

Systematic Review of Dispositional Determinants of Xenophobic Behaviours among South Africans: Implications for Psychological-based Intervention



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PRISMA CHECKLIST

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
TITLE			
Title	1	The report is identified as a systematic review as evidenced in the title of the manuscript: <i>Systematic Review of Dispositional Determinants of Xenophobic Behaviours among South Africans: Implications for Psychological-based Intervention</i>	Title
ABSTRACT			
Abstract	2	<p>Abstract <i>Background:</i> Despite pieces of evidence that one of the major motivations of Xenophobic behaviour is cognition, there are limited studies that systematically reviewed the influence of psychological factors on Xenophobic behaviour. The study set to conceptualise a psychological-based intervention by weighing the pieces of evidence from previous studies that examined the dispositional determinants of xenophobic behaviour in South Africa using structured systematic reviews. <i>Methods</i> The articles considered in this study were incorporated using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses framework of 2009. We performed a review search in PubMed, PsychINFO, Google-scholar, and Unisa Library for studies published between 2008 and February 2022. <i>Results</i> The outcome revealed that shared external locus of control, repression and displacement; and learned helplessness were major dispositional factors influencing reoccurring xenophobic behaviour. <i>Conclusion</i> It was concluded that dispositional factors precipitate/perpetuate xenophobic behaviours in South Africa and implementation of the conceptualised intervention framework could forestall further occurrence. The organised body of psychology in South Africa should implement a National Cognitive Re-Orientation Programme (NCRP) for South Africa to tackle majorly boost the internal locus of control of South Africans. Keywords: Conceptual intervention, Psychology, Immigration, Xenophobia, South Africa,</p>	Abstract
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	To date, unlike the social determinants of xenophobia, there are limited studies that systematically reviewed the influence of psychological factors on XBs. However, it is unclear the prevailing psychological or dispositional factors influencing XBs. Also, to the best of our knowledge, no study harnesses the relationship between dispositional factors and XBs, primarily to conceptualise or develop a conceptual intervention framework from the weighing pieces of evidence. The study set to conceptualise a psychological-based intervention by weighing the pieces of evidence from previous studies that examined the dispositional determinants of xenophobic behaviour in South Africa using structured systematic reviews.	In the introduction
Objectives	4	The objective of this systematic review was to synthesise dispositional determinants of xenophobic behaviours among South Africans and to consider in a proper context, the prevailing psychological factors that precipitate/perpetuate xenophobic behaviours in South Africa.	-
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles that have been reviewed and published between the years of 2002 and 2022 Scholarly works such as theses, articles, books, and conference proceedings The study population must be South African Any editorial publications, opinion pieces, and commentary on xenophobia that did not specifically focus on South Africa were omitted. 	Information and data sources
Information sources	6	On March 13 2023, we searched PubMed, PsychINFO, Educational Resources Information Center, Africa wide Information, CINAHL, Academic Search Complete, SAGE for articles published between 2002 and February 2022. On 20 May 2023 we searched Google Scholar to identify additional studies. On May 30, 2023, we updated the database search. Same search method was used throughout.	Information and data sources
Search strategy	7	The search codes include combination of key concepts/words such as "xenophobic South Africa," "psychology and xenophobia + South Africa," "individual problems*xenophobic	Information and data sources
Selection process	8	Two research assistants sequentially reviewed all articles considering their titles and attached abstracts to decide the articles that would be incorporated for a full-text review as identified in the inclusion criteria	Selection framework
Data collection process	9	Three different and independent coders were employed to cross-validate the emergent themes. This process increased the validity of the identified themes and reduced subjectivity. The first and second coders met to compare their findings after each interview. Discrepancies were resolved by a third coder who reviewed the undecided response and assigned an appropriate category without knowing the choices of the other two coders	Methodology

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
Data items	10a	A total of 1076 articles were found through the search. We eliminated duplicates from these articles' abstracts. This brought the total down to 89 articles. The articles were further filtered to get rid of unsuitable publications. The number of articles was thus lowered to 51. We further examined the publications in accordance with the given inclusion and exclusion criteria, leading to the inclusion of 18 articles for review	Methodology
	10b	First, electronic databases were used in the search, and efforts were made to find all relevant publications related to <i>Dispositional Determinants of Xenophobic Behaviours among South Africans</i> . However, some studies may have been omitted because some papers from other databases might meet the inclusion criteria but not included in our analysis due to the nature of the search process.	Coding
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Due to the vast number of research found in the Web of Science literature search, the few studies omitted would not have had a major impact on the findings of this study. We also attempted to address this potential constraint by conducting a brief post-hoc search using Google Scholar, which revealed that there are relatively few new sources available. Second, we did not contact any authors to request additional data or relevant studies, which could have resulted in publication bias.	Coding
Effect measures	12		-
Synthesis methods	13a	We worked collaboratively throughout the process, checking and criticising each other's work to reduce any bias and promote trustworthiness. We each completed the theme analysis on half of the articles then swapped work to double check each other's findings and met to discuss any area of dispute or uncertainty	Coding
	13b	We followed 6 steps when synthesising data, using thematic analysis; we familiarised with the data by reading and reading it again, at the same time, we started developing codes. we searched for data that support the answers to our research questions. we defined and named each theme as well as the data that was being captured.	Data analyses
	13c	We profile studies included for review using column. Each column has author and year of studies, focus of the study, research design, results	Data analyses
	13d	We identified and carry out screening. A total of 1076 articles were found through the search. We eliminated duplicates from these articles' abstracts. This brought the total down to 89 articles. The articles were further filtered to get rid of unsuitable publications. The number of articles was thus lowered to 51. We further examined the publications in accordance with the given inclusion and exclusion criteria, leading to the inclusion of 18 articles for review	Methodology
	13e	We screened the abstracts of these articles to remove duplicates.	-
	13f	We conducted sensitivity analyses restricted to recent publications	-
Reporting bias assessment	14	We also attempted to address this potential constraint by conducting a brief post-hoc search using Google Scholar, which revealed that there are relatively few new sources available. Second, we did not contact any authors to request additional data or relevant studies, which could have resulted in publication bias	-
Certainty assessment	15	Three different and independent coders were employed to cross-validate the emergent themes. This process increased the validity of the identified themes and reduced subjectivity. The first and second coders met to compare their findings after each interview. Discrepancies were resolved by a third coder who reviewed the undecided response and assigned an appropriate category without knowing the choices of the other two coders.	-
RESULTS			
Study selection	16a	<p>Fig 1: Summary of Selection Process</p> <pre> graph TD A["n = 7,997 Searched Database (PubMed, PsychINFO, Google-scholar, UnisaLibrary, and Scopus)"] --> B["n = 1,076 Filtered articles/records"] C["n = 42 Other Sources Additional data/articles identified through other"] --> B B --> D["987 (n) Screened records"] D --> E["n = 89 Records removed for duplication"] E --> D D --> F["n = 51 Full-text articles assessed for eligibility"] F --> G["n = 33 Full-text articles excluded for eligibility 1. Did not speak directly to Xenophobia within the context of South Africans 2. Opinionated Papers"] F --> H["n = 18 Articles selected and certified for systematic reviews"] </pre> <p>A total of 1076 articles were found through the search, as shown in fig 1. We eliminated duplicates from these articles' abstracts. This brought the total down to 89 articles. The articles were further filtered to get rid of unsuitable publications. The number of articles was thus lowered to 51. We further examined the publications in accordance with the given inclusion and exclusion criteria, leading to the inclusion of 18 articles for review.</p>	-
	16b	We believed a study by Salome <i>et al.</i> , 2020 titled Xenophobic attack in the Mamelodi townships appear to meet the inclusion criteria but was excluded because the manuscript was written in Afrikaans and not English Language.	Discussion
Study characteristics	17		Information and data sources
Risk of bias in studies	18	N/A	-
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (<i>e.g.</i> confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.	-

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.	-
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.	-
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.	-
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.	-
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.	-
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.	-
DISCUSSION			
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence	-
	23b	As a result of time constraints, we were only able to screen about 70% of the titles and abstracts.	Limitations
	23c	There are some limitations to this study. First, electronic databases were used in the search, and efforts were made to find all relevant publications related to factors that determines xenophobic behaviour. However, some studies may have been omitted because some papers from other databases might met the inclusion criteria but not included in our analysis due to the nature of the search process.	Limitations
	23d	The framework for the psychological-based intervention was built on the outcome of the reviewed studies. The intention framework hereby suggests the need for the organised body of psychology in South Africa to develop a National Cognitive Re-Orientation Programme (NCRP) in South Africa to tackle majorly the identified dispositional factors. The NCRP is expected to boost the internal locus of control of the youths in South Africa through the developed intervention program. The organised body could as well lunch a National Psycho-education Program (NPeP), to handle these prevailing social vices, such as; displacement, reprisals, and learned helplessness. The NpeP is expected to assist in the management and development of adequate knowledge and pieces of training useful to build coping strategies and problem-solving skills (skills development) through the different measures.	Implication for Psychological-Based Interventions
OTHER INFORMATION			
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.	-
	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.	-
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.	-
Support	25	The author received no financial assistance or fund support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article	Funding
Competing interests	26	There is no competing interest	-
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	University of South Africa repository	-

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S/n	Authors	Focus of the Study	Research Designs	Results
1	Tirivangasi & Mugambiwa (2016)	Citizenship Crisis or Xenophobia? A Critical Analysis of Service Delivery Protest in South Africa	Qualitative narratives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control ● Learned helplessness (SLT) ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
2	Landau <i>et al.</i> , (2005)	Xenophobia in South Africa and problems related to it	Qualitative narratives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
3	Daudal <i>et al.</i> , (2018)	Xenophobic Violence in South Africa and the Nigerians' Victimization: An Empirical Analysis	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control ● Learned helplessness (Marriage) ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
4	Obadire, (2018)	Towards a sustainable anti-xenophobic rural-based university campus in South Africa	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control (academic resources)
5	Ogunyemi <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	Psychological Determinants of Xenophobic Behaviours	Quantitative survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
6	Kerret <i>et al.</i> , (2019)	Xenophobic Violence and Struggle Discourse in South Africa	Quantitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control
7	Gordon, (2020)	Understanding the attitude -behaviour relationship: a quantitative analysis of public participation in anti-immigrant violence in South Africa	Quantitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control
8	Hewitt <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	Dynamics informing xenophobia and leadership response in South Africa	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement ● Shared Externalised locus of control
9	Sphelelisiwe & Edmore (2020)	Causes of xenophobic violence in Umlazi suburb - perceptions of a migrant family	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control ● Repression and Displacement
10	Arogundade, O.T (2008)	Xenophobia - Carl Jung Perspective	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
11	Alarape, (2008)	XENOPHOBIA: Contemporary Issues in Psychology	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression and Displacement
12	Omluabi (2008)	Psychological Foundation of Xenophobia	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression and Displacement
13	Bowman <i>et al.</i> , (2010)	South Africa's histories- living with and through the apartheid archive	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
14	Saleh (2015)	Intentional act of Xenophobia in South Africa or Prejudice?	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shared externalised locus of control
15	Mohamed (2021)	Pan-African failure in establishing oneness and ending disunity/xenophobia in South Africa	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement

S/n	Authors	Focus of the Study	Research Designs	Results
16	Langa & Kiguwa (2016)	Racing xenophobic violence: Engaging social representations of the black African body in post-apartheid South Africa	Qualitative	● Repression (adverse life experience) and Displacement
17	Tella (2016)	Role of the Individual, the State and the International System in understanding Xenophobia in South Africa	Qualitative	● Shared externalised locus of control
18	Young & Jearey-Graham (2015)	A psychosocial reading of South African xenophobia	Qualitative	● Shared Externalised locus of control