

국외출장 결과보고서

1 출장 개요

☐ 출장목적

- 한국보건사회연구원은 2019년부터 신입 연구자의 국외 학술대회 발표 및 참여를 통한 국제 동향 분석 및 교류기회 제공, 연구역량 국제화 수준 제고를 위한 ‘국제화 역량강화 프로그램’을 운영하고 있음
- 미국의 대표적 사회복지학회인 Society for Social Work and Research(SSWR) 2020 참석 및 발표를 통해 국제화 역량강화를 꾀하고자 함.
 - Human Rights and SDGs: A Social Work Perspective Special Interest Group(SIG) 주최
 - 논문 "Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter?" 포스터 발표

☐ 출장기간

- 2020년 1월 15일(수) ~ 2020년 1월 20일(월)

☐ 출장국가(도시)

- 미국 워싱턴 D.C.

☐ 출장자

- 주유선 부연구위원

□ 일정요약

날짜	세부일정
한국시각 1.15(수) 오전	인천공항 출발
현지시각 1.15(수)	미국 Washington Dulles International Airport 도착 → 학회 장소 도착
1.16(목)	<p>Human Rights and SDGs: A Social Work Perspective Special Interest Group(SIG) 관련 논의</p> <p>○ 참석자: Smitha Rao(Boston College School of Social Work, Ph.D. Candidate), Kaipeng Wang(Texas State University School of Social Work, Assistant Professor), Margaret Lombe(Boston College School of Social Work, Associate Professor)</p> <p>"Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter?" 논문 발표 논의</p> <p>○ 참석자: Jie Yang(East Carolina School of Social Work, Assistant Professor)</p>
1.17(금)	<p>Human Rights and SDGs: A Social Work Perspective Special Interest Group(SIG)</p> <p>○ 주제: 사회복지학 연구, 교육, 현장에서의 SDG 적용</p> <p>○ 참석자: Smitha Rao(Boston College School of Social Work, Ph.D. Candidate), Kaipeng Wang(Texas State University School of Social Work, Assistant Professor), Margaret Lombe(Boston College School of Social Work, Associate Professor), Veronica Warthington(Winthrop University), Jane McPherson(University of Georgia), Amy Hampton(University of Maryland), Yudy Muneton(Smith College)</p>
1.18(토)	"Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter?" 포스터 발표
1.19(일)	미국 출발 → 인천공항 도착

가. Human Rights and SDGs: A Social Work Perspective Special Interest Group(SIG)

□ SIG조직 목적

- 인권 및 지속가능한 개발(SDGs)에 관심 있는 사회복지 연구자, 교육자, 사회복지사 등과 한 자리에 모여 인권 및 지속가능한 개발 프레임워크를 사회복지 연구, 교육, 프랙티스에 어떻게 적용할 수 있는지 논의하는 자리를 마련해 보고자 함.
- 이러한 SIG모임을 통해 관련 분야 네트워크를 구축하고, 향후 이를 더욱 발전해 나가고자 함.

□ 지속가능한 개발(Sustainable Development Goals)

- 2015년까지 세계의 빈곤을 반으로 줄인다는 새천년 개발 목표(Millennium Development Goals, MDGs)가 종료된 이후, UN을 비롯한 세계는 새천년개발목표 이후 새로운 개발 의제 논의에 착수함. 그 결과 2015년 제 70차 UN총회에서 지속가능발전목표(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)를 채택함.
- 2030년까지 달성하기로 결의한 의제인 지속가능발전목표(SDGs)는 지속가능발전의 이념을 실현하기 위한 인류 공동의 17개 목표를 포함하고 있음. ‘단 한 사람도 소외되지 않는 것(leaving no one behind)’이라는 슬로건과 함께 17개 목표와 169개 세부 목표를 제시하고 있음.

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

☐ 지속가능한개발목표가 사회복지에 주는 함의

- 국제사회복지사연맹(International Federation of Social Workers, IFSW), 국제사회복지학교협회(International Association of Schools of Social Work, IASSW), 국제사회복지협회(International Council on Social Welfare, ICSW)는 UN의 지속가능발전목표(SDGs) 수립 단계에서부터 이를 지지해 왔음(Jayasooria, 2016), 또한 IFSW(2014)는 지속가능한개발목표의 주요 원칙 및 정신은 ‘사회정의(Social Justice)’, ‘인간의 존엄성(Human Dignity)’, ‘환경속의인간(human-environmental)’ 등 사회복지의 주요 원칙 및 가치와 궤를 같이 하는 것이라고 밝힌 바 있음.

☐ 주요 논의내용

- Social Work Practice
 - How do you envision SDGs in social work practice?
- Social Work Research
 - How do you see SDGs in social work research?
 - What is the extent of using the available data in our research?
 - How can we advocate for inclusion of social-data (usable) in the SDGs data collection agenda?
 - How do we make social work voices relevant in the SDGs agenda through our research?
- Social Work Education
 - How do you see SDGs in social work education?
 - Advocate for using SDGs framework in SW education? Are there examples where this is being done?
 - How do we move the agenda to infuse SDGs into SW curriculum?

나. Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter? 발표

※ full text: Chu, Y., & Yang, J. (2019). Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter? *Race and Social Problems*, 11(212-224).

☐ 연구 배경 및 목적

- 이민자(immigrants, 태어난 국가가 아닌 다른 국가에서 거주하고 있는 사람)의 수는 전세계적으로 증가하고 있음. 2000년 172.6million에서 2017년 257.7million으로 크게 증가함(UN, 2017). 미국 또한 이민자의 수가 2000년 34.8million에서 2017년 49.8million으로 그 수가 크게 증가하였음(UN, 2017). 이러한 추세는 앞으로도 지속될 것으로 보임(Pew Research Center, 2015)

- 정착사회(Host society)에서 이민자에 대한 일반국민들의 인식을 알아보는 것은 중요함. 이민자들에 대한 비우호적 인식은 이들에 대한 차별, 사회로부터의 배제 등으로 이어질 수 있으며, 이는 또한 정착 사회 내 문화 및 가치관 갈등, 사회통합 저해 등으로 이어질 가능성이 있음(Dovidio et al., 1996; Givens, 2007, Banulescu-Bogdan & Benton, 2017).
- 미국은 다인종·다문화 사회를 표방해 왔지만 9.11 테러 이후 이민자들에 대한 인식이 지속적으로 나빠졌으며, 현재 트럼프 행정부의 멕시코 국경 장벽 계획 등으로 인해 미국 사회 내에서도 이민자에 대한 이슈가 첨예하게 대립하고 있음.
- 이민자들에 대한 국민들의 인식을 살펴 본 기존 연구에서는 국민들의 정치적 경향성, 교육 수준 등의 결정요인에 대해 밝혀 옴, 사람들의 사회적 자본(social capital)이 이들의 이민자에 대한 인식에 어떠한 영향을 주는 지에 대해서는 상대적으로 연구가 되지 않음.
- 본 연구에서는 개인의 사회적 자본, 특히 교량적 사회자본(bridging social capital-이질성이 높은 집단 및 개인 간)이 이민자에 대한 인식에 어떠한 영향을 주는지, 이러한 사회자본의 영향력이 인종별로 차이가 있는지 알아보려고 함.

□ 연구방법

- 분석자료: 2006 U.S. Social Capital Community Survey (SCCS) data set
- 샘플사이즈: N=11,863
- 결측치 처리: Multiple imputation using the multivariate model based on 20 imputed data sets
- 변수
 - 종속변수: “Immigrants are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.”
 - 독립변수: 교량적 사회자본 1) generalized trust, 2) diversity in personal networks, 3) trust towards others who are different
 - 통제변수: 개인의 인구사회학적 변인
- 분석방법: multinomial regression analysis employing a heterogeneous choice model

□ 연구결과

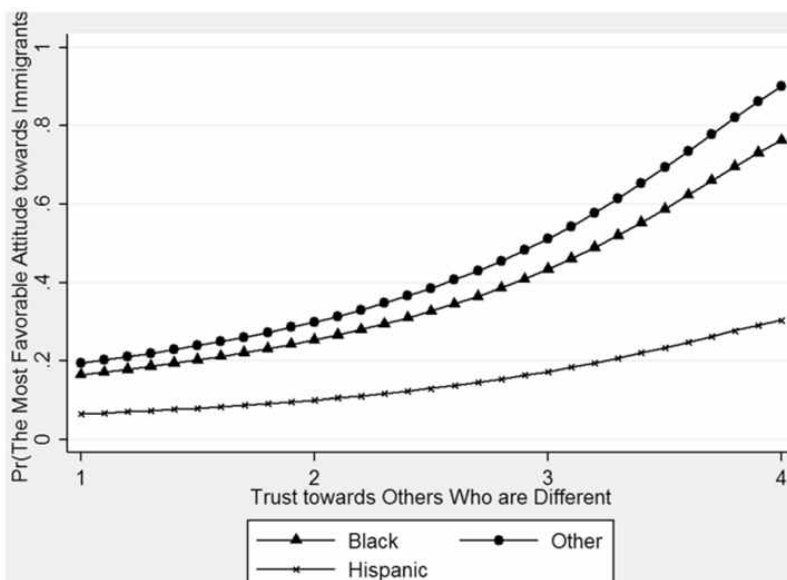
- 개인의 교량적 사회자본은 이민자에 대한 인식에 영향을 통계적으로 유의미한 영향을 미친다. 즉 일반적인 신뢰가 높을수록, 사회적 관계망이 다양할수록, 나와 다른 특성을 가진 사람에 대한 신뢰가 높을수록, 이민자에 대한 인식이 우호적이다.
- 이러한 교량적 사회자본(특히 trust towards others who are different)의 혜택은 백인(reference group)에게 가장 컸으며, 그 혜택은 흑인, 기타인종(흑인, 히스패닉 제외)는 백인보다 적게 나타났다.

□ 연구함의

- 교량적 사회자본의 중요성이 더욱 커지고 있음에 따라 이에 대한 정책적 관심 및 증진에 관한 인터벤션 등을 고려할 필요가 있음.
- 교량적 사회자본에서 얻는 혜택이 인종별로 불공평하게 나타나는 것은 미국 사회의 뿌리깊은 인종 간 격차를 보여주는 것으로 볼 수 있음.

a Reference category: Agree strongly (the least favorable towards immigrants)

	Agree somewhat ^a	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly (Most favorable towards immi- grants)
	RRR (SE)	RRR (SE)	RRR (SE)
Key independent variables			
Diversity in personal relationships	1.00 (.12)	1.30 (.16)*	1.97 (.28)***
Trust towards diverse others	1.60 (.09)***	1.68 (.10)***	1.45 (.09)***
Generalized trust ^b			
People can be trusted	1.35 (.09)***	1.77 (.12)***	1.96 (.15)***
Interaction effects ^c			
Lnsigma ^m (diversity in friendship)	-.40 (.24)	-.53 (.15)***	-.66 (.13)***
Diversity × African American	.78 (.26)	.72 (.21)	.65 (.18)
Diversity × other race	1.39 (.70)	.79 (.35)	1.27 (.56)
Diversity × Hispanic	1.42 (.44)	1.45 (.49)	1.32 (.42)
Lnsigma ^m (trust)	-.01 (.08)	-.16 (.06)**	-.45 (.06)***
Trust × African American	.92 (.15)	1.00 (.10)	.90 (.04)*
Trust × other race	.74 (.17)	.80 (.11)	.86 (.06)*
Trust × Hispanic	.85 (.14)	1.05 (.13)	.96 (.05)
Lnsigma ^m (generalized trust)	-.03 (.14)	-.25 (.08)**	-.60 (.08)***
Generalized trust × African American	.82 (.19)	.77 (.15)	.76 (.13)
Generalized trust × other race	.74 (.23)	.71 (.19)	.68 (.16)
Generalized trust × Hispanic	.77 (.19)	.94 (.22)	1.00 (.18)



Assessing Effect of Bridging Social Capital on the Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the U.S.: Does Race Matter?

Yoosun Chu, Ph.D. Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

Jie Yang, Ph.D. East Carolina University



Introduction

- The number of immigrants—persons living in a country other than the one in which they were born—has continued to grow significantly.
- Public perceptions towards immigrants in their host countries has become an important issue, causing discrimination and conflicts in cultural and social norms, as well as a decrease in social cohesion (Banulescu-Bogdan & Benton, 2017).
- Study Aims
 - This study examines how bridging social capital, operationalized as generalized trust, trust towards others who are different, and diversity in personal networks, affects attitudes towards immigrants in the U.S.
 - This study examines whether these associations differ by racial and ethnic minorities.

Hypothesis 1

Natives with a higher level of bridging social capital (generalized trust, diversity in personal networks, and trust towards others who are different) are more likely to have favorable attitudes toward immigrants in the U.S.

Hypothesis 2

There will be a difference in the relationship between bridging social capital (generalized trust, diversity in personal networks, and trust towards others who are different) and attitudes towards immigrants across racial minorities.

Methods

- Data**
 - 2006 U.S. Social Capital Community Survey (SCCS) data set
- Sample Size and Missing Strategy**
 - N= 11,863
 - Multiple imputation using the multivariate normal model based on 20 imputed data sets
- Analytic Strategy**
 - Multinomial logit model
 - Multinomial regression analysis employing a heterogeneous choice model in order to examine the moderating effect of racial groups.

Multinomial logit model Results

- The effect of diversity in personal networks on attitudes toward immigrants is significantly different from 0 ($p < .001$). Studying each model more closely, we saw that the positive relationship between diversity in friendships and attitudes toward immigrants was supported in all combinations: 'agree somewhat vs. agree strongly' (RRR = 1.00, $p > .10$); 'disagree somewhat vs. agree strongly' (RRR = 1.30, $p < .05$) and 'disagree strongly vs. agree strongly' (RRR = 1.97, $p < .001$).
- Our result showed that 'trust towards others who are different' positively affects the respondents' favorable attitudes toward immigrants ($p < .001$). Moreover, the relationship appears to be positive and statistically significant in all comparisons.
- Our result showed that generalized trust positively affects attitudes toward immigrants ($p < .001$). Trusting others increases a respondent's odds of having favorable attitudes toward immigrants in all comparisons

→ Support H1

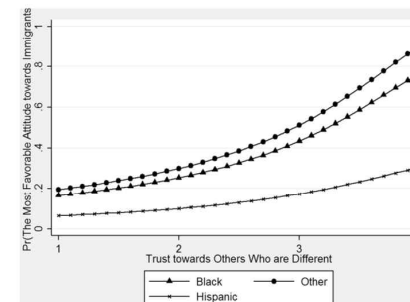
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Results

Heterogeneous Choice Model

- First, for 'trust towards diverse others,' overall racial minorities benefit less than whites from having bridging social capital. Subjective Health: Positive relationship ($p < .001$). Specifically, the positive effect of social capital on attitudes toward immigrants becomes weaker for African Americans and other races, compared to whites.



- The relationship between generalized trust/diversity in personal networks and attitude towards immigrants did not vary across racial groups ($p > .05$).

→ Partially Support H2

Implications

- The development of interventions that strengthen bridging social capital must be underscored.

→ To create more interactions between groups, policymakers and practitioners will need to facilitate opportunities and civic infrastructures, such as programs and policies that encourage people of diverse backgrounds to engage with societies and neighbors.

- Trust is an important factor in attitude towards immigrants, and trust intersects with the issue of racial inequality in American society.

→ The inequality in trust is not the result of individuals; instead, it is the result of the intersection between racial issues and unequal values of bridging social capital.

→ The results of the current study support the need to understand complex social contexts of inequality in social capital and its interactions with racial issues.

Limitations & Future Directions

- The interpretation of the study results should not be generalized to contexts beyond the study sample. Future research on this subject would benefit from a nationally representative sample which could confirm the results of this study.
- This study's measure of bridging social capital was not able to measure the quality of that bridging social capital.