

Attitudes Towards Immigrants And The Integration Of

"This paper analyzes welfare-state determinants of individual attitudes towards immigrants - within and across countries - and their interaction with labor-market drivers of preferences. We consider two different mechanisms through which a redistributive welfare system might adjust as a result of immigration. Under the first scenario, immigration has a larger impact on individuals at the top of the income distribution, while under the second one it is low-income individuals who are most affected through this channel. Individual attitudes are consistent with the first welfare-state scenario and with labor-market determinants of immigration attitudes. In countries where natives are on average more skilled than immigrants, individual income is negatively correlated with pro-immigration preferences, while individual skill is positively correlated with them. These relationships have the opposite signs in economies characterized by skilled migration (relative to the native population). Such results are confirmed when we exploit international differences in the characteristics of destination countries' welfare state"--Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit web site.

We study whether providing information about immigrants affects people's attitude towards them. First, we use a large representative cross-country experiment to show that, when people are told the share of immigrants in their country, they become less likely to state that there are too many of them. Then, we conduct two online experiments in the U.S., where we provide half of the participants with five statistics about immigration, before evaluating their attitude towards immigrants with self-reported and behavioral measures. This more comprehensive intervention improves people's attitude towards existing immigrants, although it does not change people's policy preferences regarding immigration. Republicans become more willing to increase legal immigration after receiving the information treatment. Finally, we also measure the same self-reported policy preferences, attitudes, and beliefs in a four-week follow-up, and we show that the treatment effects persist.

The Influence of a Migration Background on Attitudes Towards Immigration

The Factors that Influence Attitudes Towards Immigration

Redistribution Preferences, Attitudes Towards Immigrants, and Ethnic Diversity

Results and Hostilities in Italy

Do Europeans' Perceived Income Levels Affect Their Attitudes Towards Immigrants? A Regression Analysis of Individual Self-reported Comfort in Income Vis a Vis

Attitudes Towards Immigration Using the European Social Survey

Identifying the Determinants of Attitudes Towards Immigrants

This volume offers a new conceptual framework for exemplification, a coherent theoretical approach based on contemporary psychological models of information processing, and an exhaustive integration of the pertinent research demonstrations. Focus is on the news media, but the influence of fiction and quasi-fiction is also considered. The informational competition between concrete, verbal, or pictorial exemplification and abstract, mostly quantitative exposition is analyzed. Implications for issue perception, including delayed consequences are also examined. Exemplification is subjected to conceptual scrutiny and a new theoretical framework is offered. Contemporary psychological paradigms are applied to predict effects of various forms of exemplification. Perhaps most important, novel experimental research is presented to document the specific consequences of exemplifications featured in the news, even of those featured in fiction. Finally, recommendations for information providers and recipients are derived from the research demonstration in order to advance media literacy specific to exemplification. This unique volume: * provides a comprehensive account of the power of case-report selection in the manipulation of perceptions of social issues, * addresses exemplification in communication, i.e., the influence of case reports in the news media, primarily, on the perception of pertinent social issues, * offers an empirical assessment of the practice of issue exemplifying by the media, * gives an exhaustive account of representative research on exemplification effects on issue perception--primarily by the news media, but also by the entertainment media, and * includes a compilation of guidelines for information providers and recipients in efforts at creating media literacy with regard to exemplification.

We combine community-level outcomes of 27 votes about immigration issues in Switzerland with census data to estimate the effect of immigration on natives' attitudes towards immigration. We apply an instrumental variable approach to take potentially endogenous locational choices into account, and we categorize immigrants into two groups according to the cultural values and beliefs of their source country to understand how the cultural distance between natives and immigrants affects this relationship. We find that the share of culturally different immigrants is a significant and sizable determinant of anti-immigration votes, while the presence of culturally similar immigrants does not affect natives' voting behavior at all in most specifications. The cultural distance between immigrant and native residents thus appears crucial in explaining the causal effect of immigration on natives' attitudes towards immigration, and we argue that the differential impact is mainly driven by natives' concerns about compositional amenities. We finally show that the elasticity of the share of right-wing votes in favor of the Swiss People's Party is much more elastic with respect to the share of culturally different immigrants than natives' attitudes themselves, suggesting that the party has disproportionately gained from changes in attitudes caused by immigrant inflows.

Welfare-state Determinants Across Countries

A Structural Cross-country Analysis

Evidence Across Countries

National Identity and Attitudes Towards Immigrants in the United States

A New Source for Consumer Animosity

Canadian Attitudes Towards Immigrants and the Consequences of Immigration

This study investigates the relationship between public discourse on immigrants and anti-immigrant attitudes. Previous studies have neglected to analyse how public discourse shaped by the media influences people's perception of different social groups. By means of the social identity theory as well as the framing approach, this study aims at explaining negative attitudes in a more holistic way, combining individual (national identity) and contextual factors (media output). I expect attitudes towards immigrants to be negative, if public discourse is shaped in a way that it favours the cultural differences between natives and immigrants. My hypothesis is examined with an ordinary least square methodological approach. I use individual survey data from the ESS round 7 in 2014, combined with national level data on public discourse from a content analysis of media output in seven European immigrant countries. The results indicate that public discourse framing immigrants as outgroups negatively correlates with anti-immigrant attitudes.

This book discusses the role of psychology in understanding the processes associated with immigrants and immigration, and in meeting the challenge of managing immigration successfully and in ways that facilitate the achievement and well-being of immigrants, that benefit the country collectively, and that produce the cooperation and support of members of the receiving society. It considers how the study of immigrants and immigration offers potential benefits to the discipline of psychology and describes how a psychological perspective on this topic can complement in important ways other disciplinary perspectives.

Some Situational Influences on Attitudes Towards Immigrants

Attitudes Towards Immigrants

The Case of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the United States

Public Discourse on Attitudes Towards Immigrants

Evidence from Swiss Voting Results

How Identities Shape Anti-immigrant Attitudes

This study is designed to test whether or not animosity towards immigrants affects consumer animosity for an immigrant population's country of ethnic origin. And if so, how does this relationship affect purchase intentions? The authors of this study develop a conceptual model of the marketing-sociology interface and discuss its implications for the theory and practice of marketing. The framework proposes animosity towards immigrants as an additional source for consumer animosity, as a supplement to the other previously discovered sources. We test and discuss the affect that animosity towards immigrants has on Norwegian purchase intentions towards Pakistani products. As an additive to the current research on consumer behaviour, the analysis here outlines animosity towards immigrants as an additional source of consumer animosity, an animosity that directly affects purchase intentions. Norwegian attitudes towards immigrants are partly influenced by fluctuations in the economy, along with the values and levels of integration among the immigrant community.

Redistribution Preferences, Attitudes Towards Immigrants, and Ethnic Diversity

A Trade-theoretic Approach

Does Information Change Attitudes Towards Immigrants? Representative Evidence from Survey Experiments

Us Vs. Them

Public Attitudes Towards Immigration and Immigrants

Perceived Economic Condition and Perceived Immigrant Population Their Impact on Negative Attitudes Towards Immigrants

Immigration, Cultural Distance and Natives' Attitudes Towards Immigrants

Exploiting the random allocation of asylum seekers to different locations in Germany, we study the impact of right-wing voting on refugees' integration. We find that in municipalities with more voting for the right-wing AfD, refugees have worse economic and social integration. These impacts are largest for groups targeted by AfD campaigns and refugees are also more likely to suffer from harassment and right-wing attacks in areas with greater AfD support. Positive interactions with locals are also less likely and negative opinions about immigration spillover to supporters of other parties in these areas. On the other hand, stronger support for pro-immigrant parties enhances social integration.

Since its conception, the United States has been a refuge for migrants. People of innumerable backgrounds have left the homes they know behind to seek a better life with the "American Dream". Unfortunately, the American Dream is not always easily achievable for many migrants coming to America. Their path to the American Dream is often hindered by prejudice from people who feel negatively towards outsiders. This negative sentiment can potentially be harnessed by a political leader in favor of their own ideology. In the case of this study, that political leader was Donald Trump. During his candidacy, and throughout his tenure as president, Trump's nationalistic comments were marked with anti-immigrant rhetoric that seemed to be strongly supported by his followers. Though ridiculed by the media, and seemingly opposed by most world leaders, Trump assumed the Republican nomination and eventual presidency shortly after these comments were made. This study examines that negativity and attempts to measure the impact of Donald Trump's

presidency on attitudes towards immigrants in the 2018 election year. Using GSS survey data from the years 2004-2018, this paper defines the overall trend of attitudes towards immigrants in America, before diving into the effect of the Trump presidency on those attitudes. In future research, comparing the new 2020 data with previous results will be imperative to understanding the impact that the remaining years of Trump's presidency had on attitudes towards immigrants.

Attitudes Towards Immigrants in Australia

Europeans' Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Do Good Practices of Integration Matter? Quantitative Research on the Effect that Good Practices of Integration Have on Public Opinions Towards Immigrants

Economic Policy 56

Determinants of Attitudes Towards Immigration

Dunkirk Residents' Attitudes Towards Immigrants

This paper examines the direct and indirect effect of immigration policy openness on attitudes towards immigrants. We argue that open immigration policies overall decrease anti-immigrant attitudes by reducing the perceived difference between the in-group and the out-group. We expect to find this effect for family reunification policy and for asylum policy. Furthermore, we predict that open immigration policies evoke labour market anxieties for individuals with high skill specificity and therefore increase the positive effect of skill specificity on anti-immigrant attitudes. This cross-level interaction should be significant for family reunification policy and labour migration policy. We analyse 23 European countries and conduct a multilevel analysis with data from the first five rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS) and data from the Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) project. We find a negative effect of immigration policy openness on anti-immigrant attitudes and a positive cross-level interaction effect between immigration policy openness and skill specificity. These results not only contribute to the existing literature on attitudes towards immigrants and solidify the validity of immigration policy as a macro-level explanatory factor, but they also have important social and political implications and raise a more normative question for policy-makers about what immigration regulations should look like.

This paper explores individual economic determinants of attitudes towards immigration in 15 European countries, using the 2014 round of the European Social Survey. Most literature tends to focus on economic data when analyzing attitudes towards immigration. While this can be useful, it may miss the fact that individuals' attitudes are often shaped by their perceived, rather than actual, economic status. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining respondents' self-assessed comfort in their household incomes as a determinant of their attitudes towards immigration. My findings show that there is a statistically significant relationship between how comfortable a respondent is with his/her own household income and how he/she perceives immigrants. Additional robustness checks were conducted, in addition to an instrumental variable analysis, to strengthen the validity of these findings. Given the recent influx of immigration, the largest since World War II, European governments could benefit to better understand their citizens' attitudes towards immigration. It could be beneficial to develop more integrative policy that is inclusive of both the local citizens and immigrants.

Attitudes Towards Immigrants & Support for Government Spending on Health Care

Regional Differences in Southern Europe

Immigration Policy and Skill Specificity - a Multilevel Analysis

Contextual Dynamics of Immigration Attitudes

Measuring the Impact of the Trump Presidency on American Attitudes Towards Immigrants

A Narrative Review

A steady increase of new immigrants to the United States has sparked a great debate on the financial impact the foreign born population has on public services. While the United States government has an extensive history on exclusions for potential public charges, the impact of negative attitudes towards immigrants has caused substantial changes in eligibility criteria for legal permanent residents and ultimately immigration policy at large. This report uses group threat theory, which predicts a punitive response from a dominant group when these individuals perceive a threat to their group interests to explain shifts in attitudes and corresponding changes in eligibility criteria for public benefit programs for immigrants. Additionally, this study examines how U.S. citizens' misinformed perceptions of immigrants' utilization of public programs may negatively influence public support for increased government spending on public health care programs. To quantify the implications of public attitudes, the study uses repeat cross-sectional data on attitudes towards immigration from the General Social Survey (GSS) from 1994 (N=578), prior to Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. The responses are compared to a similar survey conducted by GSS in 2004 (N=365) an era of steep economic growth and substantially higher health care costs.

How do the attitudes of residents of a small Midwestern city of Dunkirk, NY compare with those expressed in the national poll? Dunkirk residents are typically significantly less educated than other New York State residents. They have seen a dramatic drop in the resale value of their homes as major industrial employers have closed their doors. The purpose of this randomly-conducted telephone survey will be to gauge the local attitudes toward immigrants as the cultural face of Dunkirk continues to change. Contrasts and comparisons will be made with the national study. -- Author abstract.

Attitudes Towards Immigrants and Immigration

The Impact of Natives' Attitudes Towards Immigrants on Their Integration in the Host Country

Exemplification in Communication

the influence of Case Reports on the Perception of Issues

...

Attitudes of the White Population in South Africa Towards Immigrants in General and the Main Immigrant Groups in Particular

Ethnic diversity plays a crucial role in shaping national economic and social policy. A change in the ethnic composition of a country affects citizens' everyday life and social environment and may challenge present societal values, such as solidarity with and trust in fellow citizens. Based on the European Social Survey, I show that more contact with members of other ethnic groups in daily life is positively related to more open attitudes of natives towards immigrants. More interethnic contact of natives reduces their social distance to immigrants, their perception of immigrants as a threat to society, and their opposition to future immigration. In turn, an open-minded and tolerant attitude promotes mutual trust and solidarity within society. Since attachment to fellow residents and a feeling of fellowship are essential drivers for supporting governmental redistribution measures, I argue that there is no direct, but an indirect relationship between

ethnic diversity and natives' support for redistribution, with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration acting as mediators. By applying bivariate recursive probit estimations, I can decompose the predictors' marginal effects on natives' support for redistribution into a direct effect and an indirect effect that works through natives' attitudes towards immigrants. A decomposition method that has so far been relatively unnoticed in the empirical literature. Our results reveal that perception of immigrants as a threat to societal values or country's economy decrease natives' support for redistribution substantially by 15 to 22 percent. The same applies to natives who reject future inflows of immigrants. Natives' desire for social distance to immigrants in private and working life, however, does not affect their demand for redistribution. Thus, the diffuse fear of losing intangible goods triggered by immigration is substantial in the formation of natives' socio-political attitudes. Living in ethnically more diverse neighborhoods, though, increases natives' support for redistribution by 0.4 to 1.5 percent through the promotion of pro-immigrant attitudes and stronger solidarity with fellow residents. These results are robust to IV estimation strategies, which control for reverse causality and the possibility of natives' selective out-migration.

Abstract: Migration is an ever-increasing phenomenon that is unfailingly the topic of public discourse. Recently, empirical interest has expanded to include the study of attitudes towards immigration. However, the focus usually lies on the opinion of natives, that is, persons without a migration background. This is unfortunate, because in many countries the proportion of people with a migration background is quite high, and many of them hold the citizenship of the receiving country. I expect individuals with a migration background to have more favourable attitudes towards immigration than the general population because they can identify more strongly with other immigrants due to their own migration history. Furthermore, I expect this difference to decrease with each subsequent migrant generation, with earlier generations holding more positive attitudes than later generations. For the analyses, I pooled data from the 2008-2016 rounds of the American General Social Survey. The subsample used i

Swedish attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policies

Economic Strain, Ethnic Concentration and Attitudes Towards Foreigners in the European Union

Ethnicity and Attitudes Towards Immigration Policy

Journal of Social Issues, Immigrants and Immigration

From Political Attitudes Towards Immigrants to Migration Policies Outcomes

Exclusion from Above

Top economists provide a concise and accessible evaluation of major developments in trade and trade policy. Economic Policy has earned a reputation around the world as the one publication that always identifies current and emerging policy topics early. Papers are specially commissioned from first-class economists and experts in the policy field. The editors are all based at top European economic institutions and each paper is discussed by a panel of distinguished economists. This unique approach guarantees incisive debate and alternative interpretations of the evidence.

Beyond the Opinion Poll Box

Individual Attitudes Towards Immigrants

A Test of Two Theories

Is There Power in Perception?

Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Policy

What Shapes Attitudes Towards Immigrants?