

**MUNI**  
**ARTS**

# **PSBB082 Intercultural psychology**

**MIGRATION & ACCULTURATION**

# Migration

- The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.



International migrants<sup>(a)</sup>

**281 million** international migrants globally in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the world's population

↑ Up from **272 million** (or 3.5%) in 2019

[Glossary on Migration](#)

Females <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>135 million</b> international female migrants globally in 2020, or 3.5 per cent of the world's female population	↑ Up from <b>130 million</b> (or 3.4%) in 2019
Males <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>146 million</b> international male migrants globally in 2020, or 3.7 per cent of the world's male population	↑ Up from <b>141 million</b> (or 3.6%) in 2019
Labour migrants <sup>(b)</sup>	<b>169 million</b> migrant workers globally in 2019	↑ Up from <b>164 million</b> globally in 2017
Missing migrants <sup>(c)</sup>	Around <b>3,900</b> dead and missing globally in 2020	↓ Down from almost <b>5,400</b> in 2019

[World Migration Report 2022](#)

[www.migrationdataportal.org](http://www.migrationdataportal.org)

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) part of UN

# Migrants

- An umbrella term, **not defined under international law**, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether **within a country or across an international border**, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.
- The term includes a number of well-defined **legal** categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are **not specifically defined under international law**, such as international students.

# Displaced persons

- Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, either across an international border or within a State, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of **armed conflict**, situations of generalized **violence**, violations of human rights or natural or human-made **disasters**.
- Umbrella term encompassing people who migrate within a state (internally displaced persons, IDPs), or outside of a state, with (refugees) or without refugee status (asylum seekers)
- In contrast to migrants, displaced persons are FORCED to leave

# Refugees

- Persons who qualify for the protection of the United Nations provided by the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Persons who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are **outside the country of their nationality or habitual residence** and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.

# Asylum seekers

- Persons who are **seeking international protection**. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it.
- Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every recognized refugee is initially an asylum seeker.



## Displaced persons

**89.4 million** people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2020 (includes refugees, asylum seekers, displaced Venezuelans and IDPs) **↑** Up from **84.8 million** in 2019

Refugees <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>26.4 million</b> refugees globally in 2020	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>26 million</b> in 2019
Asylum seekers <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>4.1 million</b> asylum seekers globally in 2020	<b>↓</b> Down from <b>4.2 million</b> in 2019
Displaced Venezuelans <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>3.9 million</b> Venezuelans displaced globally in 2020 (not including those who were refugees or asylum seekers)	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>3.6 million</b> in 2019
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>55 million</b> IDPs globally in 2020: 48 million due to conflict and violence; 7 million due to disasters	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>51 million</b> in 2019



## International migrants<sup>(a)</sup>






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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees: Different labels for immigrants influence attitudes through perceived benefits in nine countries

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H2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, Grant/Award Number: 703495; Czech Science Foundation, Grant/Award Number: 23-06170S; Academy of Finland, Grant/Award

## Abstract

The world is witnessing the highest level of displacement of people on record. Public discourse often uses labels to describe people on the move such as 'migrants', 'asylum seekers', or 'refugees' interchangeably. A preregistered study in nine countries (Australia, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom;  $N = 2844$ ) tested experimentally the effect of these three labels on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policies. We found a significant difference between the label 'migrant' and both 'asylum seeker' and 'refugee' on the social distance scale. Participants were happier if migrants, rather than asylum seekers and refugees, were their neighbours, friends, or partners. The effect was mediated by perceived benefits, but not threats, whereby migrants were perceived to bring more benefits to receiving societies than asylum seekers and refugees. To increase the acceptance of immigrants, speakers may consider specifying the given group and emphasize benefits that immigrants bring to receiving societies.

## KEYWORDS

attitudes, labels, language, migration, threats and benefits



RESEARCH ARTICLE

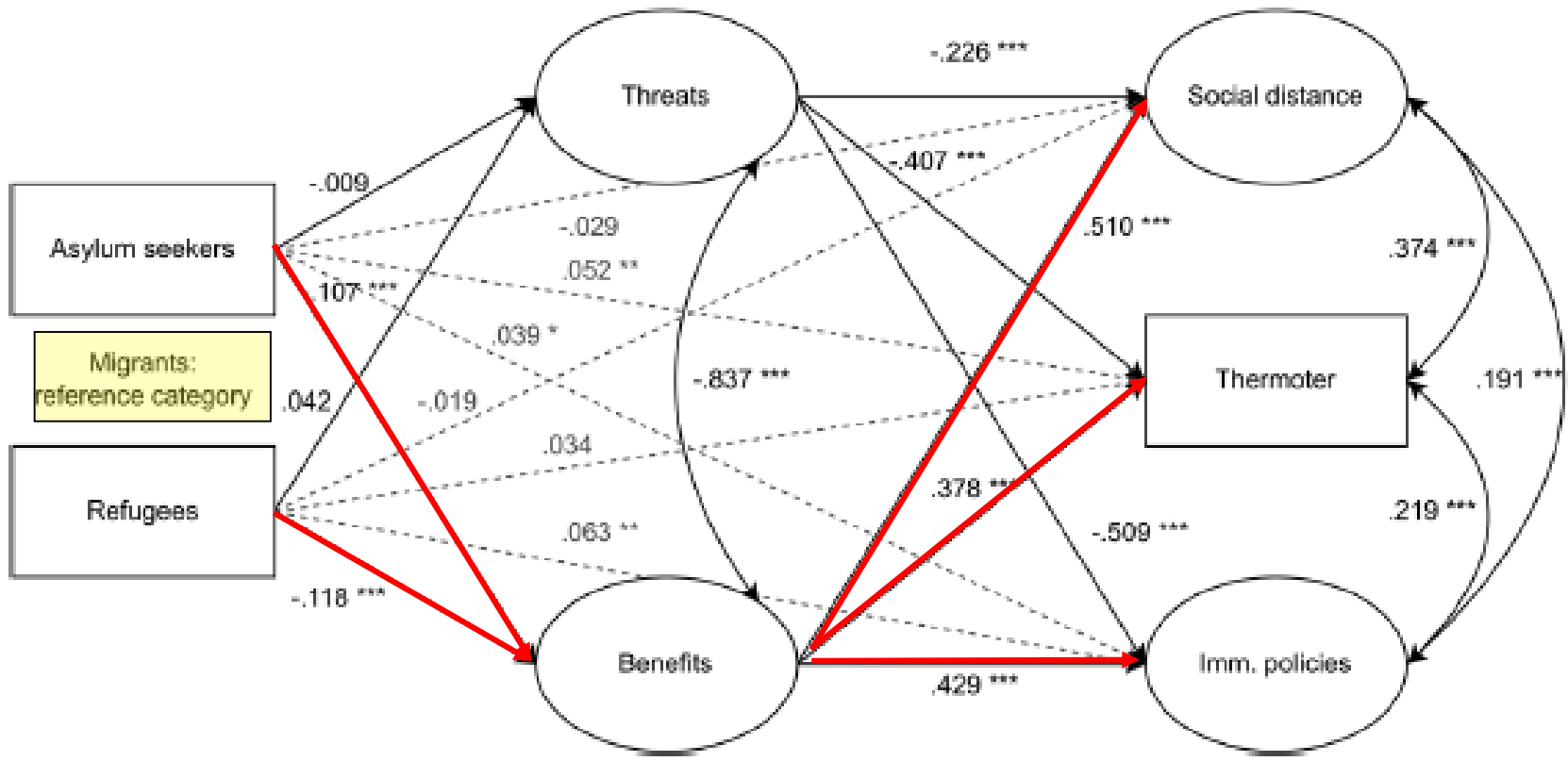
# Migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees: Different labels for immigrants influence attitudes through perceived benefits in nine countries

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# Psychology of Migration

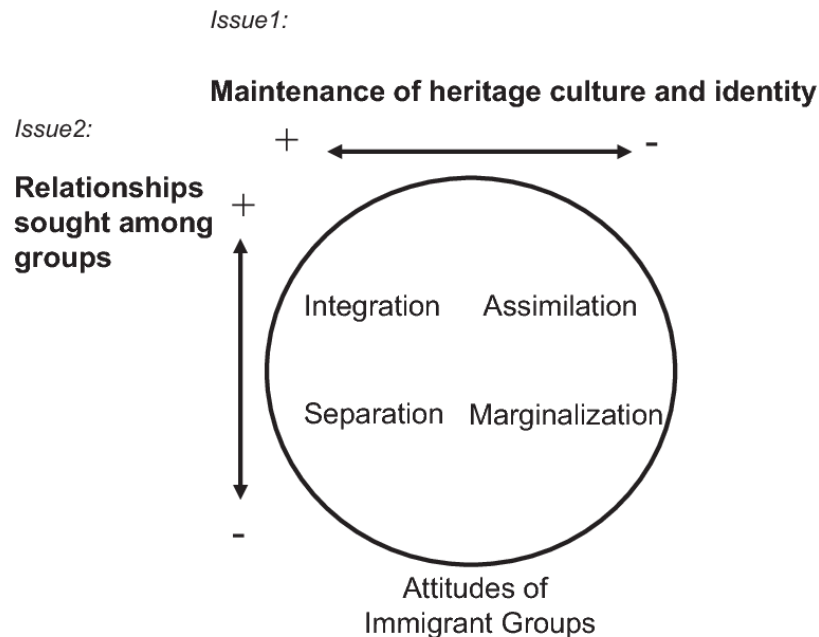
Interdisciplinary field of research, joining together diverse subfields of psychology (cultural psychology, social psychology, environmental psychology, health & clinical psychology, psychology of religion and spirituality) with anthropological, sociological and historical inquiry on migration processes (i.e., “migration studies”).

Main topics:

- Health and wellbeing of migrants – migration trauma, acculturation stress and discrimination consequences result in poor health such as affective disorders
- Acculturation and integration as well as its discontents in the form of discrimination and xenophobia

# Acculturation

- Interactions between people with different cultural backgrounds that result in cultural and psychological changes
- Berry's two dimensional model: contact with host country members  
maintenance of original culture



# Acculturation

## Amendments

- culture maintenance
- culture adoption – the extent to which immigrants accept the host culture (Bourhis, Moise, Perreault, & Senecal, 1997)

## Focus on migrants as well as host societies

- Preferences for immigrants acculturation on the parts of immigrants as well as host society members
- Research on acculturation of host society members – adopting cultural heritage from immigrants



# Next meeting

– 8. November

Till 3. November

- **1 page assignment** pondering about how cultural values and norms shape your self-concept
- 12 font, 1.5 spacing, excluding references and front page
- <https://geerthofstede.com/culture-geert-hofstede-gert-jan-hofstede/6d-model-of-national-culture/>