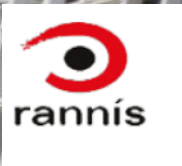


University of Luxembourg

# 17th IMISCOE – 1st Online Conference – 01.07.2020



MAISON DU SAVOIR



# 39. Inclusive society: beyond boundaries and across cultures

## **Paper 4: Immigration – the host country perspective**

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## I. Icelandic populations statistics

- Growth
- Immigration

## II. Theory – plural composition of society

## III. Selected findings from the **quantitative** part of the - Rannis – funded project (184903-051: *Inclusive societies? The integration of immigrants in Iceland*

## IV. Conclusions

# I. Icelandic populations statistics: Population evolution in Iceland

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## Iceland: **Total population**

- 1703: ~ 50,000
  - 1787: ~ 40,000 – following eruption of Laki in 1783
- 1926: > 100,000
- 1968: > 200,000
- 2007: > 300,000
- 2020: > 366,000
  - Until 2000: Foreign population percentage < **2.5%**

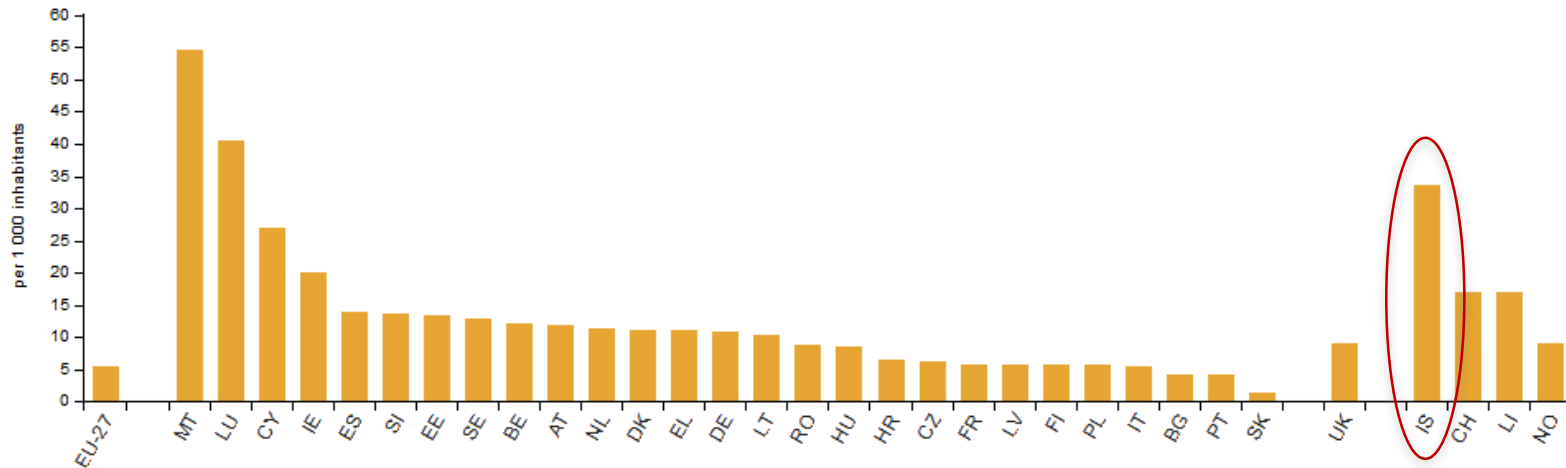
Source: Statistics Iceland

## ■ Immigration per 1000 inhabitants:

1. Malta: 54.6
2. Luxembourg: 40.5
3. **Iceland: 33.5**
  - EU average: 5.4

*Immigrants, 2018*

eurostat 

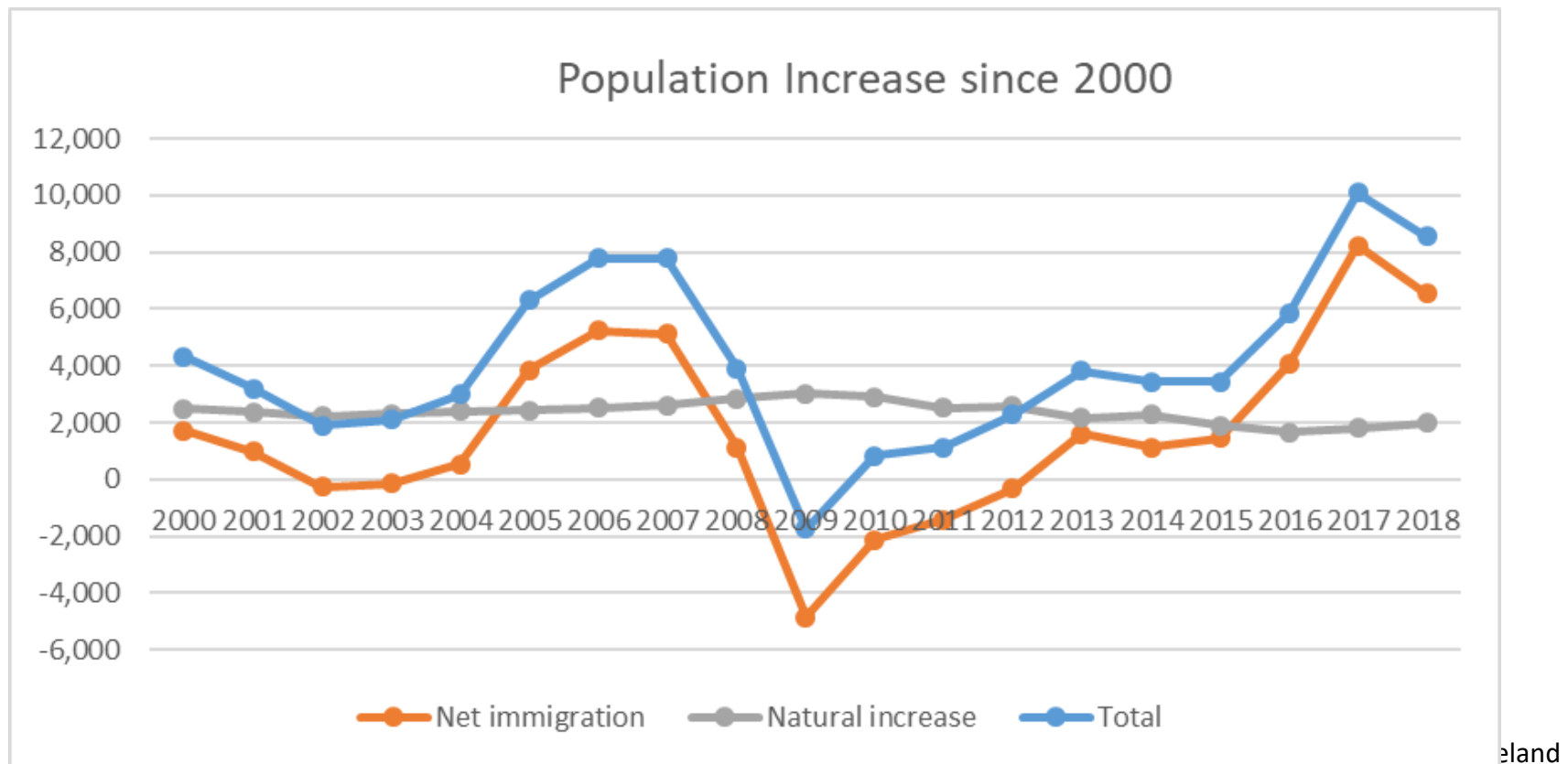


Source: Eurostat

# Population evolution in Iceland

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Until 2000: Foreign population percentage very small ( $< 2.5\%$ )



# Population Iceland

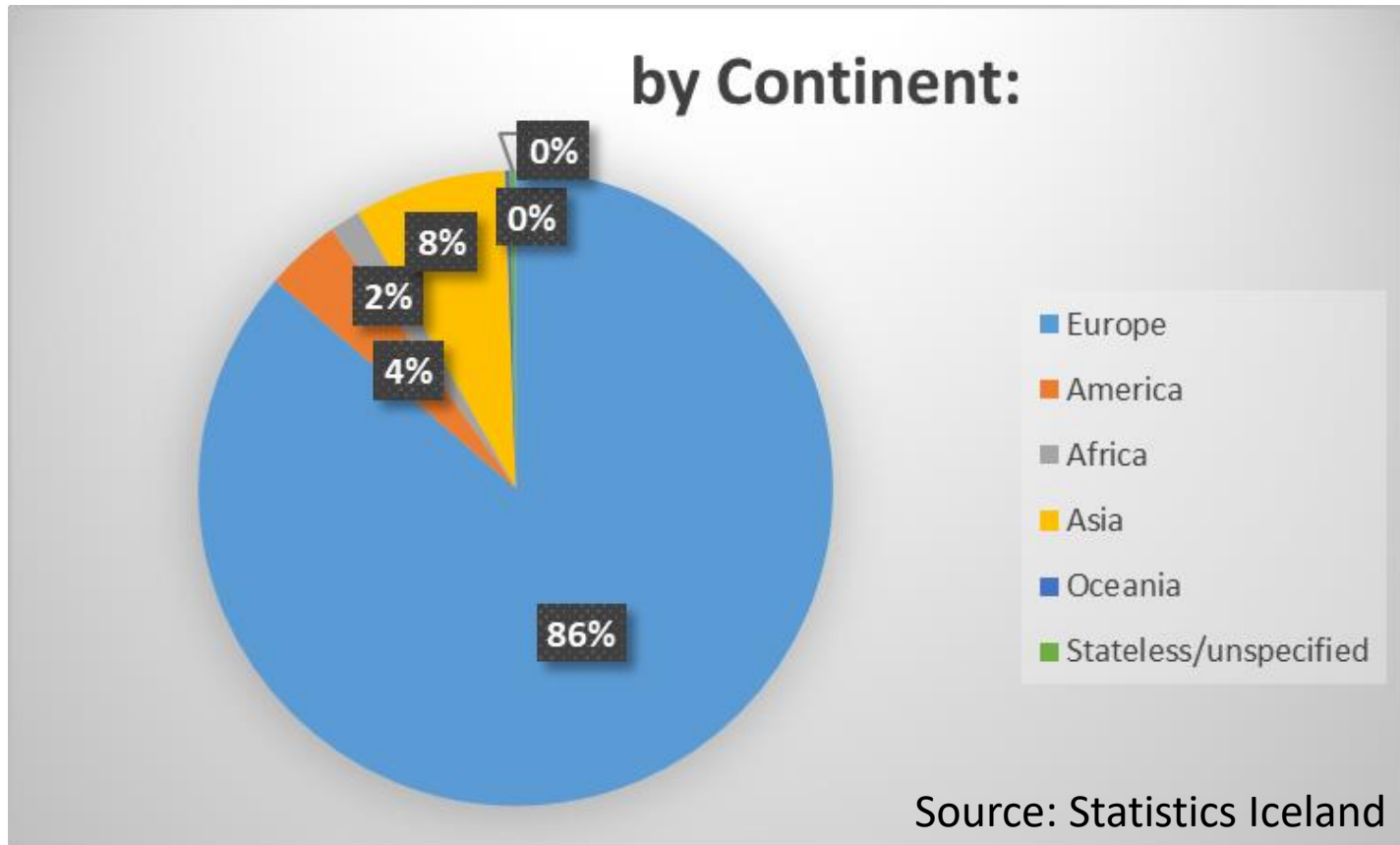
(Source: Statistics Iceland, 27.04.2020)

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- End of 1st quarter 2020: **366,130**
  - Capital region: 234,400 (64%)
  - Foreign citizens: 50,940 (**13,9%**)
  
- Increase by **1,870** from previous quarter (0.5%)
  - Natural: 460
  - Net migration: **1410 (75%)**
    - Emigration: 1720
    - Immigration: **3130**
      - Immigrants with Icelandic citizenship: **510**
      - Non-Icelandic: **2620 (84%)**
        - Poland: 820
        - Lithuania: 220

# Iceland's Foreign Population: Composition by Continent

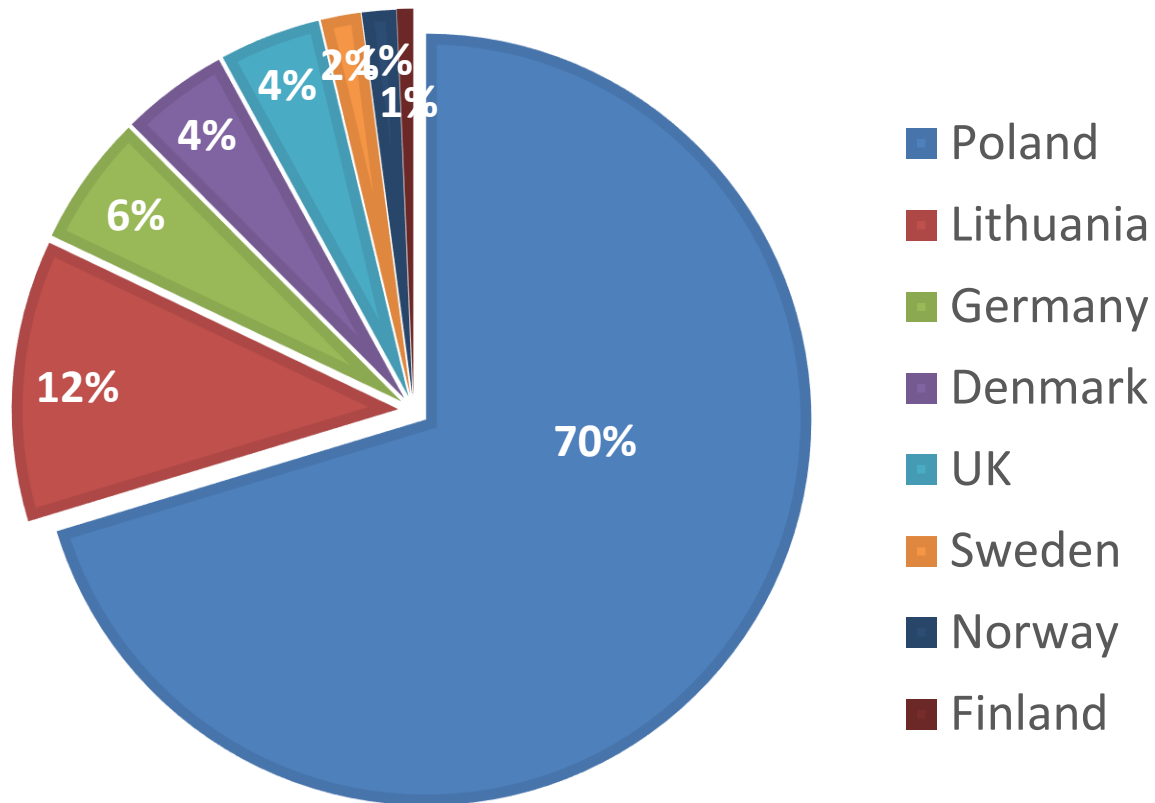
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# Iceland's Foreign Population: Composition of the dominant continent: Europe

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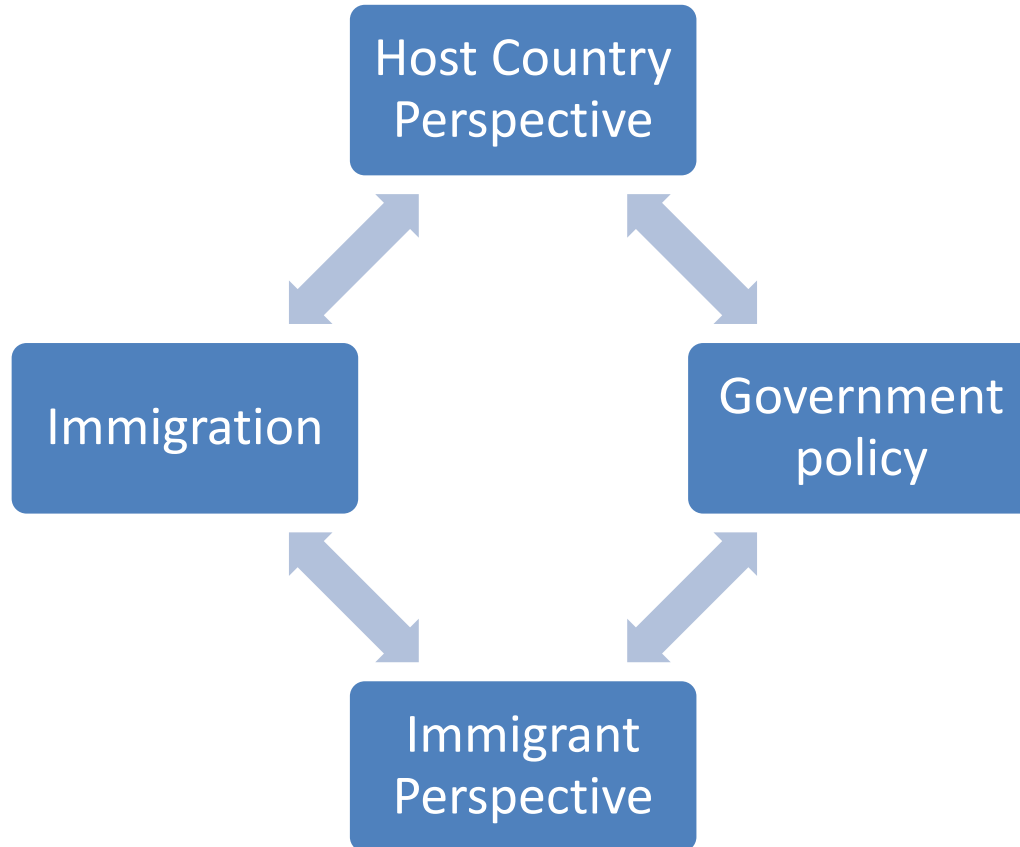
Europe:



Source: Statistics Iceland

## II. Theory – plural composition of society: The importance of the Host Country Perspective:

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## **Attitude** to multiculturalism:

...refers “to the acceptance of and support for, the culturally heterogeneous society” (van de Vijver et al., 2008, p. 93)

## Multiculturalism as an **ideology**:

...entails that cultural differences should be accepted and valued by all groups of society. Ideologies are **normative** in nature and ideologies will determine acculturation options for minorities.

=> **Interactive Acculturation Model (IAM)**, by Bourhis et al. (1997):

# Interactive Acculturation Model

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- Multiculturalism *Ideologies* as identified by Bourhis et al (1997):
  - The ideologies differ regarding approaches of how to accommodate immigrants.
  - These range from low to increasing pressure put on immigrants by the nation state to adopt values of the main society and leaving less room for cultural expression (van de Vijver et al., 2006).

Principle:	Pluralism ideology	Civic ideology	Assimilation ideology	Ethnist ideology
Adoption of <b>public</b> values and laws of the host country by immigrants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respect of <b>private</b> values of the immigrants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Public funds</b> spent on <b>private</b> activities of immigrants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Selected findings - Quantitative Survey

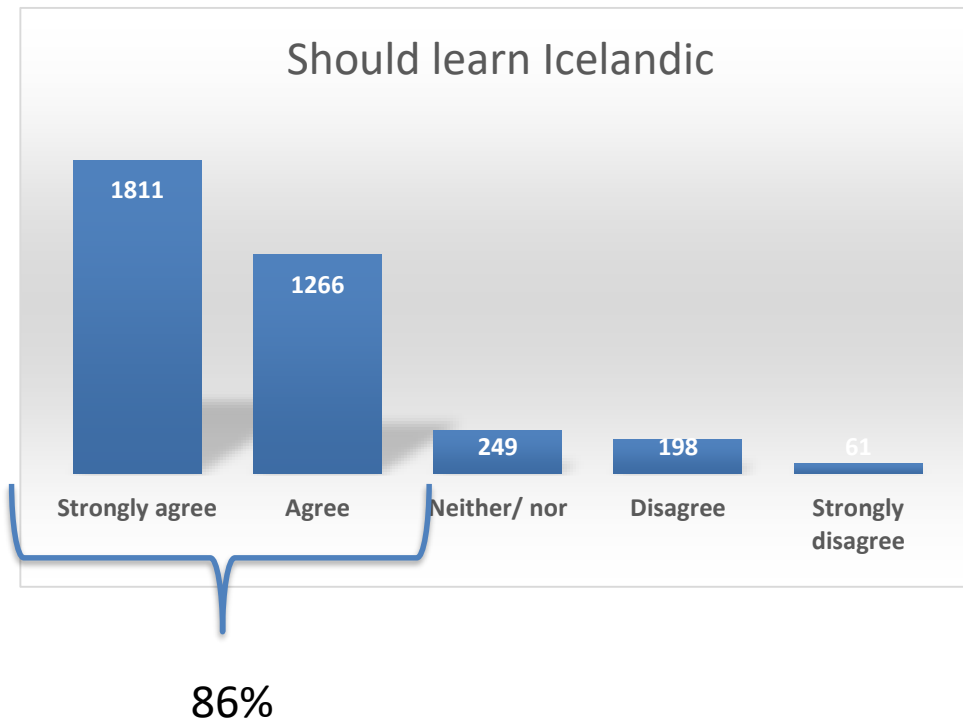
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- **N = 3630 native Icelanders**
  - 51.1% women
  - $M_{age} = 50.8$   $SD = 15.6$
  
- Spread across **all regions** of Iceland
  
- Range of questions (Trust in Institutions, Equality, School system ...)
- Some more specific on attitudes to/ contact with foreign population.

# Expectations of Foreigners – Language

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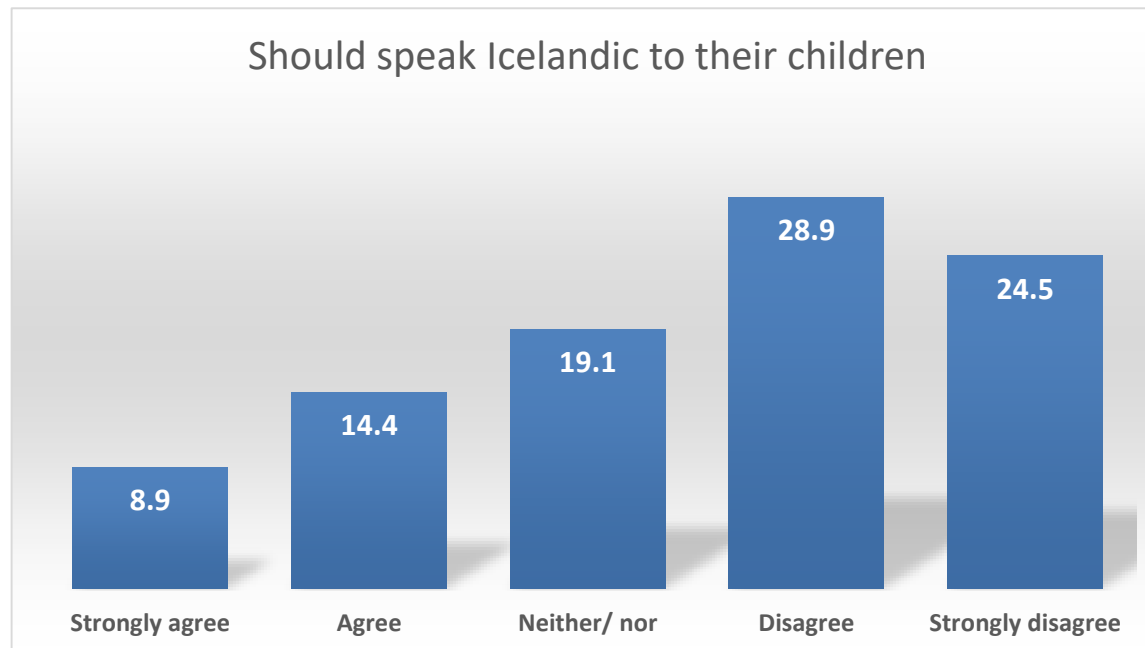
- Immigrants moving to your municipality have to learn Icelandic.
  - $M = 1.73$   $SD = 0.94$  Mode of **1** (Scale 1 = agree strongly, 5 = disagree strongly)
  - **Learn Icelandic!**



# Expectations of Foreigners - Language

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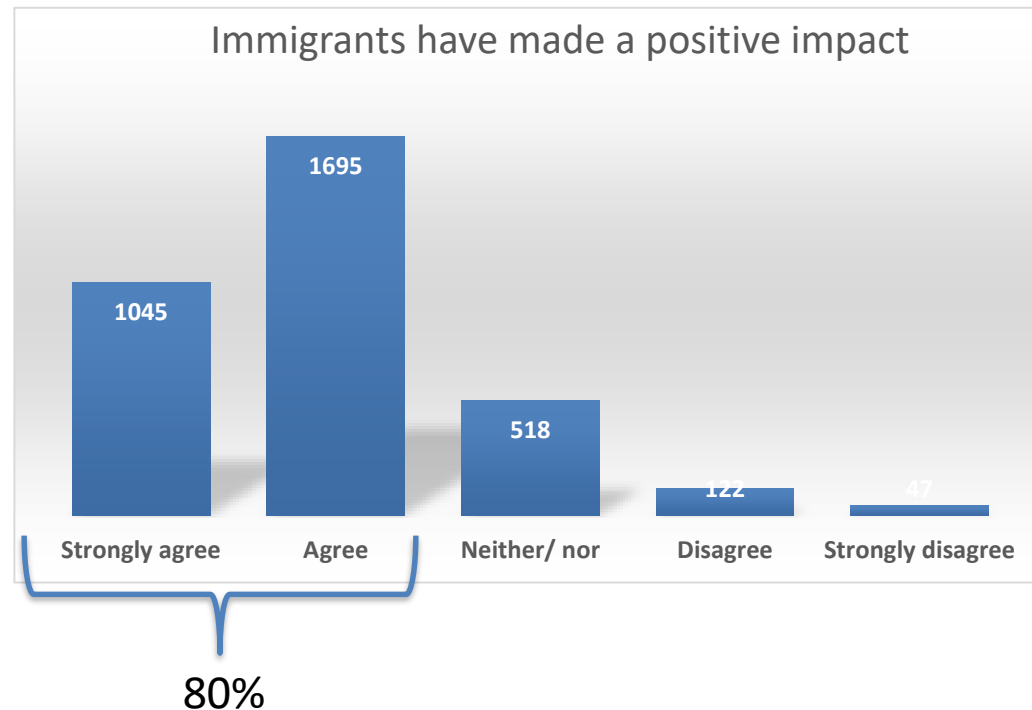
- Disagreement regarding speaking Icelandic to their children
  - $M = 3.48$   $SD = 1.27$  Mode of 4 (Scale 1 = agree strongly, 5 = disagree strongly)



# Assessment: Impact of Foreigners

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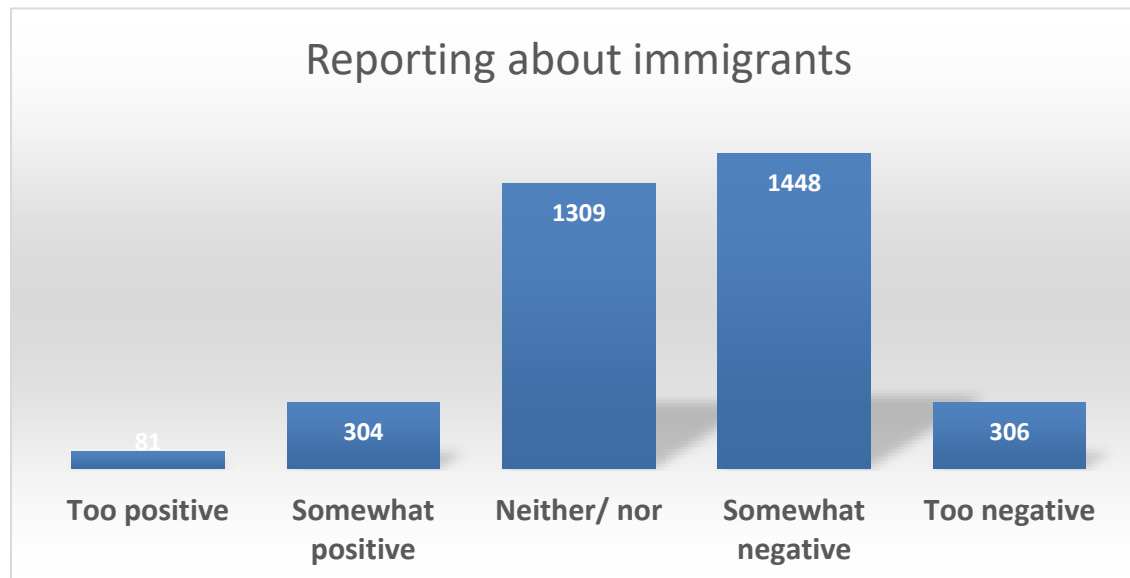
- Strong agreement: Foreigners have made a positive impact in the municipality
- $M = 1.96$   $SD = 0.85$  Mode of **2** (Scale 1 = agree strongly, 5 = disagree strongly)



# Assessment: Reporting about Foreigners

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- Reporting about Foreigners:
- $M = 3.46$   $SD = 0.86$  Mode of **4** (Scale 1 = too positive, 5 = too negative)
- (Too) positive – 10.6%; undecided – 36.1%; (Too) negative – 48.3%

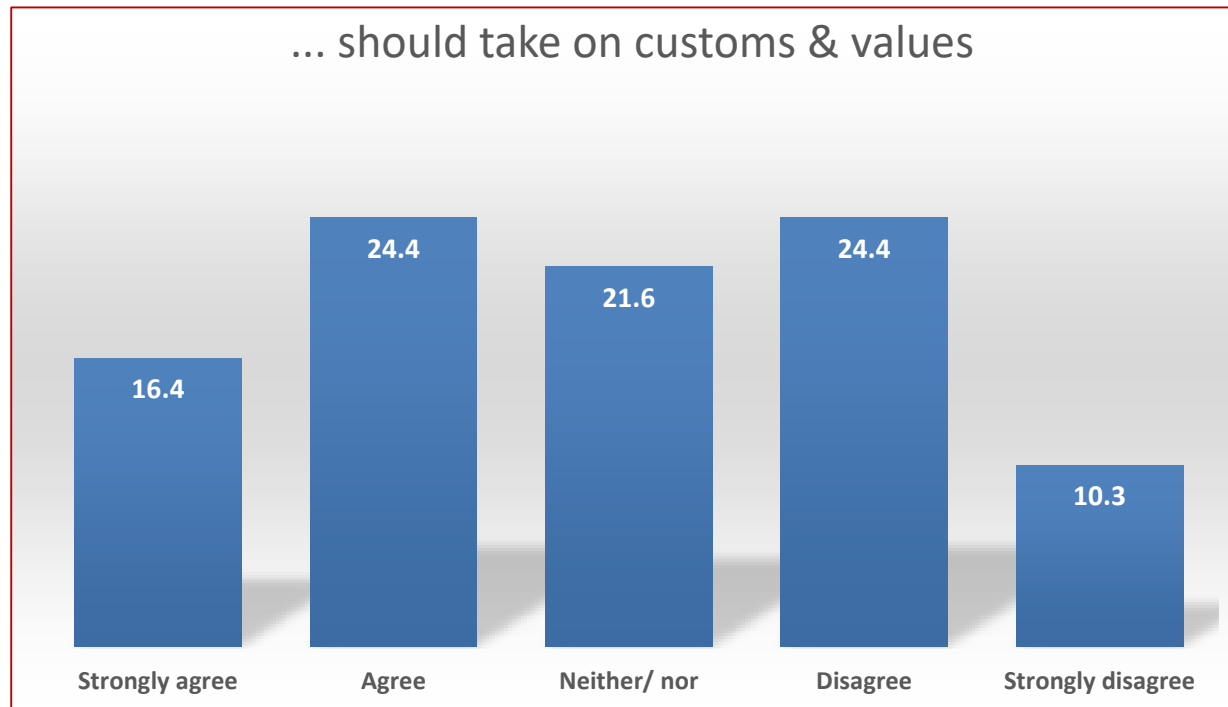


# Expectations of Foreigners - Behaviour

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## ■ Adopt local customs and values

- $M = 2.87$   $SD = 1.26$  Mode of **2** (Scale 1 = agree strongly, 5 = disagree strongly)

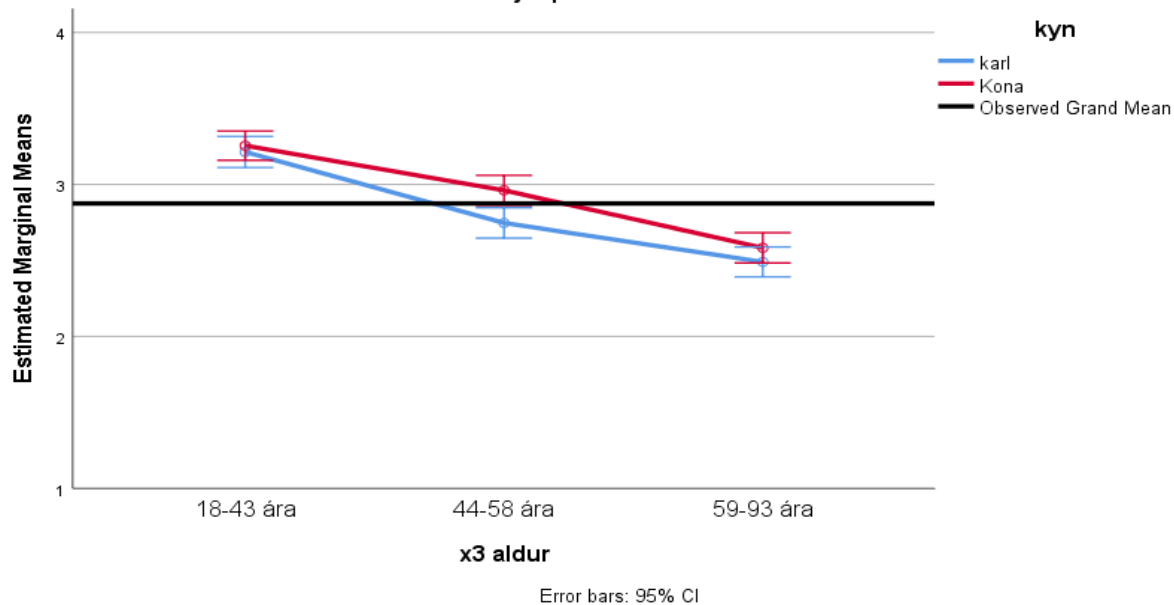


# Adoption of local customs:

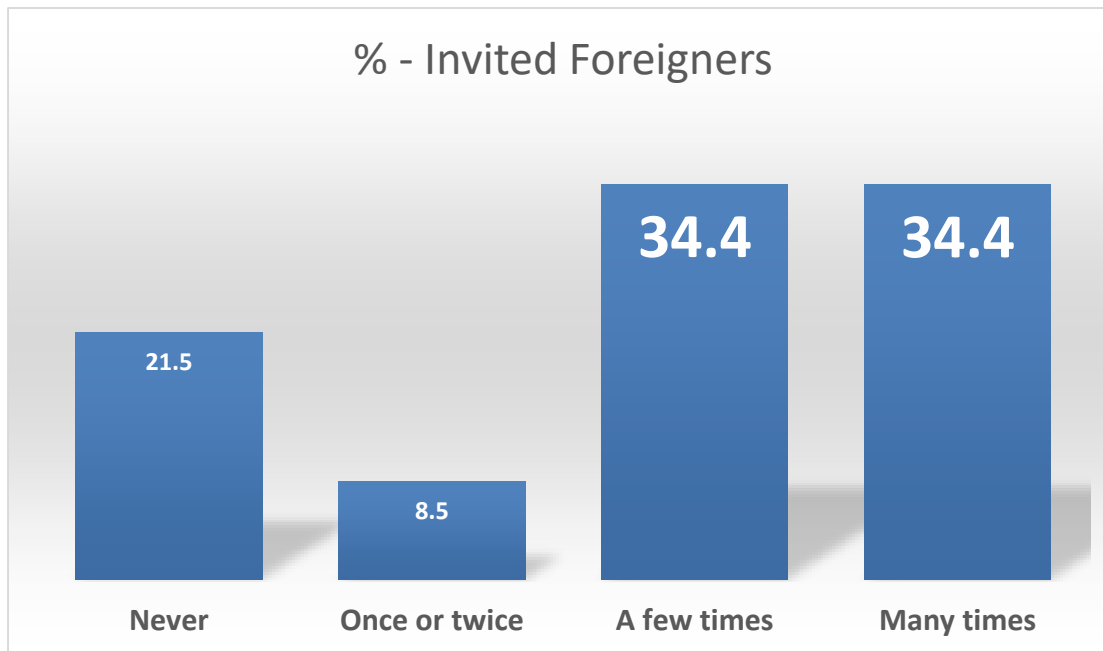
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- $M = 2.87$   $SD = 1.26$
- Two-way between Group ANOVA
- Main effect **Age**  $F(2, 3517) = 95.5, p < .001$ ; partial  $\eta^2 = .05$
- Main effect **Gender**  $F(1, 3517) = 7.09, p < .001$ ; partial  $\eta^2 = .002$

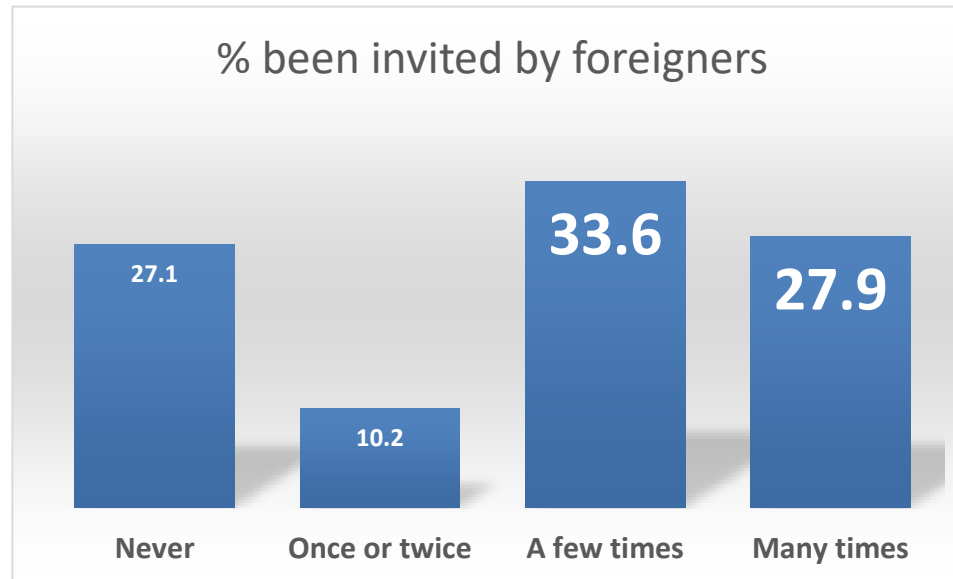
Estimated Marginal Means of Útlendingar sem koma til að búa í sveitarfélaginu okkar verða að taka upp siði og venjur þeirra sem búa hér



- I have invited foreigners to my home:



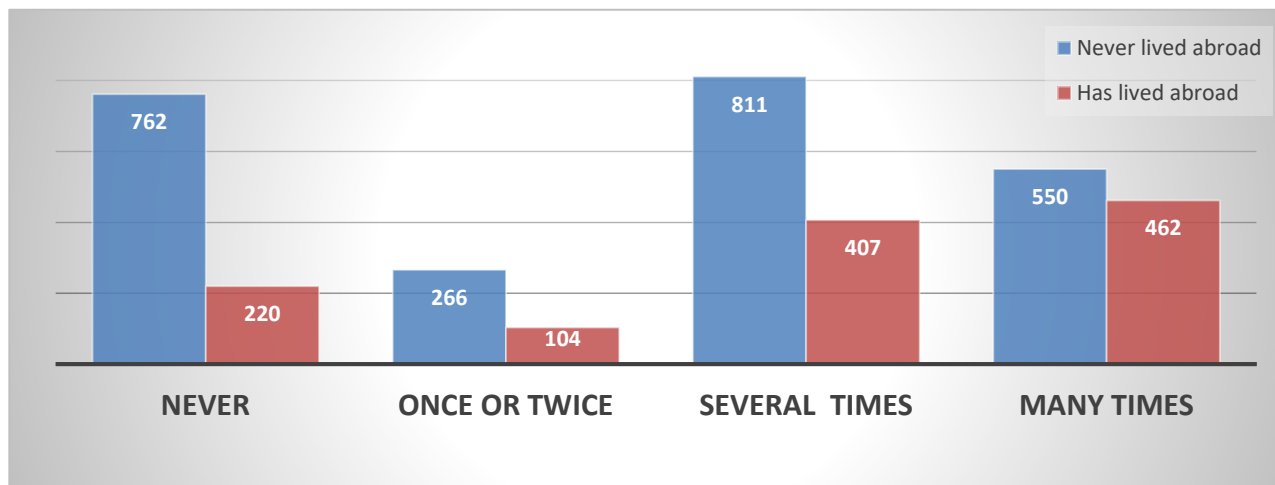
- Been invited by foreigners to their home:



# Factors influencing social contact: (Series of Chi-Square tests)

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- **Reciprocity:** Inviting and being invited are associated
- **Prior experience:** Those who have lived abroad are more likely to be invited and have invited.
  - Note: 67% have never lived abroad
- $Chi^2$  (1, n=3588)= 94.94,  $p < .001$ ,  $phi = .16$  (invite)
- $Chi^2$  (3, n=3582)= 126,50  $p < .001$ ,  $phi = .19$  (be invited):

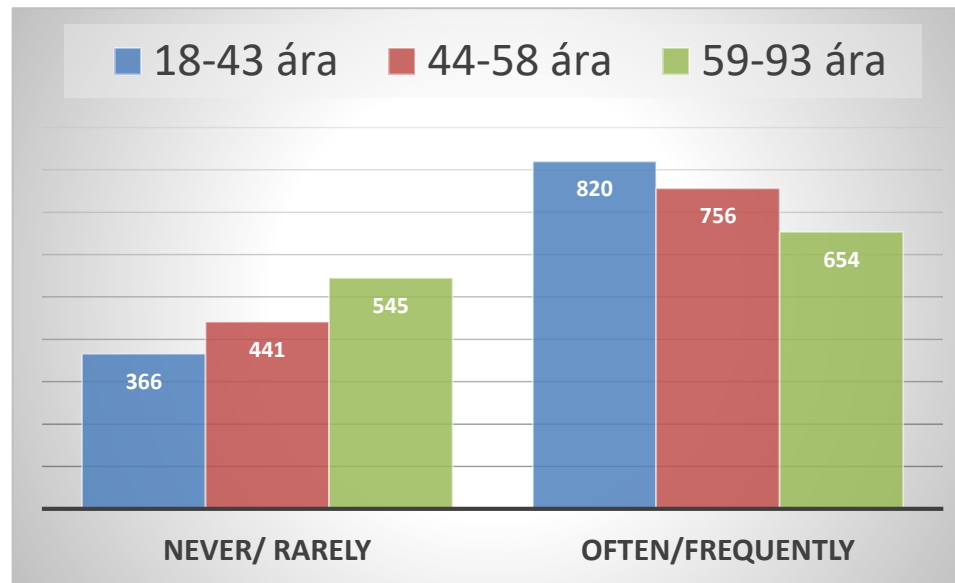


# Factors influencing social contact: (Series of Chi-Square tests)

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## ■ Age -

- $Chi^2$  (32 n=3582)= 54.67,50  $p < .001$ ,  $phi = .12$  (been invited)

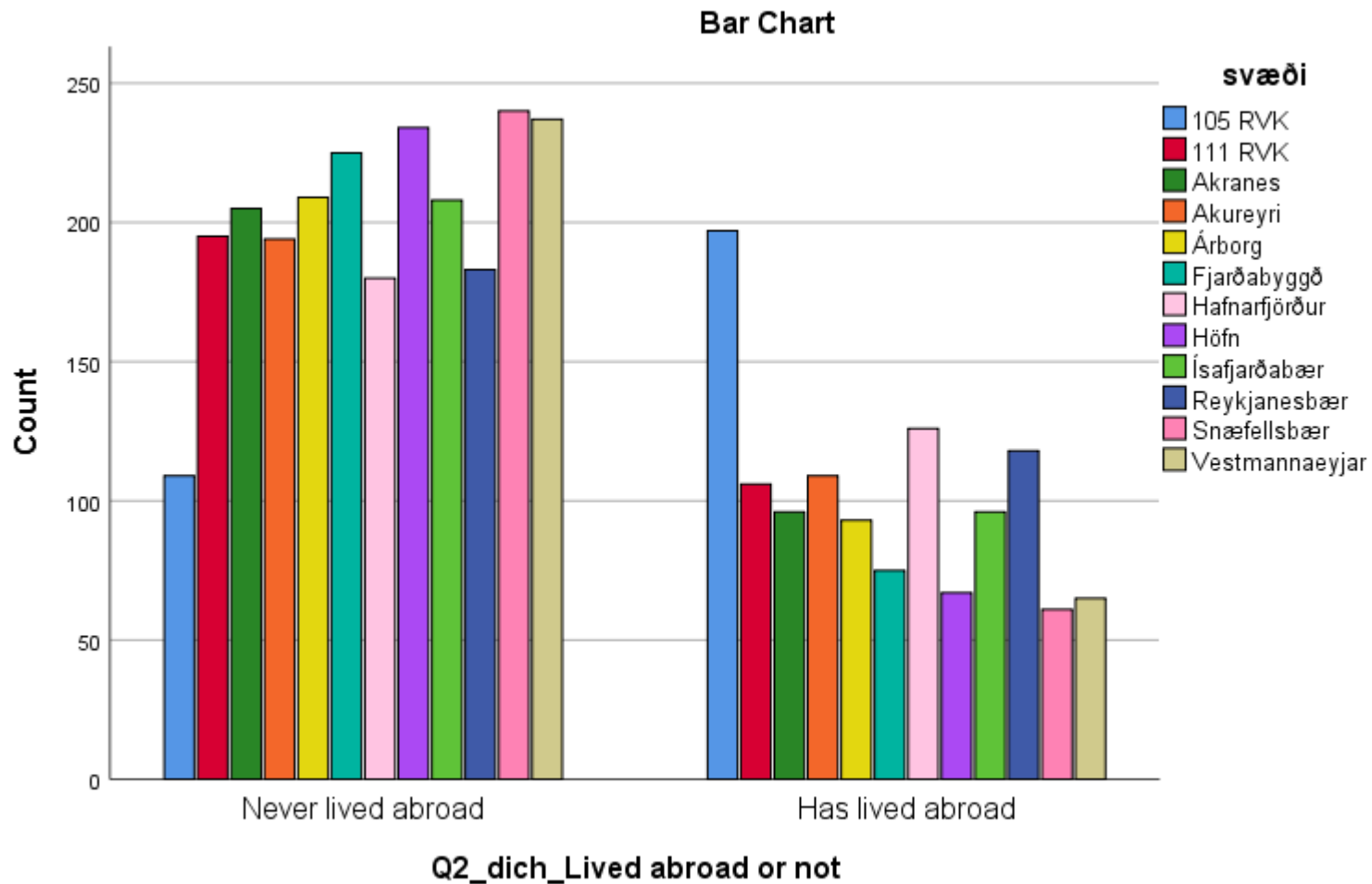


- **Age** & foreign experience connected (oldest age group has travelled less)
- **Gender** – *does NOT play a role*

# Factors influencing social contact: (Series of Chi-Square tests)

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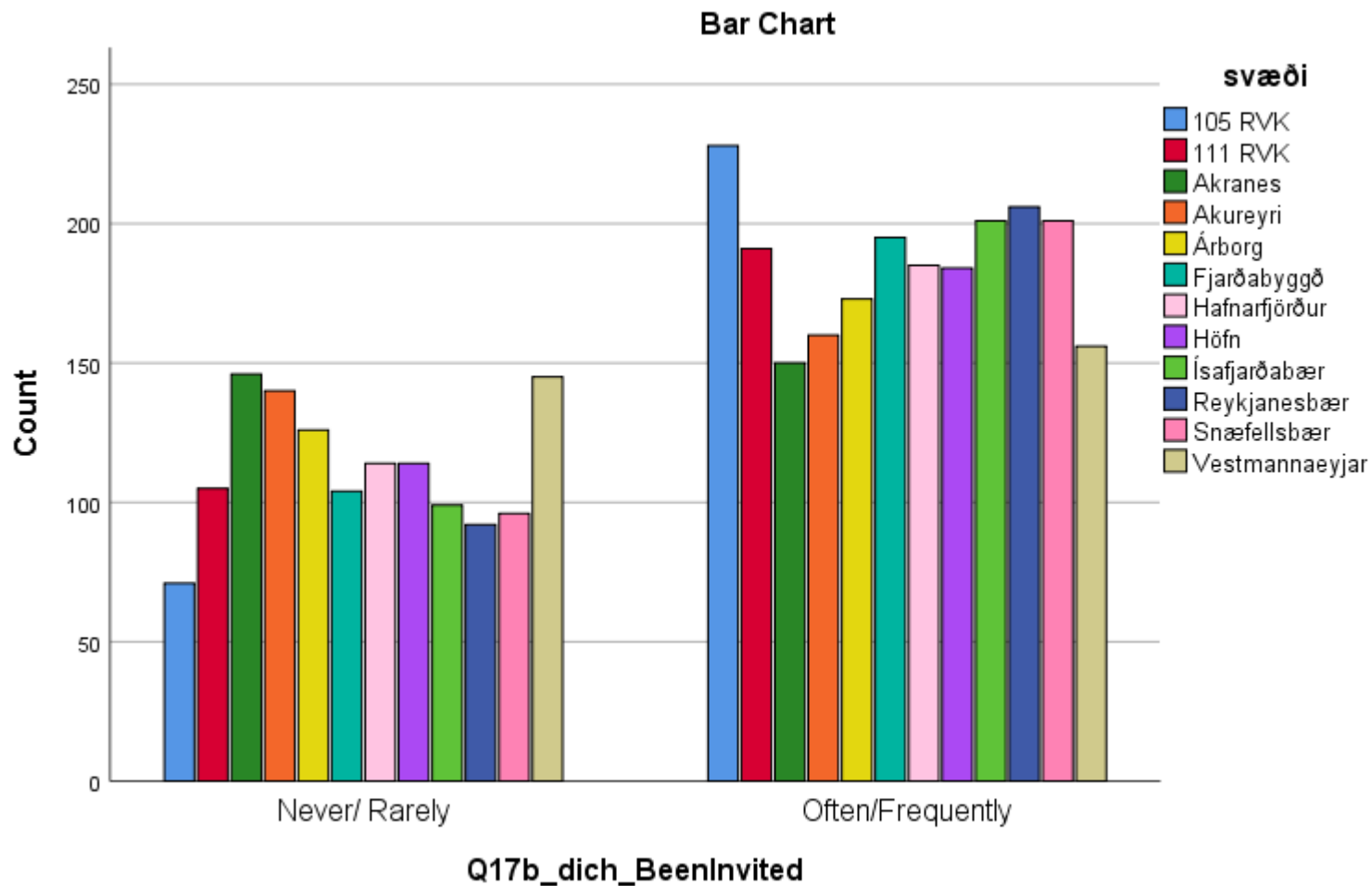
## ■ Municipality – having lived abroad:



# Factors influencing social contact: (Series of Chi-Square tests)

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## ■ Municipality – having been invited:



## IV. Conclusion:

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- **Host country perspective – initial insights:**
  - Degree of Openness
  - Interaction – social contact
  
  - Prior experience & opportunity facilitates contact
  
  - Importance placed on learning **Icelandic language**

### **Limitations of quantitative research**

- In general
- Specific to this questionnaire

- Bourhis, R., Moise, L., Perreault, S., & Senécal, S. (1997). Towards an interactive acculturation model: A social psychological approach. *International Journal of Psychology*, 32(6), 369 – 386. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/002075997400629>
- Van de Vijver, F. J. R., Schalk-Soekar, S. R. G., Arends-Tóth, J., & Breugelmans, S. M. (2006). Cracks in the wall of multiculturalism? A review of attitudinal studies in the Netherlands. *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*, 8(1), 104–120.
- Van de Vijver, F. J. R., Breugelmans, S. M., & Schalk-Soekar, S. R. G. (2008). Multiculturalism: Construct validity and stability. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 32(2), 93–104. doi:10.1016/j.ijintrel.2007.11.001

- Questions?



Rannís funded Project: **184903-051**

Inclusive societies? The integration of immigrants in Iceland