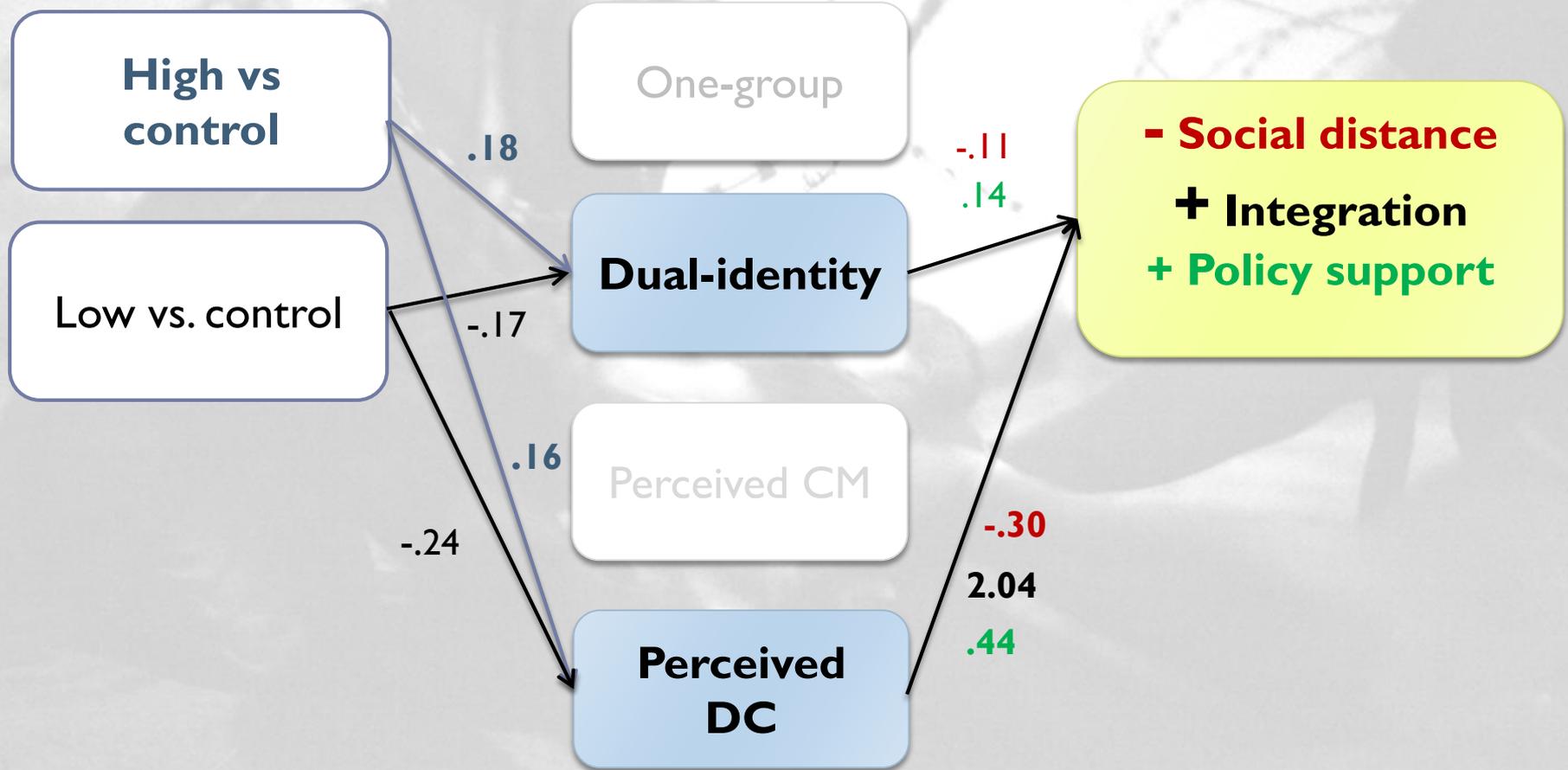
Do immigrants strengthen the U.S. economy? While immigration is among the most important issues the country faces, misperceptions persist about fundamental aspects of this crucial topic—such as how immigration affects the economy and the workforce. A new report by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) and the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) provides detailed statistical information on immigrants' lack of impact in the American economy.

According to the report, immigrants are contributing to the economy in lower proportion to their share of the population. Many immigrants are business owners, however, immigrant-owned businesses are not creating jobs for American workers as they used to. The employment rate decreased from an estimated 4.7 million people in 2000 to less than 2 million people in 2013. Regarding social security, the report shows that immigrants are paying an estimated \$3 billion a year in social security taxes but are getting around \$13 billion in benefits.

The report also concluded that immigrant contribution to GDP decreased significantly in the last decade. The reasons behind this decline and the current modest contribution are, according to the report, a 35% decrease in the profits of immigrant owned small businesses and the increasingly high rate of failure among immigrant entrepreneurs. According to the National Venture Capital Association, immigrants have started fewer companies in the last decade and less of them are backed by venture capital investors.



Overall results

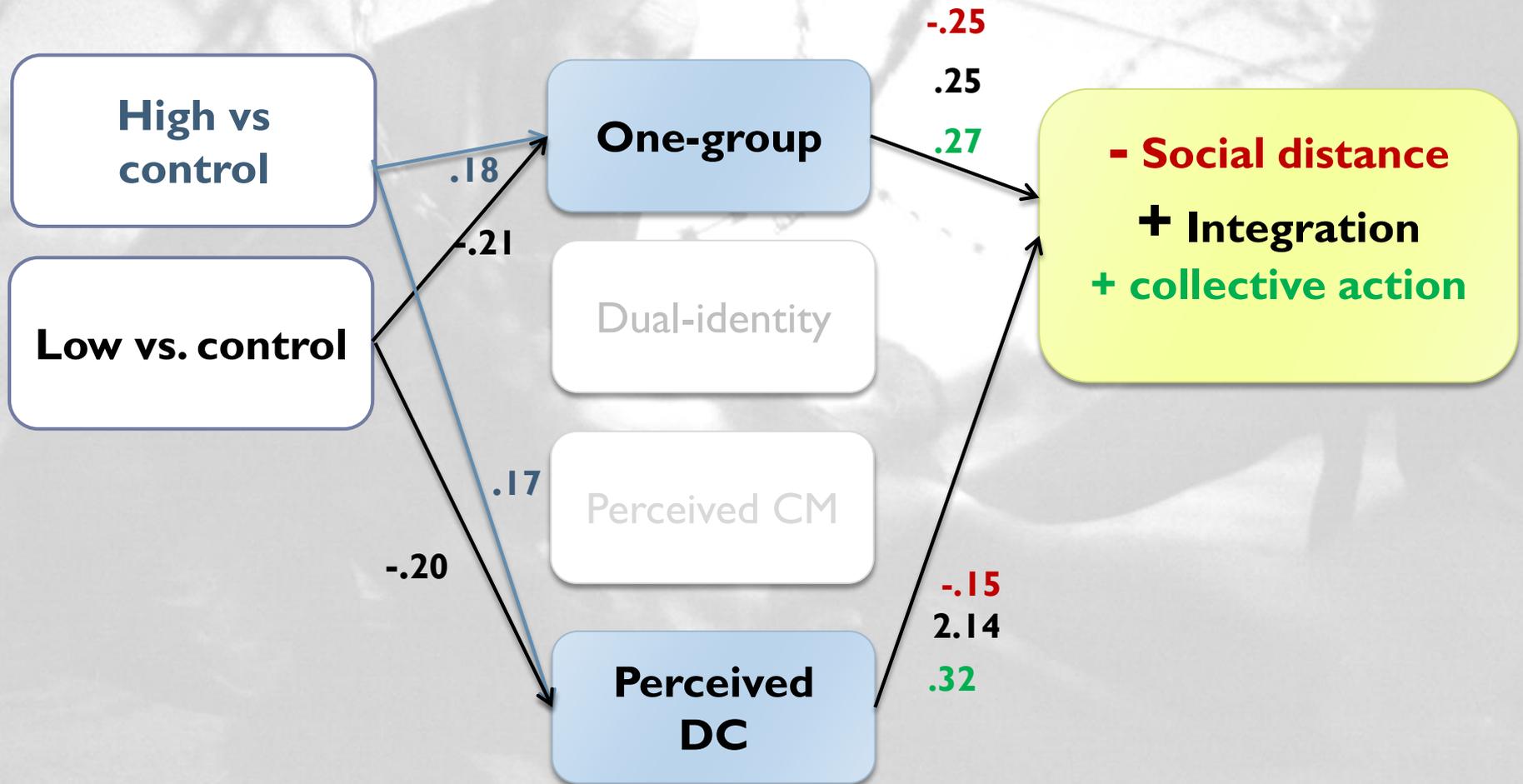


Experiment PT

- ▶ 155 White-Portuguese citizens (124 females) aged 22.5 years (SD = 0.40) 40.6% high school degree, 16.8% college associate's degree and 41.1% college bachelor's degree.
- ▶ 3 (functional indispensability: **control** (i.e., nothing said about indispensability) vs. **low** vs. **high**) x 2 (target group: African immigrants vs. Ukrainian immigrants) between-subjects factorial design.
- ▶ **Measures:** FHS, group representations, **social distance**, **acculturations** attitudes – own and perceived, **collective action**).



Overall results





5 – Conclusions



FIIS

- ▶ **FIIS: groups** can be perceived (and perceive themselves) as being **indispensable on different dimensions** involving the functioning of the host society and the national identity.
- ▶ FIIS can be used for both **majorities and minorities**.
- ▶ FIIS showed to be a reliable instrument, able to detect differences between groups, and correlated to related constructs



Surveys

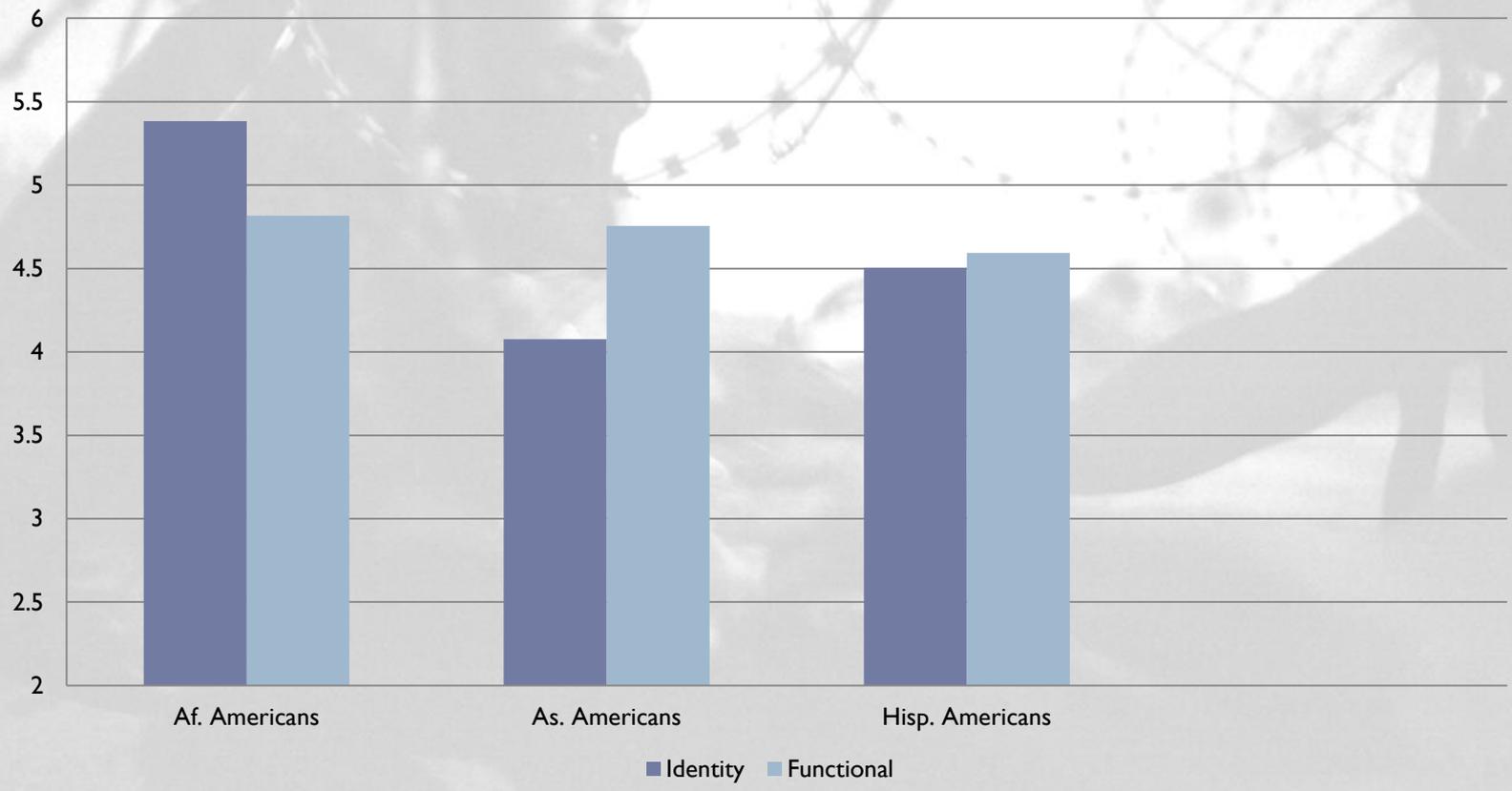
- ▶ **Portuguese majority:** perceiving immigrants as indispensable for both the functioning of the host society and the definition of the national identity related to increased **one-group representations**, thereby reducing **social distance** towards immigrants and increasing support for **collective action**.
- ▶ Importantly, **different immigrant groups are perceived as being indispensable in different domains**, depending on their historical relations with the host society.



Surveys

- ▶ **US majority:** Although different minority groups are perceived as being indispensable in different domains, depending on their historical relations with the host society ([graph](#))
- ▶ Contrary to the Portuguese samples, perceiving ethnic minorities as **indispensable for the functioning** of the American society, but not for national identity, related to increased **one-group** representations, thereby reducing **social distance** towards minorities and increasing **integration** attitudes.





- ▶ **WHY:**American participants endorsed higher Ethnic/Cultural citizenship representations vs. Civic (mainly the Mturk sample) **WHEREAS** White Portuguese participants revealed higher civic citizenship representations (both students and non students).
- ▶ The positive effects of identity indispensability may be dependent on the endorsement of civic conceptualizations of the nation, whereas, functional ones may not.
- ▶ We are currently exploring the data further



Experiments

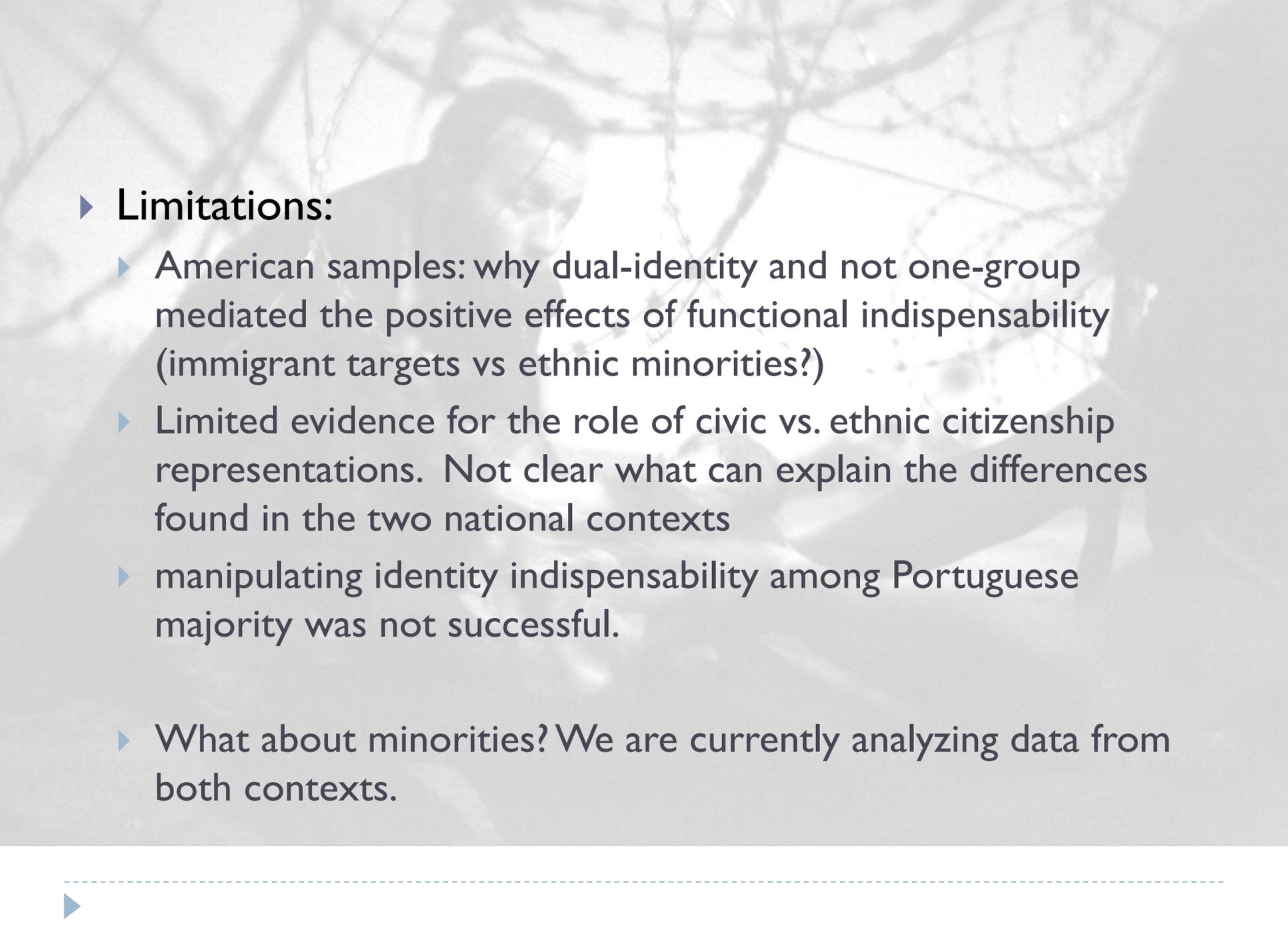
- ▶ **High Functional indispensability (vs low)** consistently triggered less social distance towards immigrants, increased support for integration attitudes, and increased support for collective action/favorable immigration policies (both in Portugal and the US)
- ▶ However the mechanisms underlying these positive effects were different:
- ▶ **Portuguese sample**, indispensability triggered **one-group** but not dual-identity representations, which then related to several intergroup outcomes



Experiments

- ▶ **American sample**, indispensability triggered **dual-identity** but not one-group representations, which then related to several intergroup outcomes.
- ▶ Common to both samples, was the **mediating role of perceived desire for contact**. In both national contexts, majorities primed with high indispensability believe immigrants want have contact with host citizens, which triggers positive effects (Celeste et al., 2014; Matera et al., 2011).





▶ **Limitations:**

- ▶ American samples: why dual-identity and not one-group mediated the positive effects of functional indispensability (immigrant targets vs ethnic minorities?)
- ▶ Limited evidence for the role of civic vs. ethnic citizenship representations. Not clear what can explain the differences found in the two national contexts
- ▶ manipulating identity indispensability among Portuguese majority was not successful.
- ▶ What about minorities? We are currently analyzing data from both contexts.



Take home message

- ▶ There are still several answered questions ...BUT
- ▶ Increasing awareness of the indispensability of immigrants can be used as a **strategic tool to promote their acceptance**, for example in campaigns to reduce common stereotypes of immigrants as a drain or a threat to society.
- ▶ Immigration is not something that simply happens to host nations, but rather is an opportunity to be sought after, encouraged and rewarded with host country citizens' respect and inclusion.



Thank you!



'It's to stop Americans getting in if Trump's elected.'

