



Linnæus University

Sweden

Bachelor Thesis

Cultural Exchange in Sweden: How Migrant Young Adults Shape Swedish Young Adults Behaviour

Peace and Development studies



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Term: VT25
Subject: Peace and Development
Level: Bachelor
Course Code: 2FU34E



Letter of gratitude

First and foremost, I extend my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor, Professor Heiko Fritz, for his invaluable guidance, insightful advice, and unwavering support throughout this project. His understanding and encouragement have been instrumental in my success. I am also deeply thankful to all the professors in the Social Science department at Linnæus University Växjö. Their dedication and teaching have not only enriched my bachelor's education but also helped me explore topics I had never considered before. They have given me a deeper understanding and sparked a greater interest in the world we live in.

Secondly, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my friends and family for their immense love, patience, and unwavering support throughout this journey. Your belief in me has been my greatest strength.



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Abstract

This study investigates the cultural interplay between young Swedes (aged 18–29) and their migrant peers, focusing on how regular interactions influence behavior, reduce prejudice, and foster integration. Grounded in **Acculturation Theory** and the **Contact Hypothesis**, the research examines how Swedish youth adapt to migrant cultural elements such as slang, fashion, and lifestyles, and explores the appeal of migrant culture compared to traditional Swedish norms.

Employing a **mixed-methods approach**, the study collected quantitative data through surveys and qualitative insights through semi-structured interviews. Findings revealed that regular contact with migrants fosters behavioral adaptations and mutual understanding, challenging stereotypes and reducing societal prejudice. Participants highlighted the vibrant and expressive nature of migrant culture, which contrasts with the reserved traits of traditional Swedish culture, as a key factor in its appeal. However, the study also noted challenges, such as the occasional adoption of maladaptive behaviors, underlining the complexity of intercultural dynamics.

The research provides actionable insights for integration policies, educational programs, and media representation strategies, emphasizing the importance of fostering supportive environments for intercultural interactions. While the relatively small sample size and focus on young Swedes limit generalizability, the study paves the way for future research to explore broader demographics, gender-based variations, and regional differences. Ultimately, this study highlights the transformative potential of cultural exchange in shaping a more inclusive and cohesive society.



1. Introduction

This section provides an overview of the research topic, the problem statement, the relevance of the study, the research objectives, and questions. It aims to set the context for the research and outline the structure of the thesis.

This research is relevant to peace and development studies as it examines how young Swedes adapt to migrants, highlighting the societal dynamics of integration. Understanding these dynamics is crucial, as they influence societal security in various ways. Security plays a vital role in establishing and maintaining peace, while also contributing to the development of a more integrated and cohesive society.

1.1 Introduction to the Research Topic and Background

Sweden has long been known for accepting migrants and refugees (European Commission, 2023). This has resulted in a diverse population. While there's a lot of research on how migrants adapt to Swedish society (Regeringskansliet, 2023), there's less focus on how Swedes adapt to migrants. Migrants have brought different contributions. Nowadays, their influence extends to music, fashion, and slang, especially among young people to broader extents than ever.

When people are exposed to different environments, they tend to adapt and understand the behaviors they see. This is also true for interactions with people from different backgrounds. Interacting with others who have different styles, attitudes, or languages can change our behavior over time (Berry, 2019; McKeown and Dixon, 2017; McLeod, 2023). This research looks into how contact with migrants can reshape and influence the behavior and attitudes of Swedes.



Understanding the dynamics between younger Swedes and migrants can help create better integration programs. This can show what brings people together and what makes them feel more welcomed. Additionally, it can help reduce prejudice and stereotypes.

Younger generations seem more open-minded and willing to explore new cultures compared to older generations, as can be interpreted by Holloway, Faures and Leach's article *Public narratives and attitudes towards refugees and other migrants* (2021). This case study of Sweden seeks to explore not only how Swedes influence migrants, but also how migrants actively shape Swedish society, fostering a more inclusive relationship between these two groups. This study was conducted using contact hypothesis, and acculturation theory, as two approaches to explore the research objective, which is presented further on in the paper.

1.1.1 Explanation of "Swedish adaptability to migrants"

The term adaptability, according to Cambridge Dictionary (2019), means "an ability or willingness to change in order to suit different conditions." This concept is crucial for understanding how individuals navigate social and cultural landscapes. In this study, the term specifically highlights how Swedish young people adapt to migrants by adopting non-Swedish behaviors, fashion styles, food preferences, levels of open/closed-mindedness, language usage, music preferences, and more. These adaptations are not merely superficial changes but reflect deeper psychological and social shifts that occur through continuous interaction with different cultural environments (Berry, 2019).

It is important to note that adaptation can have both positive and negative outcomes. Positively, it can lead to greater cultural understanding, tolerance, and enriched social experiences, fostering an inclusive society (McKeown and Dixon, 2017). For example, integrating diverse culinary traditions or embracing multilingualism can broaden one's cultural horizons and enhance interpersonal connections. However, adaptation can also be limiting or



challenging. Negative aspects might include identity confusion, where individuals struggle to reconcile their cultural heritage with new influences, or pressure to conform to social norms that may be at odds with their own values (Berry, 2019). Thus, understanding the dual nature of adaptation, both liberating and limiting, is essential in comprehensively assessing the impact of these cultural exchanges.

1.2 Research problem and Relevance

The research problem lies in the lack of sufficient studies on how contact and interaction can reduce prejudice and stereotypes among Swedish young adults in their interactions with migrant peers. Therefore, a significant research gap exists in this area.

The relevance to this study is that it seems like migrant youths have an easier time integrating into Swedish society- especially Swedish youths- than older generations, and hand in hand with this it seems that Swedish youths also seem to adapt and accept migrants more than older generations of Swedes, as could be understood by Holloway, Faures and Leach (2021). This study is relevant because it could help see correlations between migrants integration and adaptability as well as Swedes adaptability to migrants. Additionally, this research is relevant since it will explore adaptability between cultures within Sweden which both affects development and sense of security (belonging, inclusivity, and welcoming), while at the same time it can help reduce racist structures.

1.3 Objective and Research Questions

The objective of this research is to investigate how young Swedes (aged 18-29) adapt to migrants and to what extent they integrate aspects of migrant culture into their lives. Specifically, it will examine behavioral changes



resulting from interactions between young Swedes and their migrant peers, and how these interactions influence the behaviors of young Swedes.

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

- How do regular interactions between Swedish young people and migrant young people influence young Swedes behaviour?
- How can these interactions reduce prejudice and stereotypes?
- What motivates young Swedes to adopt migrant slang, styles, and lifestyles?
- What is the appeal of migrant culture to young Swedes over traditional Swedish culture?

1.4 Expectations of the research

Migrants often adapt to their new country to fit into society and gain acceptance from the native population. Since Sweden is one of the top European countries per capita accepting migrants and refugees, the population is diverse (Statsita, 2023a: 2023b), resulting in Swedes being more exposed to migrants than before or compared to other countries. One interpretation is that younger generations have more exposure to contact with young migrants through school and leisure activities compared to older generations. This increased interaction allows younger generations to adapt more easily to the newer environment, which includes a significant portion of migrants and refugees, and facilitates better integration with them.

The expectation of this research is to find that Swedish young people do in fact adapt to migrant young people, and that not only their style and music preferences change, but also their behaviour, attitudes and state of mind (open/close-mindedness). Additional expected findings, it is anticipated that the novelty of new experiences and relationships with young migrants will be



appealing, potentially encouraging Swedish young people to adapt to these interactions and influences. the study employs a abductive reasoning approach, where hypotheses based on the contact hypothesis are tested against empirical data

1.5 Structure of the Thesis

The thesis begins with an introduction, which provides background information, outlines the research problem, objectives and questions. Following this, the literature review critically analyzes existing literature relevant to the research topic, identifying gaps and justifying the need for the study. The analytical framework then outlines the theoretical framework and key concepts that underpin the research, providing a lens through which the findings will be interpreted. After the analytical framework, the methodological framework describes the research design and methodology, detailing the data collection and analysis procedure and justifying the chosen methods. The findings section presents the results of the research. Organized by research questions and/or themes, while the analysis chapter interprets these findings in the context of the theoretical framework and existing literature, discussing their implications and significance. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the key findings, reflects on the research process, discusses the limitations- and delimitations, and offers recommendations for future research. The reference section lists all the sources cited throughout the thesis, following the Harvard referencing style.

Each part of this thesis has been thoroughly considered and thought through by using Alan Brymans book *Social Research Methods* (2012) as a guideline.



2. Literature Review

While a lot of research has been done on contact hypothesis, acculturation theory, migrants, migrants in Sweden, Swedes attitudes towards migrants in Sweden and so on, there is a notable gap in the literature on understanding how young Swedes (aged 18-29) are behaviorally influenced by peer young migrants. This literature review therefore aims to address this gap by exploring existing studies on contact hypothesis, acculturation theory, and ex. the connection between Swedish rap culture and crime, and language use among youths.

2.1 Interracial Roommate Relationships

Shook and Fazio's (2008) article *Interracial Roommate Relationships: An Experimental Field Test of the Contact Hypothesis* explores how racial attitudes develop through contact with people from different racial backgrounds. They conducted an experiment with white students at a university, placing them in dorms with either other white students (group 1) or African American students (group 2). The aim was to observe changes in racial attitudes and interpersonal satisfaction over the academic year.

Group 1, with white students rooming with other white students, reported higher satisfaction levels with their roommates and more frequent interactions. These students found their living arrangements comfortable and familiar, making their daily interactions easy.

On the other hand, group 2, with white students rooming with African American students, experienced lower satisfaction levels initially. They faced challenges in adjusting to the racial and cultural differences of their roommates. Despite these initial difficulties, the study found that students in



group 2 developed more positive racial attitudes over time. They became more open-minded and less prejudiced as they navigated and overcame the challenges of living in a diverse environment.

Shook and Fazio's findings highlight the significant impact of direct contact with individuals from different racial backgrounds on reducing prejudice and fostering positive racial attitudes. It emphasizes the importance of creating diverse and inclusive environments where people can engage in meaningful interactions that challenge their preconceptions and biases.

Furthermore, the study also points out that discomfort and dissatisfaction can promote personal growth and attitude change. While group 2 initially experienced lower satisfaction levels, ongoing exposure to and interaction with their African American roommates led to a deeper understanding and appreciation of racial diversity. This process shows the transformative potential of interracial contact in changing attitudes and promoting social cohesion.

Overall, Shook and Fazio's (2008) research provides valuable insights into the mechanisms of the contact hypothesis and the conditions under which positive intergroup outcomes are most likely to occur. It offers empirical evidence supporting the idea that sustained and meaningful contact with individuals from different racial backgrounds can lead to significant reductions in prejudice and improvements in racial attitudes.

2.2 The Media's Criticized Music Genre

Kjellberg and Andersson's student thesis *The Media's Criticized Music Genre: A Qualitative Study Based on Media Debate on the Relationship Between Rap Culture and Crime* (2024) explores the connection between rap culture and crime. This study uses various theoretical frameworks, including



representation theory, discourse theory, and subculture theory, to analyze how rap culture is represented in the media.

The researchers conducted a qualitative analysis of numerous newspaper articles, revealing a consistent pattern: journalists often portray rap culture stereotypically, associating it with criminality and depicting its artists as marginalized figures outside societal norms. This portrayal tends to reinforce negative stereotypes and shape public perception, influencing the behavior and attitudes of young listeners.

The study concludes that the media's representation of rap culture significantly impacts its audience, particularly young people who are avid consumers of this genre. The stereotypical portrayal of rap artists as criminals can lead to the internalization of these stereotypes by young listeners, affecting their attitudes and potentially their behaviors. By highlighting these patterns, Kjellberg and Andersson draw attention to the powerful role of media in shaping cultural perceptions and influencing youth behavior.

This research is particularly relevant in the context of Swedish rap culture, which has gained considerable popularity among younger people. The study underscores the importance of understanding the media's role in framing cultural narratives and the broader implications of these representations on societal attitudes towards rap culture and its followers. Given the influence of rap on youth culture, recognizing and addressing these biased portrayals could contribute to more balanced and constructive media narratives, fostering a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of rap culture.

Overall, Kjellberg and Andersson's thesis provides valuable insights into how cultural representations in the media can shape public attitudes and behaviors. It emphasizes the need for critical engagement with media content and its societal impacts.



2.3. Statistics on migrations trends in Sweden

Statista (2024) provides detailed statistics on migration trends, population demographics, and related data. This resource is essential for understanding how migration affects different aspects of Swedish society. By examining this data, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of social dynamics. This information could be important for analyzing the broader effects of migration, including cultural integration, economic contributions, and changes in societal structures.

2.4 The Psychological Effect on Mixed Marriage in Sweden

Olsson's (2023) research, *Assimilation, Acculturation, and Social Integration: The Psychological Effect on Mixed Marriage in Sweden*, analyzes the challenges faced by mixed couples in Sweden as they navigate integrating different cultural norms, values, and beliefs within their marriages. This study focuses on the psychological effects of assimilation and acculturation in marriage, adding to previous research that mainly looked at the positive aspects of assimilation in areas like the labor market.

Through in-depth qualitative analysis, Olsson (2023) reveals that mixed couples experience a range of emotions, both positive and negative, which contribute to conflicts and tensions within their relationships. These emotions come from the challenges of merging different cultural backgrounds and managing the expectations linked to assimilation and acculturation processes. The study highlights the importance of understanding these psychological dimensions, as they significantly impact the well-being and stability of mixed marriages.



The findings show that while mixed couples often face difficulties in merging their cultural identities, these interactions can also lead to personal growth and a deeper appreciation of cultural diversity. However, the emotional strain and conflicts resulting from these cultural integrations require greater support for the couples involved. Olsson (2023) calls for increased awareness and targeted interventions to provide the necessary resources and support to mitigate the adverse effects on mental health and marital stability.

By emphasizing the need for such support, Olsson's research aims to foster a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics involved in mixed marriages. The study advocates for policies and programs that can help couples navigate these cultural and psychological challenges, ultimately contributing to stronger, more resilient relationships.

2.5 The Swedish language in Suburbs

Fraurud's (2003) article, *Svenskan i Rinkeby och andra flerspråkiga bostadsområden* ("Swedish in Rinkeby and Other Multilingual Residential Areas"), looks into how Swedish is used in multilingual neighborhoods, focusing on Rinkeby. This research offers insights into how language practices evolve in areas with high linguistic diversity. The study emphasizes the role of language as both a communication tool and an identity marker within these communities.

By examining interactions among residents in multilingual settings, Fraurud (2003) highlights the complex dynamics of language use. The study shows that Swedish is used in varying degrees depending on social contexts like schools, community centers, and homes. The research underscores how multilingual environments impact the acquisition and proficiency of Swedish, especially among children and young people. It sheds light on how linguistic diversity can both challenge and enrich the learning and integration processes.



The findings suggest that educational institutions play a crucial role in supporting multilingual students. Tailored language programs and inclusive teaching practices are recommended to enhance language learning and foster social cohesion. Fraurud's study helps understand how language practices in multilingual areas influence social integration and cultural exchange.

Overall, this research underscores the significance of language in the integration process and the need for supportive measures to ensure that multilingual communities can thrive. By focusing on interactions in multilingual neighborhoods, Fraurud (2003) provides a nuanced perspective on the interplay between language, identity, and social integration in Sweden.

2.6 Public narratives and Attitudes Towards Refugees and Migrants in Sweden

Holloway, K., Faures, D., and Leach, A. (2021) provide a detailed examination of public narratives and attitudes towards refugees and other migrants in Sweden in their study, *Public Narratives and Attitudes Towards Refugees and Other Migrants: Sweden Country Profile - Second Edition*. This research offers valuable insights into how public perceptions and media representations shape the experiences of migrants and influence integration processes.

The study explores various factors that contribute to public attitudes, including political discourse, media coverage, and social interactions. It highlights the complex interplay between these elements and their impact on the integration and well-being of refugees and other migrants. The authors emphasize the importance of understanding these narratives to foster more inclusive and supportive communities.

A key aspect discussed in the study is how migrant youths integrate into Swedish society more easily than older generations. The research highlights the adaptability and resilience of young migrants, as well as the role of Swedish youths in facilitating this integration. This dynamic fosters greater



inclusivity and helps reduce prejudice, emphasizing the importance of intercultural understanding among younger generations.

The study's findings indicate that while there are positive narratives that support the integration of migrants, negative stereotypes and prejudices also persist, posing challenges to social cohesion and acceptance. The research underscores the need for balanced and accurate representations in the media to counteract harmful stereotypes and promote understanding.

This comprehensive analysis provides a foundation for policymakers, educators, and community leaders to develop strategies that enhance the integration of migrants and combat misinformation. By addressing public narratives and attitudes, the study contributes to a more inclusive and informed discussion on migration in Sweden.

2.7 How migrants adapt to the life in Sweden

The Springer Chapter (2024), from the book *Migration, Education and Employment*, examines how migrants adapt to life in Sweden. Spanning chapters 2-8, this comprehensive analysis provides valuable context for understanding the mutual influences between migrants and Swedish society. It delves into various aspects of migration, highlighting the challenges and opportunities migrants encounter as they adjust to their new environment.

The chapters explore how migrants navigate cultural adaptation, including learning the language, understanding social norms, and integrating into the workforce. The research emphasizes the resilience and resourcefulness of migrants as they build new lives in Sweden. It also examines the role of Swedish institutions, such as schools and community organizations, in supporting migrant integration and fostering a sense of belonging.

One key focus of the study is the mutual influence between migrants and the host society. Migrants contribute to the cultural and social diversity of Sweden,



bringing new perspectives and experiences. Conversely, the study also looks at how Swedish society adapts to the influx of migrants, evolving with the changing demographic landscape. This bidirectional influence underscores the dynamic nature of migration and integration processes.

The insights offered in these chapters are crucial for policymakers, educators, and community leaders. Understanding how migrants adapt can help develop policies and programs that support successful integration and promote social cohesion. The research highlights the importance of creating inclusive environments that value diversity and provide opportunities for all members of society to thrive.

Overall, the Springer Chapter (2024) provides a nuanced understanding of the factors that influence migrant adaptability in Sweden. It underscores the importance of both individual resilience and institutional support in facilitating successful integration. By examining the experiences of migrants and the responses of the host society, the study offers valuable lessons for fostering a more inclusive and cohesive community.

2.8 Case study: Predictions of Flemings' Expectations of Turks' Acculturation Behavior

Van Acker and Vanbeselaere's (2011) study serves as an exemplary case of integrating acculturation theory and intergroup contact hypothesis. The research focuses on understanding how the Flemish majority's expectations of Turkish minority acculturation behaviors are shaped through the lens of these combined theories.

The study applies John Berry's acculturation framework, which identifies four acculturation strategies: assimilation, separation, integration, and marginalization. The researchers also incorporate the contact hypothesis, which posits that positive intergroup contact under certain conditions—such



as equal status, common goals, and institutional support—can reduce prejudice and foster positive intergroup relations.

By examining the Flemish majority's attitudes towards Turkish migrants, Van Acker and Vanbeselaere found that the quality of intergroup contact significantly influences acculturation expectations. Positive contact experiences led to a preference for integration, where Turkish migrants adopt both the Flemish culture and maintain their heritage culture. Conversely, negative contact experiences were associated with a preference for assimilation or separation.

A key finding of the study is the mediating role of outgroup affect. Flemings who had positive emotions towards Turks were more likely to support integration, whereas those with negative emotions tended towards assimilation or separation. This highlights the importance of emotional factors in shaping acculturation expectations and underscores the potential for positive contact to enhance social cohesion.

These findings are highly relevant to the current research, as they provide empirical support for the integration of acculturation theory and contact hypothesis. They demonstrate how intergroup contact can facilitate more favorable acculturation strategies, promoting both cultural preservation and social integration.

In the context of this research, the insights from Van Acker and Vanbeselaere's study help to frame the analysis of how majority-minority interactions influence acculturation behaviors. The case study illustrates the practical application of the integrated theoretical framework and underscores the importance of fostering positive intergroup contact to achieve successful acculturation outcomes.

By leveraging the integrated approach of acculturation theory and contact hypothesis, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of intergroup relations and acculturation processes.



2.9 Selection and Relevance of Studies

This section explains the selection and relevance of the studies in the literature review.

2.9.1 Key Themes and Findings

To summarize the key themes and findings of the literature review, the main themes were contact hypothesis, acculturation theory, media analysis, migration statistics, psychological effects, language practices, public narratives and attitudes, and socio-economic impacts. The contact hypothesis which was represented by Shook and Fazio (2008) indicated that interactions can lead to positive attitude changes and reduce prejudices. It highlighted that frequent contact between different groups can influence the behaviour (and attitude) in individuals- hence, this is highly relevant to this research study.

Acculturation theory- and media analysis represented by Kjellberg and Andersson, suggest that media representation significantly impacts youth behavior and cultural adaptation. Their study is also very relevant as it indicates that external factors, such as media representations and rap music, can influence individuals and therefore is relevant to the research of this paper.

Psychological effects of assimilation and acculturation highlight the importance of support systems in navigating cultural integration. This was represented by Olsson's study (2023) which is the study found with the most correlation to this study's purpose and research aim. Their study is looking into how interracial marriages between Swedes and non-Swedes affects, example, behaviour. Therefore this study is relevant to this study, it looks into how acculturation (and also indirectly contact hypothesis) affects behavioral adaptation- and adaption.

Language practices represented by Fraurud (2003), she looked into how language usage changed and adapted in Swedes based on areas they lived in



and with people they interacted with - meaning that contact hypothesis is relevant here. Furthermore language practices, meaning also language adaptation, is a form of behavioral adaptation and is therefore relevant to the aim of the research study.

Public narratives and attitudes, represented by Holloway, Faures, and Leach (2021), shape social perceptions and impact the integration process. Public narratives and attitudes towards migrants are important factors to migrants ability to integrate into Swedish society, therefore it is also interesting to see if Swedes, young Swedes in this case, adapt to migrants as well. If there is an exchange of behavioral aspects between native Swedes and migrants. With this reason, this study is relevant to this research study as its research objective is to investigate how young Swedes (aged 18-29) adapt to migrants and to what extent they integrate aspects of migrant culture into their lives.

2.9.2 Identified Gaps in the Literature Review

On the other side, there were some (research) gaps in the literature which was reviewed for this research study. Three big and most prominent gaps were identified:

The limited research on the specific behavioral adaptations of young Swedes in response to interactions with their migrant peers makes it difficult to understand the perspective of young swedes (aged 18-29) adapt their behaviour and adopt behavior to their peers with migrant cultures. This is a research gap that needs to be further looked into.

Existing studies focus on different aspects such as marriages or adult interactions (Olsson, 2023), which do not directly address the unique experiences of young Swedes which this study is aiming at. Nonetheless, this study was found to be the most relevant study in relevance to this research paper, but there is still a research gap regarding the research objective.



Lastly, the identified gap underscores the need for research that explores how young Swedes integrate aspects of migrant culture into their lives and what motivates these adaptations.

3. Analytical Framework

To better understand how young migrants and Swedish youths influence each other, this study will use two main theories: acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis. Acculturation theory explores how people adapt to new cultures and environments, while the contact hypothesis looks at how interactions with different people can influence attitudes and behaviors.

These theories will help analyze how cultural exchange and interaction shape behaviors, attitudes, and social integration among youths. By using these frameworks, the research aims to show how these interactions happen and how they affect both migrant and native young adults in Sweden. This approach will allow for a detailed exploration of how these groups influence each other and provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics at play.

3.1 Acculturation Theory

Acculturation theory examines how people adapt to new cultures and environments. This theory is relevant to this study as it explores people's ability to adjust to new settings. It aligns well with the research objective of examining behavioral changes resulting from interactions between young Swedes and their peers with migrant backgrounds, and how these interactions influence the behaviors of young Swedes.



3.1.1 John Berry

One of the main theorists discussing acculturation theory is John Berry (2019). Berry defines acculturation as “the process of group and individual changes in culture and behavior that result from intercultural contact.” He highlights various aspects of acculturation, including how behavioral changes based on contact and integration with different groups are reflected in everyday life, such as through food, dress, social relationships, identities, values, and personality.

John Berry explains four categories in his model of acculturation, these are: assimilation, separation, integration, and marginalization (Worthy, Lavigne and Romero, 2020), which all can be used to explore the research topic .

Assimilation occurs when individuals from other cultures adopt characteristics of the host culture. These include, among other things, cultural norms. It means that individuals prioritize the host culture's norms over their own cultural norms.

Separation is when people from a different culture do not adapt to or adopt the host culture's norms or customs at all. They reject the host culture, creating a separation between the guest culture and the host culture.

Integration is often seen as biculturalism. It is when people adopt the host culture's norms and characteristics while simultaneously maintaining their own culture's norms and characteristics.

Marginalization is similar to separation; however, in marginalization, individuals not only reject the host culture but also their own culture.

Table 1: Berry’s Model of Acculturation (adapted from Worthy, Lavigne and Romero, 2020)



		Value and Maintain Native Culture	
		YES	NO
Value and Maintain Host Culture	YES	Integration	Assimilation
	NO	Separation	Marginalization

While all four components could be used in this research, the most fitting ones are assimilation and integration. Integration is particularly relevant as it involves young Swedes adapting to and adopting aspects of the cultures of young migrants, rather than solely focusing on becoming like the guest culture(s).

3.1.2 Schwartz & Unger

Other key theorists in the field of acculturation include Schwartz and Unger (2010). Compared to Berry's model, which consists of four components, the Schwartz et al. (2010) model comprises six components (as cited in Schwartz & Unger, 2017, Chapter 1). According to Schwartz and Unger, acculturation is not a singular process and involves various components.

The six components are:

Heritage-culture practices refers to the traditional language and cultural foods of an individual's heritage.

Heritage-culture values refers to the core values of an individual's heritage, which could include collectivism, interdependence, or familism.



Heritage-culture identifications refers to identification with one's country of origin, nationality, or national identity.

Receiving-culture practices refers to the adoption of the host culture's language and culinary traditions.

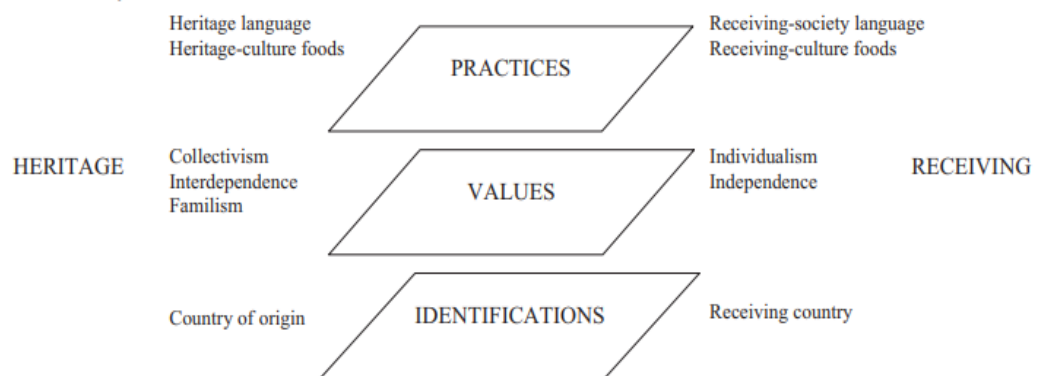
Receiving-culture values refers to the host culture's values, which might include individualism and/or independence, depending on specific dynamics or differences.

Receiving-culture identifications refers to the identification with the host culture's values and traditions.

It is crucial to remember that cultural conditions can vary based on an individual's country of origin and the country they are residing in. Not all host cultures are individualistic, and not all individuals from different cultures are collectivist. These dynamics can differ significantly depending on the specific cultural context.

Table 2: Scwartz et. al.'s Model of Acculturation (adapted from Schwartz et al., 2010)

Figure 1
Multidimensionality of Acculturation





This model is relevant because it includes both heritage and receiving dimensions of acculturation. While it may not have been initially intended for a reversed scenario, it remains suitable for this research. In this study, the model is applied with the guest culture acting as the heritage component and Swedish youths representing the receiving component, focusing on how young Swedes adapt to the behaviors of guest cultures.

3.2 Contact Hypotheses

The contact hypothesis suggests that intercultural contact can reduce stereotypes and prejudice, fostering positive relationships between different societal groups. This theory has been explored by various researchers, including McLeod (2023) and McKeown and Dixon (2017), each providing unique insights into its applications and implications. As McLeod explains, the contact hypothesis was created by Gordon W. Allport in the 1950s and has since been supported and applied by various researchers and studies.

3.2.1 McLeod

McLeod (2023) discusses how the contact hypothesis can reduce prejudice between intergroups. This theory can help explain the integration and acceptance between Swedish youths and migrants. McLeod asserts that by interacting in schools, universities, part-time jobs, leisure activities, and other settings, young people from different backgrounds can break down barriers and form positive relationships. Intergroup contact can help reduce prejudice and stereotypes toward both individual group members and groups as a whole.

McLeod (2023) highlights several important aspects of the contact hypothesis:

- **Equal status between groups:** Positive interactions are more likely when groups have equal status. This equality reduces tension and makes interactions more comfortable and positive.



- **Common goals and intergroup cooperation:** When groups work together towards shared goals, they rely on each other, fostering positive interactions and reducing negative prejudices.
- **Support from authorities, laws, and customs:** Support from these entities can either help or hinder intergroup interactions. Ideally, with proper support, norms of acceptance and guidelines for interactions can be established, such as through civil rights and human rights acts.
- **Positive contact norms, empathy, and perspective-taking:** When people see positive interactions with different groups as normal and encouraged, they are more likely to engage in them. This societal approval improves intergroup relationships. Additionally, being open-minded and trying to understand others leads to more positive outcomes.
- **Personal accountability:** Each individual is responsible for how interactions turn out. Everyone should take responsibility for their actions, attitudes, prejudices, norms, and stereotypes. The impact of intergroup contact depends largely on individual behavior.

McLeod takes an optimistic stance on contact theory, suggesting that interactions between different groups can effectively reduce prejudice. He believes that positive contact fosters mutual understanding and acceptance, ultimately diminishing negative stereotypes.

3.2.2 McKeown and Dixon

In their article, *The “contact hypothesis”: Critical reflections and future directions* (2017), McKeown and Dixon review intergroup contact research from the past decade. They highlight three key aspects:



- **Everyday life interactions and contact:** While intergroup contact is ideally meant to decrease prejudices, it can sometimes have a negative effect rather than a positive one in real life.
- **Real-life settings in informal practices:** These can easily be overlooked based on researchers' methodology.
- **The potential effects of positive contact on political attitudes and behaviors:** Positive contact can sometimes have a reversed effect, making disadvantaged groups less aware of social injustices and less willing to take action against existing inequalities.

McKeown and Dixon (2017) explicitly state in their article that they "do not dispute" the notion that contact generally has a positive effect in reducing prejudice. However, they emphasize that contact can also have negative consequences. It's important to recognize that the contact hypothesis does not always result in positive outcomes and can indeed have negative effects. Nonetheless, it is evident that contact does influence interactions between individuals and intergroups.

McKeown and Dixon (2017) found that Barlow et al. (2012) reported the effects of negative contact outweighed the effects of positive contact. Additionally, they noted that Aberson (2015) found that negative and positive contacts had similar degrees of effect, but negative contact tended to be more impactful.

A potential explanation for the stronger impact of negative contact is provided by Paolini, Harwood, and Rubin (2010), who suggest that negative contact increases category salience, leading participants to view others as group representatives rather than individuals, which promotes stereotyping. However, Paolini et al. (2014), as cited in McKeown and Dixon (2017), argue that previous positive contact with a group can reduce the impact of subsequent negative contact, as the initial positive experience helps form lasting positive associations with the group, and this effect works both ways.



3.3 Acculturation theory and Contact hypotheses

Building on the definitions and principles of acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis discussed previously, it is essential to understand how these theories interact in the context of intergroup relations.

3.3.1 Acculturation theory and contact hypotheses in context of the research objective

The objective of this research is to investigate how young Swedes (aged 18-29) adapt to migrants and to what extent they integrate aspects of migrant culture into their lives. Specifically, it examines behavioral changes resulting from interactions between young Swedes and their peers with migrant backgrounds, and how these interactions influence the behaviors of young Swedes.

By applying acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis, this study aims to understand the mechanisms underlying these behavioral changes and interactions. Acculturation theory provides a framework for exploring how young Swedes adopt elements of migrant culture, such as slang, styles, and lifestyles. This theory helps explain the process of cultural exchange and adaptation that occurs when different groups come into contact.

The contact hypothesis complements this by examining how regular interactions between young Swedes and their peers with migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes. Positive intergroup contact is expected to foster mutual understanding and acceptance, which in turn influences behavioral changes.

This study addresses several key research questions:



- **How do regular interactions between Swedish young people and migrant young people influence their behavior towards each other?** This question explores the impact of frequent contact on intergroup attitudes and behaviors, guided by the principles of the contact hypothesis.
- **How can these interactions reduce prejudice and stereotypes?** This question explores the impact of frequent contact on intergroup attitudes and behaviors, guided by the principles of the contact hypothesis.
- **What motivates young Swedes to adopt migrant slang, styles, and lifestyles?** This question delves into the motivations behind cultural adaptation, as explained by acculturation theory.
- **What is the appeal of migrant culture to young Swedes over traditional Swedish culture?** This question investigates the factors that make migrant culture attractive to young Swedes, contributing to their behavioral adaptation.

By integrating these theories, this research provides a comprehensive analysis of how intergroup interactions and cultural exchanges shape the behaviors and attitudes of young Swedes. The findings will offer valuable insights into the processes of acculturation and prejudice reduction, contributing to the development of effective social integration strategies.

3.4 Operationalization of the Analytical Framework

To effectively measure and analyze the concepts from acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis, it's important to establish clear indicators and survey questions. These will help gather data on how young Swedes and migrants interact and influence each other.



3.4.1 Acculturation theory operationalization

Table 3 - Acculturation theory operationalization

Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A Questions
Embracing Cultural aspects	Frequency and extent of adopting elements such as language, music, food, fashion, traditions, religion, and sports/dance.	10, 11, 12, 13
Motivations for adoption	Reasons behind adopting cultural aspects, such as interest in other cultures or social relationships.	10, 11, 12, 13
Impact on identity	Changes in self-perception and identity resulting from adopting cultural aspects.	10, 11, 12, 13

3.4.2 Contact hypothesis operationalization

Table 4 - Contact hypothesis operationalization

Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A for Questions
Number of migrant friends	Count of friends with migrant backgrounds.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Frequency of interaction	How often individuals interact with people from migrant	5, 6, 7, 8, 9



	backgrounds in various contexts.	
Attitudes towards different backgrounds	Changes in attitudes towards people from different backgrounds following interactions.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Quality of interactions	Participants' perceptions of the quality of their interactions.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Perceived impact on prejudices	Likelihood that interactions reduce prejudice and stereotypes.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9

3.4.3 Integration of theories operationalization

Table 5 - Integration of theories operationalization

Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A Questions
Combined cultural adaptation	How both acculturation (adopting new cultural aspects) and contact (interactions with migrants) influence overall cultural adaptation.	6, 7 ,9, 10, 12
Mutual acceptance	How interaction and cultural adaptation together promote mutual acceptance between	6, 7 ,9, 10, 12



	groups.	
Impact on identity and attitudes	How the combined effects of acculturation and contact influence personal identity and attitudes towards other cultures.	6, 7, 9, 10, 12

4. Methodological Framework

This study employs a mixed methods approach, specifically utilizing the Sequential Explanatory Design. Initially, quantitative research was conducted to gather data and identify key trends and patterns. This was followed by a qualitative phase, where the findings from the quantitative research will inform and shape the qualitative study. This sequential approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the research problem by first establishing a broad numerical overview and then delving deeper into the underlying reasons and mechanisms through detailed qualitative insights. By combining these methodologies, the research aims to achieve both breadth and depth in understanding how interactions with migrants can influence the behaviors and attitudes of Swedes. The study's theoretical underpinnings, such as acculturation theories and contact hypotheses, will serve as an analytical lens in interpreting the data.

In addition, the study employs an abductive reasoning approach, where observations from empirical data are used to refine and develop theoretical



insights based on the contact hypothesis. This method focuses on iteratively connecting empirical findings with existing theories to explore relationships, rather than strictly testing predefined hypotheses. By emphasizing the interplay between data and theory, the abductive approach ensures a dynamic and exploratory analysis within the sequential explanatory design, enhancing the study's depth and adaptability.

All data collection methods adhered to ethical standards, including obtaining informed consent from participants and ensuring the confidentiality of their responses. Data handling procedures will comply with relevant data protection regulations to maintain the integrity and privacy of the information collected. A potential limitation is the number of survey respondents, risking an insufficient sample size. This could lead to low reliability, validity, and limited generalization (De Vaus, 2014). Efforts will be made to promote the survey on platforms like Instagram and Facebook to reach a diverse sample, specifically targeting university groups to reach students. The study will adopt an inductive approach, analyzing the survey results to draw broader conclusions about the impact of racism on migrant behavior and integration.

4.2 Research Design

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques to provide a comprehensive analysis. The rationale for choosing a mixed-methods approach, including a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews, is to leverage the strengths of both methodologies, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the research questions.

In a sequential explanatory design, each method has its own value and contributes something that the other method cannot achieve. The quantitative phase provides a broad numerical overview, while the qualitative phase offers detailed insights into the underlying reasons and mechanisms. This



complementary approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the research problem.

4.3 Participants/Sampling

4.3.1 Population and Sample

The study sample consists of 48 participants in the quantitative (questionnaire) part of the study, and 5 participants in the qualitative (semi-structured interviews) part of the study. Sampling techniques used have been taken in consideration using Alan Bryman's book as a guide (2012: chapter 8).

4.3.2 Sampling Method

Sampling in this research study was conducted with the aim of maintaining transparency and minimizing bias. As previously stated, this study employs mixed-methods research, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative sampling techniques.

The initial sampling technique involved distributing a questionnaire in both English and Swedish to reach a broad audience. The questionnaire was shared via social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Messenger for those who requested it. While this approach collected some responses, additional methods were employed to broaden the sample. Specifically, a combination of convenience sampling (Bryman, 2012: pp. 201-202) and purposive sampling (p. 418) was used. Convenience sampling included approaching individuals—seemingly between the ages of 18-29—by providing them with a QR code to complete the questionnaire. Furthermore, QR codes were distributed at university libraries and other campus buildings to capture a more diverse audience, including individuals with different university majors. This approach proved to be more effective than relying solely on social media distribution.



For the semi-structured interviews, purposive sampling involved selecting participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research. These criteria included individuals who had firsthand experiences with migrant integration and interpersonal contact across cultural boundaries, ensuring their insights aligned with the study's objectives. Convenience sampling was used to include participants who were readily available and willing to contribute, with the aim of supplementing the quantitative survey findings with deeper qualitative analysis.

4.3.3 Ethical Considerations

This research study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both surveys and interviews, making ethical considerations paramount. As previously highlighted, anonymity is a critical component throughout the research process. All participants have been informed that their participation is voluntary and anonymous. The surveys have been shared online across various platforms and also in paper form with QR codes, ensuring that participation remains entirely voluntary. Details regarding the use of QR codes and the dissemination methods have already been discussed earlier in the chapter. Participants are informed about the study's purpose in the introduction of the questionnaire, as well as on the paper with QR codes. This ensures that everyone is aware of the research goals before they decide to participate.

Moreover, only basic demographic information will be collected, avoiding any private data. Given the potential sensitivity of the subject matter, the researcher must maintain transparency and exhibit sensitivity, recognizing that some participants may opt not to answer certain questions. To address potential language barriers, the survey will utilize straightforward language and terminology to ensure accessibility. Additionally, the study will exclusively involve individuals aged 18-29, excluding those under 18.

Access to the collected data will be restricted to the researcher, and it will not be shared with anyone else. The data will be presented in the research paper



with complete anonymity. Measures to keep the data secure are strictly maintained.

Lastly, this research study has been approved by the supervisor and professors during the preliminary methods class (PM) before the thesis writing began. This approval process ensures that the study meets ethical and academic standards.

4.4 Data Collection Methods

4.4.1 Instruments

Data was collected using a combination of a bigger and structured survey, and interviews customized based on the results of the survey. The survey was developed to gather quantitative data and included questions on how young swedes adapt to young migrants. 48 individuals (both swedes and non-swedes) participated in the survey. A semi-structured interview sheet was made costumed based on the results of the survey which was conducted in order to collect qualitative data, allowing for in-depth exploration of participant's experiences and perspectives. Five (5) interviews were practiced in order to collect further data for the research.

4.4.2 Procedure

The data collection process involved several detailed steps, including distributing questionnaire(s), scheduling- and planning, and conducting interviews. A pilot test was conducted to refine the instruments and ensure their reliability and validity.

4.4.2.1 The procedure for the quantitative data collection



1. **Survey Design:** Firstly a structured questionnaire was developed with approximately 20 questions were asked.
2. **Pilot Testing:** After that the survey was pilot tested with a small sample of participants to identify any issues with question clarity and to ensure reliability.
3. **Revised survey:** After the pilot testing of the questionnaire, some changes were made after feedback from the pilot participants.
4. **Survey Distribution:** The refined survey was distributed to the target population (young people aged 18-29) through various online social platforms such as Instagram, FaceBook, and LinkedIn. Aside from the online social platforms, the questionnaire was distributed in real life to random people- and students around campus. The questionnaires were printed in QR-format on paper in Swedish and english.
5. **Data Collection:** Responses were collected over a period of December 3rd 2024 to December 31th 2024, ensuring a sufficient response rate.
6. **Data Entry and Analysis:** The collected data were entered into a statistical software program IBM SPSS for analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

4.4.2.2 The procedure for the qualitative data collection

1. **Interview Guide Development:** A semi-structured interview guide was created, containing open-ended questions designed to either explore what was not asked in the questionnaire, or to get a deeper understanding of the results of the questionnaire. The main theme of the interviews were the relation between young swedes and young migrants.
2. **Pilot Testing:** The interview guide was pilot tested with a small number of participants to refine the questions and ensure they



effectively captured the desired information; and the pilot was conducted by a small sample of participants to identify any issues with question clarity and to ensure reliability.

3. **Interview Scheduling:** Participants were contacted and interviews were conducted in immediate contact with participants.
4. **Conducting Interviews:** Interviews were conducted virtually.
5. **Analysis:** After the interviews a thematic analysis was conducted to identify recurring themes and patterns.

4.4.3 Timeline

The questionnaire questions were completed on December 3rd 2024 and were conducted on social media platforms firstly on December 4th 2024.

The quantitative data collection was done on December 31th 2024, meaning that the quantitative data sampling stretched from December 4th until December 31th of 2024.

Meanwhile, the qualitative, interview questions, were completed on February 17th 2025. The quantitative data was firstly collected on February 18th 2025, and was finished on February 19th 2025.

Meaning that the overall data collection of both quantitative and qualitative data sampling started on December 4th 2024, and was completely finished on February 19th 2025.



4.5 Data Analysis

4.5.1 Techniques

Data analysis for this study was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. For the quantitative data, IBM SPSS Statistics (versions 29 and 30) was utilized for statistical analyses, including the generation of frequency tables, cross-tables, and graphs. For the qualitative data, a thematic analysis was performed to identify recurring patterns and connections within participants' responses.

4.5.1.1 Quantitative Data

Quantitative data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics. The software enabled univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses, allowing for the visualization of data and exploration of relationships between variables. These techniques provided valuable insights into patterns and correlations within the dataset. The relations and correlations presented in the study were picked out using the Cramer's V variable – which will be presented and discussed further in the analysis section.

4.5.1.2 Qualitative Data

Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis. This approach focused on identifying meaningful patterns and recurring themes in participants' responses, providing deeper insights to complement the findings from the quantitative data.



4.6 Reliability and Validity

4.6.1 Reliability

4.6.1.1 Quantitative reliability

Reliability (Bryman, 2012: p.169) for the quantitative data was ensured through the use of a standardized questionnaire. All participants received the same set of questions, with consistent phrasing and structure, minimizing variability in responses due to differences in interpretation.

4.6.1.2 Qualitative reliability

Reliability in the qualitative data was maintained by using a consistent semi-structured interview guide. The guide ensured that all participants were asked similar questions within a flexible framework, allowing for variation in responses while maintaining focus on the key research themes.

4.6.2 Validity

4.6.2.1 Quantitative validity

The validity (Bryman, 2012: p.171) of the quantitative data was addressed in several ways. Content validity was ensured by aligning the questionnaire items with the objectives of the research and reviewing them with peers and supervisors to confirm their relevance. Construct validity was supported by designing questions based on existing theoretical frameworks or prior studies in the field. To strengthen external validity, the findings were interpreted cautiously, acknowledging potential limitations in their generalizability to a broader population.

4.6.2.2 Qualitative validity

Validity in the qualitative data was strengthened through thematic analysis, which ensured that recurring patterns and themes were systematically



identified. The interview guide was developed based on insights from the questionnaire, ensuring alignment between the qualitative and quantitative components of the study. This design enhanced credibility by allowing qualitative findings to substantiate and deepen the understanding of trends observed in the quantitative data.

4.7 Limitations and Delimitations

This section presents the limitations and delimitations found in the research study, providing a clear understanding of the research and its potential constraints.

4.7.1 Limitations

This research encountered several limitations, particularly in data sampling for the semi-structured interviews (SSI). Despite extensive efforts to distribute the survey through various online platforms and QR codes in physical locations such as university libraries and buildings, participation remained limited. The small sample size for SSI, likely consisting of only five interviews, significantly constrains the comprehensiveness of the findings and the depth of thematic analysis that could be conducted. Such a sparse dataset limits the ability to identify recurring themes or robust patterns, which reduces the validity of conclusions drawn from qualitative insights.

Moreover, the sampling process struggled to attract a diverse and representative audience, potentially introducing biases into the results. This affects the reliability of the research, particularly as the sample may not fully reflect the broader population of young Swedes adapting to migrant integration. Time constraints further exacerbated these challenges, restricting the ability to conduct additional interviews or expand the data collection process. External factors, such as cultural and social dynamics, also influenced participants' willingness to engage, adding complexity to the research process.

While the findings provide valuable initial insights, these limitations highlight the need for further research with a larger and more diverse dataset to strengthen the thematic analysis and enhance the study's broader validity.



4.7.2 Delimitations

In setting the boundaries for this study, several delimitations were established to ensure a focused and manageable scope. One primary delimitation is the exclusion of minors under the age of 18, as their participation would require parental consent. This decision was made to streamline the ethical approval process and to focus on a specific age group.

The research specifically targets young Swedes, aged 18-29, rather than a broader youth population in Sweden. This focus was chosen to explore the experiences and perspectives of this particular demographic, deemed most relevant to the research objectives. However, while the study aims to concentrate on this age group, participation from other youths was welcomed to enrich the data and provide additional insights.

Geographically, the study is confined to Sweden, selected for its relevance and accessibility. This delimitation ensures that the research remains contextually grounded and manageable within the given timeframe and resources. The theoretical framework selected for this study also shapes its scope, guiding the inclusion and exclusion of certain variables and aspects.

Additionally, the survey design and data collection methods were tailored to meet the study's objectives, using straightforward language and terminology to ensure accessibility for all participants. This approach aimed to address potential language barriers and enhance participant understanding and engagement.

5. Findings

This section presents the findings and data of the research, organized by the different types of data collected: readings, questionnaire (univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses), and semi-structured interviews. Each subsection



provides detailed insights from these data sources, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the research.

Important to note here is that the program that was used was IBM SPSS (version 29: version 30). Important numbers (symmetric measures) to look for in study is the Cramer's V measure. The Cramer's V measure shows if there is a relation (correlation) between the variables, and shows how much of a correlation there is. Cramer's V should fall in between the numbers 0-1 (De Vaus, 2014: 258-259), if not it means there is an error somewhere. According to De Vaus the Cramer's V coefficient should fall at least:

- 0.30-0.49 for a “moderate to substantial (linear) relationship”;
- 0.50-0.69 for a “substantial to very strong (linear) relationship”;
- 0.70-0.89 for a “very strong (linear) relationship”;
- 0.90+ for a “near perfect” relationship.

That means that anything below 0.30 (meaning a coefficient between 0.00-0.29), is rather uninteresting in terms of correlation of variables.

Furthermore, these numbers are based on nominal variables, meaning that Cramer's V is a “chi-square based correlation coefficient” (P.258).

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that variables which are nominal are best measured together, and the most appropriate way to do this is by Chi-square, and the two most efficient measures when there are 2 nominal variables are, as mentioned, Cramer's V, and Phi. The difference between these two symmetric measures is that Cramer's V which can hold correlation with 2x2 or more, while Phi can only hold 2x2 variables.

Another symmetric measure to keep an eye on is Spearman's rho, this measure is best for ordinal by ordinal values and variables. De Vaus explains it as “good



for variables with large numbers of categories” (P.260), meaning that this symmetric measure is more interesting when variables are ordinal, and has more categories- however, it can be any size and does not have a size limitation.

5.1 Findings from readings

5.1.1 Statistics on migrant trends

Statista (2023a) highlights that Sweden, which transitioned from an emigration to an immigration country, has, since the early 2010s, become one of the leading countries in accepting high numbers of refugees, ranking second globally at times. Migration to Sweden has occurred in waves, with many migrants being labor migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. Notable examples include migrations from the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s and from Syria in 2016.

Additionally, Statista provides significant statistics regarding Sweden's demographic shifts. Currently, 2.17 million people in Sweden's population were born outside of the country, while 2.87 million have a foreign background. Immigration has consistently outpaced emigration for decades, contributing substantially to Sweden's population growth. This trend is particularly notable given the country's declining fertility rate, immigration is compensating for natural population decreases and remains a driving force behind population increase (Statista, 2023b).

This data is relevant to the study as it highlights the significant presence of migrants in Sweden, contributing to a diverse range of cultural behaviors, languages, and traditions. As a result, young Swedes are likely to adopt, to varying degrees, characteristics introduced by migrants through social interaction and cultural exchange. This dynamic illustrates how migration influences not only the migrant population but also the Swedish population, shaping behaviors, identities, and social cohesion within society.



5.2 Findings from questionnaire

Note that 48 participants participated in the questionnaire.

5.2.1 Univariate

Age and Gender

Univariate statistics revealed that the most common ages among participants were 20 (20.8%), 21 (16.7%), 22 (14.6%), 25 (10.4%), and 19 (8.3%) (see Appendix C.2). Participants identified as 43.8% men, 47.9% women, 6.3% non-binary/other, and 2.1% preferred not to disclose their gender (see Appendix C.3).

Nationality and Mother tongue

Participant nationalities showed some variation, with the majority identifying as completely Swedish (60.4%). A smaller group reported having mixed nationality, identifying as Swedish and another nationality (25.0%) (see Appendix C.3). The remaining participants (14.6%) represented nationalities such as Albanian, American, Hungarian, Palestinian, Polish, and Russian (see Appendix C.4).

Most participants reported Swedish as their mother tongue (72.9%), while others (27.1%) reported various languages, including Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Bosnian, English, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Somali, and Spanish (see Appendices C.5 and C.6).



Reduction of Prejudice and Stereotypes

The majority of participants expressed a positive view on how interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can help reduce prejudice and stereotypes (see Appendix C.7; and C.7.1 for a better understanding). Specifically, 10.4% of participants believed it was “slightly likely,” 18.8% said “moderately likely,” and 41.7% said “very likely.” Altogether, 70.9% of participants had a positive prediction regarding the effect of such interactions.

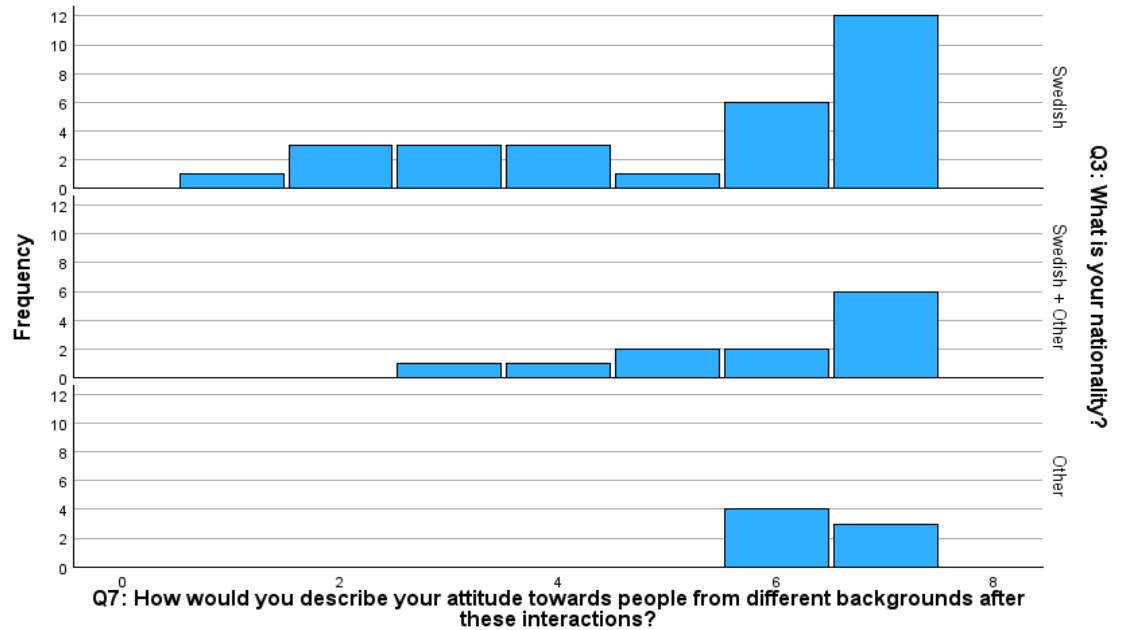
Meanwhile, 12.5% of participants remained neutral, stating that interactions would have neither a positive nor negative effect on reducing prejudice and stereotypes. The remaining 16.6% of participants expressed a more negative outlook, with 8.3% stating it was “slightly not likely,” 2.1% saying “moderately not likely,” and 4.2% believing it was “not likely” that interaction would reduce prejudice and stereotypes.

5.2.2 Bivariate

Attitude towards people from different backgrounds after these interactions

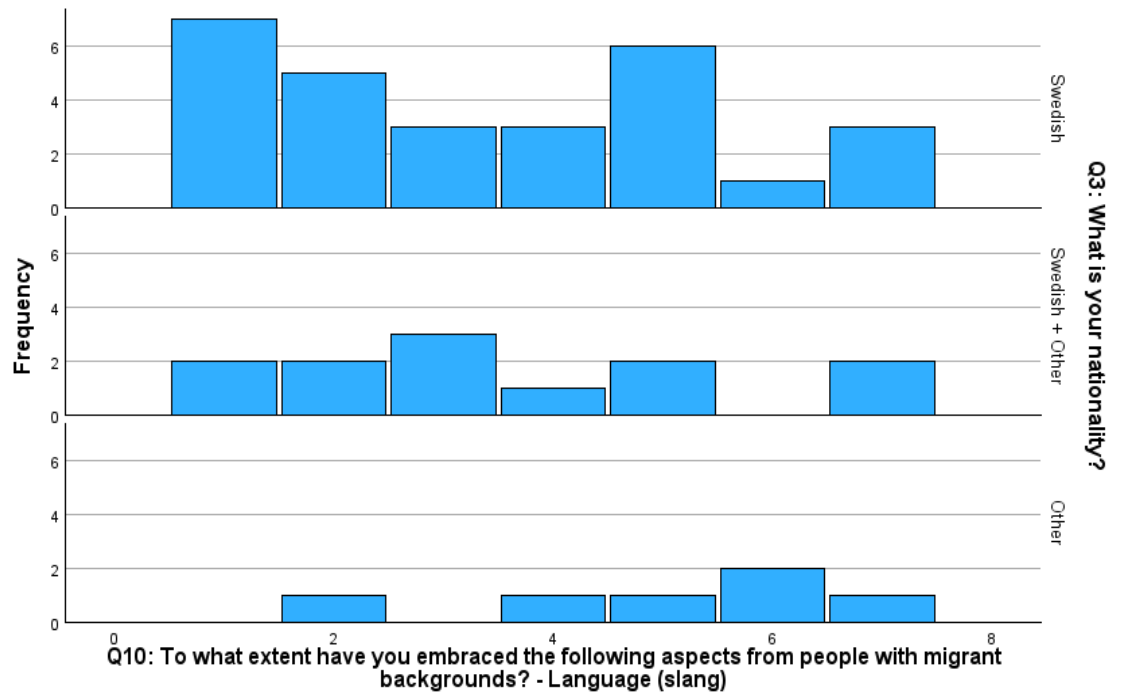
The findings show that nationality influenced participants’ attitudes toward individuals with migrant backgrounds after interaction. Among the Swedish participants (29 in total), 19 expressed a more open and positive attitude following such interactions. Similarly, out of the 12 participants with mixed-nationality backgrounds, 10 also reported a more open and positive outlook (see Appendix D.1).

Cramer’s V symmetric value of 0.331 indicates a moderate statistical correlation between nationality and the participants’ attitudes toward individuals with migrant backgrounds (see appendix D.1.1).



Use of slang

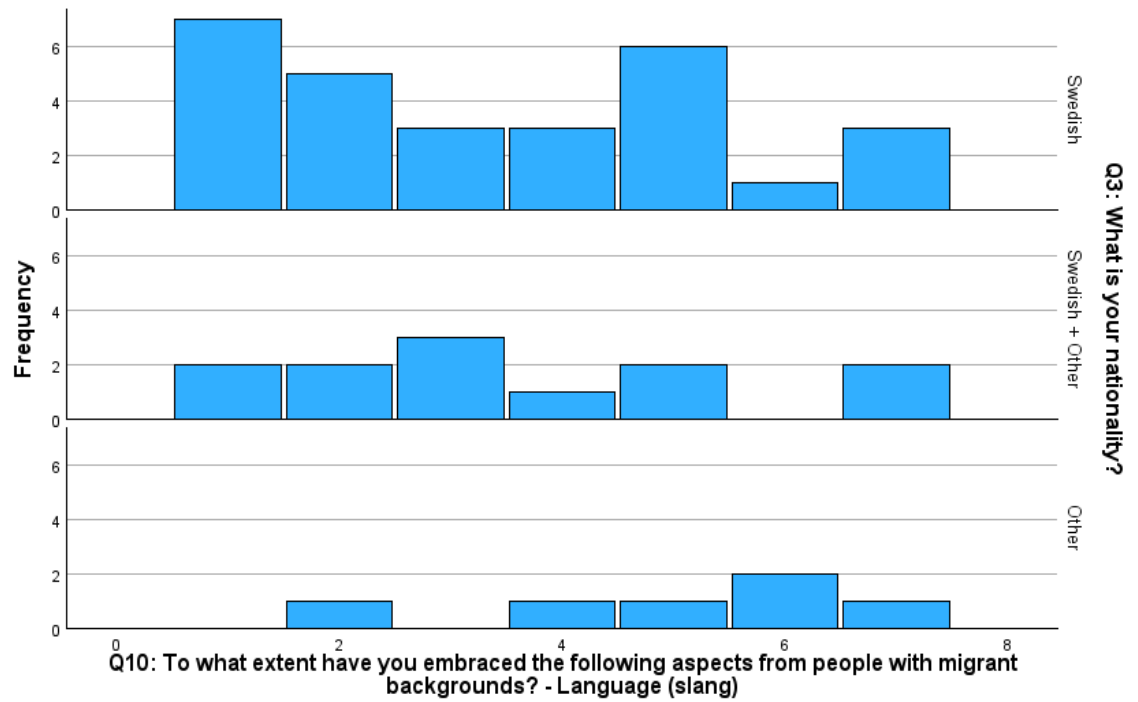
The study found that the usage of slang varied among Swedes, mixed Swedes, and non-Swedes (see Appendix D.2). However, there was no significant difference in the use of non-Swedish slang across these groups. This finding was confirmed by Cramer's V symmetric measure (see Appendix D.2.1), which yielded a value of 0.253. This indicates no significant correlation between nationality and the use of non-Swedish slang.



Friends with migrant background

The data showed that all non-Swedes (7 participants) reported having “many” friends with migrant backgrounds. Similarly, most mixed Swedes (10 out of 12 participants) also indicated having “many” friends with migrant backgrounds (see Appendix D.3). In contrast, Swedes displayed more variation in this area: 4 Swedes reported having “none,” 10 reported having “few,” 9 reported having “some,” and only 5 reported having “many” friends with migrant backgrounds.

Cramer’s V analysis revealed a value of 0.447 (see appendix D.3.1) , indicating a moderate correlation between nationality and the number of friends with migrant backgrounds. This correlation suggests that non-Swedes and mixed Swedes were more likely to have “many” friends with migrant backgrounds, while Swedes tended to report fewer such friendships.



Interaction with people from migrant backgrounds

The study found that interactions between young Swedes and individuals with migrant backgrounds occur regularly (see Appendices D.4–D.19). These interactions take place in various contexts, including schools, universities, workplaces, sports clubs, leisure activities, and other platforms. However, the data revealed that Swedes generally experience fewer interactions with people from migrant backgrounds compared to individuals who are mixed-Swedes or non-Swedes, who reported more frequent interactions on a weekly or daily basis.

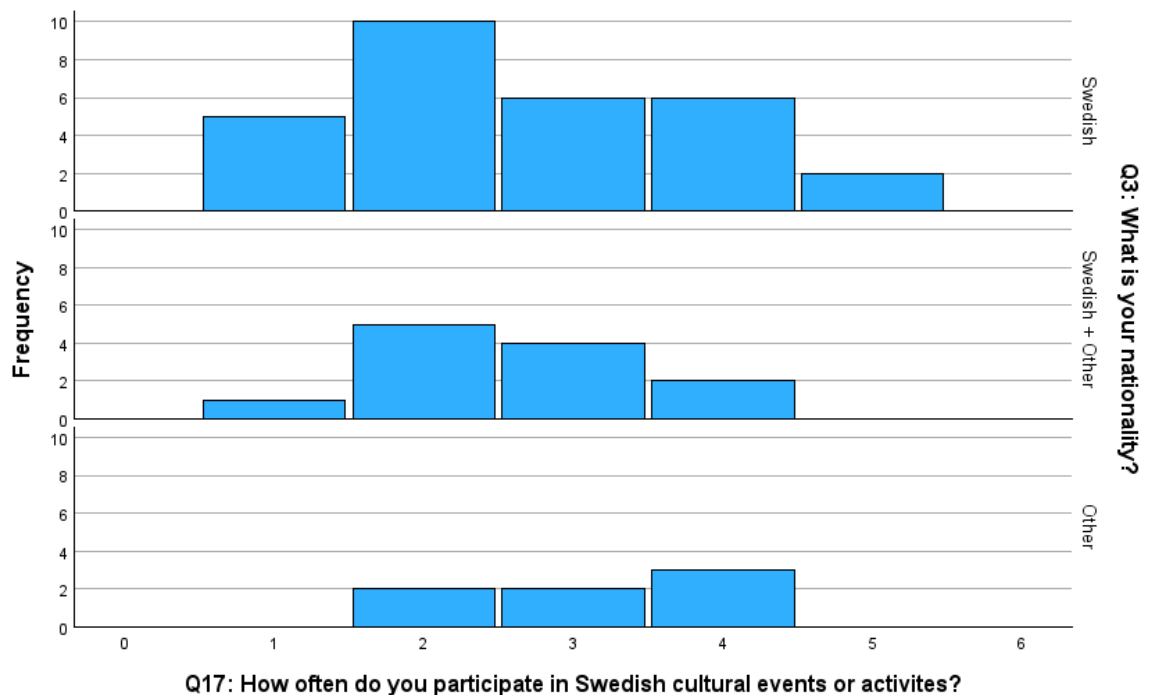
When participants were asked to rate their interactions with people from migrant backgrounds, the majority—regardless of whether they identified as Swedes, mixed-Swedes, or non-Swedes—reported having predominantly positive experiences (see Appendix D.10; and D.10.2). A total of 34 participants rated their interactions as "positive" or "very positive." However, the analysis using Cramer's V yielded a low symmetric value of 0.281, indicating that the statistical correlation is relatively weak.



Furthermore, univariate analysis revealed that 70.9% of the participants believed that interaction with migrants could help reduce prejudice and stereotypes (see appendix D.11). This perception was consistently distributed across different nationalities. However, a notable exception was observed: five Swedes expressed a more negative view on this possibility, compared to only two participants who were mixed-Swedes or non-Swedes.

Participation in Swedish Cultural events/activities

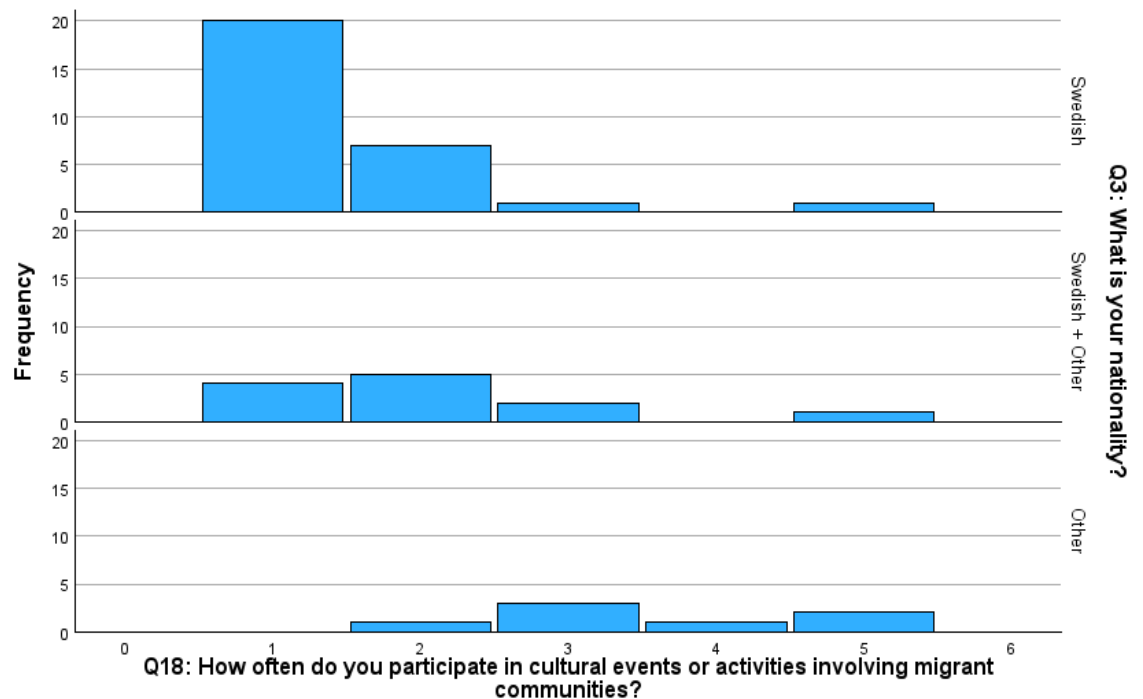
The study found that most participants, including Swedes, said they "sometimes" take part in Swedish cultural events and activities (see Appendix D.13). The next most common answers were "often" and "very often," but occasional participation was clearly the most frequent response. However, the Cramer's V symmetric value of 0.232 shows a weak statistical link between these variables (see Appendix D.13.1).





Participation in cultural events/activities involving migrant communities

The study found that most participants said they "never" take part in cultural events and activities involving migrant communities (see Appendix D.14). The second most common response, both among all participants and among Swedes, was "sometimes." Notably, the majority of Swedish participants reported "never" participating in such events and activities. Interestingly, the Cramer's V symmetric value of 0.511 indicates a relatively strong statistical correlation between these variables (see appendix D.14.1).



5.3 Findings from semi-structured interviews

Reduction of Prejudice and Stereotypes

It was found in the semi-structured interviews that young Swedes think that regular meetings between young Swedes and immigrants can help reduce prejudice and stereotypes in society (see appendix B.2 question 1 & 4). The participants of the interviews seemed to have a pretty similar view on this and



their answers were all aligned with each other- most of the participants said that humans are “prone to judge in advance and have prejudices against other people, especially those who are not like themselves”; that stereotypes are “built on simplified image[s] that isn’t true”; and additionally one participant answered “yes, it shows that we are not all so different in the end, and we can learn from each others”.

Motivations for Adaptations

The interviews revealed that while participants had slightly different views, they largely agreed on the significant cultural diversity in Sweden today (see appendix B.2, question 2). One notable response highlighted that “people adopt the style they are drawn to or identify with. For example, if you hang out with many immigrants, I think it’s hard not to adopt such a style, and vice versa.” This response aligns closely with acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis, both of which underpin this study. Additionally, some participants pointed to social media's role in shaping perceptions, noting that the content shared and consumed has “helped young Swedes open their eyes to these elements”.

Pull Towards Immigrant Culture More Than Traditional Swedish Culture

The interviews revealed that while participants shared similar views, their perspectives were relatively diverse (see appendix B.2, question 3). The most common response was that growing up or living in neighborhoods with significant immigrant influence shapes an individual's cultural preferences, often leading them to adopt immigrant cultures over traditional Swedish culture. This aligns with both acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis.

One participant noted, “I think Swedish culture is very toned down and can seem boring and stiff where you’re not supposed to stand out, so people are drawn to cultures that contain more expression through music, color, language,



and food”. Another highlighted external factors, stating, “Many immigrants have a very tough exterior and everything has to look good on the outside (nice cars, expensive clothes, etc.), so many insecure Swedes think this is cool and adopt it”. Lastly, one participant explained that adopting intercultural elements can be a form of rebellion against family norms, as certain foreign influences may not be well-regarded at home.

Behavioural Effects of Meetings with People with migrant backgrounds

The study found that participants view meetings and interactions with people from migrant backgrounds as important and generally positive, provided they occur under good circumstances (see appendix B.2, question 5). One participant shared that “meeting people with a migrant background has given me more community and opened my eyes to make the community larger. It can be both good and bad [...] [depending] entirely on who you meet”. Another participant emphasized the value of such meetings, noting that they help immigrants learn about Swedish society and culture. However, they also observed that some young Swedes adopt behaviors, such as “criminal and tough” personas, to fit in with immigrant peers.

Lastly, a participant with both Swedish and immigrant heritage shared, “since I have both sides of it, interacting with both helps to strengthen your sense of understanding of the country [you’re] living in, but also the world around you, which is extremely important in [a] world with globalization”.

Behavioural effects through intercultural-friendships

The semi-structured interviews revealed that young Swedes hold varying yet overlapping opinions on how intercultural friendships influence behavior (see appendix B.2, question 6). Some participants emphasized the positive impact, such as reducing prejudices and challenging stereotypes. For example, one participant shared that friendships can “create bonds and relationships based



on respect' and contribute to 'expanding knowledge about culture and traditions”.

However, perspectives also included potential challenges. One participant mentioned having a friend with a migrant background who was seen as a “problem child”, leading to personal difficulties and suggesting that such relationships could sometimes negatively influence young Swedes.

Overall, many participants acknowledged the value of intercultural friendships in providing insights into both cultures and broadening perspectives. For instance, one participant reflected that these relationships “helped teach me against stereotypes I had towards certain cultures and realize how similar they are to [my own]”. Another noted that these interactions foster understanding not only of the local community but also of the broader, globalized world.

Comparison of meetings with other young Swedes to meetings with young people with migrant background

The study found that when young Swedes were asked to compare meetings with other young Swedes versus those with young people from migrant backgrounds, they emphasized their experiences with the latter more (see appendix B.2, question 7). Participants noted some key differences between the two groups. For example, communication difficulties and cultural or religious differences were highlighted as factors that can create a sense of separation.

Some participants shared that people with migrant backgrounds often appeared kinder or more polite than their Swedish peers. This was attributed to the challenges they face, such as enduring racism and constantly working to disprove stereotypes. Participants also mentioned that individuals from migrant backgrounds may put extra effort into school or work to gain approval within Swedish society.



One participant expressed a contrasting perspective, saying they do not associate with immigrants because they feel their values and lifestyles differ. They added, “if you have goals and want to achieve something, you won’t see these people because they think differently”.

6. Analysis

This analysis interprets the findings within the context of Acculturation Theory and the Contact Hypothesis, addressing the research questions posed in this study. It explores how regular interactions between young Swedes and migrants influence behaviors, reduce prejudice, and foster cultural adaptation. The discussion draws connections between the findings, the theoretical frameworks, and the broader societal implications, providing a detailed examination of motivations for adopting cultural elements and the appeal of migrant culture. Each research question will be addressed in turn, culminating in thematic insights and a transition to recommendations.

The research is/were structured around the following questions:

1. How do regular interactions between Swedish young people and migrant young people influence young Swedes' behavior?
2. How can these interactions reduce prejudice and stereotypes?
3. What motivates young Swedes to adopt migrant slang, styles, and lifestyles?
4. What is the appeal of migrant culture to young Swedes over traditional Swedish culture?



6.1 Influence of Regular Interactions Between Swedish and Migrant Youth on Behavior

The findings reveal that regular interactions with migrant peers shape the behaviors of young Swedes in diverse ways. Participants frequently described these interactions as transformative, fostering cultural exchange, mutual understanding, and a sense of community. For example, friendships with migrant peers often led participants to adopt new slang, explore different cultural practices, and challenge their own preconceived notions.

However, the impact of these interactions was not uniformly positive. A small subset of participants reported adopting problematic behaviors, such as “tough” personas, as a way of aligning with certain migrant peer groups. This underscores the complexity of cultural exchange, where behavioral shifts can include both constructive and maladaptive elements depending on social dynamics and individual contexts.

Quantitative findings from the questionnaire revealed that participants with frequent interactions, particularly those in diverse social environments, reported a higher likelihood of positive behavioral changes. This was further supported by the semi-structured interviews, where respondents described how intercultural friendships enriched their perspectives and encouraged adaptability. For instance, one participant shared that regular contact with migrant peers “opened my eyes to different ways of life,” fostering greater empathy and self-awareness. Conversely, another participant noted that feeling pressure to “fit in” led to adopting behaviors that they later regretted.

These findings align strongly with Berry’s Acculturation Theory, particularly the concept of integration, where cultural exchange occurs without the loss of one’s original identity. Participants who balanced Swedish and migrant



cultural influences exemplify this integrative approach, blending elements from both cultures into their everyday lives. Additionally, Schwartz and Unger's (2010) model helps to explain these dynamics, with young Swedes adopting receiving-culture practices (e.g., slang, styles) while maintaining their heritage-culture values.

The findings also resonate with the Contact Hypothesis, which emphasizes the role of positive, frequent interactions in reducing tensions and fostering understanding. As outlined by McLeod (2023), factors such as equal status and shared goals play a critical role in shaping the quality of these interactions. However, the mixed outcomes noted in some cases echo McKeown and Dixon's (2017) critique, highlighting the potential for intergroup contact to reinforce stereotypes under unfavorable conditions.

Understanding these behavioral shifts is crucial for fostering integration and cultural cohesion within Swedish society. Positive interactions have the potential to bridge cultural divides, while negative outcomes highlight the need for structured support to ensure that intercultural exchanges yield constructive results.

6.2 Reducing Prejudice and Stereotypes Through Interactions

The study found that regular interactions between Swedish and migrant youth significantly contribute to reducing prejudice and challenging stereotypes. Participants commonly attributed their changing perceptions to personal relationships that revealed the shared humanity between individuals from different cultural backgrounds. By engaging with migrants in diverse contexts, Swedish youth were able to move beyond superficial assumptions, gaining a deeper understanding of their peers' experiences and values.



However, the findings also revealed barriers to prejudice reduction, such as language differences and cultural misunderstandings, which occasionally hindered positive outcomes. A small percentage of participants expressed skepticism about the extent to which interactions could challenge deeply ingrained biases.

Survey data showed that over 70% of participants believed interactions with migrants were likely or very likely to reduce prejudice. Semi-structured interviews reinforced this, with one participant describing how working alongside migrant colleagues “made me see them as individuals rather than stereotypes.” Another respondent noted that attending multicultural events helped them understand the diversity within migrant communities, countering the monolithic narratives often presented in media. On the other hand, a participant who experienced communication difficulties with migrant peers reported frustration, which they felt reinforced existing stereotypes instead of reducing them.

These findings strongly support the Contact Hypothesis, particularly its emphasis on equal status, empathy, and perspective-taking as key factors in prejudice reduction. McLeod (2023) argues that positive intergroup contact can dismantle stereotypes, while McKeown and Dixon (2017) caution that poorly structured interactions may produce mixed results. The study’s findings reflect both perspectives, underscoring the importance of intentional, supportive environments for fostering meaningful exchanges.

Reducing prejudice and stereotypes through intercultural interactions has profound implications for promoting social harmony and inclusion. These findings suggest that initiatives aimed at increasing contact, whether through education, community programs, or workplace diversity initiatives, can play a pivotal role in building a more cohesive society.



6.3 Motivations for Young Swedes to Adopt Migrant Cultural Elements

The findings highlighted several key motivations for young Swedes to adopt cultural elements such as slang, fashion, and behaviors from migrant communities. Social proximity emerged as a primary driver; participants with regular contact with migrant peers often described a natural inclination to adapt to the cultural environment surrounding them. For instance, one participant noted that “it’s hard not to pick up on slang and gestures when you’re constantly exposed to them in school or social settings.”

Social media also played a significant role in amplifying these cultural exchanges. Many participants cited platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube as spaces where intercultural trends flourish, making it easier for young Swedes to explore and adopt elements of migrant culture. As one interviewee put it, “Social media exposes us to so many different ways of living, and I think it opens your mind to try new things.” Additionally, the vibrancy and expressiveness associated with migrant cultures—often through music, style, or language—contrasted with traditional Swedish cultural norms, which participants described as “reserved” or “minimalistic.”

Participants frequently mentioned slang as one of the most prominent aspects of migrant culture that they adopted. For example, terms originating from migrant communities often became a part of everyday language among Swedish youth, even those without direct connections to migrant peers. Fashion trends, such as adopting specific clothing brands or styles popular within migrant communities, were also widely cited. Several interviewees attributed this adoption to both admiration for cultural aesthetics and the desire to fit in socially.



These motivations align closely with Acculturation Theory, particularly Berry's concept of integration. By adopting aspects of migrant culture while maintaining their own cultural identity, young Swedes demonstrated the biculturalism central to the integration model. Moreover, Schwartz and Unger's (2010) framework helps contextualize these trends, particularly the interplay between receiving-culture practices (e.g., adopting slang and fashion) and heritage-culture values.

The study's findings reflect broader social trends in Sweden, characterized by an increasingly multicultural and globalized youth culture. Migrant cultural elements are often seen as vibrant and expressive alternatives to Swedish traditions, and this adoption signals a shifting cultural identity among younger generations. This trend not only reinforces the importance of cultural exchange but also challenges existing notions of national identity by demonstrating its fluidity and adaptability.

6.4 The Appeal of Migrant Culture Compared to Traditional Swedish Culture

The findings consistently highlighted migrant culture's appeal among young Swedes, particularly its vibrancy, expressiveness, and sense of community. Participants often described these cultural elements as "colorful," "energetic," and "creative," contrasting them with the perceived simplicity and restraint of traditional Swedish culture. For instance, one participant shared that "Swedish culture feels stiff at times, like you're not supposed to stand out, but migrant culture is all about self-expression." Another respondent noted that growing up in neighborhoods with significant immigrant influence shaped their cultural preferences, making migrant culture feel more relatable than the traditions they were raised with.



Several themes emerged from the data that explain the appeal of migrant culture. One prominent theme was rebellion against societal norms. For many young Swedes, adopting elements of migrant culture represented a way to challenge the conformity often associated with traditional Swedish values. Another recurring theme was the aspirational nature of certain aspects of migrant culture, such as fashion, music, and material success. Participants pointed to the “confidence” and “boldness” often portrayed in migrant culture as attributes they admired and sought to emulate.

These findings align with Schwartz and Unger’s (2010) framework, particularly the concept of receiving-culture identifications, where individuals integrate aspects of a culture they find appealing to forge broader, more dynamic identities. The role of globalization further enhances this process, with media and technology making migrant cultural elements more visible and accessible to Swedish youth.

The appeal of migrant culture highlights the ongoing transformation of Swedish cultural identity. As younger generations embrace these influences, they contribute to a more fluid and diverse societal landscape. This dynamic underscores the importance of understanding intercultural exchanges not as one-sided processes, but as collaborative and evolving interactions that shape both host and migrant communities.

6.5 Thematic Insights

- Community: Interactions foster inclusivity but require support to overcome barriers.



- Cultural Dynamism: Intercultural exchanges are reshaping Swedish youth identity.
- Media: Social media plays a significant role in promoting intercultural exposure.

7. Future recommendations for future research

Building on the findings of this study, future research should consider the following areas to enhance understanding of intercultural dynamics:

1. Investigate Both Behavioral and Attitudinal Changes: Explore the correlation between behavioral adaptations and shifts in attitudes among Swedish youth. Future studies should examine whether these changes differ based on factors such as gender, generational identity, or regional location within Sweden.
2. Include Diverse Perspectives: To gain a more holistic view of cultural exchange, future research should incorporate insights from both ethnic/native Swedes and individuals with migrant backgrounds. This could involve using tailored questionnaires for each group—for example, investigating Swedes' perspectives on their own behavior versus migrants' perceptions of these changes.
3. Explore Activities That Foster Integration: Focus on identifying activities or contexts where cultural integration occurs most effectively. For instance, investigate whether intercultural interactions take place in culturally mixed settings or are primarily influenced by either Swedish or migrant cultural frameworks.



By addressing these areas, future research could contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of intercultural adaptation, providing practical recommendations for fostering inclusive and cohesive societies.

8. Conclusion

This study set out to explore the dynamic interactions between young Swedes (aged 18–29) and migrants, focusing on how regular intercultural contact influences behavior, reduces prejudice, and fosters cultural adaptation. The research sought to answer four key questions: how regular interactions between Swedish and migrant youth shape behavior, how these interactions help dismantle stereotypes, what motivates young Swedes to adopt migrant cultural elements, and why migrant culture appeals more than traditional Swedish culture. Drawing on Acculturation Theory and the Contact Hypothesis, the study provided a nuanced understanding of cultural exchange within Sweden's increasingly multicultural society.

The methodological framework of this study played a critical role in addressing the research objectives. By employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combined quantitative surveys with qualitative semi-structured interviews, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the research questions. The quantitative component, consisting of data from 48 survey respondents, provided measurable insights into patterns of adaptation and attitudes among young Swedes. Meanwhile, qualitative interviews with five participants offered deeper, contextualized perspectives, enriching the numerical findings with personal narratives and lived experiences. The use of purposive and convenience sampling enabled the study to reach a diverse pool of participants, ensuring the inclusion of varied perspectives within the target demographic.



Regular interactions with migrant peers emerged as a significant driver of behavioral change among young Swedes. Participants described adopting various cultural elements, such as slang, fashion, and social behaviors, through their proximity to migrants in schools, workplaces, and social settings. These adaptations often reflected elements of Berry's Acculturation Theory, particularly the concept of integration, where individuals incorporate aspects of a new culture while maintaining their own cultural identity. Such biculturalism was evident in participants who successfully blended Swedish traditions with migrant influences, enriching their cultural repertoire.

However, not all behavioral changes were positive. A small subset of participants noted adopting maladaptive behaviors, such as "tough" personas, to align with specific migrant peer groups. This finding underscores the complexity of cultural exchange, where outcomes are shaped by the broader social context and the dynamics of individual interactions. The combination of quantitative and qualitative methods provided a robust framework for analyzing these trends, with survey data highlighting broad patterns and interviews offering insights into the underlying motivations and social mechanisms.

The potential of intercultural contact to reduce stereotypes and foster empathy was a recurring theme throughout the study. Over 70% of survey participants expressed confidence that meaningful interactions with migrants could diminish prejudice. Participants highlighted how shared experiences in diverse environments, such as schools and community programs, allowed them to see individuals beyond stereotypes, leading to a deeper understanding of cultural differences and commonalities.

Qualitative findings further illustrated the transformative power of these interactions. One participant recounted how friendships with migrant peers broadened their perspective, challenging biases they had previously held. However, barriers such as language difficulties and cultural



misunderstandings occasionally hindered the potential for positive outcomes. These challenges emphasize the importance of structured, supportive environments that facilitate constructive intercultural exchanges. The Contact Hypothesis, particularly its emphasis on factors like equal status and shared goals, was central to interpreting these findings. While the majority of interactions were positive, the study also reflected McKeown and Dixon's (2017) critique, which cautions that poorly managed interactions may reinforce rather than reduce stereotypes.

Participants identified a variety of motivations for adopting migrant cultural elements, ranging from admiration for their vibrancy and expressiveness to influences from social media. Platforms such as Instagram and TikTok emerged as powerful drivers of cultural exchange, amplifying trends and normalizing the integration of slang, music, and fashion into everyday life. Many participants described migrant culture as bold and dynamic, contrasting it with the perceived restraint of traditional Swedish norms. One participant remarked that “Swedish culture feels stiff at times, but migrant culture is all about self-expression.”

The aspirational nature of certain cultural elements, such as fashion and confidence, also played a role in their appeal. For some participants, adopting these elements signified a break from the conformity of traditional Swedish values, offering a platform for individuality and social alignment. These findings are consistent with Acculturation Theory, particularly the bicultural adaptation described by Schwartz and Unger's (2010) framework. By integrating receiving-culture practices while retaining heritage-culture values, young Swedes demonstrated a fluid and evolving cultural identity.

The mixed-methods design of this study was instrumental in providing a comprehensive analysis of the research questions. Quantitative data from surveys allowed for the identification of broad patterns and trends, while



qualitative interviews added depth and nuance, offering personal insights that enriched the overall understanding. The use of purposive and convenience sampling ensured the inclusion of participants with diverse backgrounds and experiences, enhancing the reliability of the findings.

However, the study was not without limitations. The relatively small sample size, particularly for the qualitative component, may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the focus on young Swedes excluded perspectives from older generations, who may have different experiences with cultural adaptation and intercultural interactions. Future studies could address these gaps by expanding the sample size and incorporating a wider demographic.

The findings of this study have important implications for both societal integration and academic research. On a societal level, they underscore the transformative potential of intercultural interactions in fostering empathy, breaking down stereotypes, and enriching individual and collective identities. Schools, workplaces, and community programs should prioritize creating environments that encourage meaningful contact between cultural groups, leveraging these interactions to promote inclusivity and cohesion.

At the academic level, this research contributes to the growing body of literature on acculturation and intercultural adaptation. It highlights the importance of mixed-methods approaches in capturing the complexity of these processes, demonstrating how quantitative and qualitative methods can complement each other to provide a holistic understanding.

While this study has provided important insights into the intercultural dynamics between young Swedes and migrants, it is not without limitations. The relatively small sample size and reliance on self-reported data limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the exclusive focus on young



Swedes excludes perspectives from older generations and other demographic groups, who may have distinct experiences and attitudes toward intercultural interactions. These limitations underline the need for future research to broaden the scope and deepen the inquiry into this subject.

In conclusion, this research has highlighted the transformative potential of intercultural contact in shaping behaviors, reducing prejudice, and fostering cultural adaptation among Swedish youth. By drawing on the theoretical frameworks of Acculturation Theory and the Contact Hypothesis, it has provided a nuanced understanding of how young Swedes navigate their interactions with migrant peers in an increasingly diverse society.

The findings underscore the importance of embracing diversity and creating opportunities for meaningful connections across cultural divides. As Sweden continues to evolve as a multicultural nation, the lessons from this research offer valuable guidance for fostering a future built on understanding, empathy, and mutual respect. In a globalized world where cultures intersect more frequently than ever, the ability to adapt, learn, and connect is not just a personal strength, it is a societal necessity.



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10. Tables

Table 1: Berry's Model of Acculturation (adapted from Worthy, Lavigne and Romero, 2020)

		Value and Maintain Native Culture	
		YES	NO
Value and Maintain Host Culture	YES	Integration	Assimilation
	NO	Separation	Marginalization

Table 2: Schwartz et. al.'s Model of Acculturation (adapted from Schwartz et al., 2010)

Figure 1
Multidimensionality of Acculturation

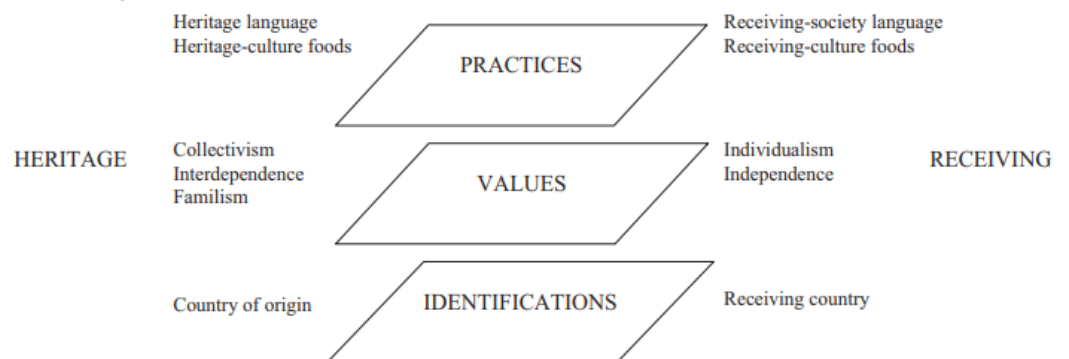


Table 3 - Acculturation theory operationalization



Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A Questions
Embracing Cultural aspects	Frequency and extent of adopting elements such as language, music, food, fashion, traditions, religion, and sports/dance.	10, 11, 12, 13
Motivations for adoption	Reasons behind adopting cultural aspects, such as interest in other cultures or social relationships.	10, 11, 12, 13
Impact on identity	Changes in self-perception and identity resulting from adopting cultural aspects.	10, 11, 12, 13

Table 4 - Contact hypothesis operationalization

Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A for Questions
Number of migrant friends	Count of friends with migrant backgrounds.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Frequency of interaction	How often individuals interact with people from migrant backgrounds in various contexts.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Attitudes towards different backgrounds	Changes in attitudes towards people from different backgrounds following	5, 6, 7, 8, 9



	interactions.	
Quality of interactions	Participants' perceptions of the quality of their interactions.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Perceived impact on prejudices	Likelihood that interactions reduce prejudice and stereotypes.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Table 5 - Integration of theories operationalization

Indicators/Proxies	Description	Annex A Questions
Combined cultural adaptation	How both acculturation (adopting new cultural aspects) and contact (interactions with migrants) influence overall cultural adaptation.	6, 7, 9, 10, 12
Mutual acceptance	How interaction and cultural adaptation together promote mutual acceptance between groups.	6, 7, 9, 10, 12
Impact on identity and attitudes	How the combined effects of acculturation and contact influence personal identity and attitudes towards other cultures.	6, 7, 9, 10, 12



11. Appendices

Appendix A: Questionnaires

Appendix A.1: Questionnaire in Swedish

Enkät om interaktioner och kulturella influenser bland unga svenskar

Hej! Tack för att du tar dig tid att delta i min undersökning. Jag genomför denna studie som en del av min C-uppsats för att undersöka hur svenska ungdomar (18-29 år) påverkas av interaktioner med ungdomar med migrationsbakgrund. Ditt deltagande är helt frivilligt, och alla svar kommer att behandlas anonymt. Den insamlade informationen kommer enbart att användas för forskningsändamål och för att stödja skrivandet av min C-uppsats.

* Indicates required question

Demografi

1. 1. Hur gammal är du (i år)? *

2. 2. Vilket kön identifierar du dig som? *



Mark only one oval.

- Man
- Kvinna
- Icke-binär/Annat
- Föredrar att inte säga

3. 3. Vad är din nationalitet? * *Mark only one oval.*

- Svensk
-
- Svensk +
- Annan
- Other:
-

4. 4. Vad är ditt modersmål, och vilka fler språk talar du?

Interaktioner med migranter

5. 5. Hur många vänner med migrantbakgrund har du?

Mark only one oval.

- Inga
- Få
- Några
- Många



6. 6. I sammanhangen nedanför, hur ofta interagerar du med personer med en migrantbakgrund?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Aldrig	Mindre än en gång i månaden	En gång i månaden	Varannan vecka	En gång i veckan	Flera gånger i veckan	V
Skolan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Universitetet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jobbet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sportklubbar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fritidsaktiviteter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Annat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. 7. Hur skulle du beskriva din attityd gentemot människor från olika bakgrunder efter dessa interaktioner?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Res: Öppen

8. 8. Hur skulle du bedöma kvaliteten av dina interaktioner med personer från andra kulturella bakgrunder?

Mark only one oval.



- Mycket negativt
- Negativt
- Neutralt
- Positivt
- Mycket positivt

9. 9. Hur sannolikt tror du att interaktioner med unga människor från migrantbakgrunder kan minska fördomar och stereotyper?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Inte

Mycket sannolikt

Antagande av migrantkultur

10. 10. I vilken utsträckning har du tagit till dig följande aspekter från personer med migrantbakgrund? (1- Inte alls; 7- Våldigt mycket)



Mark only one oval per row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Språk (slang)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Musik	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mode	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditioner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sport/dans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. 11. Vad inspirerar dig mest att ta till dig aspekter från personer med migrantbakgrund?

Mark only one oval.

- Intresse för andra kulturer
 - Önskan att förbättra språkkunskaper
 - Sociala relationer och vänskap
 - Strävan efter personlig utveckling
 - Möjligheter i arbetslivet
- Other: _____

12. 12. Hur skulle du säga att upptagandet av dessa kulturella aspekter har påverkat din identitet?

Mark only one oval.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Neg Positivt

13. 13. Hur ofta använder du slang som inte kommer från Sverige?

Mark only one oval.

Mycket ofta

Ofta

l

b

l

a

n

d

S

ä

l

l

a

n

Aldrig

Kulturella preferenser

14. 14. Vilka andra kulturer intresserar dig?



15. 15. Tror du att kulturer från olika länder är tilltalande för yngre generationer i Sverige?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Nej, Ja,
verkligen

16. 16. Hur skulle du beskriva de olika kulturella influenserna från migranter på det svenska samhället?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Neg Positiv

17. 17. Hur ofta deltar du i Svenska kulturella evenemang eller aktiviteter?



Mark only one oval.

- Aldrig
- Ibland
- Ofta
- Våldigt ofta

Alltid

18. 18. Hur ofta deltar du i kulturella evenemang eller aktiviteter som involverar migrantgemenskaper?

Mark only one oval.

- Aldrig
- Ibland
- Ofta
- Våldigt ofta

Alltid

Tack för att du har fyllt i den här enkäten!

Jag uppskattar verkligen ditt deltagande. Dina synpunkter är ovärderliga och kommer att bidra betydligt till min forskning. Dela gärna med dig av dina tankar och idéer om enkäten. Återigen, tack för din tid och ditt stöd!



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Appendix A.2: Questionnaire in English

Survey on Interactions and Cultural Influences Among Young Swedes

Hello! Thank you for taking the time to participate in my survey. I am conducting this study as part of my C-thesis to investigate how Swedish youth (18-29 years old) are influenced by interactions with youth from migrant backgrounds. Your participation is entirely voluntary, and all responses will be treated anonymously. The collected information will only be used for research purposes to support the writing of my C-thesis.

* Indicates required question

Demographics

1. How old are you (in years)? *

2. What gender do you identify as? *

Mark only one oval.



- Man
- Woman
- Non-binary/Other
- Prefer not to say

3. 3. What is your nationality? *

Mark only one oval.

-
-
-

Swe

dish

Swe

dish

+

Oth

er

Other:

4. 4. What is your mothertounge, and what other languages do you speak?

Interactions with Migrants

5. 5. How many friends with migrant backgrounds do you have?

Mark only one oval.



- None
- Few
- Some
- Many

6. 6. In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other week	Once a week	Multiple times a week	Every day
School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
University	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sport clubs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Leisure activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. 7. How would you describe your attitude towards people from different backgrounds after these interactions?

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Resist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



8. 8. How would you rate the quality of your interactions with people from other cultural backgrounds?

Mark only one oval.

- Very negative
- Negative
- Neutral
- Positive
- Very positive

9. 9. How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudices and stereotypes?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Not

Very likely

Adoption of Migrant Culture

10. 10. To what extent have you embraced the following aspects from people with migrant backgrounds? (1-Not at all; 7- Very much)



Mark only one oval per row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Language (slang)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Music	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fashion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sports/dance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. 11. What inspires you the most to adopt aspects from people with a migrant backgrounds?

Mark only one oval.

- Interest in other cultures
- Desire to improve language skills
- Social relationships and friendships
- Pursuit of personal development Opportunities in the professional sphere

Other:

12. 12. How would you say adopting these cultural aspects has affected your identity?

Mark only one oval.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Neg Positive

13. 13. How often do you use slang that does not come from Sweden?

Mark only one oval.

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

Cultural Preferences

14. 14. Which other cultures interest you?

15. 15. Do you think cultures from different countries are appealing to younger generations in Sweden?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



No, Yes,
very much

16. 16. How would you describe the diverse cultural influences from migrants on Swedish society?

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Neg Positive

17. 17. How often do you participate in Swedish cultural events or activities?

Mark only one oval.

- Never
- Sometimes
- Often
- Very often
- Always

18. 18. How often do you participate in cultural events or activities involving migrant communities?

Mark only one oval.



- Never
- Sometimes
- Often
- Very often
- Always

Thank you for completing this survey!

I greatly appreciate your participation. Your feedback is invaluable to me, and it will contribute significantly to my research. Please feel free to share any thoughts or ideas you have about the survey. Once again, thank you for your time and support!

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Appendix B: Interview Questions

Appendix B.1: Interview Questions - and Responses in Swedish

1. Hur tror du att regelbundna möten mellan unga svenskar och invandrare kan påverka fördomar och stereotyper? Tror du att regelbundna möten kan hjälpa till att minska dessa fördomar?

- Ja jag tror det kan minska fördomar
- Det tror jag absolut minskar fördomar.
- Jag tror absolut att regelbundna möten och interaktion mellan människor med olika bakgrund minskar fördomar
- Jag tror att fördomar och stereotyper kommer att minska ifall regelbundna möten mellan olika etniciteter sker då det blir mer som ett samhälle, istället för att de med invandrarbakgrund ska leva sitt liv med ett tankesätt som de gjorde i sitt hemland.
- Ja

2. Vad motiverar dig, eller vad tror du motiverar andra unga svenskar, att adoptera invandrarslang, stil och livsstilar? På vilka sätt och i vilken utsträckning adoptera de dessa element?

- Jag tror delvis för att vi är samhälle med många kulturer. Språk är väldigt föränderligt och jag tror att det är lätt att snappa upp uttryck från andra kulturer. Sen tror jag också att folk som anammar olika stilar och livsstilar tycker nog dessa är coola/något dom gillar. Och det går ju åt båda hållen. Jag tänker att man anammar den stilen man dras



till eller som man identifierar sig med. Umgås man till exempel med många invandrare tror jag det är svårt att inte anamma en sådan stil, och tvärtom

- Jag tror det har att göra med att man har fått mer acceptans och ser invandrare mer i media/ sociala medier har hjälpt unga svenskar att få upp ögonen för dessa.
- Jag tror att mycket integreras i kulturella plattformar som musik, film och serier och även sprids via sociala medier och umgänge
- Eftersom vi snart har fler invandrare än svenskar i Sverige, tror jag att många börja leva som invandrare för det är de dom ser varje dag och det är de nya normala
- From TikTok and music

3. Varför tror du att vissa unga svenskar är mer dragna till invandrarkulturer än traditionell svensk kultur? Vad tror du är attraktionen med invandrarkulturer?

- Jag tror att det beror mycket på vart man bor/går i skola/ växer upp. Om du som svenskfödd växer upp i ett områden med mycket invandrarkultur, är det nog den kulturen du kommer anamma. Precis som att vi alla anammar den kulturen vi är närmst när vi växer upp
- Jag tror att det är för de har en stark kultur och att invandrarkulturen följs mer till skillnad från Sverige som inte har en specifik kultur och alla är var för sig. I invandrarkulturer finns det mer gemenskap och många hänger ihop till skillnad från svenskar.
- Jag tror att svensk kultur är väldigt nedtonad och kan tyckas tråkig och stel där man inte ska sticka ut, därför dras människor till kulturer som innehåller mer uttryck genom musik, färg, språk och mat



- Många invandrare har ett väldigt hårt skal och att allt ska se bra ut utifrån (fina bilar, dyra kläder etc.) så många osäkra svenskar tycker detta är coolt och anammar detta. Det kommer leda till mer och mer felaktiga beslut som kommer ge missnöje i samhället eftersom det bara är ett skal och det inte är genuint.
- It's exciting and foreign, something new that maybe their parents don't like and they want to rebel against them

4. Tror du att möten med personer med invandrarbakgrund kan hjälpa till att minska fördomar och stereotyper? Varför eller varför inte?

- Ja det tror jag. Fördomar kommer ju oftast från att man inte vet mer än vad som sägs eller hörs. Tänker också att fördomar handlar mycket om att dra alla över samma kan inom en kultur/religion. Får man då träffa individer som inte är i enlighet med den fördomen så tänker jag att man får mindre fördomar
- Det tror jag eftersom man som människa har lätt att döma i förhand och ha fördomar om andra människor speciellt de som inte är lik en själv.
- Det tror jag absolut eftersom fördomar och stereotyper ofta är byggda på en förenklad bild som inte stämmer, vilka blir motbevisade genom att man kommer i kontakt människor från dessa olika bakgrunder
- Ja, eftersom de börjar lära sig om den svenska kulturen som gör att det kan bli mer involverade i samhället och förstå sig på landet på ett helt annat sätt.
- Yes, it shows that we are all not so different in the end, and we can learn from each other



5. På vilka sätt tror du att möten med personer med invandrabakgrund kan påverka unga svenskars beteende? Har du personligen upplevt sådan påverkan? Om så, vänligen ge exempel.

- Väldigt svår fråga. På alla möjliga sätt. Det beror ju också på vilken typ av bakgrund personen har
- Det har jag, i möte med personer med invandrabakgrund har givit mig mer gemenskap och öppnat upp ögonen för att göra gemenskapen större, det kan vara på gott och ont det finns busar överallt. Det beror helt på vem man träffar.
- Det beror såklart på vilken typ av möte det handlar om, om människor möts på samma villkor kan utbytet förmedla kunskap och respekt för varandra
- Det är bra att möten sker så de kan lära sig om de svenska samhället. Idag är det "cool" att vara kriminell och vara "tuff". Detta ser man ofta ute på stan och många unga svenskar som anammar detta beteende för de vill passa in. Detta är ett samhällsproblem. Vi som land måste gå in mycket tidigare och sätta kvar på invandare som detta kan minska.
- Since I have both sides of it, interacting with both help strengthen your sense of understanding of the country your living in, but also the world around you, which is extremely important in world with globalization

6. På vilka sätt tror du att vänskap med personer med invandrabakgrund kan påverka unga svenskars beteende? Har du personligen upplevt sådan påverkan? Om så, vänligen ge exempel.

- Minska fördomar



- Det är likadant som med en svenska kompis, har haft en kompis med invandrarbakgrund som var lite ett problembarn vilket fick mig att hamna i en del problem själv. Detta kan påverka andra unga svenskar också.
- Vänskap skapar band och relationer som bygger på respekt mot varandra där vänskap kan bidra med att utöka kunskap om kultur och traditioner som skapar respekt och förståelse mellan människor. Jag har vänner från många olika kulturer och delar av världen och har alltid lärt mig att vara ödmjuk och respektera andra människor från olika bakgrund även om jag haft fördomar från exempelvis min svenska uppväxt om olika delar av världen eller stereotyper som framhävs på olika sätt i film eller liknande
- Vänskap med invandrare kan ge insyn i bådars kulturer men det är inte invandraren som skall lära sig om den svenska kulturen eftersom de bor här.
- It helped teach me against stereotypes I had towards certain cultures and realize how similar they are to ones I have

7. Hur jämför du möten med andra unga svenskar med möten med unga människor med invandrarbakgrund? Vilka är likheterna och skillnaderna i din erfarenhet?

- Jag tror man undermedvetet har fördomar till folk man inte känner sig lik. Det ligger (tyvärr) lite i människans natur tror jag.
- Likheterna är många, skillnaden kan vara kommunikationen och har man inte förståelse för deras kultur eller religion kan man tycka att det är långt ifrån en själv och ens värderingar.



- Jag tror att unga med invandrarbakgrund ofta behöver utstå rasism och motbevisa fördomar från svenskar vilket gör att vissa måste exempelvis vara extra trevliga mot svenskar i högre grad, vara extra duktiga i skolan eller försöka extra längre för att få ett jobb jämfört med svenska ungdomar
- Jag umgås inte med invandare då vi inte står för samma saker och lever på samma sätt. Har du mål och vill någonstans kommer du inte se dessa människor då de tänker annorlunda.
-
- Umgås med likasinnade eller med personer som du vill bli så kommer allt att bli bra.
- People with immigrant background are always more welcoming than Swede

Appendix B.2: Interview Questions - and Responses in English (translated)

1. How do you think regular meetings between young Swedes and immigrants can affect prejudices and stereotypes? Do you think regular meetings can help reduce these prejudices?

- Yes, I believe it can reduce prejudices.
- I absolutely think it reduces prejudices.
- I definitely believe that regular meetings and interactions between people with different backgrounds reduce prejudices.
- I believe that prejudices and stereotypes will decrease if regular meetings between different ethnicities occur, as it becomes more like a community, instead of those with immigrant backgrounds living their lives with a mindset they had in their home country.



- Yes

2. What motivates you, or what do you think motivates other young Swedes, to adopt immigrant slang, style, and lifestyles? In what ways and to what extent do they adopt these elements?

- I partly think it's because we are a society with many cultures. Language is very dynamic, and I think it's easy to pick up expressions from other cultures. Then I also think that people who adopt different styles and lifestyles probably find them cool/something they like. And it goes both ways. I think people adopt the style they are drawn to or identify with. For example, if you hang out with many immigrants, I think it's hard not to adopt such a style, and vice versa.
- I believe it's because there is more acceptance and seeing immigrants more in media/social media has helped young Swedes open their eyes to these elements.
- I think it integrates a lot into cultural platforms like music, film, and series and is also spread through social media and social interactions.
- Since we will soon have more immigrants than Swedes in Sweden, I think many start living like immigrants because that's what they see every day, and it's the new normal.
- From TikTok and music

3. Why do you think some young Swedes are more drawn to immigrant cultures than traditional Swedish culture? What do you think is the attraction of immigrant cultures?

- I think it depends a lot on where you live/go to school/grow up. If you, as a Swedish-born person, grow up in an area with a lot of immigrant culture,



that's probably the culture you will adopt. Just like we all adopt the culture we are closest to when we grow up.

- I think it's because they have a strong culture, and the immigrant culture is more adhered to compared to Sweden, which doesn't have a specific culture and everyone is on their own. In immigrant cultures, there is more community and many hang out together compared to Swedes.
- I think Swedish culture is very toned down and can seem boring and stiff where you're not supposed to stand out, so people are drawn to cultures that contain more expression through music, color, language, and food.
- Many immigrants have a very tough exterior and everything has to look good on the outside (nice cars, expensive clothes, etc.), so many insecure Swedes think this is cool and adopt it. This will lead to more and more wrong decisions, which will create dissatisfaction in society because it's just an exterior and not genuine.
- It's exciting and foreign, something new that maybe their parents don't like and they want to rebel against them

4. Do you think meetings with people with a migrant background can help reduce prejudices and stereotypes? Why or why not?

- Yes, I think so. Prejudices usually come from not knowing more than what is said or heard. I also think prejudices are often about judging everyone within a culture/religion the same way. If you then meet individuals who do not conform to that prejudice, I think you get fewer prejudices.
- I believe so because humans are prone to judge in advance and have prejudices against other people, especially those who are not like themselves.



- I absolutely believe that, because prejudices and stereotypes are often built on a simplified image that isn't true, which gets disproved when you come into contact with people from these different backgrounds.
- Yes, because they start learning about Swedish culture, which allows them to get more involved in society and understand the country in a completely different way.
- Yes, it shows that we are all not so different in the end, and we can learn from each other

5. In what ways do you think meetings with people with a migrant background can affect the behavior of young Swedes? Have you personally experienced such an impact? If so, please provide examples.

- Very difficult question. In all possible ways. It also depends on the type of background the person has.
- I have, meeting people with a migrant background has given me more community and opened my eyes to make the community larger. It can be both good and bad; there are troublemakers everywhere. It depends entirely on who you meet.
- It depends, of course, on the type of meeting it is. If people meet on the same terms, the exchange can convey knowledge and respect for each other.
- It's good that meetings happen so they can learn about Swedish society. Today, it's "cool" to be a criminal and "tough." You often see this out in town, and many young Swedes adopt this behavior because they want to fit in. This is a societal problem. As a country, we must intervene much earlier and set limits on immigrants, so this can decrease.
- Since I have both sides of it, interacting with both help strengthen your sense of understanding of the country your living in, but also the world around you, which is extremely important in world with globalization.



6. In what ways do you think friendships with people with a migrant background can affect the behavior of young Swedes? Have you personally experienced such an impact? If so, please provide examples.

- Reduce prejudices.
- It's the same as with a Swedish friend. I had a friend with a migrant background who was a bit of a problem child, which got me into some trouble myself. This can also affect other young Swedes.
- Friendships create bonds and relationships that are based on respect for each other, where friendship can contribute to expanding knowledge about culture and traditions that create respect and understanding between people. I have friends from many different cultures and parts of the world and have always learned to be humble and respect other people from different backgrounds, even if I had prejudices from my Swedish upbringing about different parts of the world or stereotypes that are highlighted in various ways in films or similar.
- Friendships with immigrants can provide insight into both cultures, but it's not the immigrant who should learn about Swedish culture since they live here.
- It helped teach me against stereotypes I had towards certain cultures and realize how similar they are to ones I have

7. How do you compare meetings with other young Swedes to meetings with young people with a migrant background? What are the similarities and differences in your experience?

- I think you subconsciously have prejudices against people you don't feel similar to. It's (unfortunately) somewhat in human nature, I think.



- The similarities are many; the difference can be the communication. If you don't understand their culture or religion, you may think it's far from yourself and your values.
- I think young people with a migrant background often have to endure racism and disprove prejudices from Swedes, which means that some have to, for example, be extra friendly towards Swedes to a higher degree, be extra good in school, or try harder to get a job compared to Swedish youths.
- I don't hang out with immigrants because we don't stand for the same things and live the same way. If you have goals and want to achieve something, you won't see these people because they think differently.
- People with immigrant background are always more welcoming than Swede

Appendix C: Univariate Statistics

Appendix C.1: Q1: How old are you (in years)?

Q1: How old are you (in years)?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	1	2,1	2,1
	19	4	8,3	10,4
	20	10	20,8	31,3
	21	8	16,7	47,9
	22	7	14,6	62,5
	23	2	4,2	66,7
	24	2	4,2	70,8
	25	5	10,4	81,3
	26	3	6,3	87,5
	27	1	2,1	89,6
	28	1	2,1	91,7
	29	1	2,1	93,8
	33	1	2,1	95,8
	42	1	2,1	97,9
	53	1	2,1	100,0
Total	48	100,0	100,0	



Appendix C.2: *Q2: What gender do you identify as?*

Q2: What gender do you identify as?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	21	43,8	43,8	43,8
	Woman	23	47,9	47,9	91,7
	Non-binary/Other	3	6,3	6,3	97,9
	Prefer not to say	1	2,1	2,1	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	

Appendix C.3: *Q:3 What is your nationality?*

Q3: What is your nationality?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Swedish	29	60,4	60,4	60,4
	Swedish + Other	12	25,0	25,0	85,4
	Other	7	14,6	14,6	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	

Appendix C.4: *Q3: What is your nationality? (Other)*

Q3: What is you nationality? (Other)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		41	85,4	85,4	85,4
	Albanian	2	4,2	4,2	89,6
	American	1	2,1	2,1	91,7
	Hungarian	1	2,1	2,1	93,8
	Palestinian	1	2,1	2,1	95,8
	Polish	1	2,1	2,1	97,9
	Russian	1	2,1	2,1	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	



Appendix C.5: Q4: What is your mothertongue, and what other languages do you speak? (Mothertounge)

LANGUAGESWEDISHOROTHERMOTHERTOUNGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Swedish	35	72,9	72,9	72,9
	Other	13	27,1	27,1	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	

Appendix C.6: Q4: What is your mothertongue, and what other languages do you speak? (Mothertounge other)

LANGUAGESOTHERMOTHERTOUNGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		35	72,9	72,9	72,9
	Albanian	3	6,3	6,3	79,2
	Amharic	1	2,1	2,1	81,3
	Arabic	1	2,1	2,1	83,3
	Bosnian	1	2,1	2,1	85,4
	English	1	2,1	2,1	87,5
	Hungarian	1	2,1	2,1	89,6
	Polish	1	2,1	2,1	91,7
	Russian	1	2,1	2,1	93,8
	Somali	2	4,2	4,2	97,9
	Spanish	1	2,1	2,1	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	

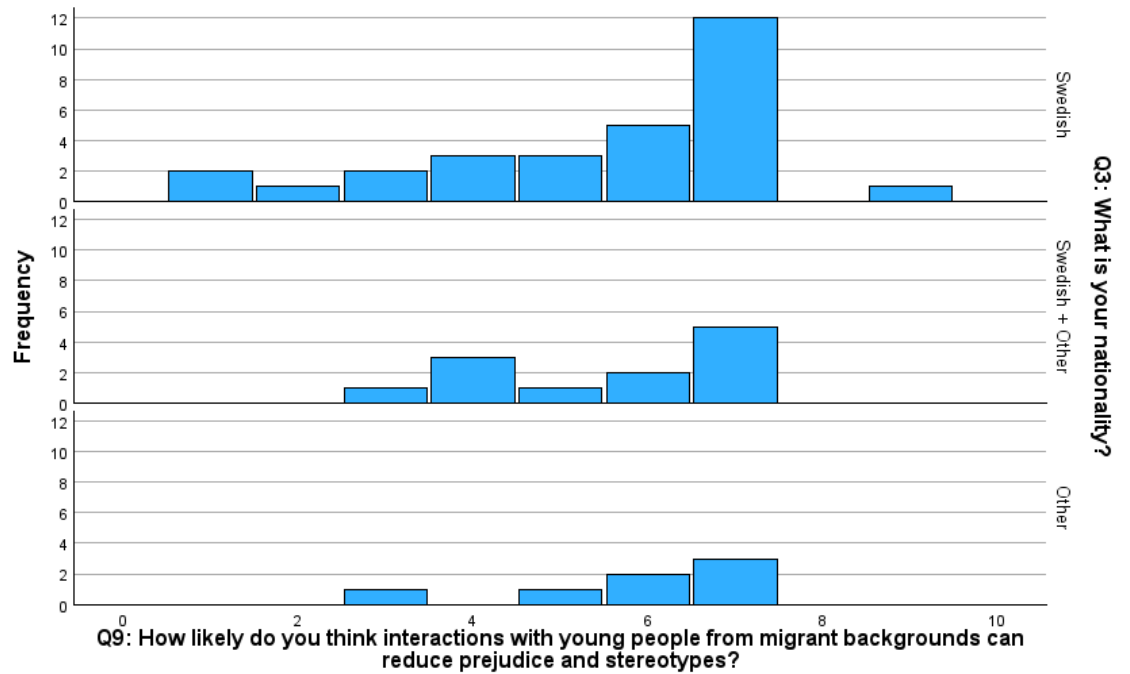


Appendix C.7: Q9: How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes?

Q9: How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not likely	2	4,2	4,2	4,2
	Moderatly not likely	1	2,1	2,1	6,3
	Slightly not likely	4	8,3	8,3	14,6
	Neutral	6	12,5	12,5	27,1
	Slightly likely	5	10,4	10,4	37,5
	Moderatly likely	9	18,8	18,8	56,3
	Very likely	20	41,7	41,7	97,9
	9	1	2,1	2,1	100,0
	Total	48	100,0	100,0	

Appendix C.7.1: Histogram





Appendix D: Bivariate Analysis

Appendix D.1: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q7: How would you describe your attitude towards people from different backgrounds after these interactions?*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q7: How would you describe your attitude towards people from different backgrounds after these interactions? Crosstabulation

Count		Q7: How would you describe your attitude towards people from different backgrounds after these interactions?							Total
		Reserved	Moderately reserved	Slightly reserved	Neutral	Slightly open	Moderately open	Open	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	1	3	3	3	1	6	12	29
	Swedish + Other	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	12
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Total		1	3	4	4	3	12	21	48

Appendix D.1.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,469			,569
	Cramer's V	,331			,569
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,253	,092	1,770	,083 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,171	,128	1,180	,244 ^c
N of Valid Cases		48			

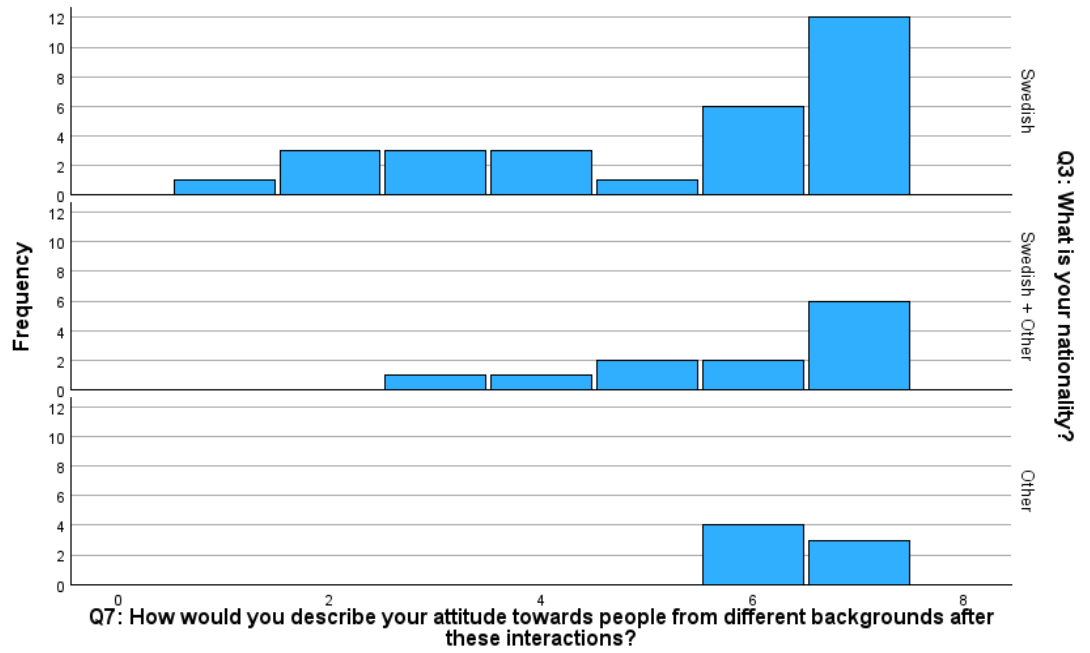
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.



Appendix D.1.2: Histogram



Appendix D.2: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality?* + *Q13: How often do you use slang that does not come from Sweden?*

**Q3: What is your nationality? * Q13: How often do you use slang that does not come from Sweden?
Crosstabulation**

Count		Q13: How often do you use slang that does not come from Sweden?					Total
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	4	6	5	8	6	29
	Swedish + Other	1	2	5	3	1	12
	Other	2	2	2	1	0	7
Total		7	10	12	12	7	48



Appendix D.2.1: Symmetric Measures

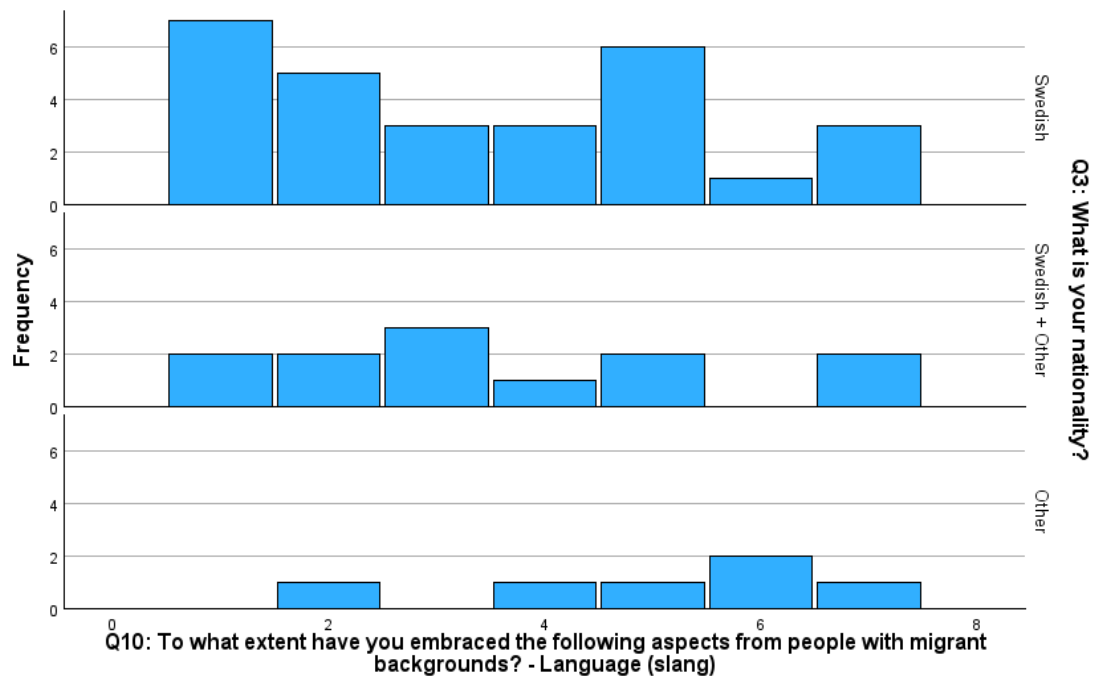
		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,357			,633
	Cramer's V	,253			,633
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-,224	,132	-1,562	,125 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-,204	,137	-1,410	,165 ^c
N of Valid Cases		48			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.2.2 Histogram





Appendix D.3: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q5: How many friends with migrant backgrounds do you have?*

**Q3: What is your nationality? * Q5: How many friends with migrant backgrounds do you have?
Crosstabulation**

Count		Q5: How many friends with migrant backgrounds do you have?				Total
		None	Few	Some	Many	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	4	10	9	5	28
	Swedish + Other	0	3	2	7	12
	Other	0	0	0	7	7
Total		4	13	11	19	47

Appendix D.3.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,632			,005
	Cramer's V	,447			,005
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,545	,083	4,365	<,001 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,560	,103	4,539	<,001 ^c
N of Valid Cases		47			

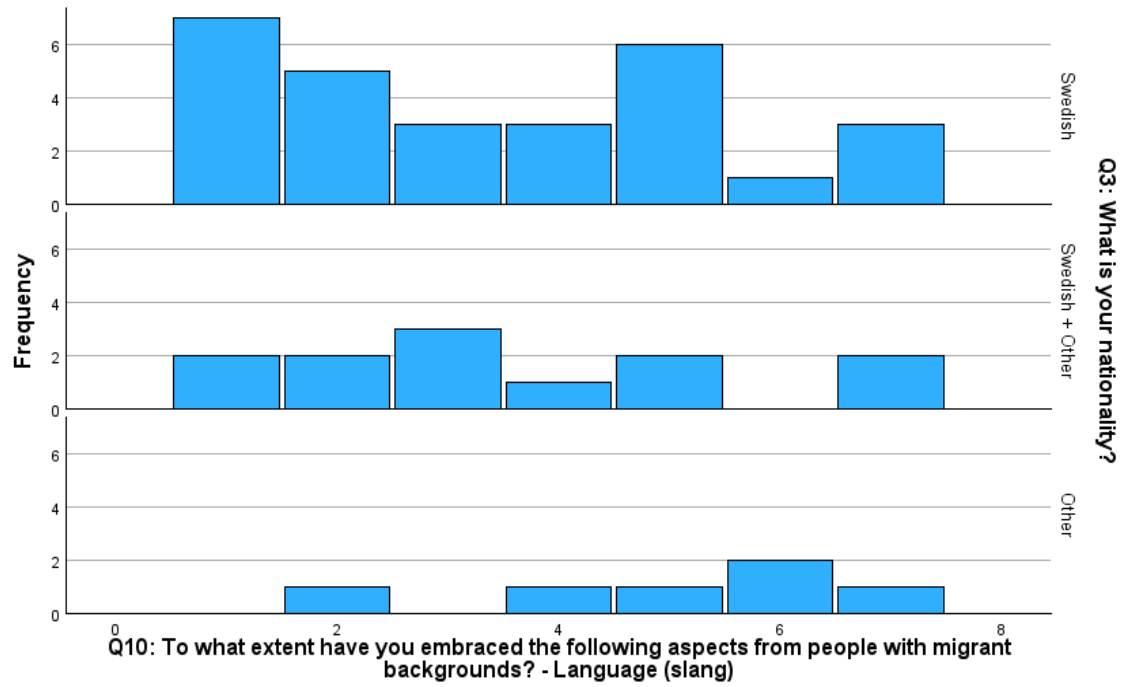
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.



Appendix D.3.2: Histogram



Appendix D.4: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - School*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - School Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - School						Total
		Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other week	Multiple times a week	Every day	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	7	3	1	2	7	1	21
	Swedish + Other	2	0	1	1	2	6	12
	Other	1	0	1	1	0	3	6
Total		10	3	3	4	9	10	39

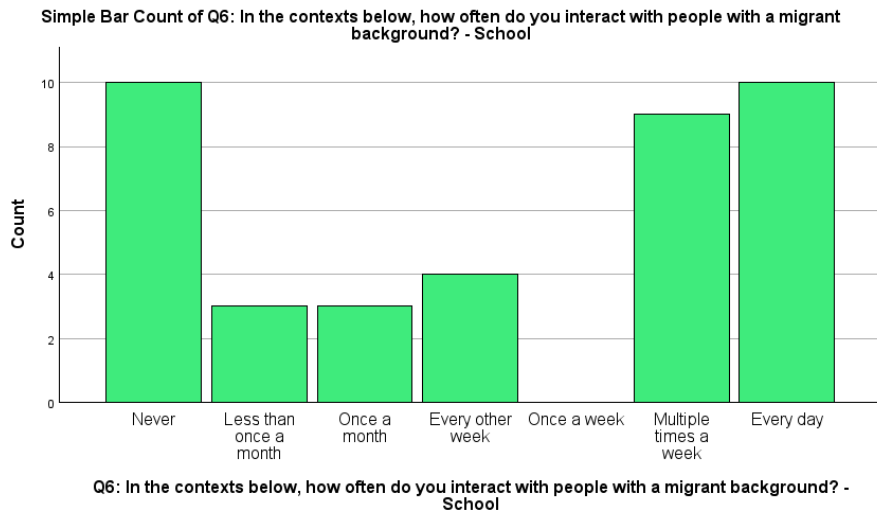


Appendix D.4.1: Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,622			,129
	Cramer's V	,440			,129
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,279	,149	1,768	,085 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,366	,150	2,390	,022 ^c
N of Valid Cases		39			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.4.2: Simple Bar Charts



Appendix D.5: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - University*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - University Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - University							Total
		Never	Less than once in a month	Once a month	Every other week	Once a week	Multiple times a week	Every day	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	2	4	4	4	1	8	3	26
	Swedish + Other	2	0	0	1	0	2	7	12
	Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	7
Total		4	4	5	6	1	10	15	45



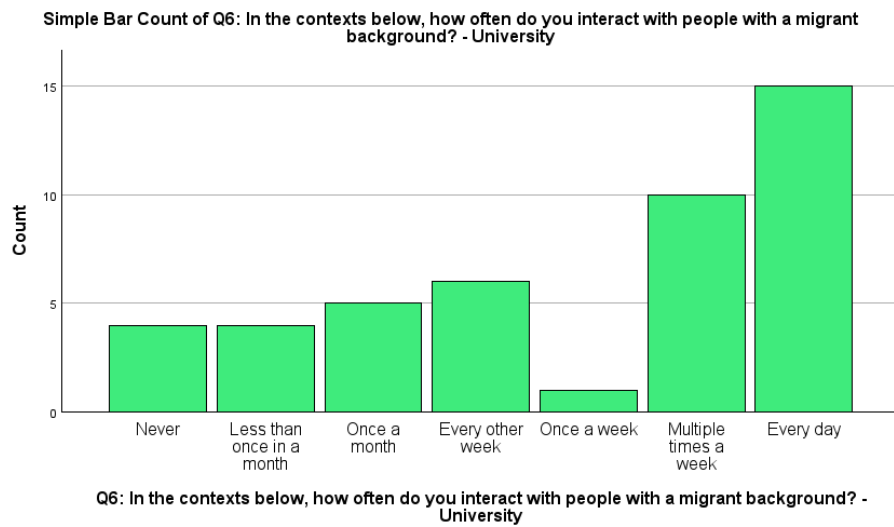
Appendix D.5.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,647			,092
	Cramer's V	,458			,092
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,333	,125	2,319	,025 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,428	,134	3,101	,003 ^c
N of Valid Cases		45			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.5.2: Simple Bar Charts



Appendix D.6: Crosstable: Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - Work

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Work Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Work						Total
		Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other week	Multiple times a week	Every day	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	7	3	5	3	4	1	23
	Swedish + Other	1	0	2	1	3	5	12
	Other	2	0	0	1	0	4	7
Total		10	3	7	5	7	10	42

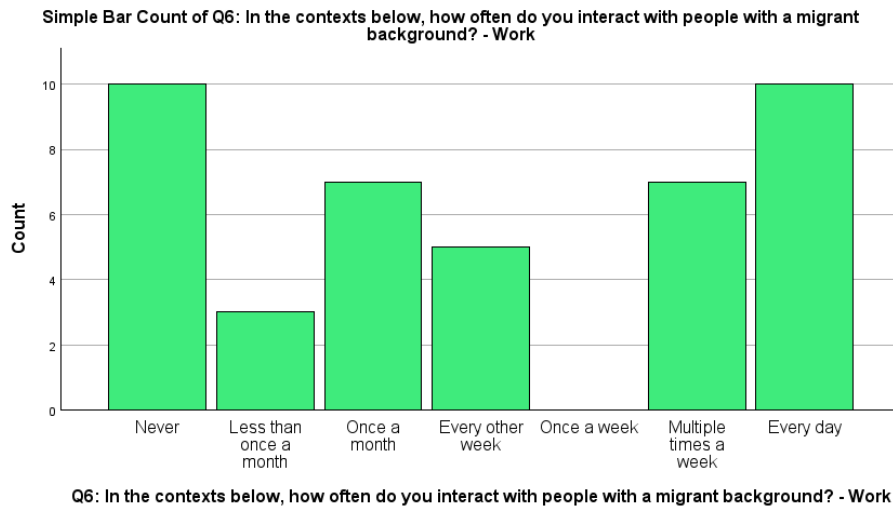


Appendix D.6.1: Symmetric Measures

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,619			,097
	Cramer's V	,438			,097
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,372	,154	2,532	,015 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,420	,152	2,929	,006 ^c
N of Valid Cases		42			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.6.2: Simple Bar Charts



Appendix D.7: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - Sports Clubs*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Sport clubs Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Sport clubs							Total
		Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other week	Once a week	Multiple times a week	Every day	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	9	2	6	0	2	3	0	22
	Swedish + Other	3	1	0	2	0	2	3	11
	Other	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	6
Total		14	3	7	3	2	5	5	39

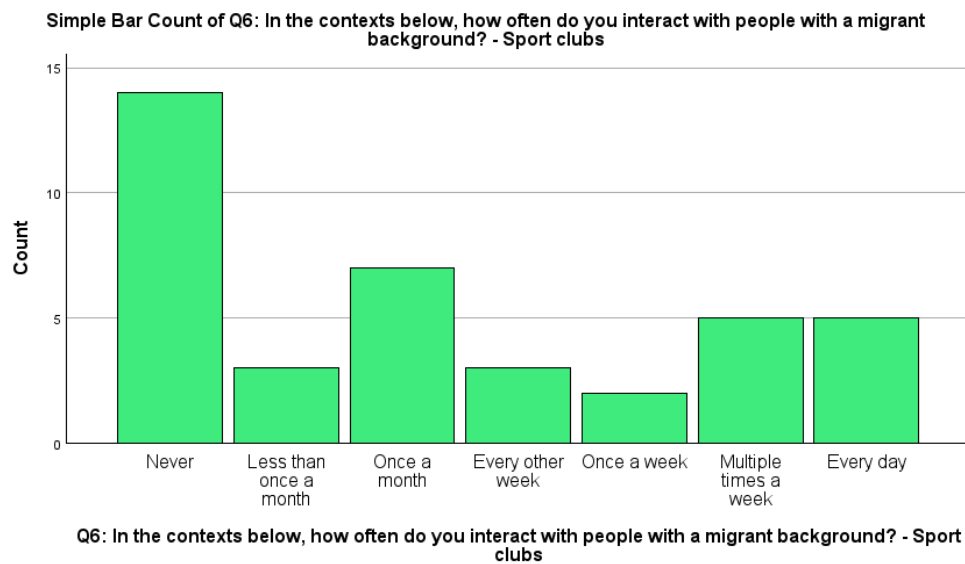


Appendix D.7.1: Symmetric Measures

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,661			,148
	Cramer's V	,467			,148
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,257	,156	1,621	,114 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,269	,160	1,699	,098 ^c
N of Valid Cases		39			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.7.2: Simple Bar Charts



Appendix D.8: Crosstable: Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - Leisure activities

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Leisure activities Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Leisure activities							Total
		Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other day	Once a week	Multiple times a week	Every day	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	6	3	3	4	6	1	2	25
	Swedish + Other	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	12
	Other	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	6
Total		7	5	5	7	9	4	6	43

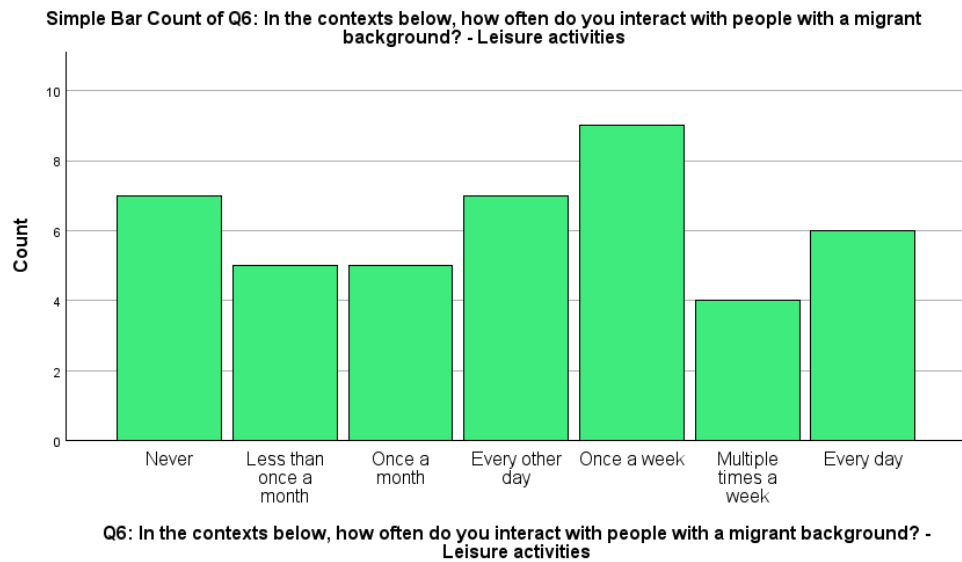


Appendix D.8.1: Symmetric Measures

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,499			,556
	Cramer's V	,353			,556
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,318	,127	2,150	,037 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,310	,137	2,086	,043 ^c
N of Valid Cases		43			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.8.2: Simple Bar Charts



Appendix D.9: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people from a migrant background? - Other*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Other Crosstabulation

		Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Other						
		Never	Less than once a month	Once a month	Every other day	Multiple times a week	Every day	Total
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	5	4	1	3	4	2	19
	Swedish + Other	1	1	0	1	2	4	9
	Other	0	0	1	2	0	4	7
Total		6	5	2	6	6	10	35



Appendix D.9.1: Symmetric Measures

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,601			,245
	Cramer's V	,425			,245
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,394	,130	2,461	,019 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,440	,135	2,814	,008 ^c
N of Valid Cases		35			

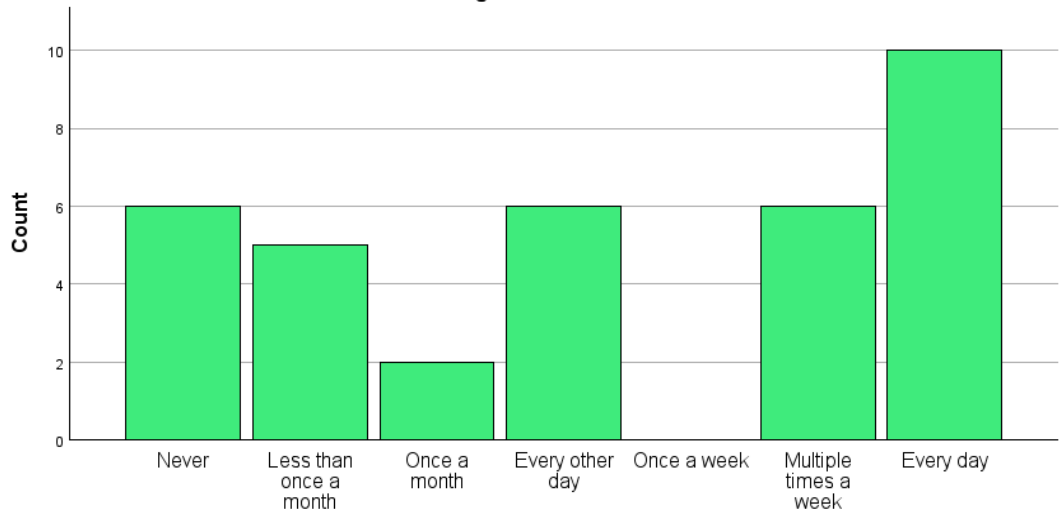
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.9.2: Simple Bar Charts

Simple Bar Count of Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Other



Q6: In the contexts below, how often do you interact with people with a migrant background? - Other



Appendix D.10: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q8: How would you rate the quality of your interactions with people from other cultural backgrounds?*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q8: How would you rate the quality of your interactions with people from other cultural backgrounds? Crosstabulation

Count		Q8: How would you rate the quality of your interactions with people from other cultural backgrounds?					Total
		Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	1	2	8	7	11	29
	Swedish + Other	0	0	3	2	7	12
	Other	0	0	0	4	3	7
Total		1	2	11	13	21	48

Appendix D.10.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,398			,475
	Cramer's V	,281			,475
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,235	,101	1,643	,107 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,216	,125	1,503	,140 ^c
N of Valid Cases		48			

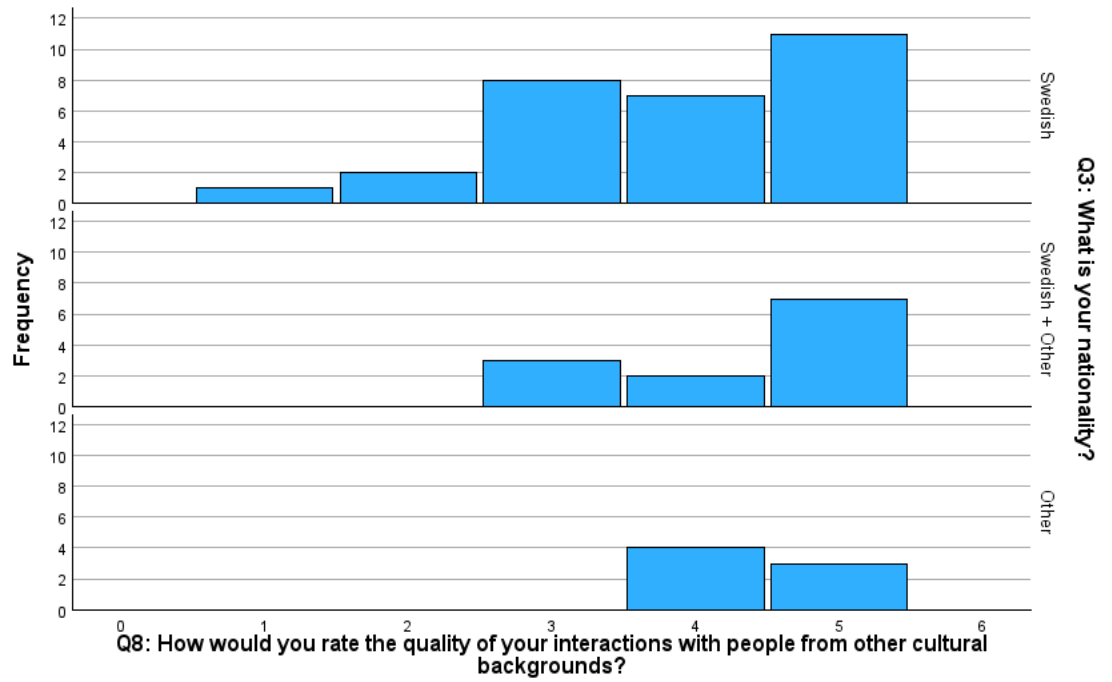
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

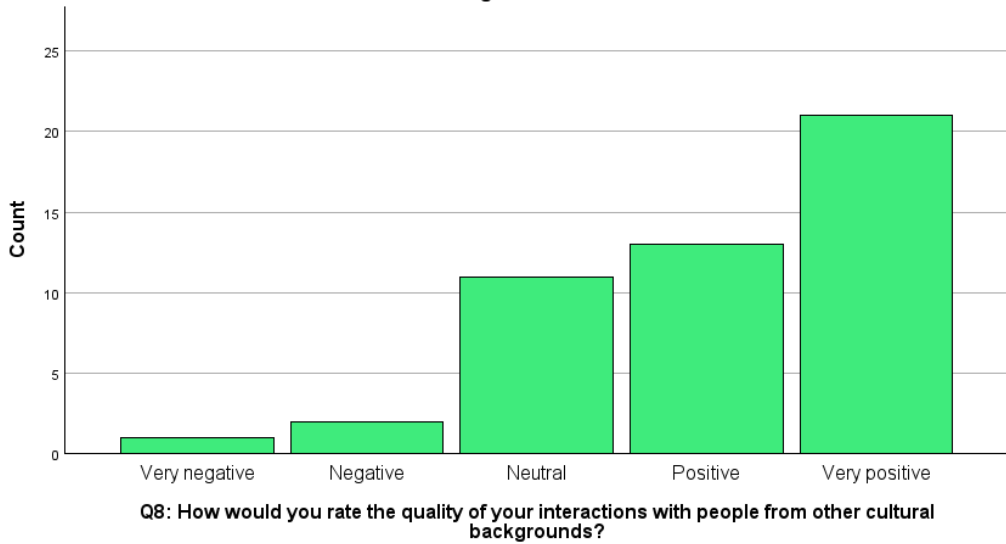


Appendix D.10.2: Histogram



Appendix D.10.3: Simple Bar Charts

Simple Bar Count of Q8: How would you rate the quality of your interactions with people from other cultural backgrounds?





Appendix D.11: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q9: How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes?*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q9: How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes? Crosstabulation

Count		Q9: How likely do you think interactions with young people from migrant backgrounds can reduce prejudice and stereotypes?								9	Total
		Not likely	Moderately not likely	Slightly not likely	Neutral	Slightly likely	Moderately likely	Very likely			
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	2	1	2	3	3	5	12	1	29	
	Swedish + Other	0	0	1	3	1	2	5	0	12	
	Other	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	7	
Total		2	1	4	6	5	9	20	1	48	

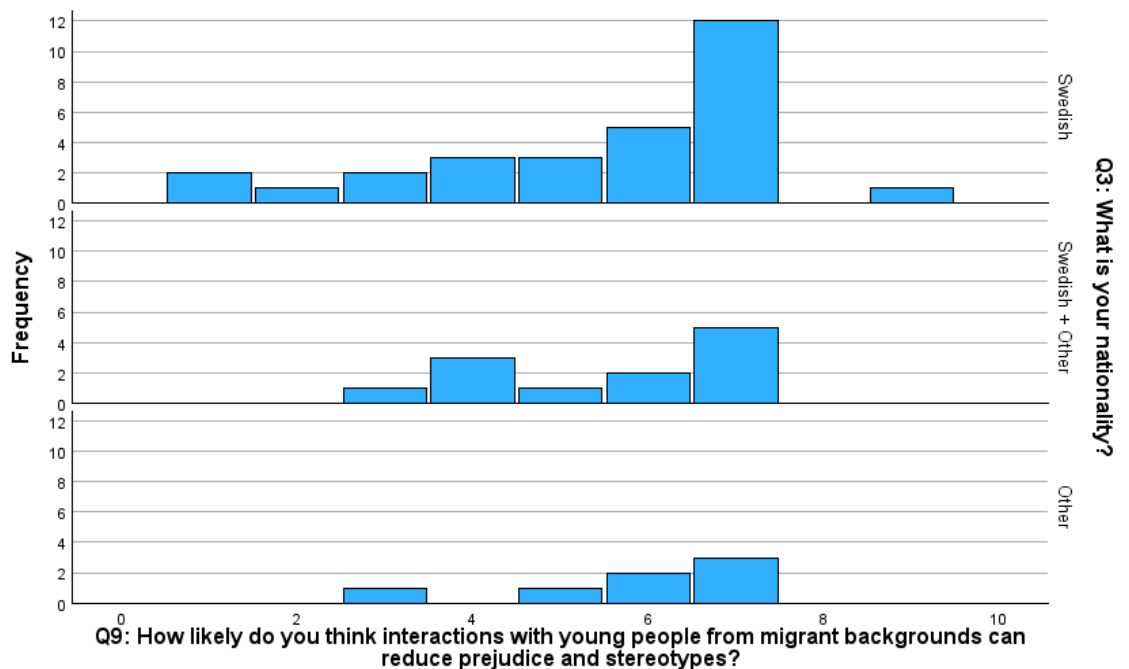
Appendix D.11.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,355			,965
	Cramer's V	,251			,965
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,061	,128	,415	,680 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,013	,139	,089	,929 ^c
N of Valid Cases		48			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Appendix D.11.2: Histogram





Appendix D.13: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality?* + *Q17: How often do you participate in Swedish cultural events or activities?*

**Q3: What is your nationality? * Q17: How often do you participate in Swedish cultural events or activities?
Crosstabulation**

Count

		Q17: How often do you participate in Swedish cultural events or activities?					Total
		Never	Sometimes	Often	Very often	Always	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	5	10	6	6	2	29
	Swedish + Other	1	5	4	2	0	12
	Other	0	2	2	3	0	7
Total		6	17	12	11	2	48

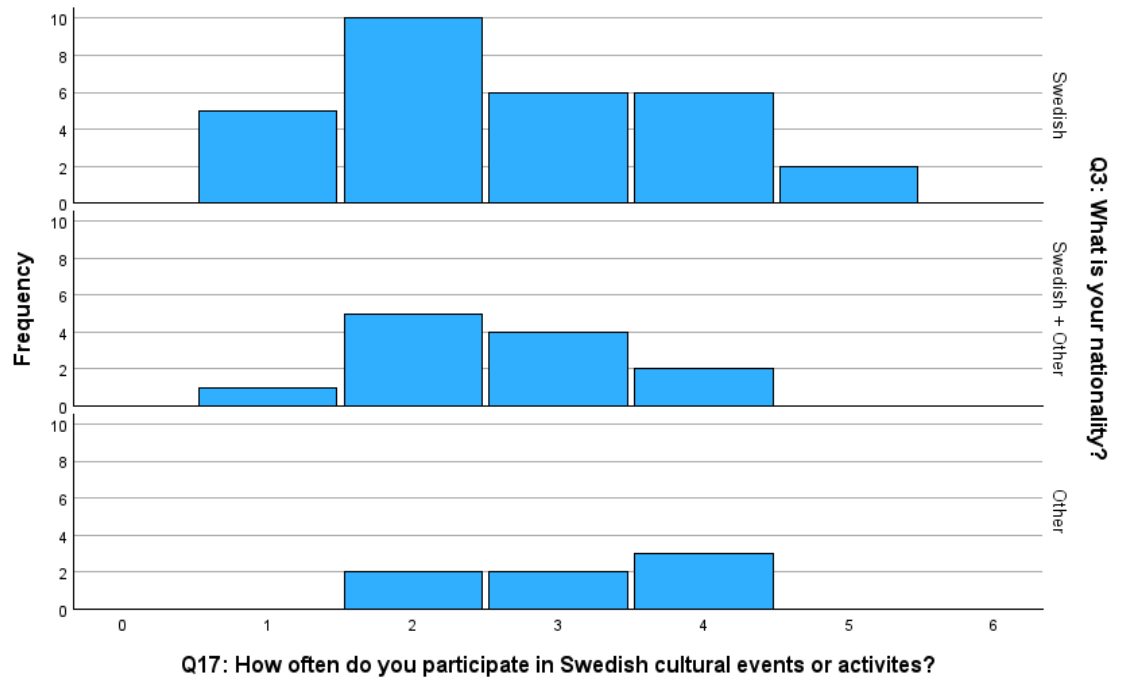
Appendix D.13.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,328	,739
	Cramer's V	,232	,739
N of Valid Cases		48	



Appendix D.13.2: Histogram



Appendix D.14: Crosstable: *Q3: What is your nationality? + Q18: How often do you participate in cultural events or activities involving migrant communities?*

Q3: What is your nationality? * Q18: How often do you participate in cultural events or activities involving migrant communities? Crosstabulation

Count		Q18: How often do you participate in cultural events or activities involving migrant communities?					Total
		Never	Sometimes	Often	Very often	Always	
Q3: What is your nationality?	Swedish	20	7	1	0	1	29
	Swedish + Other	4	5	2	0	1	12
	Other	0	1	3	1	2	7
Total		24	13	6	1	4	48

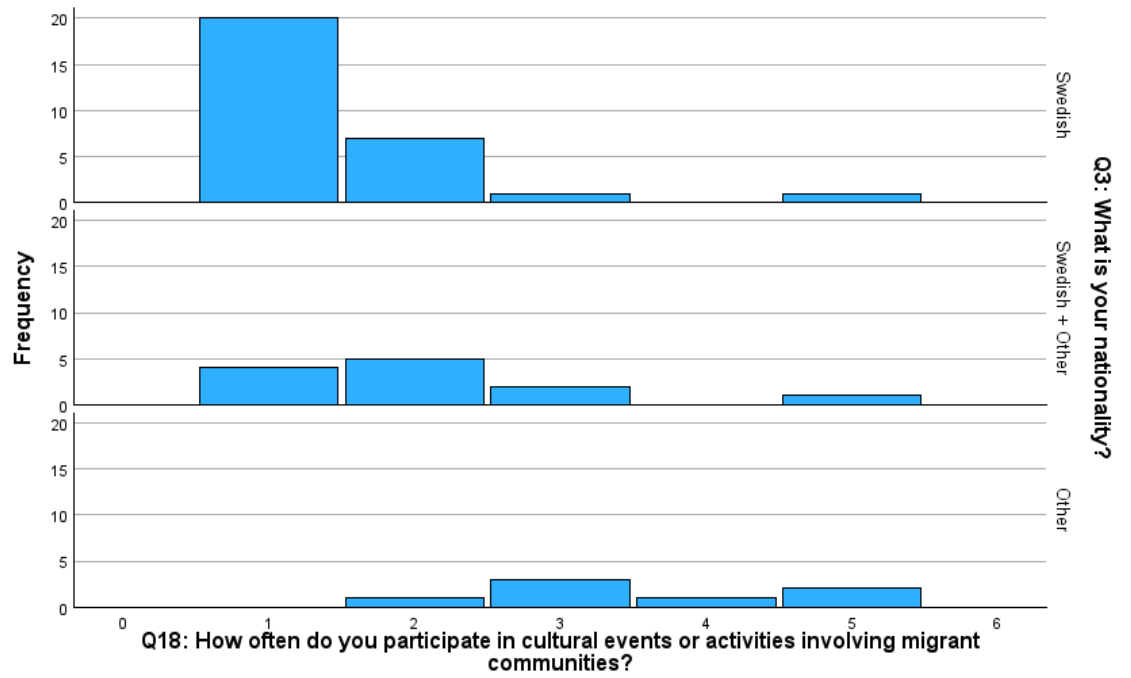
Appendix D.14.1: Symmetric Measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,723	,002
	Cramer's V	,511	,002
N of Valid Cases		48	



Appendix D.14.2: Histogram



Appendix E: Ethics Sheet

Checklist 1: Issues



		Yes	No	Comments
1.	My research involves contact with human subjects.	X		A few in person interviews + sampling
2.	I intend to collect personal data of living human beings.	X		
3.	My research has the potential to cause social harm if it is reported.		X	
4.	I intend to collect potentially sensitive information about subjects (for ex. sexuality, ethnic identity, etc.).	X		
5.	I intend to work directly with a group of respondents that could be considered vulnerable in relation to me and my work.		X	
6.	My study involves the participation of individuals who are not considered competent to give informed consent (eg legal minors).		X	Only aged 18 and above
7.	My research potentially entails animal welfare issues.		X	
8.	I intend to study illegal behaviour.		X	



9.	I intend to conceal the purpose of my research from research participants.		X	
10.	I intend to work with non-public data without the explicit knowledge and consent of the owners of that data.		X	
11.	My research potentially involves personal risk.		X	

Checklist 2: Remedial measures

In this section you should point to measures you plan to take to help to reduce the ethical risks you have identified in checklist 1.



		Yes	No	Comments
1.	I have identified an appropriate code that I can base my ethical strategy on.	X		
2.	I will undertake a local research ethics application to a competent authority before beginning fieldwork		X	
3.	I will use informed consent in my project and will develop a procedure for confirming it, before undertaking fieldwork (for ex. consent form, verbal consent, information sheet etc.).		X	
4.	I intend to highlight that participation in the project is voluntary and there will be a practical right of withdrawal available to participants up until the point of submission.	X		
5.	I will offer anonymity and confidentiality in the handling of personal data, with the exception that my supervisor will have access to data.	X		



6.	I have identified additional measures for minimising harm.		X	There has not been any identification for additional measures for minimizing harm as I do not see this study as harmful.



Additional information

In order to provide your supervisor with relevant additional information, please fill out these

<p>1. What previous experience and/ or background knowledge do you have in relation to the research subject(s) that will help you as a researcher to mitigate ethical risks?</p>
<p>Main knowledge and perspectives are through communication with friends, classmates, and acquaintances. Further knowledge are personal experiences of the phenomena.</p>
<p>2. What is your own position in relation to the research subject(s)?</p>
<p>In relation to the research topic, I am a part of the Swedish community and rather influenced by migrants in my surroundings (friends, classmates, etc).</p>
<p>3. What specific potential harms to participants can you identify? What are the potential harms to you? Which measures can you take to avoid harm to participants or to you?</p>
<p>I do not see any harms with this research; however, it might provoke some feelings and/or reactions with some people. In order to avoid negative reactions, I will try to stay as unbiased and transparent as possible.</p>

