

Evidence-based Insights for Promoting Positive Attitudes and Intergroup Relations

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Background

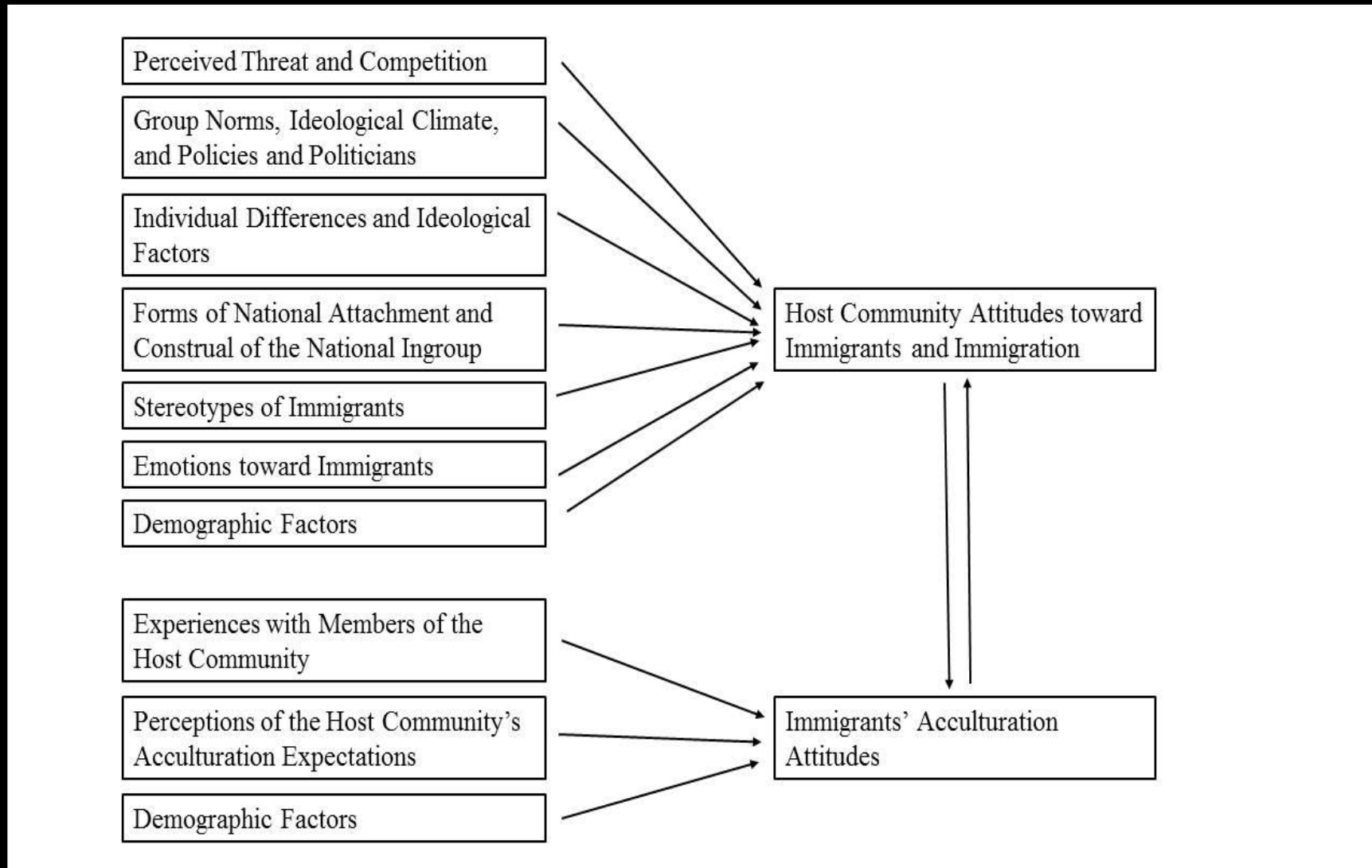
- Social Psychologist
- Focus on understanding people's thoughts, feelings, and behavior from a person by situation framework
 - Characteristics of the individual
 - The social context
 - Interaction between person and social context
- Study many issues related to social inequality and change; immigration-related since joining P2P

The Role of Attitudes in Migration

Public attitudes can affect:

- Immigration policies within a nation
 - Influencing entry numbers
 - Stringency and punitive nature of policies
 - Supports offered to new arrivals
- Warmth of the welcome
 - Prejudice and underemployment
 - Intergroup harmony

Antecedents of Migration Attitudes



Perceived Threat

- Realistic (threats to the host community's economic/political power)
- Symbolic (believing one's values or beliefs are threatened)
- Safety (Terrorist threat, crime, and disease)
- Size (Arrival rate, size)



Individual Differences and Ideological Factors

- Big-Five Personality Traits
- Social Dominance Orientation
- Right-Wing Authoritarianism

These individual differences were often discussed in relation to theories that focused on perceived threat and competition

Fostering Positive Intergroup Attitudes

What has worked for your organizations?

- The right type of intergroup contact
- Enhancing feelings of control
- Reducing perceptions of threat/Focusing on benefits and resilience
- Reflecting on the language used to describe immigration-related issues
- Power of social norms

Forms of National Identity and Attachment

- National Identity:
 - Nativist (from birth)
 - Civic/Cultural (from a personal commitment to a country's laws and institutions)
- National Attachment:
 - Nationalism (believing that one's nation is superior to others)
 - Patriotism (expressing love and pride for one's nation)
 - Blind vs. constructive forms