16th International Summer School 2010

European Ph.D. on
Social Representations and Communication
At the Multimedia LAB & Research Center, Rome-Italy

"Social Representations and Sciences"

16th - 27th July 2010
http://www.europhd.eu/html/_onda02/07/18.00.00.00.shtml

Participants Presentations

European Ph.D

on Social Representations and Communication

www.europhd.eu

Immigration in Spain

- In 2010, the % of the international migrants in Spain is higher than in Germany, UK, France, and even US – **14,1 %**

- In overall, Spain had one of **the highest net migration** rates in Europe throughout the last two decades

(Eurostat, 2010; IOM, 2010)

Immigration in Spain

- Top 10 **migrant groups** in Spain in 2008:

    - Romania
    - Morocco
    - Ecuador
    - Colombia
    - Sub-Saharan African countries
    - Bulgaria
    - China
    - Peru
    - Argentina
    - Bolivia

(Permanent Observatory of Immigration, 2009)

Immigrant's Stigma

- In the EU and in countries with rapid growth of minority populations (immigrants), as the case of Spain, **attitudes toward immigration have become more restrictive** (from 2001 to 2005)

(Meuleman, Davidov, & Billiet, 2009)

Immigrant's Stigma

The "perpetrator's perspective"

- Attitudes towards immigration in Spain - a rise of reactance to immigration:
  - 37% - **reluctant**
  - 33% - **tolerant**
  - 30% - **ambivalent**

- **Immigration** was the third most frequently mentioned **problem** after unemployment, and problems concerning economy and politics.

(Spanish Center for Sociological Research, 2008).

Immigrant's Stigma

The "target's perspective"
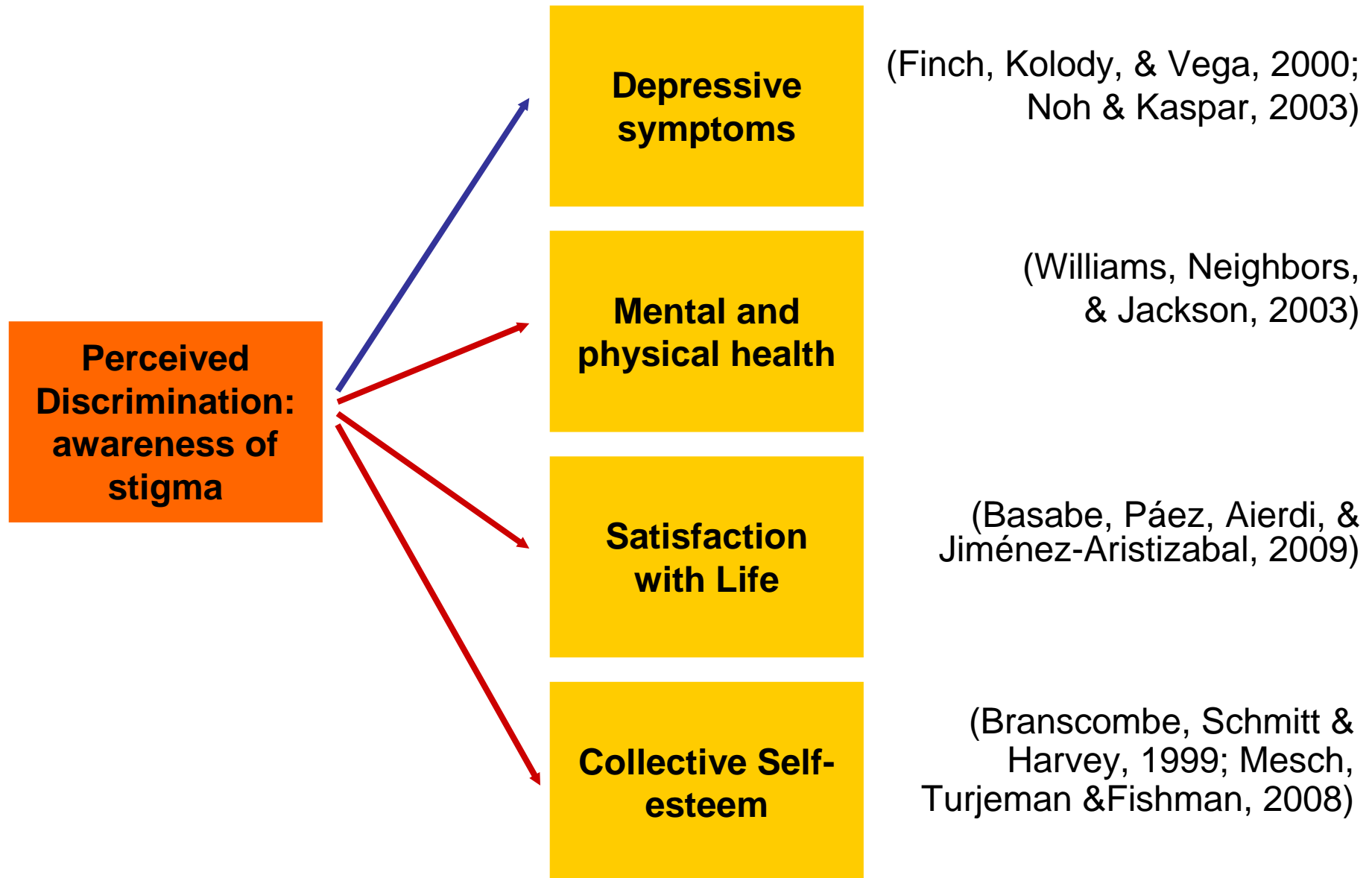
Perceived Discrimination: awareness of stigma

- **Social stigma** is a function of having an attribute that conveys a **devalued social identity** of certain social groups in particular context

  (Crocker, Major & Steele, 1998; Major & O'Brien, 2005)

- **Perceived** Group and Personal **Discrimination** as an indicator of stigmatization– although we are aware that the stigma is a broader concept

Consequences of Stigma

Perceived Discrimination: awareness of stigma

Depressive symptoms

(Finch, Kolody, & Vega, 2000; Noh & Kaspar, 2003)

Mental and physical health

(Williams, Neighbors, & Jackson, 2003)

Satisfaction with Life

(Basabe, Páez, Aierdi, & Jiménez-Aristizabal, 2009)

Collective Self-esteem

(Branscombe, Schmitt & Harvey, 1999; Mesch, Turjeman &Fishman, 2008)

Consequences of Stigma
Rejection Identification Model

Perceived Discrimination: awareness of stigma → Adaptation Outcomes

Perceived Discrimination → Ethnic / Ingroup Identification → Adaptation Outcomes
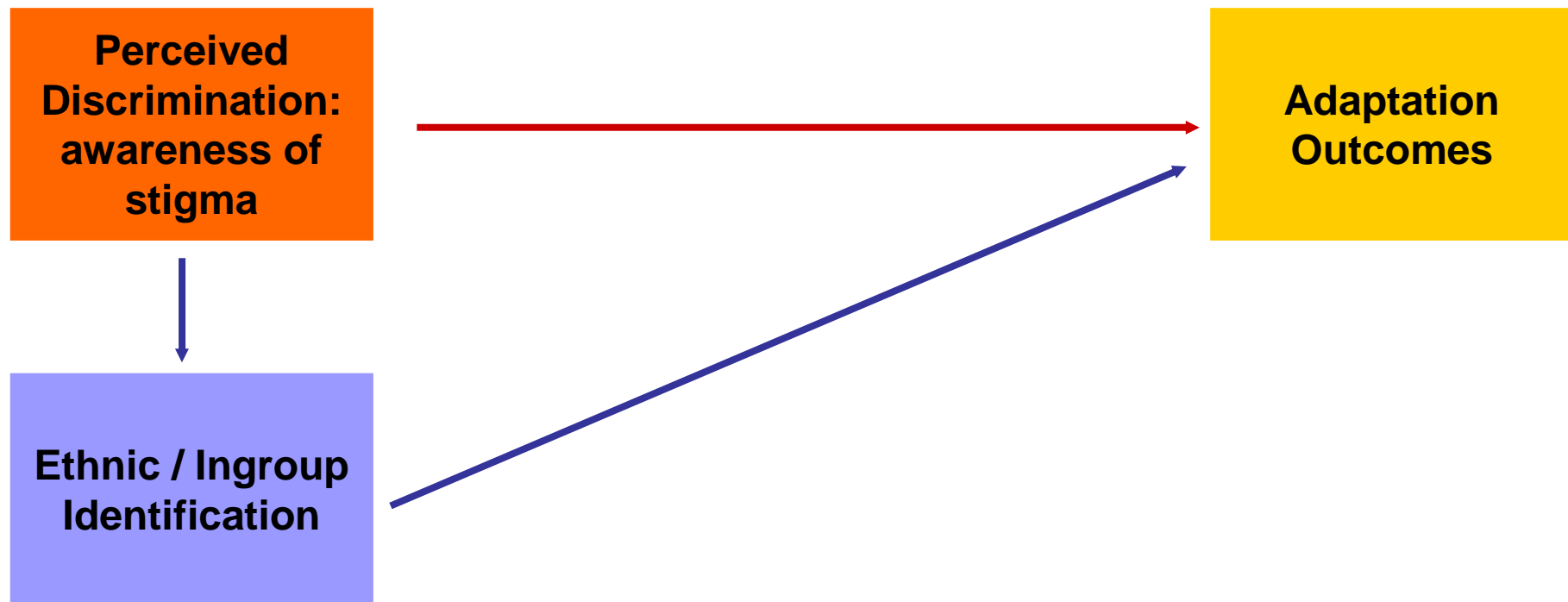
(Branscombe, Schmitt & Harvey, 1999)

Consequences of Stigma
Rejection Des-Identification Model

Ethnic Identification did not work as a buffer between perceived discrimination and stress symptoms

Perceived Discrimination: awareness of stigma

National / Outgroup Identification

Positive Attitudes towards Outgroup
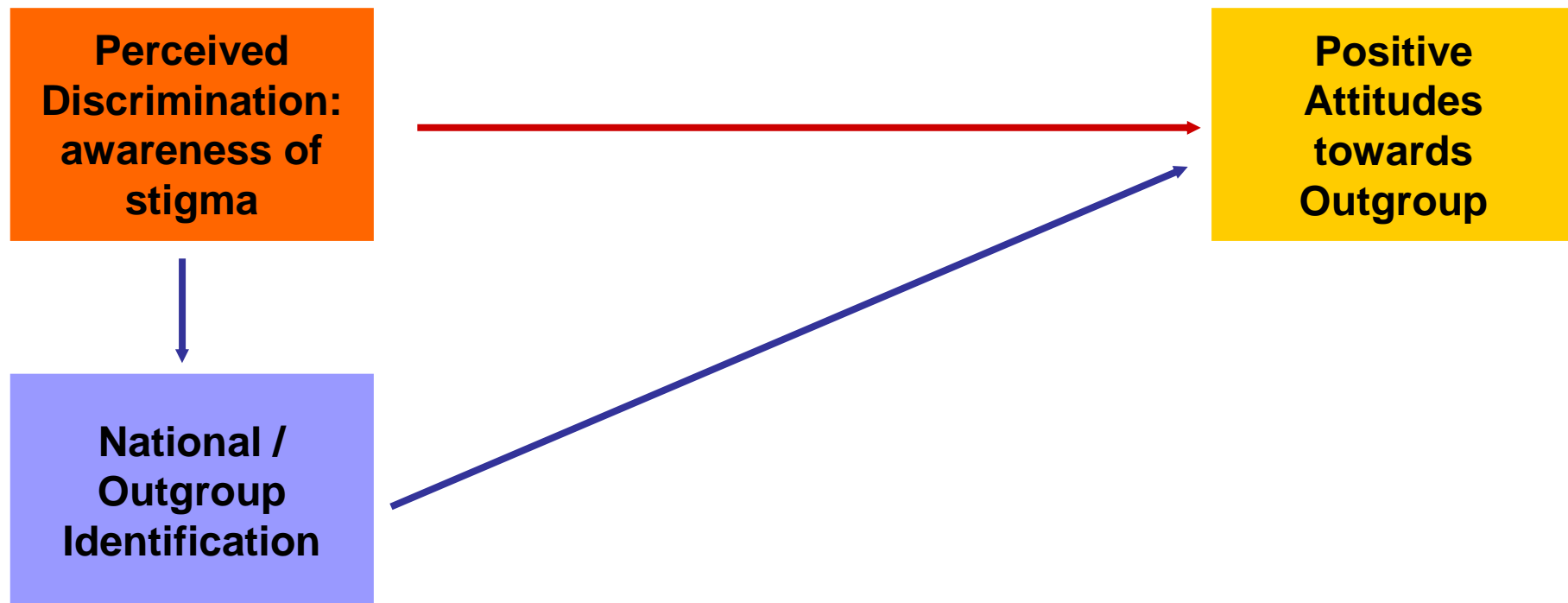
(Jasinskaha-Lahti, Liebkind, Solheim, 2009)
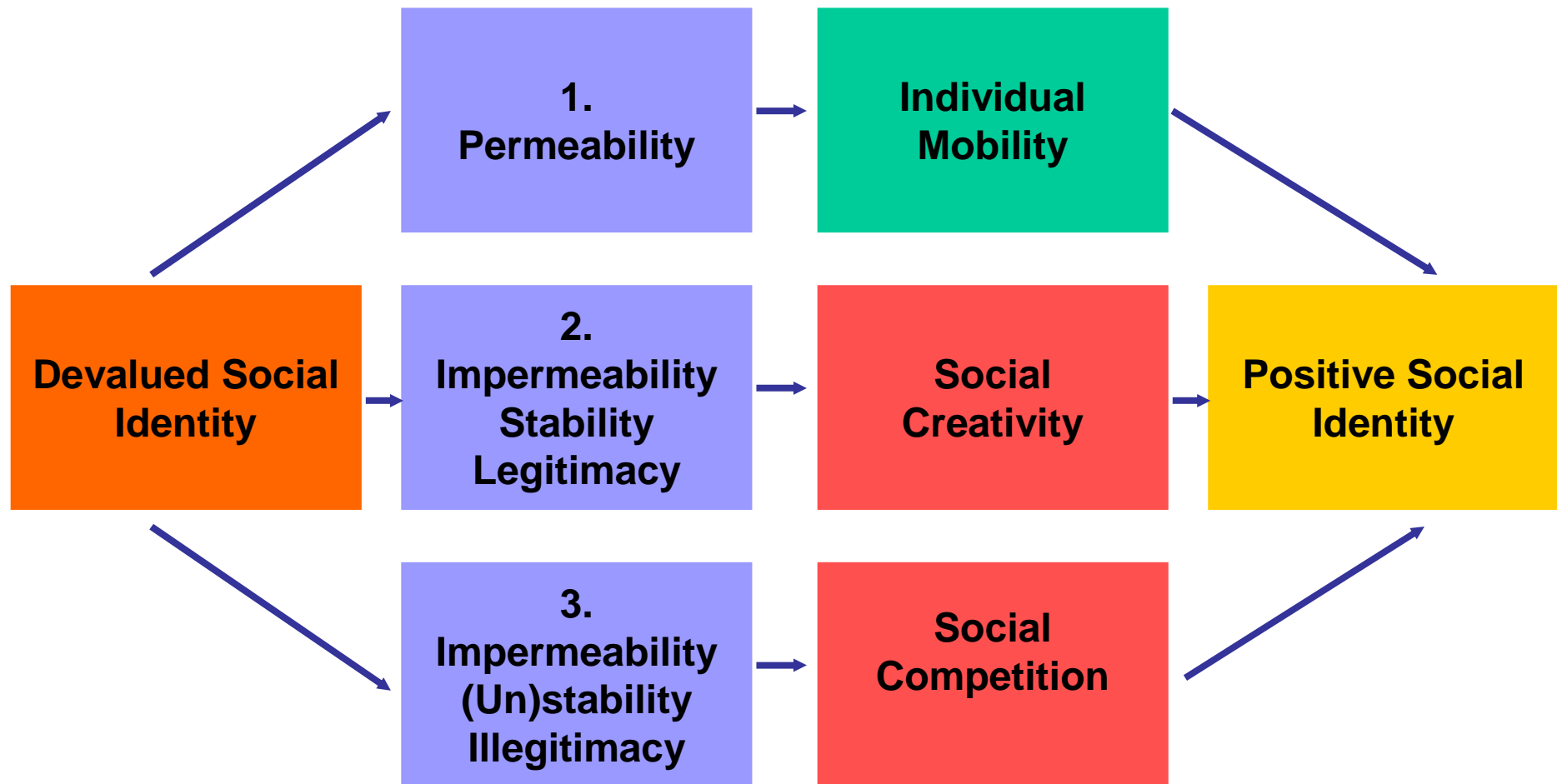
Coping with Stigma

- Stigmatized individuals **do not have to be passive victims** of prejudice and discrimination

- They may act to **deal with the negative identity** or rebuild a positive social identity - to preserve their well-being and self esteem
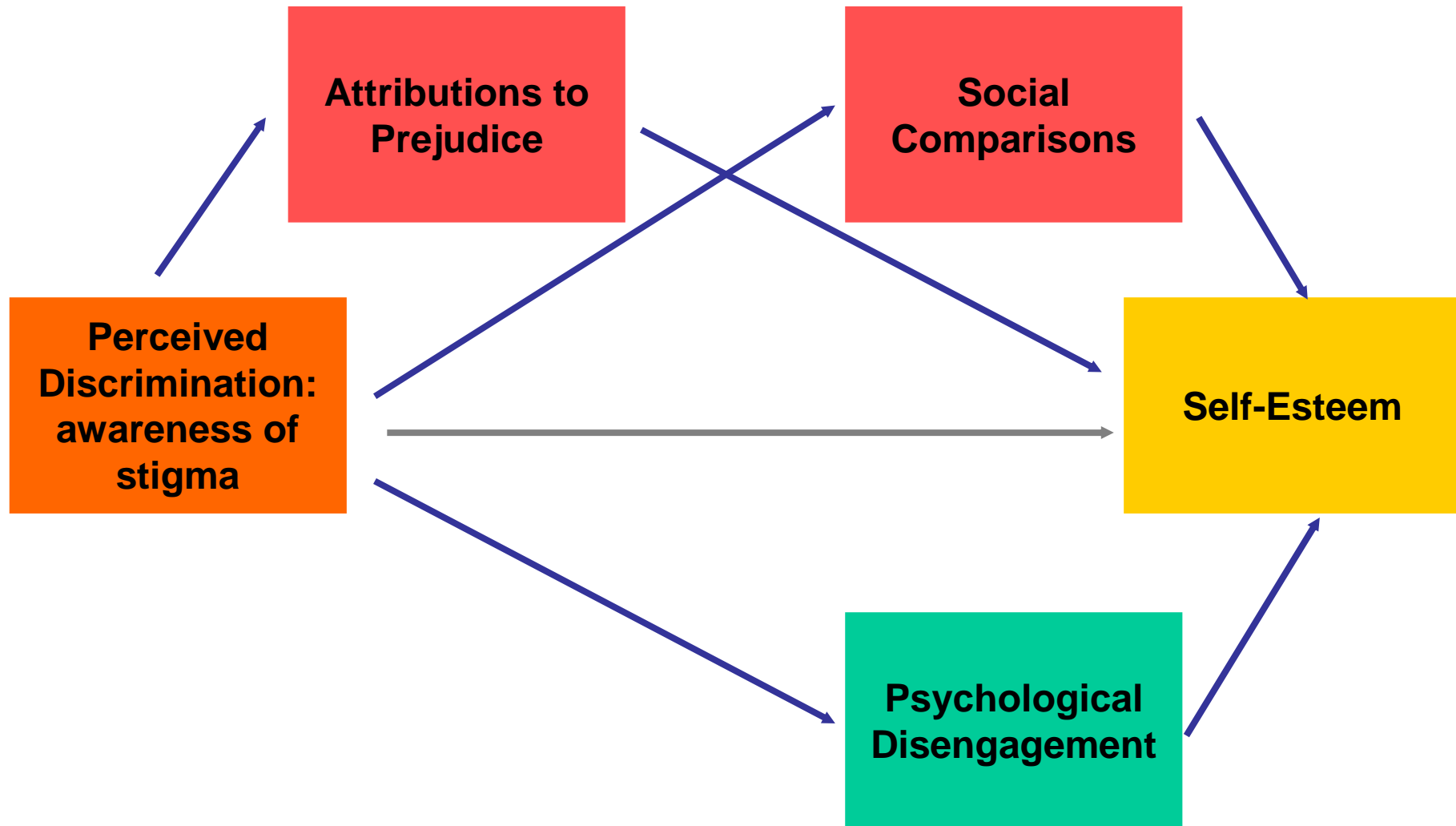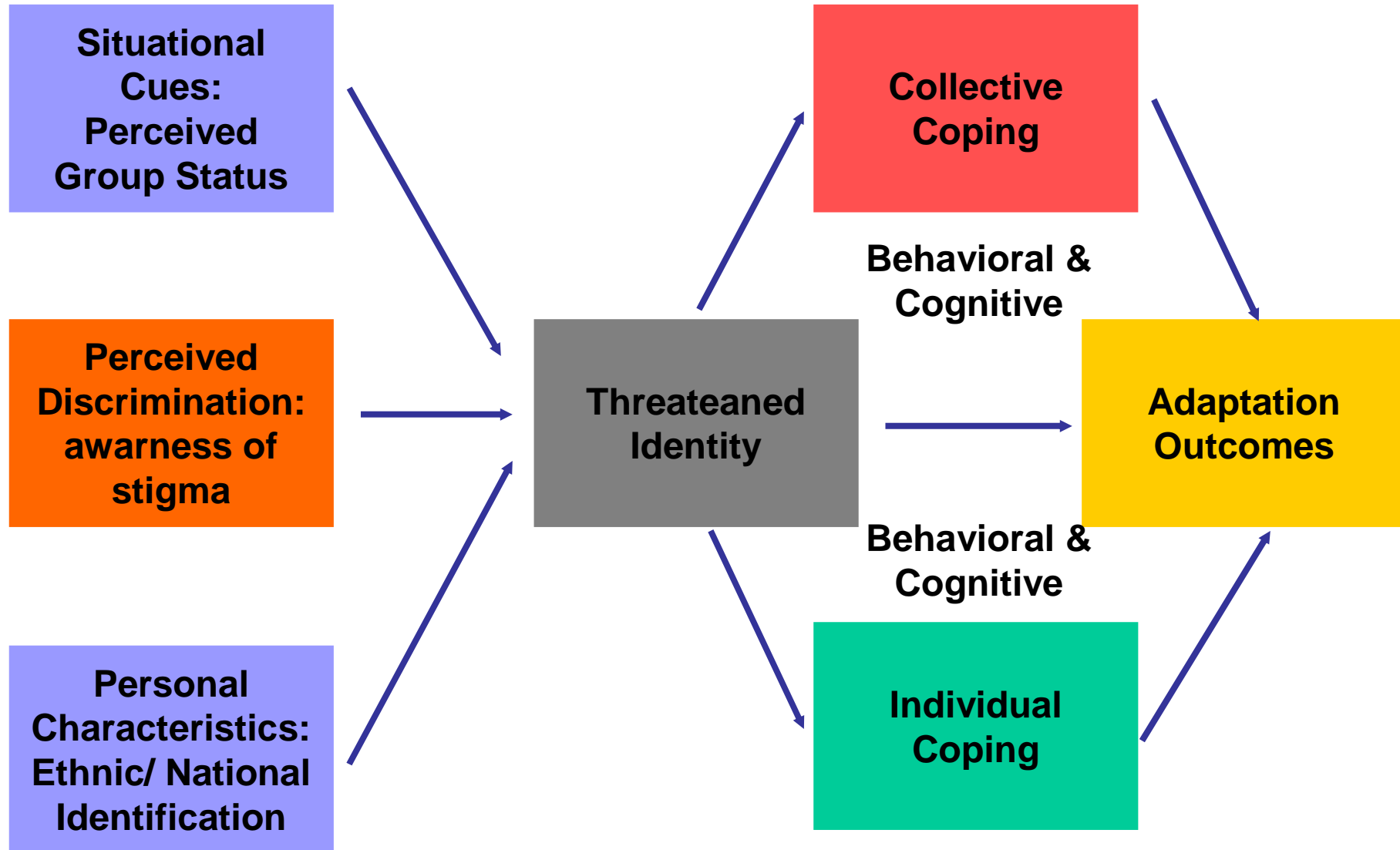
Social Identity Theory

Devalued Social Identity	1. Permeability	Individual Mobility	
2. Impermeability Stability Legitimacy	Social Creativity	Positive Social Identity
3. Impermeability (Un)stability Illegitimacy	Social Competition	

(Tajfel & Turner, 1979; Ellemers, 1993)

Social Stigma & Self-Esteem

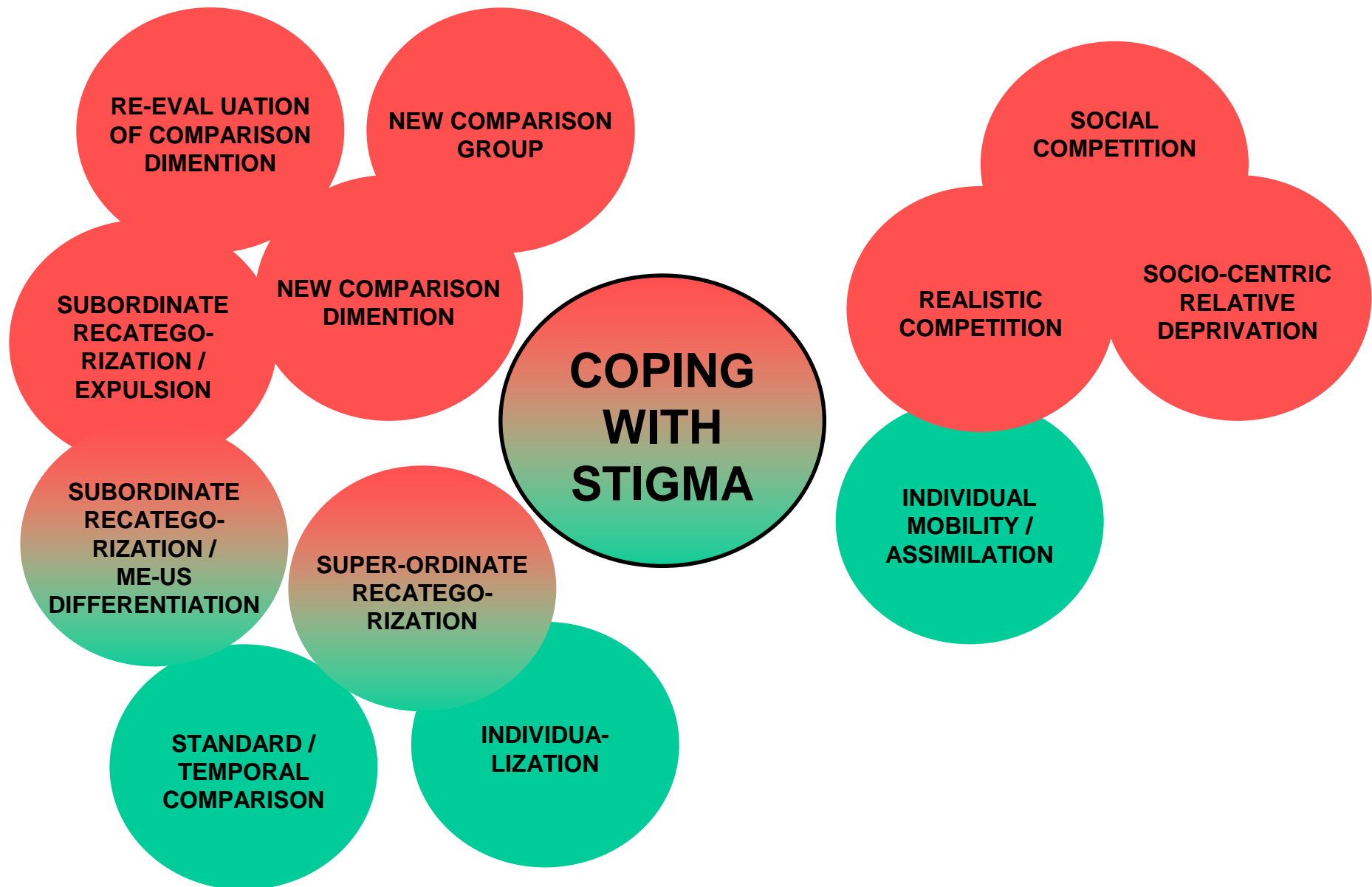(Crocker & Major, 1989; Crocker, Major, & Steele, 1998)

Coping with Stigma

Situational Cues: Perceived Group Status		**Collective Coping**
Perceived Discrimination: awarness of stigma	**Threateaned Identity**	**Adaptation Outcomes**
Personal Characteristics: Ethnic/ National Identification		**Individual Coping**

Behavioral & Cognitive

Behavioral & Cognitive

(adapted from Major & O'Brien, 2005)

Building up: Social Identity Theory
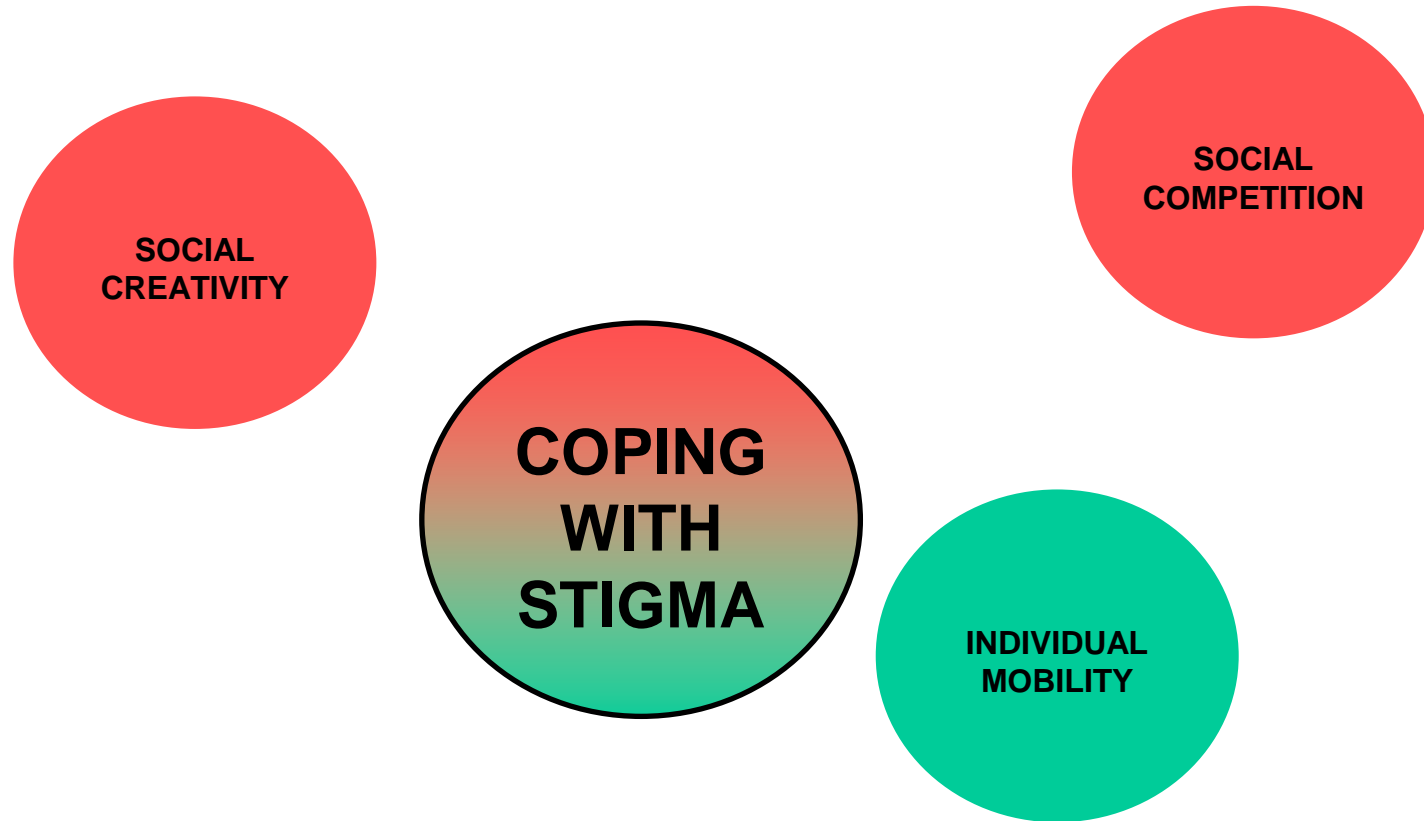
SOCIAL CREATIVITY

SOCIAL COMPETITION

COPING WITH STIGMA
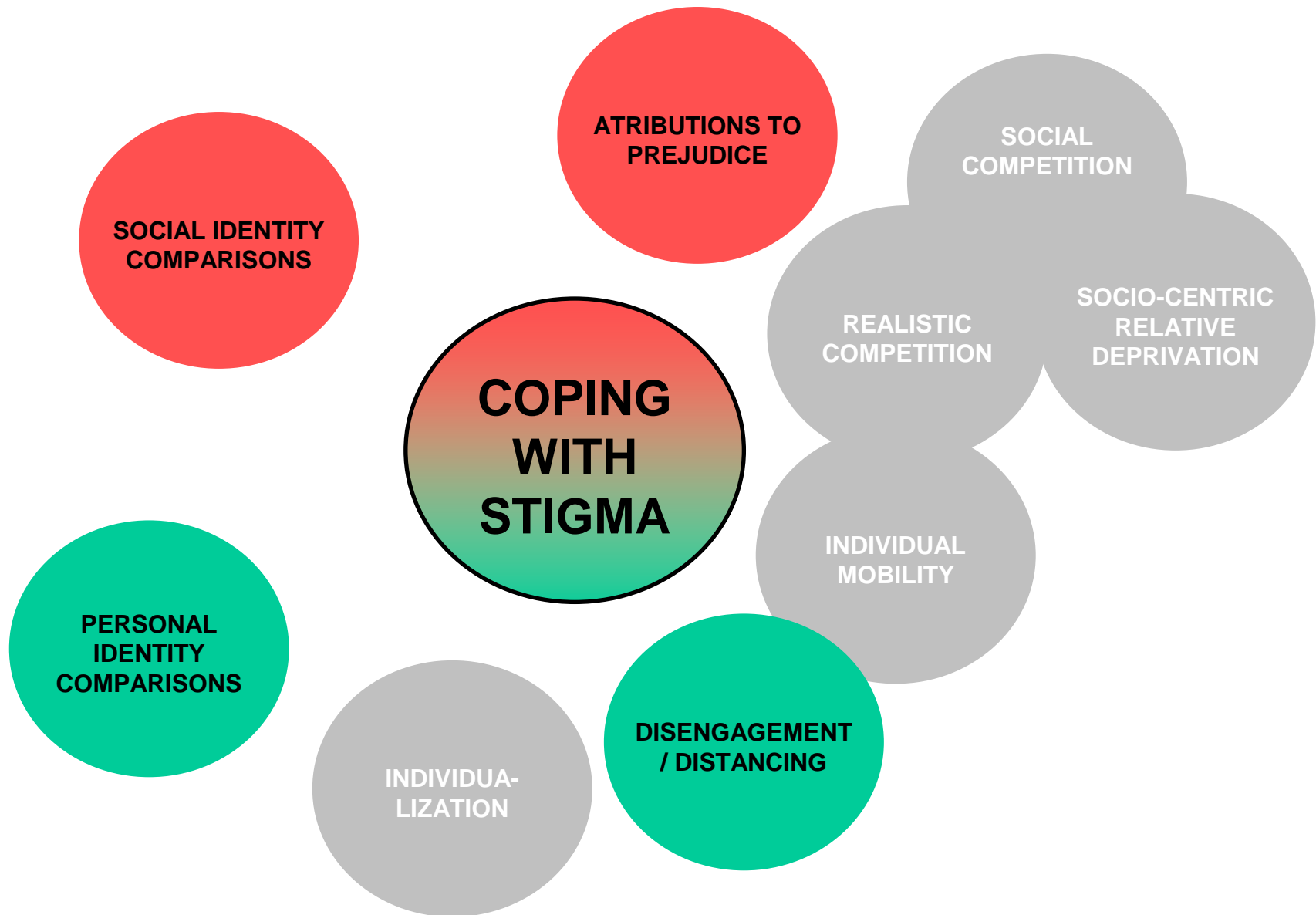
INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY
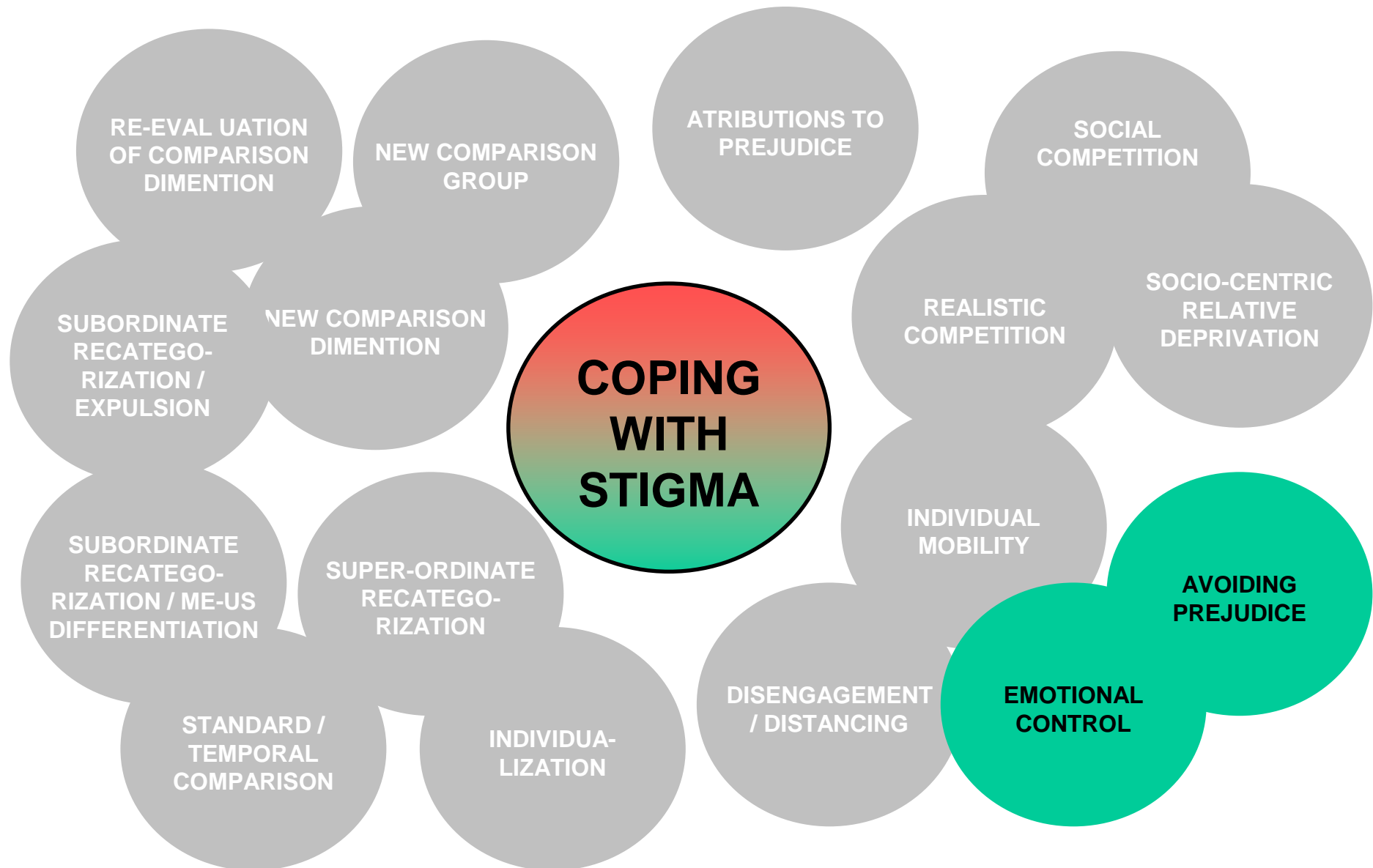
(Tajfel & Turner, 1979)

Building up: SIT & Relative Deprivation

(Blanz, Mummendey, Mielke, & Klink, 1998; Mummendey, Kessler, Klink, & Mielke,1999)
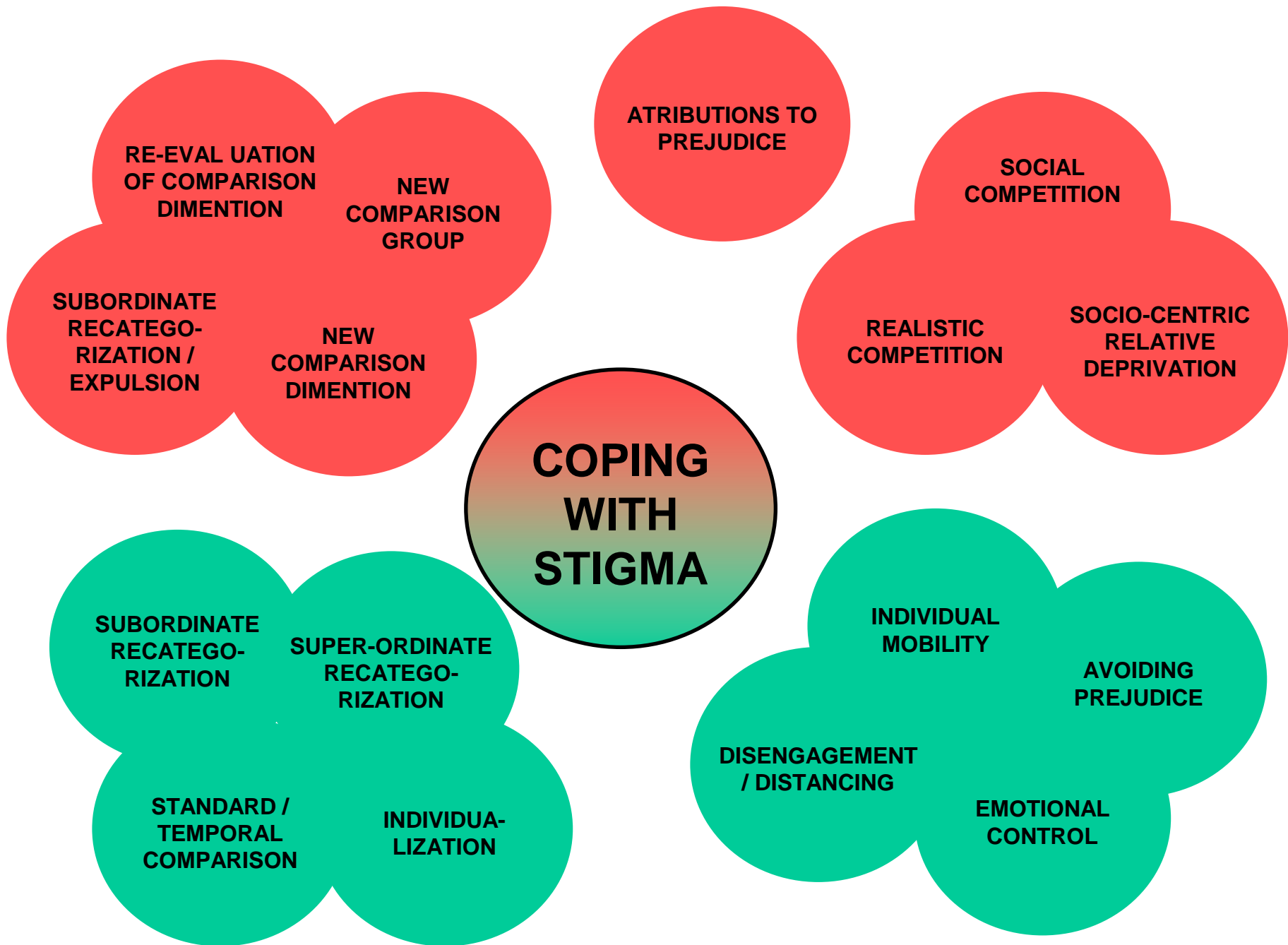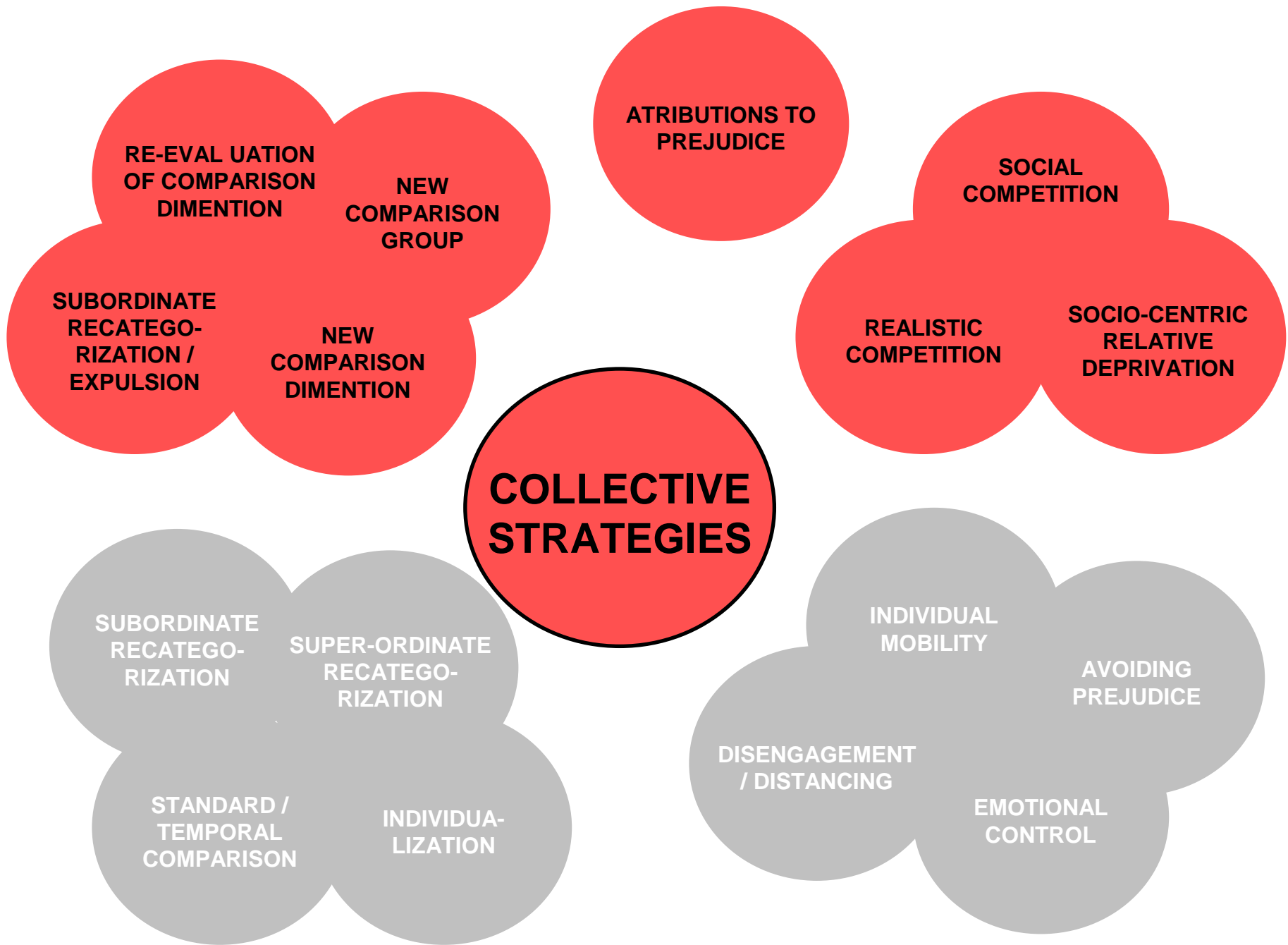
Building up: Social Stigma

ATRIBUTIONS TO PREJUDICE

SOCIAL IDENTITY COMPARISONS

SOCIAL COMPETITION

REALISTIC COMPETITION

SOCIO-CENTRIC RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

COPING WITH STIGMA

INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

PERSONAL IDENTITY COMPARISONS

INDIVIDUA-LIZATION

DISENGAGEMENT / DISTANCING

(Crocker & Major, 1989)

Building up: classic coping

RE-EVAL UATION OF COMPARISON DIMENTION

NEW COMPARISON GROUP

ATRIBUTIONS TO PREJUDICE

SOCIAL COMPETITION

SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION / EXPULSION

NEW COMPARISON DIMENTION

SOCIO-CENTRIC RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

REALISTIC COMPETITION

COPING WITH STIGMA

SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION / ME-US DIFFERENTIATION

SUPER-ORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION

INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

AVOIDING PREJUDICE

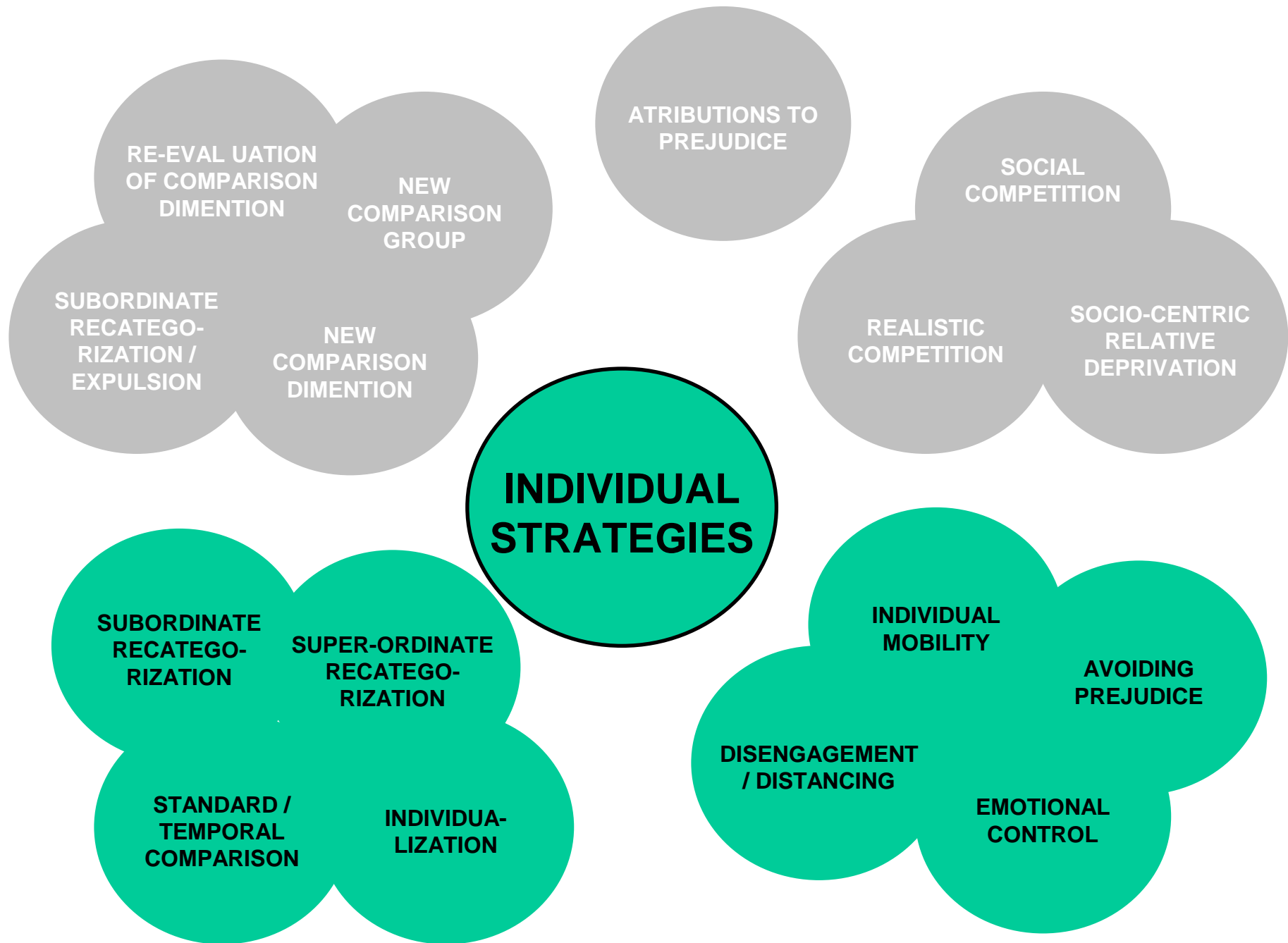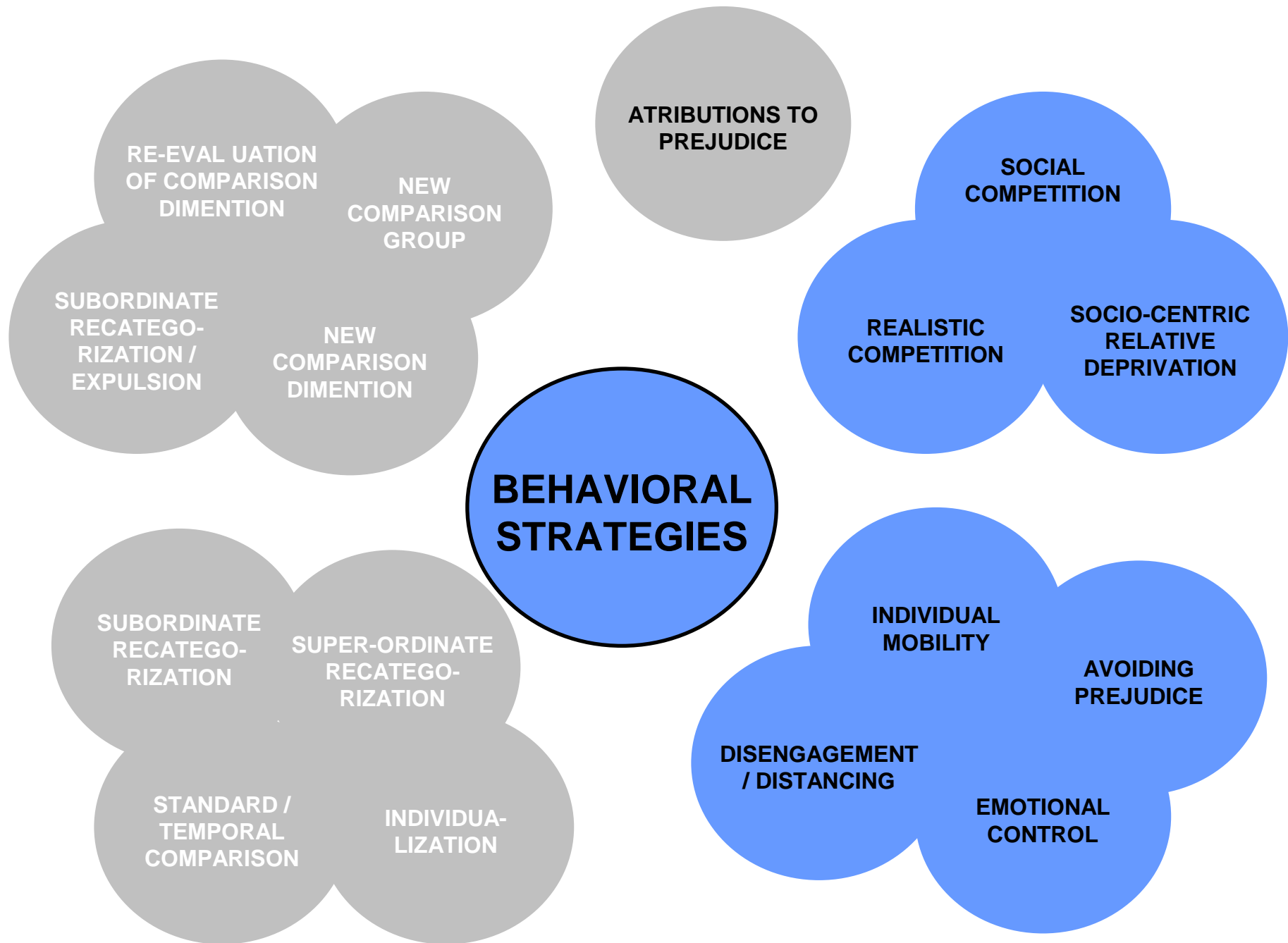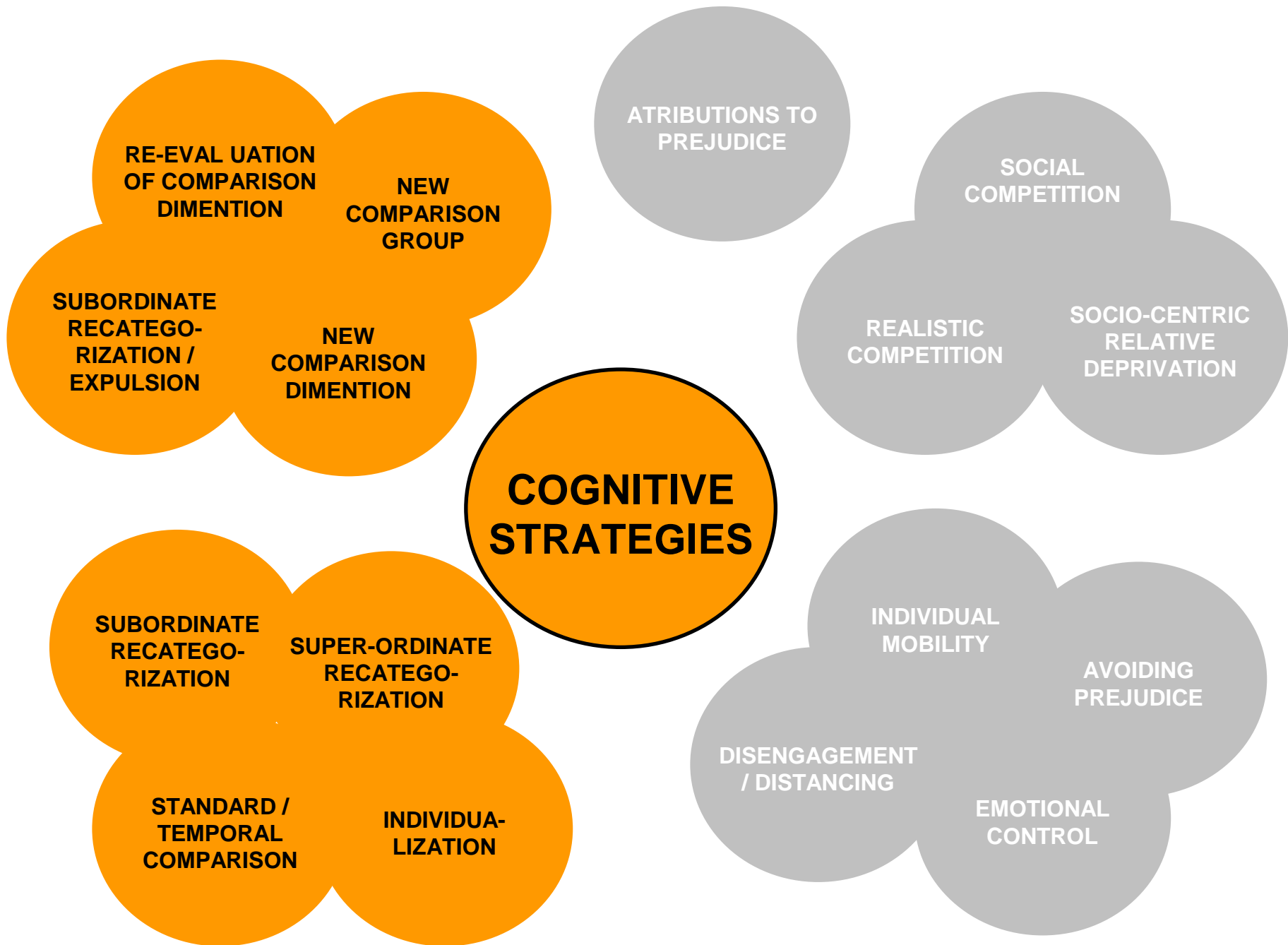STANDARD / TEMPORAL COMPARISON

INDIVIDUA-LIZATION

DISENGAGEMENT / DISTANCING

EMOTIONAL CONTROL

(Carver et al., 1989, Folkman & Lazarus, 1980, Skinner et al., 2003; Outten, Schmitt, Garcia, & Branscombe, 2009)

COPING WITH STIGMA

Re-evaluation of comparison dimension cluster (red):
- RE-EVAL UATION OF COMPARISON DIMENTION
- NEW COMPARISON GROUP
- SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION / EXPULSION
- NEW COMPARISON DIMENTION

- ATRIBUTIONS TO PREJUDICE

Competition cluster (red):
- SOCIAL COMPETITION
- REALISTIC COMPETITION
- SOCIO-CENTRIC RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

Recategorization cluster (green):
- SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION
- SUPER-ORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION
- STANDARD / TEMPORAL COMPARISON
- INDIVIDUA-LIZATION

Individual cluster (green):
- INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY
- AVOIDING PREJUDICE
- DISENGAGEMENT / DISTANCING
- EMOTIONAL CONTROL

COGNITIVE STRATEGIES

RE-EVAL UATION OF COMPARISON DIMENTION

NEW COMPARISON GROUP

SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION / EXPULSION

NEW COMPARISON DIMENTION

ATRIBUTIONS TO PREJUDICE

SOCIAL COMPETITION

REALISTIC COMPETITION

SOCIO-CENTRIC RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

SUBORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION

SUPER-ORDINATE RECATEGO-RIZATION

STANDARD / TEMPORAL COMPARISON

INDIVIDUA-LIZATION

INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

AVOIDING PREJUDICE

DISENGAGEMENT / DISTANCING

EMOTIONAL CONTROL

Objectives of the Study

- To explore the structure of collective and individual strategies of coping with the negative social identity

- To test the model of coping with the stigma just presented

Method

Method: Participants & Procedure

- **Participants**

  - 1250 immigrant persons proceeding from:

    Bolivia (250)

    Colombia (250)

    Romania (250)

    Marocco (250)

    Sub-Saharan Africa (250)

- **Procedure**

  - The questionnaires: individually administered by trained interviewers (in collaboration with the Basque Observatory of Immigration)
  - Administered in Spanish; however, the interviewers were backed-up with English and French translation of the questionnaire

Method: Measures

Situational Clues:
        Perceived Group Status
Personal Characteristics:
        Identification

Adaptation
Outcomes

Perceived Discrimination:
awareness of stigma

Collective
Coping

Individual
Coping

Group Status

- **Permeability** **(1 items):** 1–5
  - The Immigrants from my country who live here have an opportunity to take their place in the Basque society on an equal footing with everyone else

- **(Un)stability** **(2 items):** 1–5
  - The situation of the immigrants here might get better

- **Legitimacy** **(1 item):** 1–5
  - It's fair that people from here (Basques) should do better in life than the immigrants

- **Ethnic vs National Identity** **(1 item each):** 1–5
  - To what extent do you feel Colombian / Rumanian / Moroccan? vs Spanish?

Perceived Discrimination

- **Perceived Personal Discrimination** (5 items): 1–5

    - During your stay in the Basque Country, how frequently:

        - have people from here, either the Basque or the Spanish, made you feel that you are a financial threat to the Basque (taking their jobs, abusing welfare benefits, etc.)?

        - have you felt discriminated, stared at, heard negative comments, or felt rejected because of your physical appearance?

        - have people from here, either the Basque or the Spanish, made you feel ignored or neglected?

Adaptation Variables: Personal Adaptation

- ## Satisfaction with Life (1 item): 1–10
  - All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

- ## Bradburn's Affect Balance Scale (18 items): 1–4
  - Have you ever felt very worried? / cheerful?

- ## Psychological Well-Being (15 items): 1–6
  - **Environmental Mastery:**
    - I am good at managing the responsibilities of my daily life
  - **Positive Relations with Others:**
    - I have warm and trusting relationships with others
  - **Personal Growth:**
    - I've had experiences that challenged me to grow and become a better person

Adaptation Variables: Collective Adaptation

- **Collective Self-Esteem Scale** (5 items): 1–7
  - **Private Collective Self-Esteem:**
    - I feel good about the national group I belong to
  - **Importance to Identity:**
    - My nationality is important to me

- **Keyes' Social Well-Being** (16 items): 1–5
  - **Social Contribution:**
    - I have something important to contribute to the society
  - **Social Integration:**
    - I feel I belong to something I'd call a community
  - **Social Actualization:**
    - Our society is becoming a better place for people like me
  - **Social Acceptance:**
    - People are basically good
  - **Social Coherence:**
    - I cannot make sense of what's going on in the world

Individual Coping Strategies

- **Disengagement/ Distancing** (1-5)
- **Individual Mobility**
- **Avoiding Prejudice**
- **Emotional Control**
- **Psychological Disengagement / Desidentification**
- **Individualization**
- **Individual Subordinate Recategorization (Me-us Differentiation)**
- **Superordinate Recategorization**
- **Intragroup and Temporal Comparison**

Items are presented in the results section

Collective Coping Strategies

- **Cognitive Creativity** (1-5)
    - New Comparison Group
    - Re-evaluation of Comparison Dimension
    - New Comparison Dimension
    - Intragroup Subordinate Recategorization (Differentiation)

- **Attribution to Prejudice**

- **Social and Realistic Competition**
- **Sociocentric Relative Deprivation**
- **Belief in a Just World in Future**
- **Realistic Competition**

Items are presented in the results section

Results

Well-being: Immigrants vs. Natives
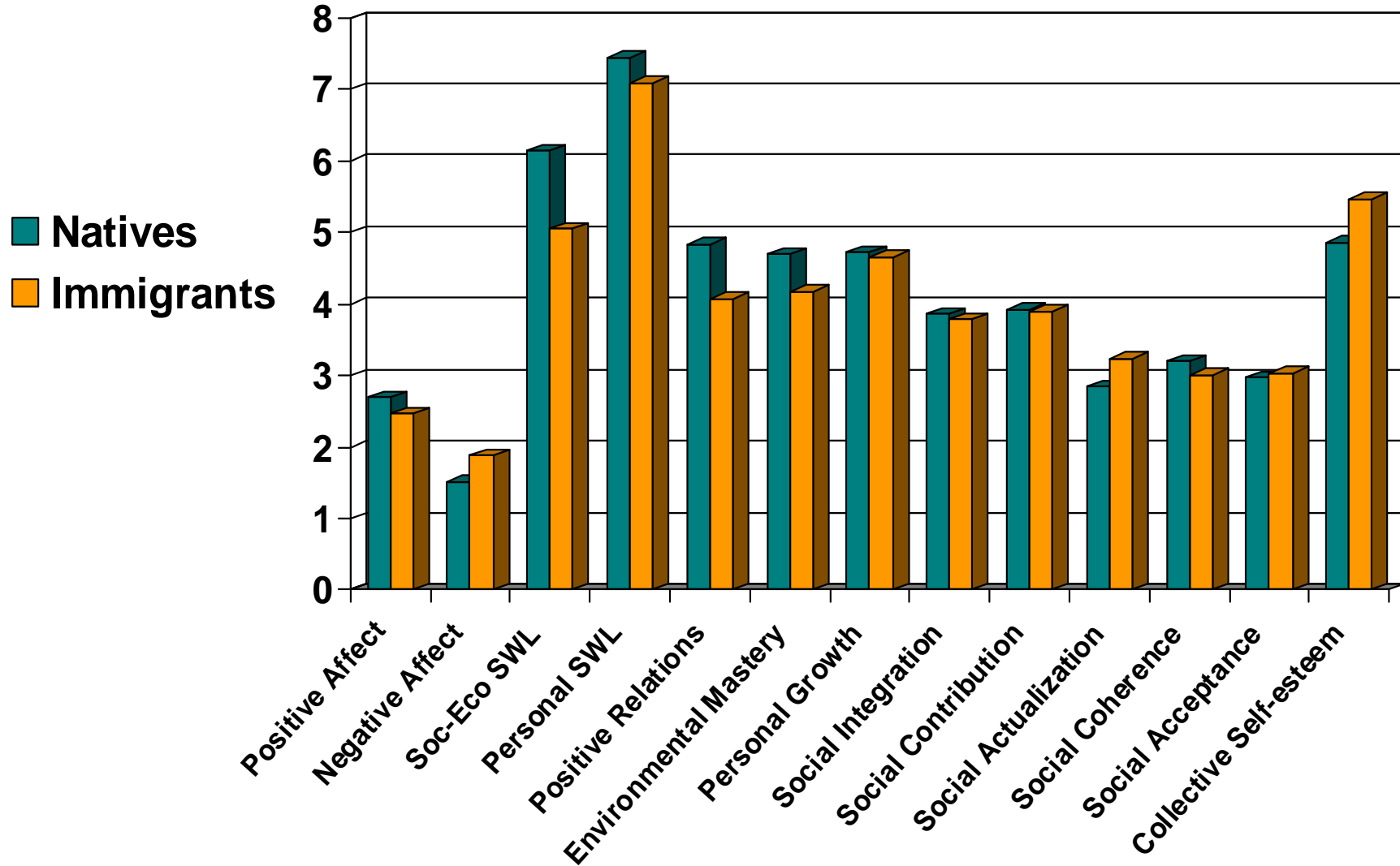
Group status related variables: Immigrants vs. Natives
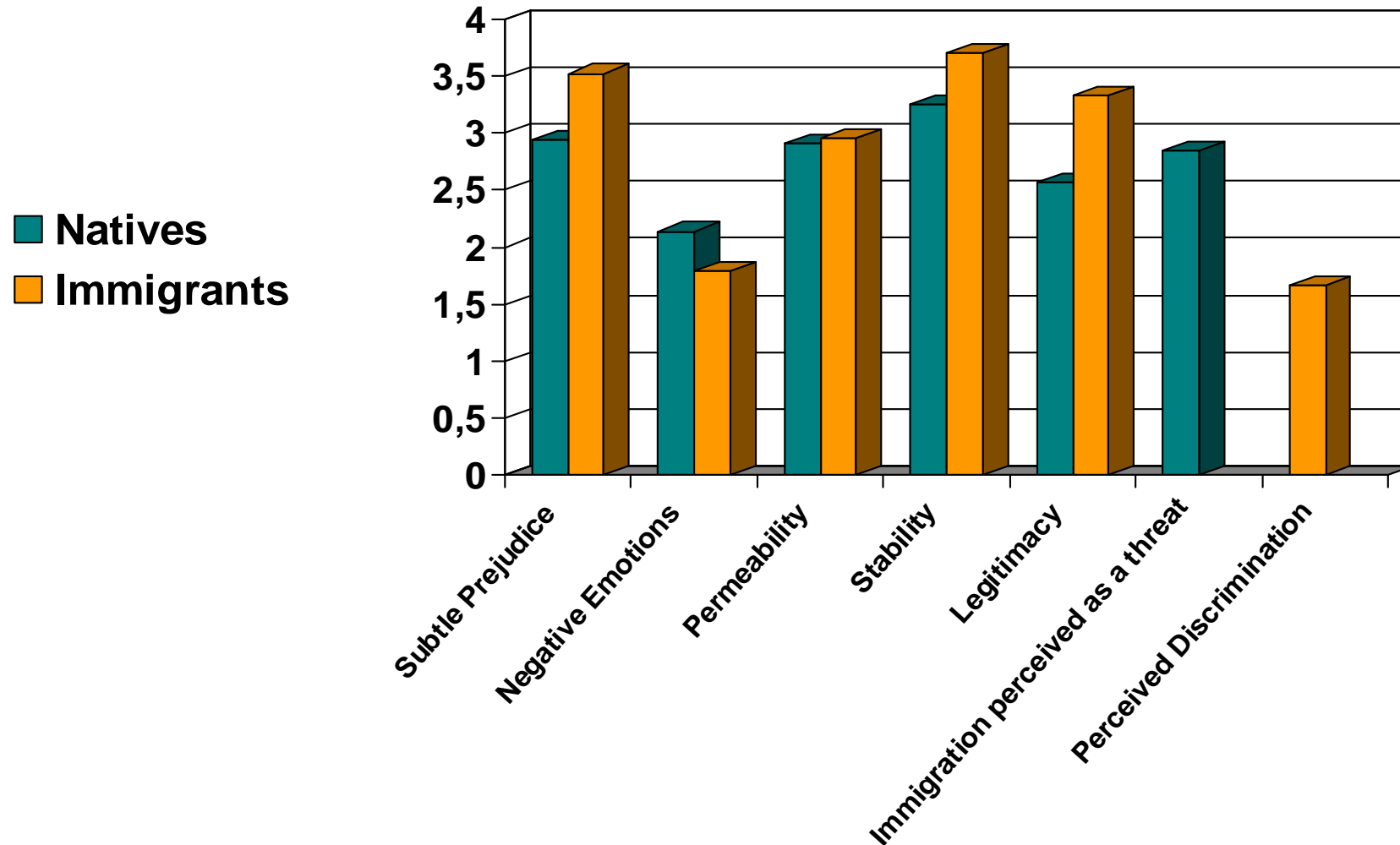
Collective Coping Strategies
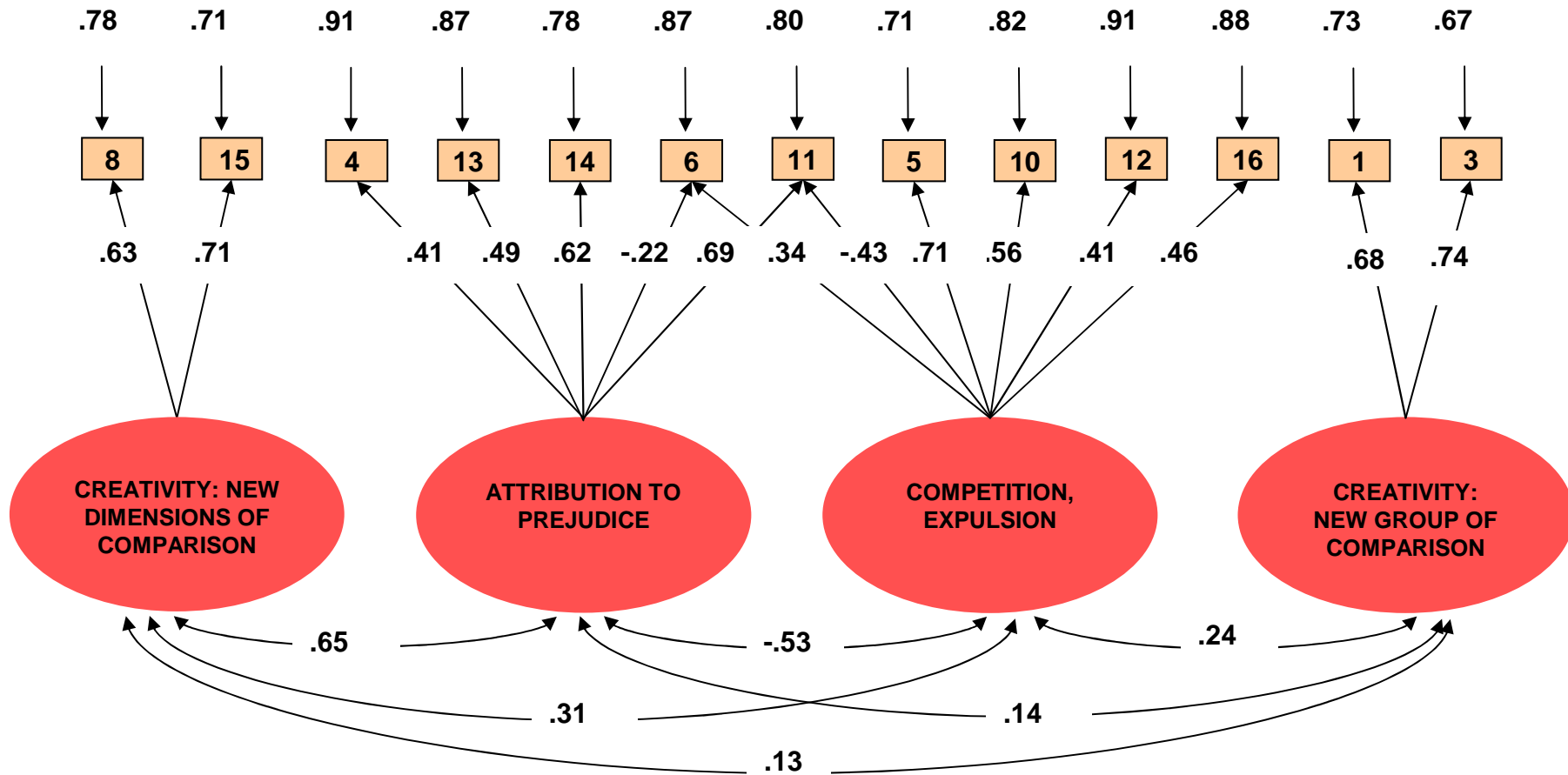
Model fit:
χ^2 (57, N = 1250) = 222.098, p < .001; CFI = 0.931; SRMR = 0.037
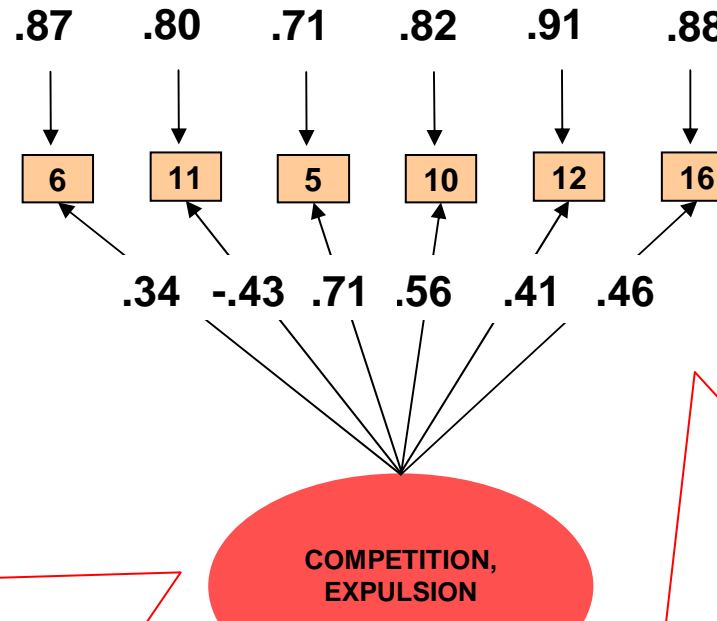
Collective Coping Strategies
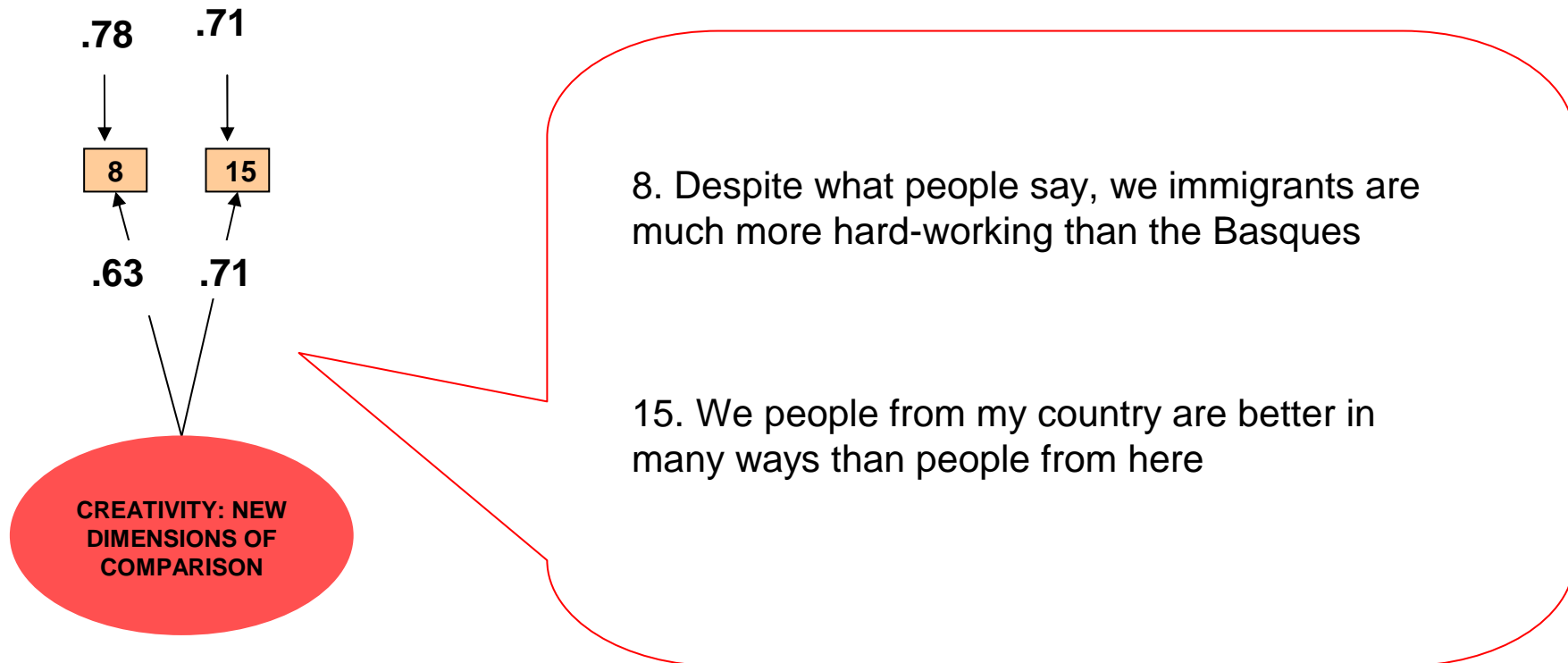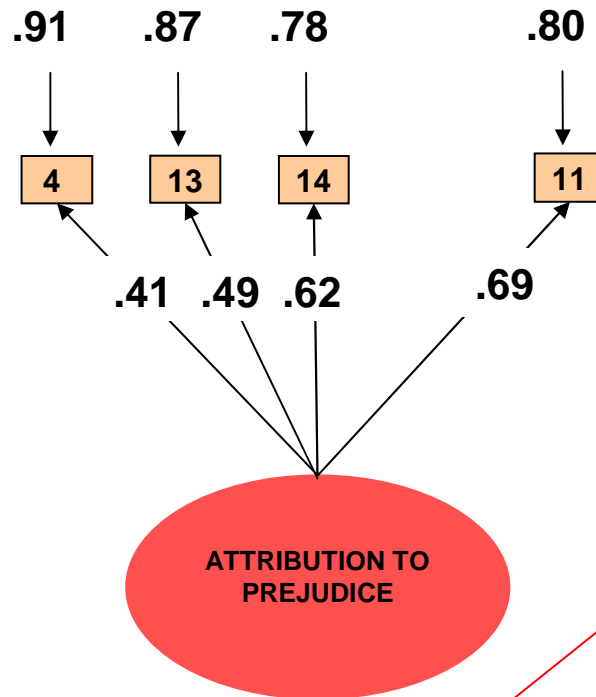
5. The bad things that people say about us are caused by the behaviour of a small minority; most of us aren't like that

6. We immigrants ought to have the same services and rights as people from here

10. At times the unacceptable behaviour of some immigrants makes the Basques think badly of us

11. The bad situation of immigrants from my country is caused by a lack of support from the Basques and the Spaniards

.87   .80   .71   .82   .91   .88

| 6 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 16 |

.34 -.43 .71 .56 .41 .46

COMPETITION, EXPULSION

12. We immigrants from my country can band together to fight for our rights and be like people from here

16. I have faith that in time, justice will be done and prejudice towards us will become a thing of the past

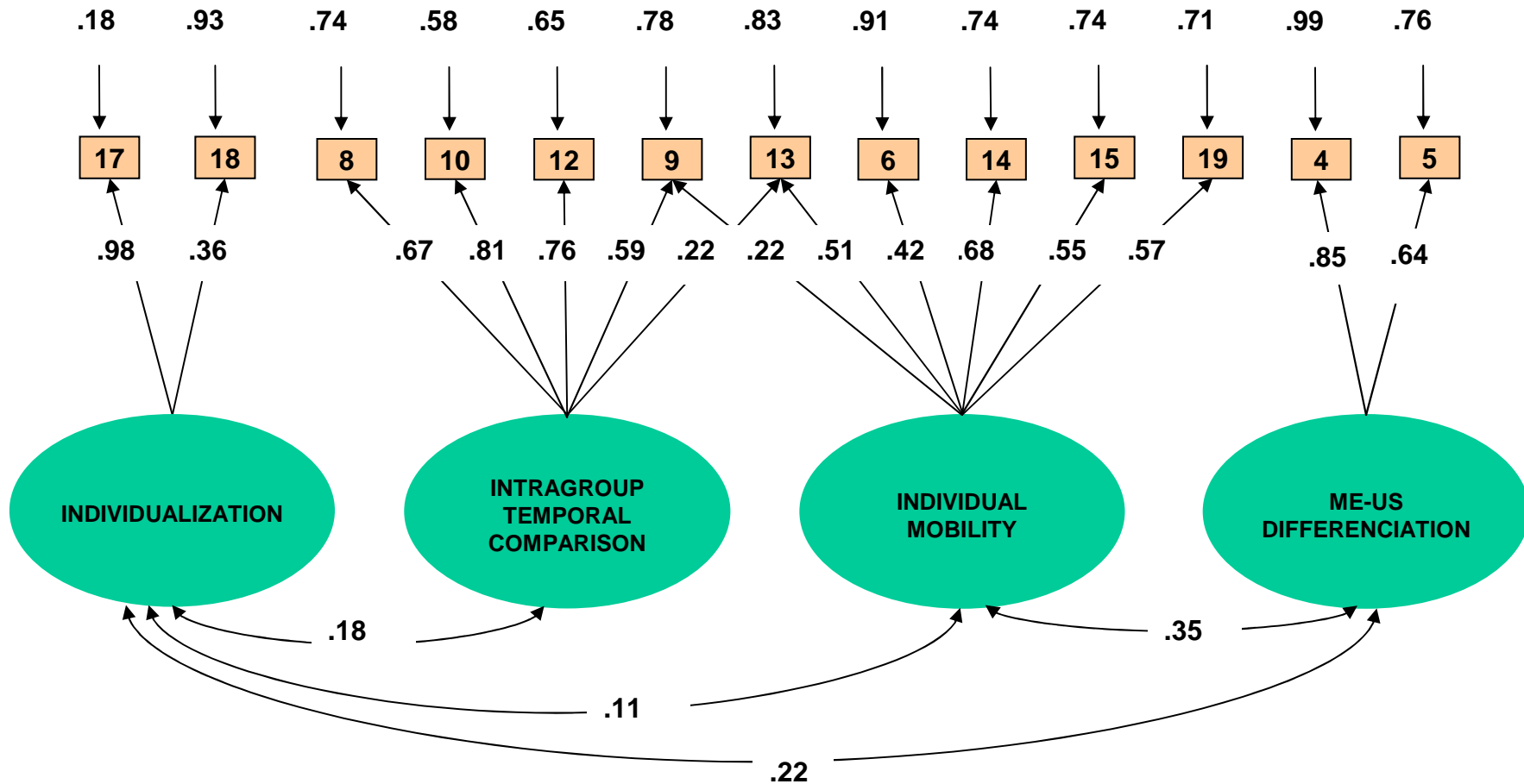# Collective Coping Strategies

.73 .67

1 3

1. There are other groups that are seen in a worse light here than people from my country

3. The Basques and the Spaniards treat people from my country more kindly than they treat other immigrants
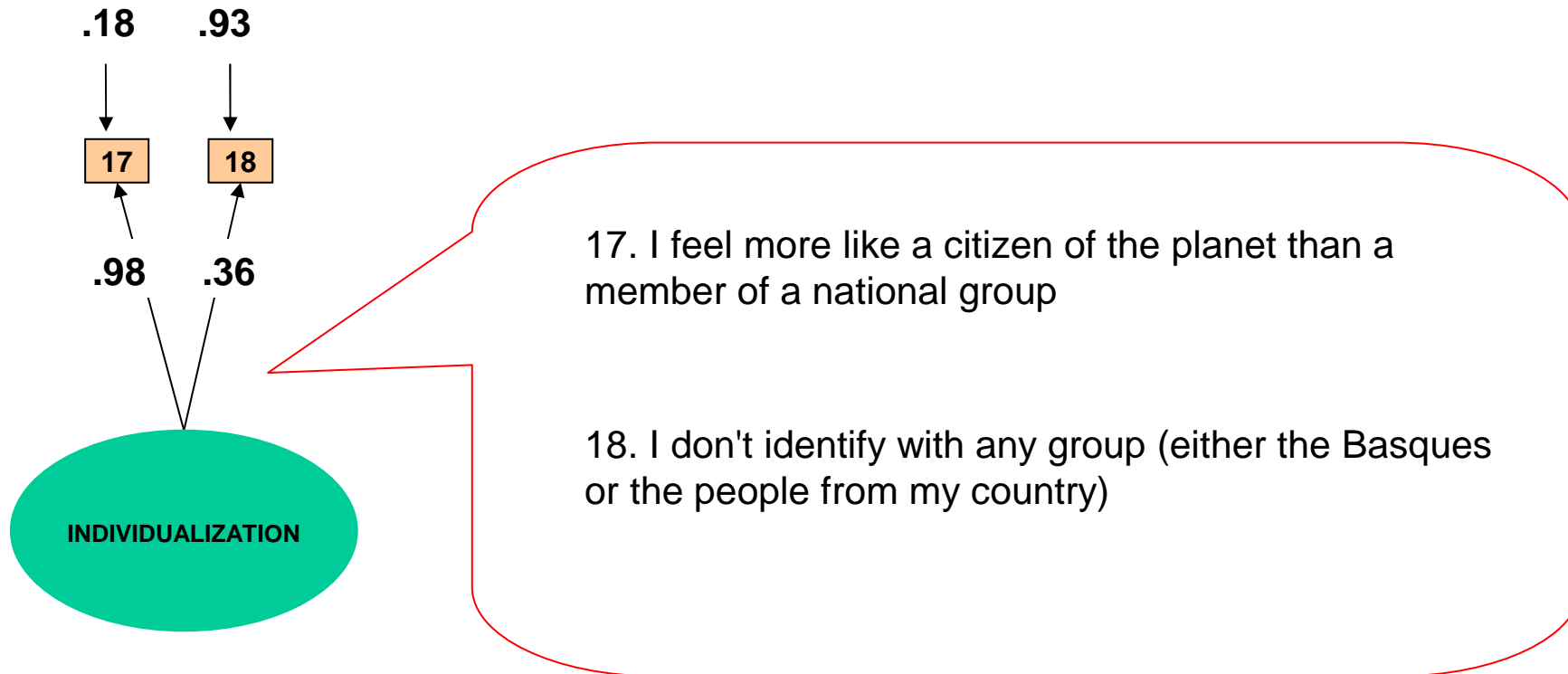
.68 .74
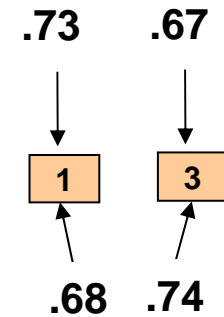
CREATIVITY: NEW GROUP OF COMPARISON
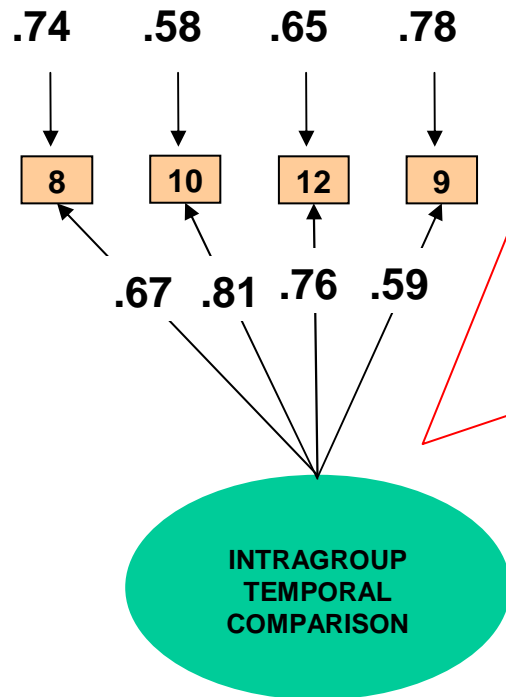
Individual Coping Strategies

Model fit:
χ^2 (60, N = 1250) = 275.797, p < .001; CFI = 0.994; SRMR = 0.043

Individual Coping Strategies

.18   .93

17   18

.98   .36

INDIVIDUALIZATION

17. I feel more like a citizen of the planet than a member of a national group

18. I don't identify with any group (either the Basques or the people from my country)

Individual Coping Strategies

.74 .58 .65 .78

| 8 | 10 | 12 | 9 |

.67 .81 .76 .59

INTRAGROUP TEMPORAL COMPARISON

8. My own personal situation is fairly better than the situation of most immigrants from my country

9. Now I'm enjoying the experiences of daily life more than before and I'm trying to make the most of them

10. When I think of what my plans and prospects used to be, my situation is better than I expected then

12. Compared with the past, my situation is better than before

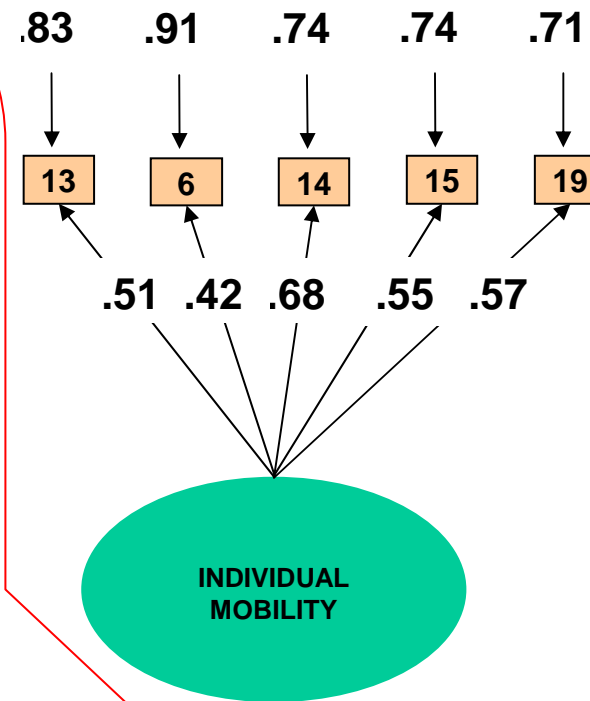# Individual Coping Strategies

6. I make an effort to overcome the difficulties I face as an immigrant

13. I throw myself in and concentrate on my studies or work so as not to have to think about my situation, and I act as if everything were O.K.

14. I try to stay clear of people who think badly of immigrants

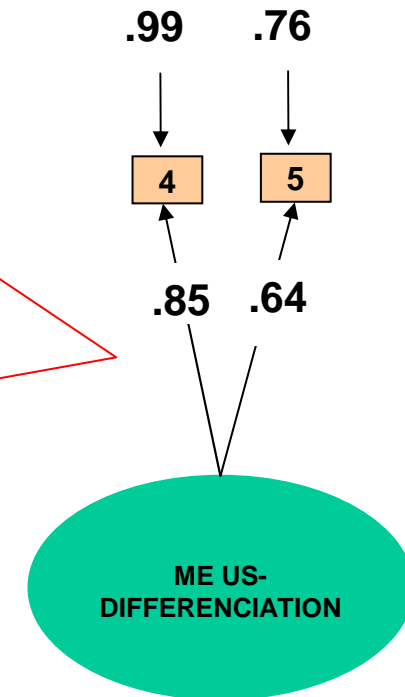15. I try not to let it get to me on an emotional level when immigrants are badly treated

19. I make an effort to demonstrate that I'm better than people from here in my working life (or whatever else it is that you do)

.83   .91   .74   .74   .71

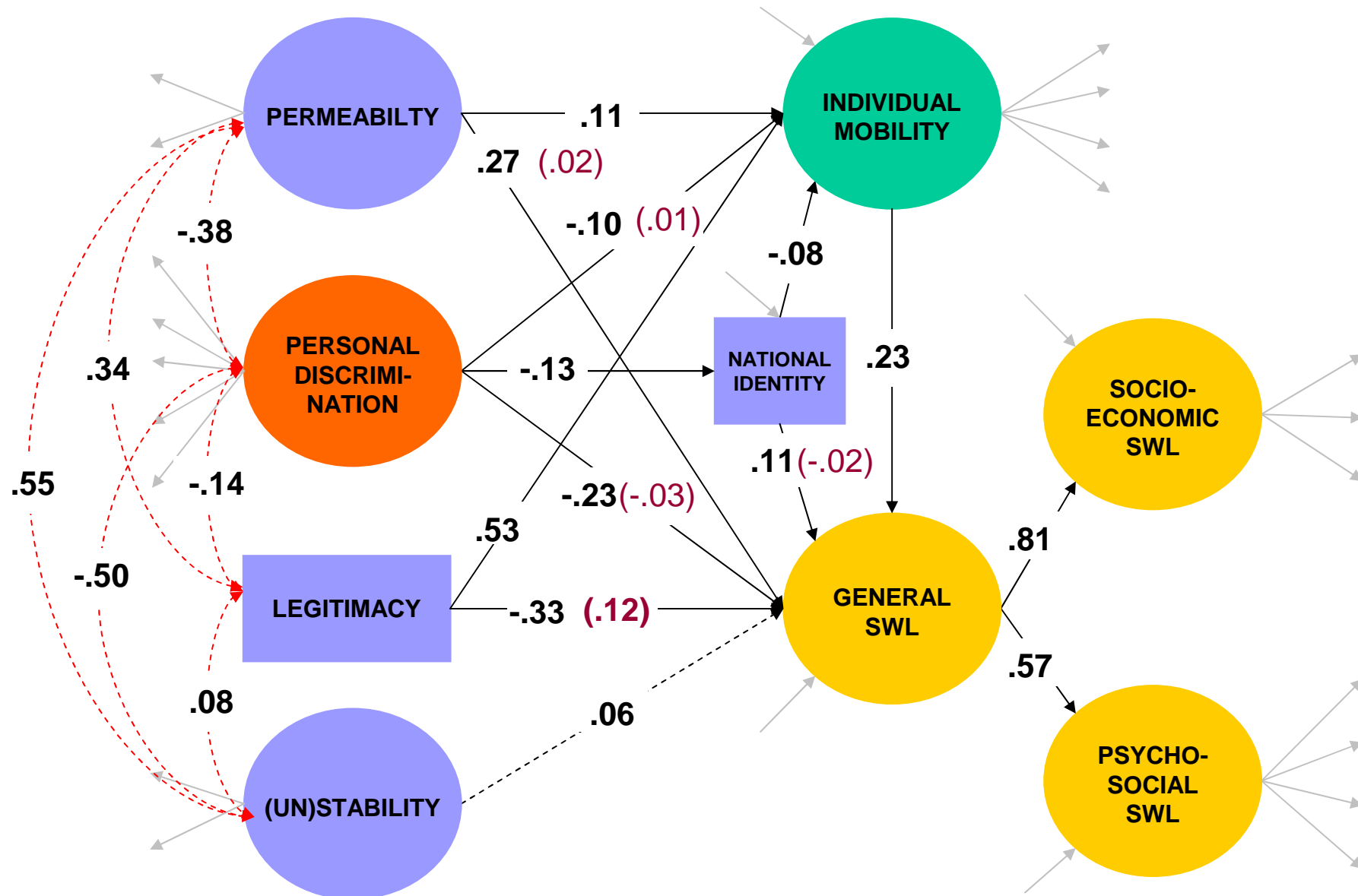| 13 | 6 | 14 | 15 | 19 |

.51 .42 .68   .55   .57

INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

Individual Coping Strategies

4. I feel very different from most of the people from my country

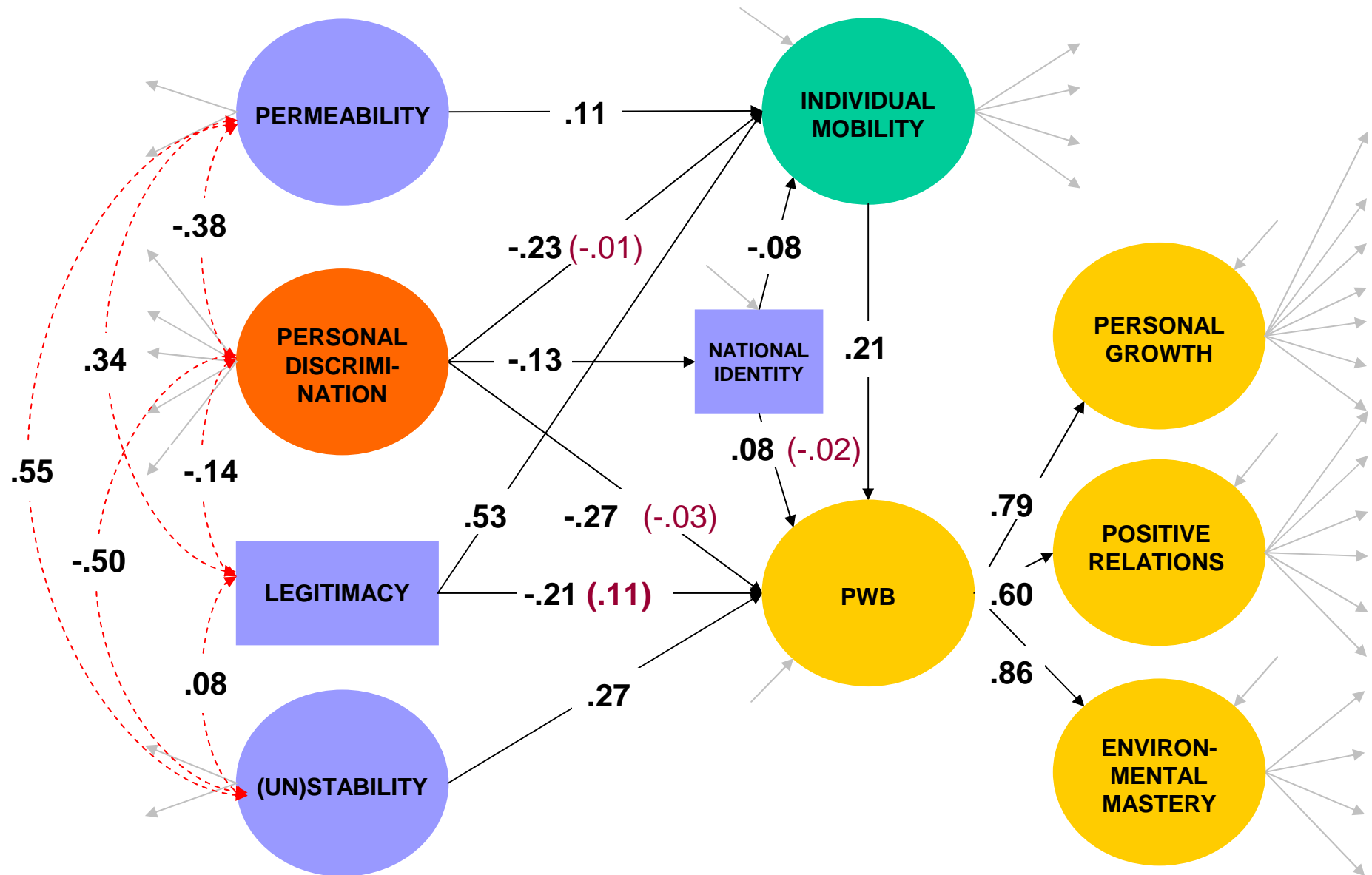5. We immigrants from my country are very different amongst ourselves

.99   .76

4   5

.85   .64

ME US-DIFFERENCIATION

Individual Mobility

Model fit: χ^2 (193, N = 1250) = 874.313, p < .001; CFI = 0.929; SRMR = 0.052

Individual Mobility

PERMEABILITY

PERSONAL DISCRIMI-NATION

LEGITIMACY

(UN)STABILITY

INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY

NATIONAL IDENTITY

PWB

PERSONAL GROWTH

POSITIVE RELATIONS

ENVIRON-MENTAL MASTERY

.11

-.23 (-.01)

-.08

-.13

.21

.53

-.27 (-.03)

.08 (-.02)

-.21 (.11)

.27

.79

.60

.86
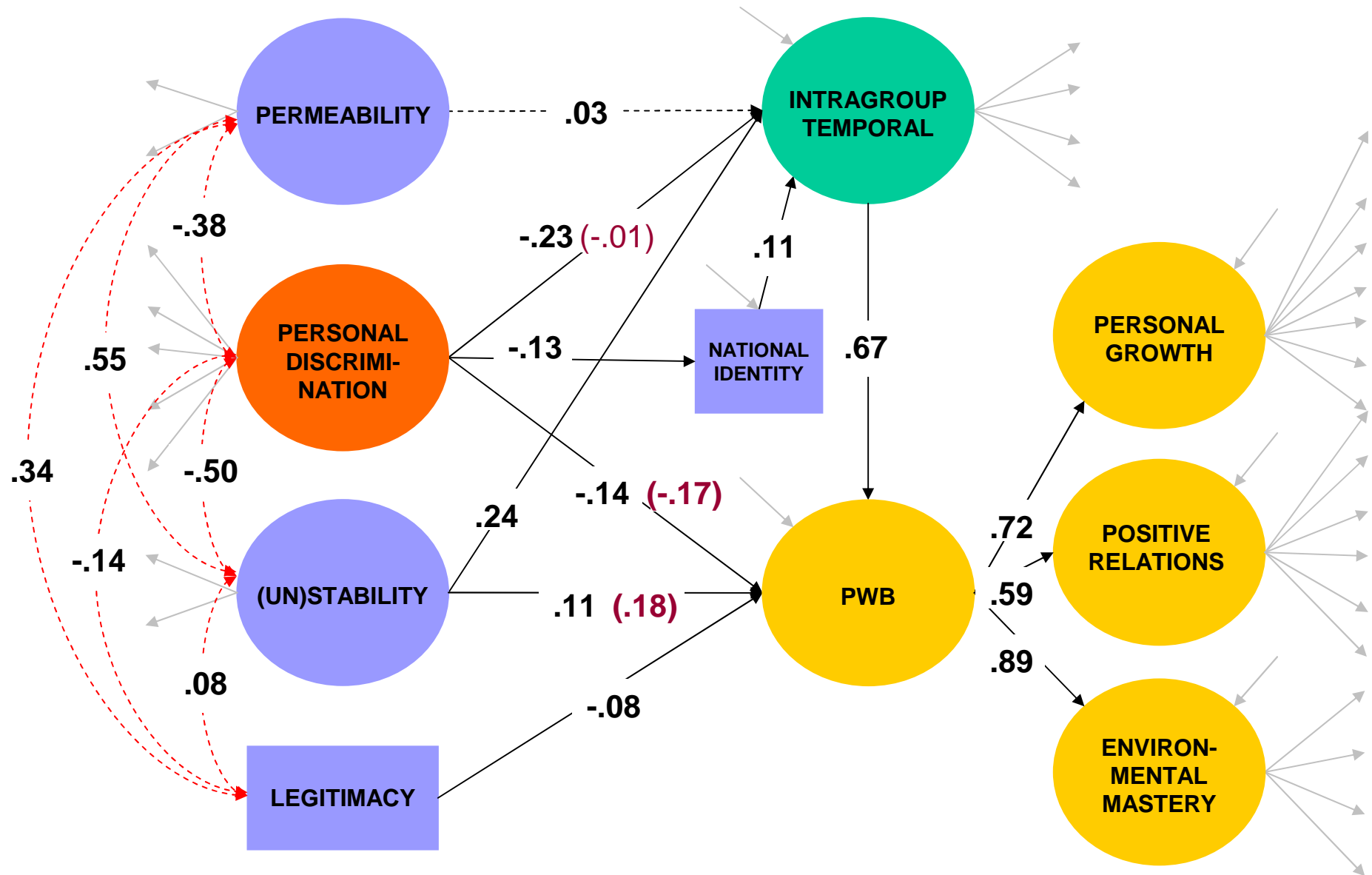
-.38

.34

-.14

.55

-.50

.08

Model fit: χ^2 (417, N = 1250) = 1787.787, p < .001; CFI = 0.904; SRMR = 0.058

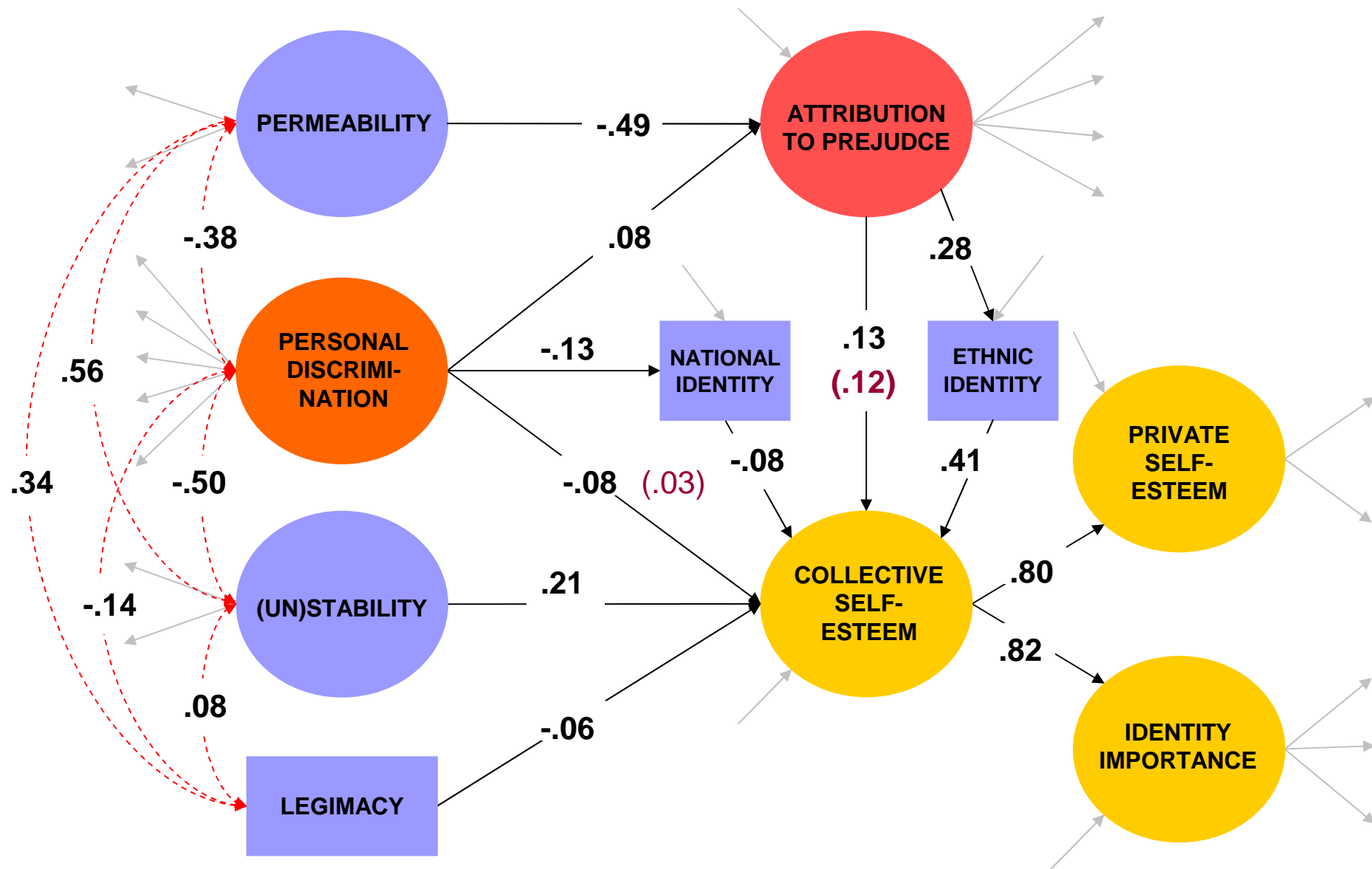# Intragroup Temporal Comparison
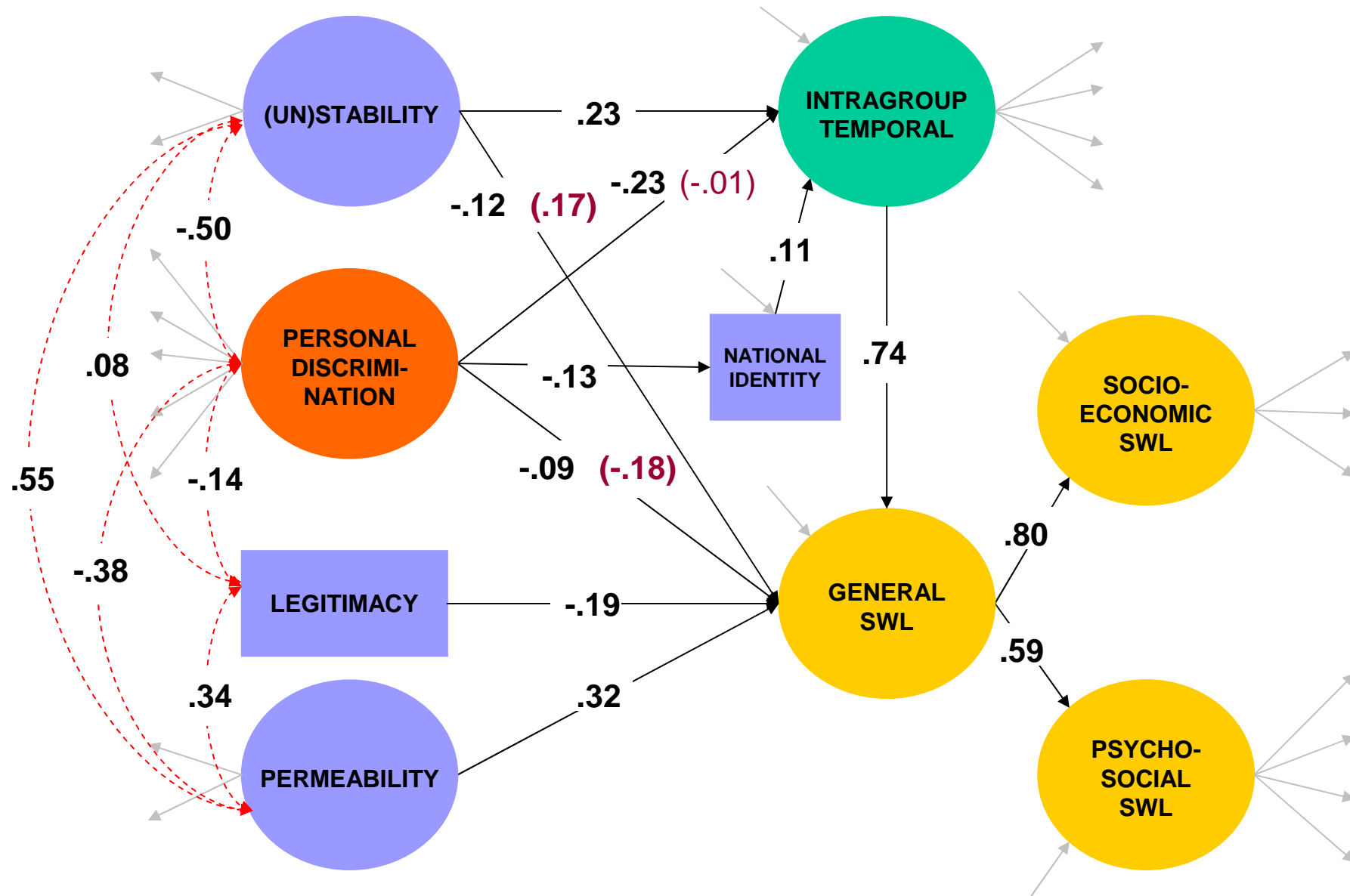
Model fit: χ^2 (195, *N* = 1250) = 769.7498, *p* < .001; CFI = 0.942; SRMR = 0.045
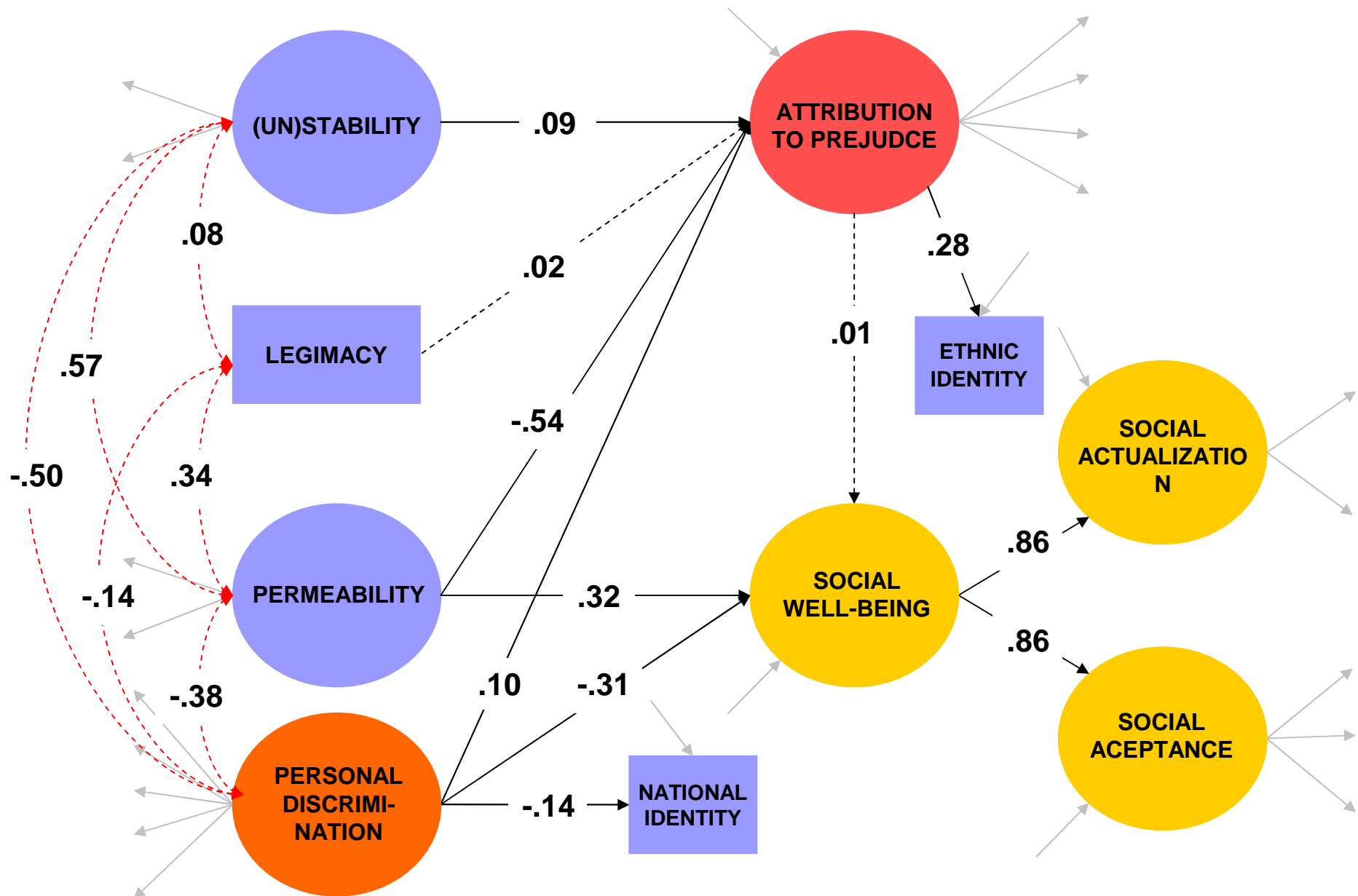
Intragroup Temporal Comparison

Model fit: χ^2 (389, N = 1250) = 1537.285, p < .001; CFI = 0.924; SRMR = 0.046

Attribution to Prejudice

Model fit: χ^2 (175, N = 1250) = 822.222, p < .001; CFI = 0.928; SRMR = 0.048

Attribution to Prejudice

Model fit: χ^2 (176, *N* = 1250) = 808.399, *p* < .001; CFI = 0.929; SRMR = 0.050

Conclusions

Taxonomy

- **Four-factor** structure of both the **individual** and the **collective** coping with negative social identity

  - **Individual** strategies include:
    - Intragroup and Temporal Comparison
    - Individual Mobility
    - Individualization & Superordinate Categorization
    - Me-Us Differentiation or Subordinate Categorization

  - **Collective** strategies include:
    - Attributions to Prejudice and Discrimination
    - Social Creativity: New Comparison Group
    - Social Creativity: New Comparison Dimension
    - Differentiation and Competition

Individual Mobility

- **Low perceived discrimination** leads to attempts for **individual mobility** and to higher satisfaction with life and psychological well-being.

- When immigrants perceive the group boundaries as **permeable** and the status differences as **legitimate**, they opt for **individual upward mobility**, which in turn leads to higher **personal well-being**: satisfaction with life (**SWL**) and psychological well-being (**PWB**)

- Whereas **permeability** – though modestly – affects immigrants' satisfaction with life only directly, **legitimacy** has an indirect effect on this component of well-being, being **mediated by** striving for **individual mobility**.

- Perceived discrimination inhibits national identification

- **Individual mobility** is related to national **desidentification** (ethnic identity does not play a significant role)

Intragroup and Temporal Comparison

- Perception of (**un**)**stability** and **low discrimination** activate **intragroup and temporal comparison** strategy – this strategy predicts immigrants personal well-being (**SWL** and **PWB**)

- Perceived **illegitimacy** and **permeability** lead to higher **SWL**, and **illegitimacy** to higher **PWB**

- Perceived **discrimination** has a negative indirect effect on SWL and PWB through intragroup temporal comparison

- **National identification** augments the tendency to make **intragroup and temporal comparisons** as a form to cope with the stigma

Attributions to Prejudice

- Perception of **impermeability** of group boundaries and **personal discrimination** predict making **attributions to prejudice**

- **Attributions to prejudice** have an indirect effect on collective self-esteem (**CSE**) **- ethnic identification** serves a a self-esteem protector; however, this strategy does not reinforce social well-being (**SWB**)

- **National desidentification**'s role is less significant for both **CSE** and **SWB**

- Perception of (**un**)**stability** and **illegitimacy** of group status differences contributes to higher **CSE**, while permeability is crucial for **SWB**

- Perceived **discrimination** has stronger consequences for **SWB** than for **CSE** - protective role of attributions to prejudice and ethnic identity only for CSE

General Conclusions

- **Perceived group status** has a great relevance for negative identity management and its impact for adaptation – mostly in line with SIT:
  - **Permeability** and **legitimacy**: individual mobility – "getting out" on one's own
  - (**Un**)**stability**: intragroup temporal comparison – an instance of optimism or cognitive restructuration?
  - **Impermeability** and partly **illegitimacy**: attributions to prejudice – the barriers to leaving the group and perceiving ingroup low status as unfair stimulates collective strategies

- **Individual and collective strategies** have an impact on **personal** (SWL and PWB) and **collective** (CSE) **well-being**, respectively
- **National identification** played a more significant role in individual strategy- personal well-being models, whereas **ethnic identification** served as a buffer for collective self-esteem

Thank you!

magdalena.bobowik@ehu.es